



# NEWS 'N' NOTES

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 VOL: VII ISS: 4 JONES COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY JUL/AUG 1991  
 P.O. Box 174 ANAMOSA, IA 52205  
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Dear Members,

WE ARE MOVING! Sometime in August, we will be moving into The Jones County Tourism Society. It will appear to be a much smaller space, than we have been used to, BUT, it is on ground floor! Our Resource Center will be streamlined to fit the space.

Recently I received a request for some research. However, this mailing was done in an unusual manner, that I had never seen before. What was received was a small package. When I opened it up I thought that the person had sent me unexposed film. What they had actually sent was a disposable camera. They wanted pictures of tombstones that they had missed on a previous visit. What a unique idea!

Our sympathy goes out to Florence Michels, who recently lost a grandchild in an accident.

Our thanks go to Cecelia Hatcher. Sometime back she handed me an old photo. On the back of this picture of an older couple, was the names Robert and Ann Nunn. She requested that I find, or connect the picture with someone connected with the family. Sure enough, I met Billy Barker of Kentucky at the courthouse. As it turns out he is directly related, along with Sarah Joslin of Fairview. Billy received the photo<sup>with</sup> glee. It matched some that he had copies of in his traveling file. Only this was an original.

Received a post card from June Morrow, who was in Battle Creek, Michigan. Speaking of post cards. Grant Wood Tourism of Anamosa is coming out with a black on white graphic of the Iowa State Men's Reformatory. The drawing was done by Dolores Chadwell. It is an excellent view of the Steamboat Gothic architecture. This comes out at Pumpkin Festival time.

See you at our new resource center in the Jones Co. Tourism building. It is located on the North side of Main Street. This building was originally known as the Union Block in Anamosa. It is on the corner of Main & Ford Streets.

Sincerely, Elizabeth J. Coleman

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Jack McCallum submitted the following cemetery information: (Near Temple Hill cemetery, Washington twp. Jones Co., Iowa, Section 28.) East from the stop sign at Temple Hill Church, left down hill across a farm creek, left into field, up hill to the right along fence to two big trees. Two stones.

David Hutton  
 DIED  
 Oct 24, 1846  
 Aged 27 Yr's 7 Mo. & 6 D

Mary L. Wife of D.P. Hutton  
 DIED  
 Oct. 24, 1852  
 Aged 63 Yr's 8 Mo. & ... (Cracked)

THIS ISSUE OF NEWS 'N NOTES IS NOT JONES COUNTY ORIENTED. HOWEVER, THE EDITOR HOPES YOU WILL BE ABLE TO USE THE INFORMATION THAT IS INCLUDED.

THE NEXT ISSUE WILL INCLUDE THE 1856 STATE CENSUS FOR JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

\*\*QUERIES\*\*

WOULD LIKE TO EXCHANGE INFORMATION AND CORRESPOND WITH ANYONE DOING RESEARCH ON THE ALBERT V. FOX FAMILY. WOULD BE HAPPY TO PAY COST OF PHOTO COPIES AND POSTAGE. WOULD ALSO APPRECIATE ANY INFORMATION YOU MIGHT HAVE.

JAYNIE ZORNES-BOURLAND, CF-32, DRIVE 5-A, NIEVEH, IN 46164

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GEORGE ALBERT & AGNES (BALLARD) ROBINSON WERE IN THE CASTLE GROVE AREA IN 1900 CENSUS WITH THESE CATHOLIC PEOPLE WAS AN ABANDONED CHILD BY THE NAME OF BERT FRANCIS GRAY. HE WAS RAISED BY THESE PEOPLE. ANA BALCOM WISHES TO FIND THE NAMES OF HIS BIRTH PARENTS. BERT FRANCIS GRAY WAS ANNA BALCOM'S FATHER.

