

DAVIS COUNTY GENEALOGY SOCIETY

P.O. BOX 94

BLOOMFIELD, IOWA 52537

VOLUME XII NO. 2

SPRING 1994 APRIL MAY JUNE

Davis County Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 94, Bloomfield, Iowa 52537. Regular Meetings: Third Thursday of the month, 7:30PM Public Library Basement.

1994	President: Jerry Greene	Treasurer: Verle Arnold
Officers	V-President: Pat Howk	Corresponding Secretary:
	Secretary: Alice Huffman	Darrell Kerby

Fellow Researchers,

Spring has sprung and family researchers are popping up like the much sought after morrel mushrooms. For the next several months, researchers will be criss-crossing the country, invading courthouses, libraries, and cemeteries and wherever else they can find a tidbit of information.

Over the years, as a researcher, and a staff member where research is done, I've made many observations about the "tree climber". What I would like to do is summarize and synthesize some of these into suggestions to try to keep everyone happy, and to let you get the most out of your research time.

1. Most libraries have posted rules. Please read and follow them.
2. There is usually a guest register. If you don't see one, ask about it. We have had distant relative find each other from our register (each didn't know the other existed previously)
3. Many libraries specify pencils only. This is a good idea even if it is not posted. Pencil marks can be erased.
4. Sometimes you will be asked to leave briefcases, tote bags, etc. in a locker or an entry hall. It isn't that the library doesn't trust "you", it is because material can grow legs and run off. We are just trying to minimize this growth phenomenon.
5. Do I need to mention food and drink? How would you like to be the next person to use a book with pages stuck together by the insides of a twinkie, corners of said pages (where they are turned) greased stained by potato chip fingers, and have to decipher information through coke colored stains?
6. Often, you are asked to not reshelve material, but to put it on carts or shelves reserved for that purpose. If this is not the case, and if you don't know the spot at which you found the material, leave it on the table.
7. Use of material is usually free of charge. If this is so, there are few libraries that would refuse donations.

There are more items I could "soap box" about, however, I think this hits the major points.

Everyone have a good time--you know--Genealogy can be fun, if you will let it.

President, Jerry Greene

TRAIL LED MORMONS THROUGH SOUTHERN IOWA

Wanderers through Southern Iowa back then included 15,000 men, women and children in 3,000 wagons, and 30,000 head of livestock.

But traffic jams weren't a problem--there were no highways in the area in 1846, and no state patrol.

Trooper weren't needed: Speed was of little concern for the trailblazing members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

Uprooted from their homes in Nauvoo, Ill., they were struggling through the first 100 miles of their famous trek to the Great Salt Lake Basin in Utah.

Rivers, creeks, hills, mud, snakes, endless prairie and the bitterly cold Iowa winter of 1846 didn't stop these first Mormons directed by Brigham Young to "cut the trail" toward the "promised land."

The route is commemorated now as the historic Mormon Pioneer Trail--the first national historic trail established by Congress.

It traverses Southern Iowa from Farmington and Bonaparte to Troy, Drakesville, Moulton, Cincinnati and beyond.

Davis County historians have recorded that in July 1846, about 15,000 Mormons were camped or moving along trails. They brought 3,000 wagons, 30,000 head of cattle, horses, mules and sheep over a four-year stretch.

The Southern Iowa Portion of the trail may well have been the most difficult.

For most, it was their maiden pioneer voyage. They weren't conditioned to wagon-train life, and faced their first major river crossing at the Des Moines River.

With no bridges, the groups established two main crossings--one at Bonaparte and the other known as Ely's Ford, near Lacey-Keosauqua State Park.

The crossings are two of the 73 sites selected by National Park Service as important landmarks along the trail.

Nearly two-thirds of the trail is now in private ownership, including most of the campsites. Surveyors' records have identified the areas in Appanoose, Davis and Van Buren counties, including Reeds Creek, about a mile east of Bonaparte.