ANNA BALCOM, 3593 SUN KNOLL DRIVE, LOOMIS, CA 95650

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LOOKING FOR INFORMATION ABOUT WM. P. PHODES AND ORMI OWEN RHODES. WM., BORN ca 1845, OHIO, CARRIAGE MAKER, SON OF ??? MARRIED JUNE 22, 1864, MAQUOKETA, to AMY V. BALL, BORN 1849, OHIO, died 1895, WYOMING, JONES COUNTY, DAUGHTER OF JOSEPH DANIEL BALL, CARRIAGE MAKER, DIED 1885, WYOMING, AND ELIZ ANN \_\_\_\_\_, died 1876, WYOMING. WM. AND AMY HAD SON ORMI OWEN RODES, BORN 1868, DIED 1871, NEED OBITUARY. COUPLE SEPARATED, DIVORCED? WHAT HAPPENED TO WM.?

MARK HICKOK, 1589 SUNRISE DR., ANCHORAGE, AK 99508

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WANTED TO PURCHASE

Original History of Jones County, Iowa, Published 1879 in Chicago, or a copy of same.

A copy of History of Jones County, Iowa Published 1910.

HOWARD R. BROWN, 8165 HABERSHAM WATERS RD., ATLANTA, GA 30350  
1-404-396-4081 (CALL COLLECT)

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WOULD LIKE TO CORRESPOND WITH DESCENDANTS OF THE FOLLOWING FAMILIES: LAMMON AND RUNDLE OF MONTICELLO AND THE FARAGHER AND MANLEY FAMILIES FROM THE ISLE OF MAN.

GLORIA WEISER, 12057 8TH N.E., SEATTLE, WA 98125

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# The German Immigration

Through the Port of Philadelphia,

1700 to 1775.

## MITTELBERGER'S NARRATIVE.

"This journey from the Palatinate to Pennsylvania," he says, "lasts from the beginning of May until the end of October, fully half a year, amid such hardships as no one is able to describe adequately. The cause is because the Rhine boats from Heilbronn to Holland have to pass by 36 custom houses, at all of which the ships are examined, which is done when it suits the convenience of the custom-house officials. In the meantime, the ships with the people are detained long, so that the passengers have to spend much money. The trip down the Rhine alone lasts four, five and even six weeks.

"When the ships and the people reach Holland, they are detained there likewise five or six weeks. Because things are very dear there, the poor people have to spend nearly all they have during that time. . . . Both in Rotterdam and Amsterdam the people are packed densely, like herrings, so to say, in the large sea vessels. One person receives a place scarcely two feet wide and six feet long in the headstead, while many a ship carries four to six hundred souls; not to mention the innumerable implements, tools, provisions, water barrels and other things which likewise occupy much space.

"On account of contrary winds it sometimes takes the ships two, three and four weeks to make the trip from Holland to Cowes (on the isle of Wight, on the South coast of England). But when the wind is good they get there in eight days or sooner. Every thing is examined at the custom house and the duties paid, and ships are sometimes detained eight, ten and fourteen days before their cargoes are completed. During this delay every one is compelled to spend his last money and to consume the little stock of provisions which had been reserved for the ocean voyage; so that most passengers, finding themselves on the ocean where they are in still greater need of them, suffer greatly from hunger and want.

When the ships have for the last time weighed their anchors at Cowes, the real misery begins, for from there the ships, unless they have good winds must often sail eight, nine, ten or twelve weeks before they reach Philadelphia. But with the best wind the voyage lasts seven weeks.

During the voyage there is on board these ships terrible misery, stench, fumes, horror, vomiting, many kinds of sicknesses, fever, dysentery, headache, heat, constipation, boils, scurvy, cancer mouth-rot and the like, all of which come from old and sharply salted food and meat, also from very bad and foul water so that many die miserably.

"Add to this, want of provisions, hunger, thirst, cold, heat, dampness, anxiety, want, afflictions and lamentations, together with other troubles such as lice which abound so plentifully, especially on sick people, that they can be scraped off the body. The misery reaches the climax when a gale rages for two or three days and nights, so that every one believes that the ship will go to the bottom with all the human beings on board. . . .

Among the healthy, impatience sometimes grows so great and cruel that one curses the other or himself, and the day of his birth, and sometimes come near killing each other. Misery and malice join each other, so that they cheat and rob one another. One always reproaches the other for persuading him to undertake the journey. Frequently children cry out against their parents, husbands against their wives and wives against their husbands, brothers and sisters, friends and acquaintances against each other. But most against the soul-traffickers,—(the New-landers).