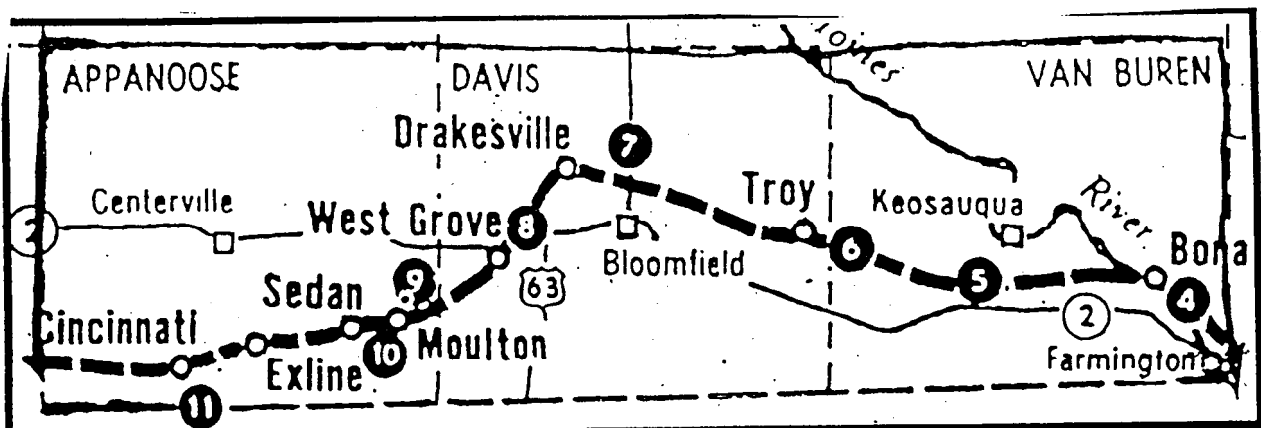
The Mormon influence wasn't limited to the trail, however.

The travelers often exchanged work for provisions and built several buildings in Van Buren and Davis counties, including the Mason House Inn in Bentonsport and a log house preserved by the Davis County Historical Society in Bloomfield.

While the official route of the trail has been designated as Iowa Highway 2, the road that more closely follows the original trek is Davis County Road J-40, known as the Troy Road, east of Bloomfield.

The Davis County highway is one of the oldest in Iowa, a case study prepared by the National Trust for Historic Preservation states.

(Copied from an article by Larry Myers--Correspondent for the Ottumwa Courier)



Colors of the C.S.A.

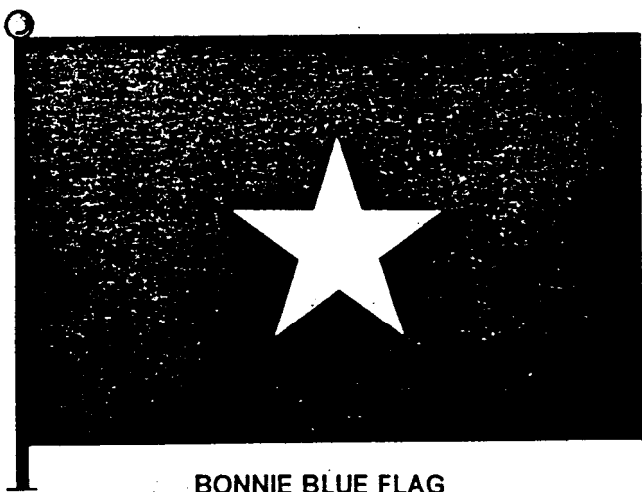
Confederate States National Flags

by
Bruce W. Denhalter

One of the most colorful aspects of the Civil War was the flags or colors. In the short history of the Confederate States many different and varied flags evolved, inspiring many gallant patriots, and earning a hallowed place in history.

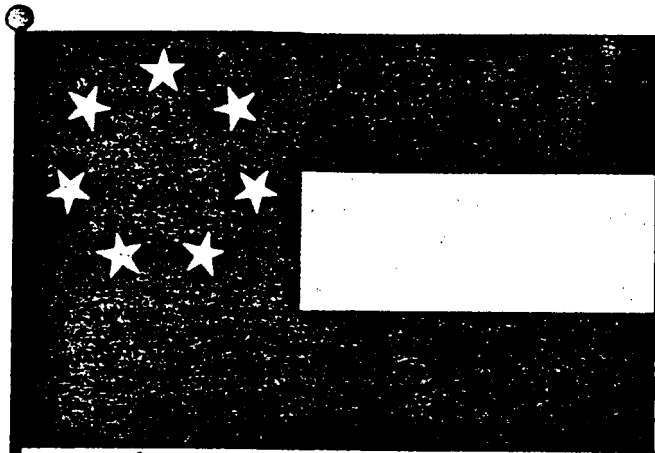
As succession swept through the South various state and local banners were created to symbolize the "independence" movement. Of all these banners none achieved the great sectional popularity of the Bonnie Blue Flag. This banner with its large white star on a blue field had once been the national flag of the short-lived Republic of West Florida (1810). In 1861 it was reintroduced and made famous by a little Irish comedian, Harry McCarthy, who stumped the cotton belt singing the stirring war song "The Bonnie Blue Flag." When federal troops occupied New Orleans in 1862 General Benjamin "The Beast" Butler ordered a fine of twenty-five dollars for anyone caught singing, whistling, or playing the song.

With secession a seemingly accomplished fact, the states of the lower South called a convention in Montgomery, Alabama, to organize a provisional government, the Confederate States of America. One of the first functions of the new government was to adopt a national flag. Like all bureaucratic specifications, the "flag committee" had insisted that "a flag should be simple, readily made, and above all, capable of being made up in bunting; it should be different from the flag of any other country, place or people; it should be significant; it should be readily distinguishable at a distance; the colors should be well contrasted and durable; and lastly, and not the least important point, it should be effective and handsome."



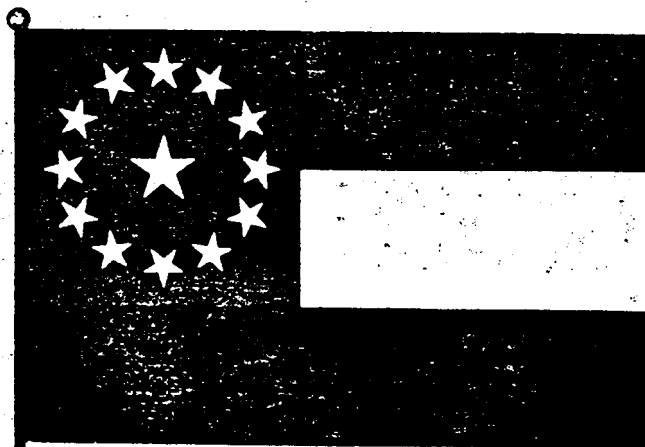
BONNIE BLUE FLAG

A Prussian artist, Nicola Marschall, is credited with designing the famous "Stars and Bars". This design was accepted on March 4, 1861. "The flag of the Confederate States of America shall consist of a red field, with a white space extending horizontally through the centre, and equal in width to one-third the width of the flag; the red spaces above and below to be of the same width as the white. The blue union, extending down through the white space, and stopping at the lower red space; in the centre of the union, a circle of white stars, corresponding in number with the States of the Confederacy."



STARS AND BARS (Mar 1861)

Detailed specifications concerning the arrangement of stars were never made, but the most common pattern was a ring of stars with or without one in the center. The number of stars varied from seven, at the time of the creation of the flag, to thirteen representing the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Both Kentucky and Missouri had two governments during the Civil War, one remaining loyal to the Union and the other participating in the Confederacy.

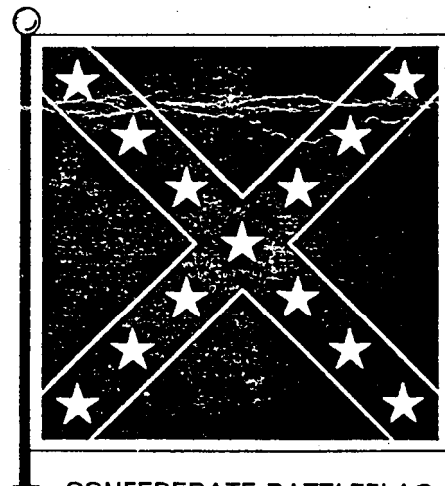


CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA
(Sept 1861 - 1 May 1863)

The United States *Stars and Stripes* with thirty-four stars and the new *Stars and Bars* first served under fire July 21, 1861, along

a little creek called "Bull Run" near Manassas Junction, Virginia. During the fighting the Southern soldiers learned an important fact about their Confederate banner: it looked too much like the Stars and Stripes, especially when hanging limp on a staff.

To remedy this confusion General Joseph E. Johnston called for suggestions for a new battleflag. Many designs were presented and that by General Pierre G. T. Beauregard was selected. Johnston modified it by making the shape square instead of oblong, and prescribed the different sizes: for infantry, 48 inches square; for artillery, 36 inches square; for cavalry, thirty inches square, although captured examples and contemporary paintings indicate that some regiments may have carried rectangular shaped flags, the overwhelming majority were square.