"Many sigh and cry: 'Oh, that I were at home again, and if I had to lie in my pig sty!' Or they say: 'O God, if I only had a piece of good bread, or a good fresh drop of water.' Many people whimper, and sigh and cry piteously for their homes; most of them get homesick. Many hundred people necessarily die and perish in such misery, and must be cast into the sea, which drives their relatives, or those who persuaded them to undertake the journey, to such despair that it is almost impossible to pacify and console them. In a word, the sighing and crying and lamenting on board the ship continues night and day, so as to cause the hearts even of the most hardened to bleed when they hear it. . . .

"Children from one to seven years rarely survive the voyage; and many a time parents are compelled to see their children miserably suffer and die from hunger, thirst and sickness, and then see them cast into the water. I witnessed such misery in no less than thirty-two children in our ship, all of whom were thrown into the sea. . . .

"Often a father is separated by death from his wife and children, or mothers from their little children, or even both parents from their children; and sometimes entire families die in quick succession; so that often many dead persons lie in the berths besides the living ones, especially when contagious diseases have broken out on the ship. . . . That most of the people get sick is not surprising, because, in addition to all other trials and hardships, warm food is served only three times a week, the rations being very poor and very small. These meals can hardly be eaten on account of being so unclean. The water which is served out on the ships is often very black, thick and full of worms, so that one cannot drink it without loathing, even with the greatest thirst. O surely, one would often give much money at sea for a piece of good bread, or a drink of good water, if it could only be had. I myself experienced that sufficiently, I am sorry to say. Toward the end we were compelled to eat the ship's biscuit which had been spoiled long ago; though in a whole biscuit there was scarcely a piece the size of a dollar that had not been full of red worms and spiders nests. Great hunger and thirst force us to eat and drink everything; but many do so at the risk of their lives. . . .

"At length, when after a long and tedious voyage, the ships come in sight of land, so that the promontories can be seen, which the people were so eager and anxious to see, all creep from below to the deck to see the land from afar, and they weep for joy, and pray and sing, thanking and praising God. The sight of the land makes the people on board the ship, especially the sick and the half dead, alive again, so that their hearts leap within them; they shout and rejoice, and are content to bear their misery in patience, in the hope that they may soon reach the land in safety. But alas!

"When the ships have landed at Philadelphia after their long voyage no one is permitted to leave them except those who pay for their passage or can give good security; the others who cannot pay must remain on board the ships till they are purchased, and are released from the ships by their purchasers. The sick always fare the worst, for the healthy are naturally preferred and purchased first; and so the sick and wretched must often remain on board in front of the city for two or three weeks, and frequently die, whereas many a one if he could pay his debt and was permitted to leave the ship immediately, might recover.

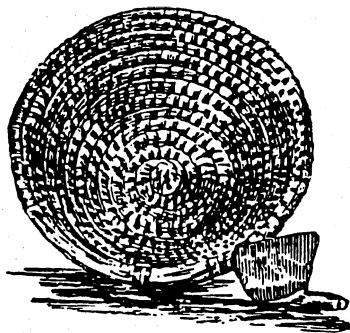
"Before I describe how this traffic in human flesh is conducted, I must mention how much the journey to Pennsylvania costs. A person over ten years pays for the passage from Rotterdam to Philadelphia, £10. Children from five to ten years pay half price, £5. All children under five years are free. For these prices the passengers are conveyed to Philadelphia, and as long as they are at sea provided with food, though with very poor food, as has been shown.

"But this is only the sea passage; the other costs on land, from home to Rotterdam, including the passage on the Rhine, are at least \$35, no matter how economically one may live. No account is here made of extraordinary contingencies. I may safely assert that with the greatest economy, many passengers have spent \$176 from home to Philadelphia.

"The sale of human beings in the market on board the ship is carried on thus: Every day Englishmen, Dutchmen and high German people come from the city of Philadelphia and other places, some from a great distance, say sixty, ninety, and one hundred and twenty miles away, and go on board the newly arrived ship that has brought and offers for sale passengers from Europe, and select among the healthy persons such as they deem suitable for their business, and bargain with them how long they will serve for their passage money, for which most of them are still in debt. When they have come to an agreement, it happens that adult persons bind themselves in writing to serve three, four, five or six years for the amount due by them, according to their age. Young people, from ten to fifteen years, must serve until they are twenty-one years old.