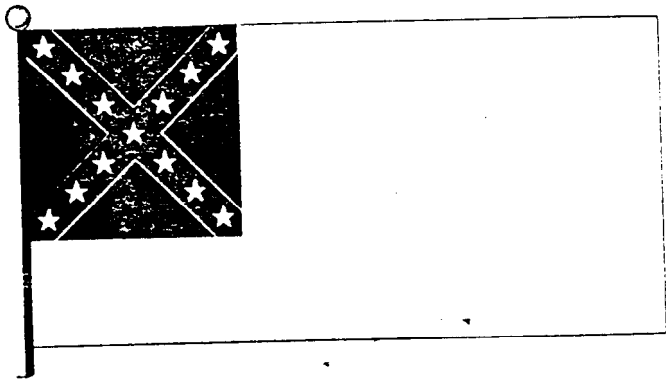


CONFEDERATE BATTLEFLAG
(SEPT 1861 - APRIL 1865)

This flag, with its blue cross on a red field, won immediate acclaim throughout the South. For decorative purposes a white border was sometimes added on the outer edges. The use of thirteen stars was as much decorative as political.

In 1863 the flag committee proposed a new national flag vaguely similar to the Battle Flag. Its red field was divided by a white saltier and in the center appeared a rising yellow sun on a blue shield. The Senate

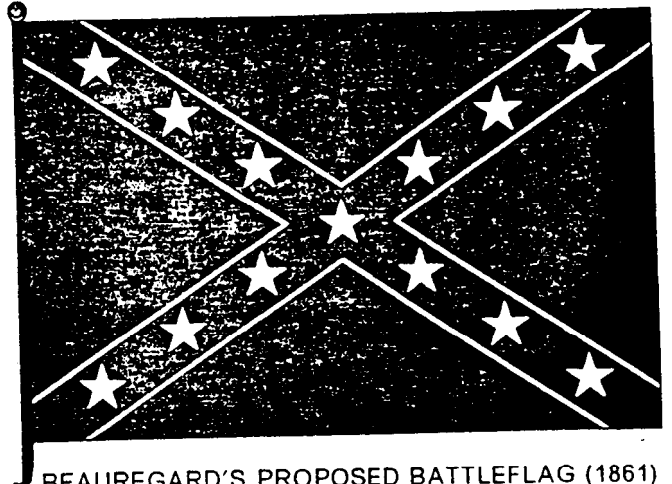
rejected this flag and approved instead a flag with horizontal stripes of white, blue, and white and the Battle Flag as a canton. The version finally approved on May 1st, 1863, was the same, omitting only the blue stripe in the middle as follows: "the flag of the Confederate States shall be white, the length double the width; with the union to be a square two-thirds the width of the flag, having the ground red, thereon a broad saltier of blue bordered with white and emblazoned with white mullets, or five-pointed stars, corresponding in number to that of the Confederate States."



CONFEDERATE STATE AND NATIONAL FLAG
(1 MAY 1863 - 4 MARCH 1865)

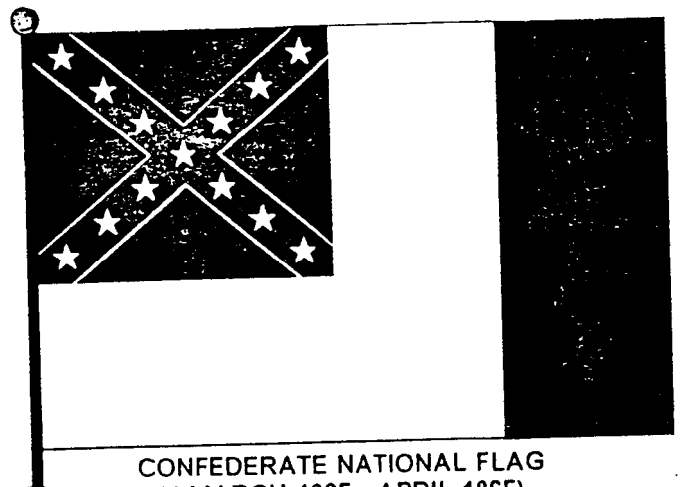
This flag was known variously as the "Stainless Banner", *White Man's Flag*, or the *Jackson's Flag* because it adorned the coffin of General Stonewall Jackson soon after its adoption. Although the new design pleased those who had objected to the Stars and Bars, the new flag was not altogether a happy choice. The omission of the blue stripe left a wide white field which was easily soiled and might be mistaken for a flag of truce or, at sea, for the White Ensign of the British Navy. The Confederate Navy, in adopting this flag for use at sea, reduced the length in order to make it fly more readily and thus serve better as a dis-

tinguishing mark. The Navy also used the Battle flag in rectangular shape as its jack.