"Many persons must sell and trade away their children like so many head of cattle; for if their children take the debt upon themselves, the parents can leave the ship free and unrestrained; but as the parents often do not know where and to what people their children are going, it often happens that such parents and children, after leaving the ship do not see each other again for years, perhaps no more in all their lives.

"When people arrive who cannot make themselves free, but have children under five years of age, they cannot free themselves by them; for such children must be given to somebody without compensation to be brought up,



STRAW BASKET FOR BAKING BREAD,  
AND SCRAPER.

and they must serve for their bringing up till they are twenty-one years old. Children from five to ten years, who pay half price for their passage, must likewise serve for it till they are twenty-one years old; they cannot, therefore, be deemed their parents by taking the debt of the latter upon themselves. But children above ten years can take upon their parents' debts upon themselves.

"A woman must stand for her husband if he arrives sick, and in like manner a man for his sick wife, and take the debt upon herself or himself, and thus serve five or six years not alone for his or her own debt, but also for that of the sick husband or wife. But if both are sick, such persons are sent from the ship to the hospital, but not until it appears probable that they will find no purchasers. As soon as they are well again they must serve for their passage, or pay if they have means.

"It often happens that whole families, husband, wife and children, are separated by being sold to different purchasers, especially when they have not paid any part of their passage money.

"When a husband or wife has died at sea, after the ship has completed more than half her trip, the survivor must pay or serve not only for himself or herself, but also for the deceased."

"When both parents died after the voyage was more than half completed, their children, especially when they are young and have nothing to pawn or pay, must stand for their own and their parents' passage, and serve till they are twenty-one years old. When one has served his or her term, he or she is entitled to a new suit of clothes at parting and if it has been so stipulated, a man gets in addition a horse and a woman a cow.

"When a servant has an opportunity to marry in his country, he or she must pay for each year he or she would still have to serve, £5 or £6. But many a one who has thus purchased and paid for his bride, has subsequently repented of his bargain, so that he would gladly have returned his dear ware and lost his money in addition.

"If a servant in this country runs away from his master who has treated him harshly, he cannot get far. Good provision has been made for such cases so that a runaway is soon recovered. He who detains or returns a deserter receives a good reward.

"If such a runaway has been away from his master a single day, he must serve an entire week for it; if absent a week, then a month, and for a month, half a year. But if the master does not care to keep the runaway when he gets him back, he may sell him for as many years as he has still to serve."

It must not be supposed that the scenes and events described in the foregoing quotations from Mittelberger were everyday occurrences, at least so far as the sufferings, sickness and deaths at sea are concerned. They did occur, but he takes especial pains to represent everything at its worst. Many a ship came over in good condition, with no unusual sickness on board, and under the charge of humane ship captains. But so far as the sale and disposal of the passengers upon their arrival was concerned, that was an unvarying affair. It was, however, just what many of these people were aware of, and may be said to have bargained for, before they stepped on shipboard to

Many genealogists do not find who they are looking for in the census records. Many times this is due to county, state, or territory changes of which they are not aware. In

census of southeastern Colorado, see Arapahoe County, Kansas.

For Bent and Elbert Counties 1870 censuses, Colorado, see also Greenwood County. In 1874 Greenwood County was absorbed by Bent and Elbert Counties.

## CENSUS CLUES FOR PROBLEM CASES

1987, William Thorndale and William Dollarhide published the Map Guide to the U.S. Federal Censuses, 1790-1920. The Map Guide graphically shows the county outline maps at ten-year intervals, the old county boundaries being superimposed over the modern lines.

Following is a list of oddities of the census records by state. This can be verified in the above mentioned Map Guide. This will give you an idea of the value of the book and also may help you solve a census problem. Also included in this list are references to the availability of "lost" census records. (The Family History Library is the LDS Genealogical Society in Salt Lake City, Utah).

### California

Humboldt and Siskiyou Counties 1860 and 1870 censuses, see also Klamath County. In 1874 Klamath County was absorbed by Humboldt and Siskiyou Counties.