BEAUREGARD'S PROPOSED BATTLEFLAG (1861)
NAVY JACK (26 MAY 1863 - APRIL 1865)

Major Arthur L. Rogers of the Confederate Artillery proposed changing the proportions for the national flag from 1:2 to 2:3 and adding a red stripe at the fly. Such a flag was officially approved by the Congress on March 4, 1865, but only a few examples were actually made since the war was terminated little more than a month later. The final national flag is used today by the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and the Stars and Bars is the emblem of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.¹



CONFEDERATE NATIONAL FLAG
(4 MARCH 1865 - APRIL 1865)

¹ References

- Flags of the U.S.A. by David Eggenberger, published in 1959
- The Flag Book of the United States, by Whitney Smith, published in 1976

ISRAEL KISTER

In March, 1843, I settled on the Wyacondah, on the disputed territory, and in August, the same year, I moved on Fox River, about one mile and a half northwest of the present county seat. I claimed a portion of Uncle Sam's land south of Fox River, but remained in my cabin on the north side until Spring, when it took fire and was destroyed. We lost all except one feather bed and a few bed clothes. Looking on till all was gone, I tied my bed in a sheet, shouldered it, and in company with my wife started in search of shelter. We called at the cabin of William T. Johnson, and were admitted and kindly treated. His cabin was sixteen feet square and by the time we all got in, it was pretty well filled. His family consisted of himself and wife, three children, a hired man, his mother and brother and Mrs. Johnson's isiter and myself and wife, in all eleven persons. This was a very wet season, the waters were all up the bottoms of Fox overflowed until nearly harvest, so I remained at Mr. Johnson's until August. Wishing to build a house on my prairie, which proved to be adjoining the county seat, when located, the settlers turned out and prepared to set a house logs for a house eighteen by twenty feet. By my timber being on the other side of Fox, I was unable to get my logs to my building place. Finally I hauled them to the river on a high bluff on the one side, and the overflowed bottom on the other. At that time there was neither ford nor bridge that could be crossed. Mr. Johnson, James A. Songer and myself then hung our clothes on a tree, each man to a log, rolled it into the river, followed it up, swam across behind, pushing the logs before us over the river and across the bottom, among the bushes and brush, and after several hard days' work, we got the logs all over.

In August we moved into our new cabin, and put up a brairie bedstead by boring an auger hold in the logs in the house and friving a forked stick in the ground for a post. We had fence rails for bed rails, and used clapboards for cords. The cabin had a clapboard roof, and a hole cut in the side for a door, but no shutter. About a week before my house was burned, I lost my only horse, and one of my oxen (I had but a pair) died also. The last fifty cents I had in the world was lost in the fire. I was left with one old shirt and one pair of pants, and no place to buy any nearer then twenty-five miles, and no money to buy with. When we commenced housekeeping in our new cabin we borrowed from Mrs. George W. Lester two knives and forks, two or three plates, two cups and saucers, which, together with some pots which did not burn with the house, made up the sum total of our household and kitchen furniture. I had a cow which we milked in the stew kettle and strained the milk in a skillet. Having got fairly settled in our new home, I set about and chinked and daubed my cabin and build a sod chimney. About this time Edward and John W. Ellis were keeping a bachelor's hall on their claim, and were about as scarce of cooking utensils and cupboard ware as we were. Edward proposed that we should splice in the housekeeping business, which was agreed to, and it was not long till he arrived at our cabin with

his household articles, which matched ours very well, and which added materially to the appearance of things about our new cabin.

The foregoing are Mr. Kister's own words taken from the Clarion. "Though dead, he yet speaketh." He must have been a man of energy and ability, for in 1844 he was elected as Recorder of Deeds, in 1847 as Clerk of the County Commissioner's Court and in 1850 State Treasurer. Locally, Mr. Kister was conspicuous in every thing going on. He was versatile in talent and interested in all the side lines of fun and amusement which abounded in those days. He could personate a Justice of the Peace and preside in a mock court or do any stunt necessary in the town pranks.