### Colorado

In 1860 the western half of Colorado belonged to Utah, while the northeastern part belonged to Nebraska and the southeastern part belonged to Kansas. The western half of the state had virtually no population in 1860 and was not enumerated by the Utah census takers. For the 1860 census of northeastern Colorado, see that part of the 1860 Nebraska census designated as "unorganized territory." For the 1860

Pembina County, Minnesota. In 1850 this county covered what would later become Dakota Territory.

For Yankton County, South Dakota 1860 census, see also Fort Randall, Nebraska. In 1860 Fort Randall was part of Nebraska; in 1861 it was cut off into Dakota Territory and is now in Yankton County, South Dakota.

For Hanson, Hutchinson, McCook, and Turner Counties, South Dakota 1870 census, see also Jayne County. Jayne County was absorbed by these counties as follows: Turner took part of it in 1871, McCook took part in 1873, and the rest went to Hanson and Hutchinson Counties between 1871 and 1880.

For Lyman, Richland, Stanley, Sully, Williams, and Morton Counties, Dakota Territory 1870 census, see that part of the 1870 Dakota Territory census identified as "unorganized territory."

For Richland County, North Dakota, and Roberts County, South Dakota 1880 census, see also the 1880 census of Sisseton and Wahpeton Indian Reservation, Dakota Territory. Part of this reservation was given to Richland County between 1880 and 1890 and is now in present-day Richland County, North Dakota, and Roberts County, South Dakota.

For the 1880 census of Sargent County, North Dakota, and Marshall County, South Dakota, see the 1880

census of Ransom County, Dakota Territory, and the 1880 census of Sisseton and Wahpeton Indian Reservation, Dakota Territory. In 1883 Sargent County and part of Marshall County were created from these areas.

For Day County, South Dakota 1880 census, see also the 1880 census of Fort Sisseton and the 1880 census of Wahpeton Indian Reservation, Dakota Territory. Between 1880 and 1890 Fort Sisseton and part of the Wahpeton Indian Reservation were given to Day County.

For the 1880 census of Corson County, South Dakota, see the 1880 census of Boreman County, Dakota Territory. Boreman County was abolished after 1880. It lay within the boundaries of present-day Corson County, South Dakota.

For Williams County, North Dakota 1880 census, see also the 1880 census of Wallethe County, Dakota Territory. Wallethe County was divided into Buford and Flannery Counties, Dakota Territory, after 1880. In 1890 Buford and Flannery Counties became part of Williams County.

For the 1880 census of Dunn and McKenzie Counties, North Dakota, see Howard County, Dakota Territory. In 1883 Howard County was carved into Dunn, McKenzie, Allred and Wallace counties.

For 1880 census of Ward County, North Dakota, see Stevens County. Stevens County was abolished after 1890 and its area is included in present Ward County, North Dakota.

### Georgia

The 1800 census of Oglethorpe County, Georgia, is not missing. It is available at the Family History Library under the book (975.8 A1 no. 18). The National Archives copy is lost; this transcription was made from an enumerator's copy.

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## Idaho

The National Archives' copy of the 1880 census of Alturas County, Idaho, is incomplete; two pages are missing. However, the state's copy of these census records does include the missing pages.

For the 1860 and 1870 censuses of Oneida County, Idaho, see also Cache County, Utah. Part of Cache County, Utah, was cut off into Oneida County, Idaho. The southern part of what is now Idaho was settled beginning in April 1860 at Franklin, Utah, which was later added to Idaho.

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## Illinois

The 1850 census of Edgar County, Illinois, includes the state and county of birth of the residents.

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## Kansas

For the 1870 census of Chautauqua and Elk Counties, Kansas, see Howard County. In 1875 these two counties absorbed Howard County.

In spite of the fact that there were supposed to be no slaves in Kansas in 1860, two are included in the 1860 census of Anderson County and are enumerated with the families to whom they belonged. They are identified by the designation "slave" in column seven of the census form.

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## Michigan

The following unorganized counties were included in the 1850 census of Mackinac County, Michigan: Alcona, Alpena, Antrim, Bay, Cheboygan, Clinton, Delta, Emmet, Gladwin, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Iosco, Isabella, Leelanau, Mecosta, Osceola, Oscoda, and Presque Isle. (Michilimackinac was the original and older version of the now shortened Mackinac.)

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## Minnesota

For the 1840 census of Minnesota see the 1840 census of Clayton

County, Iowa. Clayton County technically extended west and north to cover three-fourths of Iowa Territory. This included the precincts of Lake Pepin (at present-day Wabasha) and St. Peter's (around Fort Snelling). The fort's 96 occupants were counted but not named.

For Cass County, Minnesota 1850 census, see Mankata County. Mankata County was created in 1849 and later abolished. In 1850 its only population was in areas which later became part of Cass County.

For the 1850 census of Todd County, Minnesota, see Wahnata County. Wahnata County was abolished after 1850. In 1850 its only population was in the part which is now part of Todd County.

For Pine County, Minnesota 1860 census, see also Buchanan County. Buchanan County was absorbed by Pine County prior to 1870.

For the 1860 census of Breckenridge County, Minnesota, see also Wilkin County. Breckenridge County absorbed part of Wilkin County in 1862.

There have been two counties in Minnesota named Lac Qui Parle. Old Lac Qui Parle County was absorbed in 1870 after the census was taken) by Swift and other counties. The new Lac Qui Parle County was created in 1871 from Redwood County.

For the 1860 and 1870 census of Kandiyohi County, see also Monongalia County. Kandiyohi County absorbed Monongalia County after 1870.

Present-day Mahnomen County, Minnesota, was established in 1906. However, an 1860 census exists for an earlier Mahnomen County which covered somewhat the same area and was abolished before 1870.

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## Missouri

For the 1850 census of Putnam County, Missouri, see also Dodge County. Dodge County was created from Putnam County after 1840 and was returned to Putnam County in 1853.

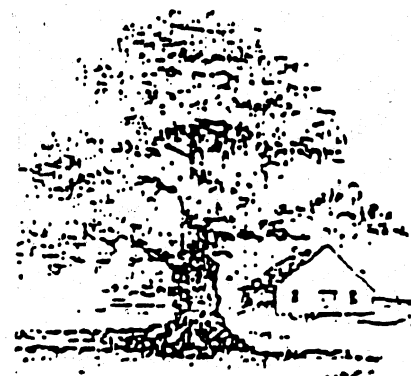
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## Montana

For Montana 1860 census, see the census for Nebraska (that part designated as "unorganized territory.") As noted earlier, this unorganized territory also included what is now north-eastern Colorado. See also the next paragraph below.

For the 1860 census of what is now Missoula County, Montana, see Spokane County, Washington. The Spokane County enumerator included the Bitterroot Valley of present-day Montana, even though it technically was part of Nebraska Territory in 1860.

JONES COUNTY  
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY  
P. O. BOX 174  
ANAMOSA, IA 52205



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## Nebraska

Although there were supposed to be no slaves in Nebraska in 1860, slaves were enumerated in Otoe and Kearney Counties. Those in Otoe County are not identified by name and are included on a slip of paper following the population schedules for Otoe County. Those in Kearney County belonged to an officer stationed at Fort Kearny (note that the Fort is spelled differently from the County) and are identified by name. They are enumerated with the families to whom they belonged and are identified by the designation: (s) placed before their occupation, in column seven of the census form.

For the 1870 census of Blackbird County, see also Winnebago Indian Reservation. Blackbird County absorbed Winnebago Indian Reservation after 1870. For Blackbird County 1860 census, see Omaha Indian Reservation. Blackbird County was created from Omaha and Winnebago Indian Reservations, and as noted above, absorbed the rest of Winnebago Indian Reservation after 1870.

The 1860 census has been filmed twice. On the first filming, the Otoe Indian Reservation was filmed adjoining Burt County, which was appropriate since it physically adjoined Burt County. However, in the new filming the Otoe Indian Reservation was filmed with the last page of Cumming County. AGLL has the second filming available for loan or purchase.

The 1860 census of Madison County is included with Platte County. The enumerator couldn't determine the county boundary and enumerated these two counties as "Platte and Madison Counties."

Persons searching the 1870 census of Gage County and using the older filming should see the first page of the roll (Otoe Reservation, in Gage County) as well as Gage County itself, which is located toward the

end of the roll. In the newer filming Otoe Reservation is filmed adjacent to Gage County.