Charles Dickens should have lived in Davis County. He would not have had to create characters for his novels. He would have found the materials ready made. He could have selected to suit his fancy from quite a list; for instance I. Kister, Mas Jones, Lou Young, Dr. Findley, Hosea Horn, Dr. Selman, Jack Grady, John Pirtle and a score of others. He could have had Mr. Kister play almost any rold like Micawber, Sam Weller, Barkis, Dombey or even Fagin.

Israel Kister was a persistent, rock-ribbed, hard boiled, all wool and a yard, Jackson Democrat. He was always active in the service and was generally a delegate to all conventions of his party. At a convention to nominate candidates in this Judicial District held at Bloomfield, he was selected as chairman. His canidates were nominated. It was rumored, after the convention had adjourned and the ballots all destroyed, that in all probability the ballots, if examined, would not have agreed with the announcement of the result of one of the offices. He also announced this laconic platform for the campaign, "Get there!" They got there, too.

There has always been a query as to the mysterious disappearance of the Mormon Poll Books in Mormon time. The Democrat published an article written by Mr. Payne, as to that matter, two or three year ago and we quote it in connection with our biography of Mr. Kister.

(copied from the Pioneer History of Davis County, Iowa. pp.22-23)

* * * * *
NOW IS THE TIME TO RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP FOR 1994. REMEMBER THE
MEMBERSHIP DUES ARE \$7.50 FOR THE YEAR.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler Dorothea Elizabeth McReynolds Rudd - 9 -

Address 2014 Ocoee-Clarcona Rd.

City, State Ocoee, Fl. 32761

Date 13 April, 1986

Date of Birth
Place of Birth
Date of Marriage
Date of Death
Place of Death

4 Thomas Howard McReynolds
(Father of No. 2)
b. 08 November 1864
p.h. McLean Co. Ill.
m. January, 1890
d. 15 March, 1944
p.d. Ottumwa, Wapello Co. Iowa

2 Raymond Howard McReynolds
(Father of No. 1)
b. 05 May, 1895
p.b. Ash Grove, Davis Co. Iowa
m. 05 March, 1919
d. 30 September, 1983
p.d. Bloomfield, Davis Co. Ia.

5 Lovie Luella Bartlett
(Mother of No. 2)
b. 24 September, 1871
p.h. Davis Co. Iowa
d. 28 January, 1915
p.d. Davis Co. Iowa

1 Dorothea Elizabeth McReynolds
b. 26 February, 1920
p.b. Floris, Davis Co. Iowa
m. 10 September, 1939
d. _____
p.d. _____

6 John Frederick Leyda
(Father of No. 3)
b. 28 May, 1870
p.b. Mark, Davis Co. Iowa
m. 12 November, 1893
d. 16 Oct. 1959
p.d. Floris, Davis Co. Iowa

3 Lilith May Leyda
(Mother of No. 1)
b. 28 January, 1900
p.b. Mark, Davis Co. Iowa
d. _____
p.d. _____

7 Myra Bell Crisman
(Mother of No. 3)
b. 12 April, 1871
p.b. Davis Co. Iowa
d. 17 November, 1954
p.d. Pulaski, Davis Co. Iowa

Robert John Rudd
(Spouse of No. 1)

8 Thomas Ben McReynolds
(Father of No. 4)
b. 29 December, 1834
p.b. Posey Co. Indiana
m. 22 February, 1853
d. 27 December, 1906
p.d. Wapello Co. Iowa

9 Nancy Harriet Wade
(Mother of No. 4)
b. 22 February, 1837
p.b. Posey County, Indiana
d. 16 August, 1899
p.d. _____

10 George C. Bartlett
(Father of No. 5)
b. 01 September, 1847
p.h. Bloomington, Illinois
m. 25 December, 1870
d. February, 1913
p.d. Ottumwa, Wapello Co. Iowa

11 Mary Cade
(Mother of No. 5)
b. 28 March, 1854
p.b. Appanoose Co. Iowa (?)
d. _____
p.d. 09 January, 1949
Ottumwa, Wapello Co. Iowa

12 Benjamin Leyda
(Father of No. 6)
b. 02 June, 1836
p.b. Carroll County, Ohio
m. 13 March, 1861
d. 11 May, 1912
p.d. Davis Co. Iowa

13 Sarah Catherine Taylor
(Mother of No. 6)
b. 04 April, 1840
p.b. Greencastle, Indiana
d. 29 June, 1912
p.d. Davis County, Iowa

14 John Crisman
(Father of No. 7)
b. 15 March, 1828
p.b. Brooks County, Va.
m. 16 March, 1865
d. 09 January, 1916
p.d. Davis Co. Iowa

15 Rhoda Ann Bowling
(Mother of No. 7)
b. 11 December, 1844
p.b. Franklin Co. Ohio
d. 23 April, 1917

Davis Co. Iowa

16 Leonard McReynolds
b. 1804
m. 12 April, 1821
d. 8 November, 1867

17 Hildah Neal
b. 06 July, 1804
d. 06 September, 1844

18 Henry P. Wade
b. 1819
m. 23 February, 1836
d. ?

19 Rebecca Wallace
1814
b. ? Tenn.
d. _____

20 John Bartlett
b. 1815
m. _____
d. 02 March, 1871

21 Sarah A. ?
b. 1820
d. _____

22 Aaron Friend Cade
b. May 1818
m. 13 October, 1850
d. 09 August, 1881

23 Margaret Jane Kirkpatrick
b. 10 March, 1833
d. 03 March, 1919

24 Frederick Leyda
b. 1796
m. 30 May, 1820
d. Carroll Co. Ohio 1879

25 Catherine Stoodly
b. 1771 1799
d. 1863 1865

26 John Taylor
b. 18 August, 1816
m. _____
d. 06 Oct 1892

27 Rebecca Shields
b. 1814
d. _____

28 Thomas Crisman
b. 1790-1794
m. 30 December, 1812
d. 1834

29 Susan Green
b. 1797
d. 1887

30 William Stanton Bowling
b. 12 March, 1805
m. 6 March 1834
d. 27 February, 1855

31 Sarah Dulin
b. 05 January, 1809
d. 22 January, 1865

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler _____
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____.

Chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

4 _____ (Father of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

2 _____ (Father of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

5 _____ (Mother of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 _____

b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

6 _____ (Father of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

3 _____ (Mother of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 _____ (Mother of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

 (Spouse of No. 1)

b. _____ d. _____
 p.b. _____ p.d. _____

8 _____ (Father of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

9 _____ (Mother of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 _____ (Father of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

11 _____ (Mother of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 _____ (Father of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

13 _____ (Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 _____ (Father of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

15 _____ (Mother of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

b. _____ d. _____
 p.b. _____ p.d. _____

16 _____ (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

17 _____ (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

18 _____ (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

19 _____ (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

20 _____ (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

21 _____ (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

22 _____ (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

23 _____ (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

24 _____ (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

25 _____ (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

26 _____ (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

27 _____ (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

28 _____ (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

29 _____ (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

30 _____ (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

31 _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

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No the editors did not slip up and leave a blank page, we want you to fill in the ancestor chart, please type, and return it to the Society. We will use them in the newsletter and it will also help update our files in the library. I know many of you don't have your chart on file (I'm one of the many). To have it published it must be typed. Thanks, Sue.

QUERIES

Johnny James Edwards, Great Grandson of James Philando EDWARDS (Soap Creek Twp), son of Williams S. EDWARDS (Fox River Twp) born 1829. William S. EDWARDS possible son of Owen EDWARDS born 1805/6 +/- . Possible mother Amanda LONGACRE born 1811 +/- . Williams S. EDWARDS born Tennessee, possible Bristol. Possible siblings, Mary Maria, Margarete, Joshua EDWARDS.
Does anyone have proof of relation between owen and Williams S. EDWARDS? Where is William S. EDWARDS buried. JOHNNY JAMES EDWARDS 1468 REGULUS DRIVE PT. MUGU CA 93041.

Seek exchange of genealogical data on GODDARD family of Davis Co., Ia.:
Nathan died 1905, Mary died 1904, Sarah born 1843, Henry born 1844, Thomas born 1846, Jane born 1848, Charles born 1850, Clarissa born 1851, Kenella born 1853, Mary born 1855, Frank born 1857 and John born 1859. JIM JOHNSON 2120 TAYLOR PLACE, ESCONDIDO, CA 92027-2226

Davis County Genealogy Soc.
P.O. Box 94
Bloomfield, Ia. 52537

Rowena Haselhoff
305 N. Washington
Bloomfield, IA 52537