The 1870 census of Webster County (then unorganized and attached to Lincoln County for judicial purposes) was taken with the census for Lincoln County. However, the Webster County portion is pointed out as such on the film.

In 1870, the entire area of Nebraska between Dawson and Cheyenne Counties and between the South Dakota and Kansas borders was enumerated with Lincoln county, Nebraska.

For Jefferson County 1860 census, see also Jones County. Jones County was merged with Jefferson County between 1860 and 1870.

For the 1870 census of Nance County, see the Pawnee Indian Reservation.

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## Nevada

For the 1870 and 1880 censuses of Washoe County, see also Roop County. Roop County was made part of Washoe County in 1883.

The 1860 census of what is now Douglas, Lyon, Ormsby, and Storey Counties is identified as Carson County, Utah, and is filmed as part of the Utah census. When the territory of Nevada was created, what had been Carson County, Utah, was made part of Nevada.

The 1860 census of Elko County, Nevada, is found in St. Mary's County, Utah.

For the 1870 census of Lincoln County, Nevada, see also Pah-Ute County, Nevada. When the southern part of Pah-Ute County was ceded to Arizona, the northern part became part of Lincoln County, Nevada.

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## New Mexico

For the 1860 and 1870 census of Bernalillo County, see also Santa Ana County. In 1876 Santa Ana County was abolished and made part of Bernalillo County.

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## Ohio

The 1800 and 1810 censuses of Washington County, Ohio, do exist and have been filmed on Family History Library film 940,916. They exist in an enumerator's copy at Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio

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## Oregon

For the 1860 census of Douglas County, see also Umpqua County. Umpqua County was abolished and made part of Douglas County in 1862.

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## Tennessee

The 1810 census of Grainger County, Tennessee, does exist and has been transcribed. For a copy, see Family History Library book (976.893 X2p 1810).

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## Texas

The 1820 census (now lost) and the 1830 census of what is now Bowie and Red River Counties, Texas, was taken as part of Arkansas. The area then was enumerated as part of (old) Miller County, Arkansas, which was later abolished when a boundary survey showed that the area now in Texas actually belonged to Mexico, not the United States. This census may also include some people living in what is now the southeast corner of Oklahoma.

There have been two counties in Texas named Dawson. The first was located where parts of Kinney and Uvalde Counties are now located, thus persons searching the 1860 census for those two counties should also see (old) Dawson County. The latter Dawson County still exists; its first census was taken in 1880.

For the 1870 census of Cass County, see Davis County. The name of Cass County was temporarily changed to Davis County.

In spite of some opinion to the contrary, there is apparently no census in existence for Clay and Palo Pinto Counties in 1870. Shortly before that date, Indian depredations had virtually or completely depopulated these two counties. This explains why there are 1860 censuses for these two counties, but no 1870 census.

The 1870 census of Dimmitt County is apparently available only on the earlier filming of the 1870 census. Apparently it was forgotten when the new filming was done. It consists of one page with a dozen or so cowboys listed as inhabitants.

### Utah

The 1860 census of Tooele County and Shambip County take in the modern Tooele County. Shambip County was created from Tooele County in 1856 and given back to Tooele County in 1866.

For the 1860 census of Utah County, see also Cedar County. Cedar County was made part of Utah County about 1862.

### Washington

For the 1870 census of Spokane County, see Stevens County. Spokane County was merged with Stevens County for the years 1864-1879

### Wisconsin

For the 1820 censuses of Brown and Crawford Counties, see the 1820 census of Michigan. (Wisconsin was then part of Michigan. The 1820 Michigan census, earlier thought to be lost, has been located and filmed; see note under Michigan.)

The 1830 censuses of Brown, Crawford, and Iowa Counties can be found in the 1830 Michigan census.

### Wyoming

The 1850 census of Uinta County is found in Salt Lake County, Utah, while the 1860 census of Uinta County is found in Green River County, Utah.

For the 1860 census of Albany, Carbon, Laramie, and Sweetwater Counties, see that part of the 1860 Nebraska census designated as "un-organized land."

Thorndale and Dollarhide's Map Guide to the U.S. Federal Censuses, 1790-1920 can be purchased at a ten-percent discount for AGLL members. The discounted price is \$44.96 plus \$3.00 postage and handling. The book retails for \$49.95. For those desiring to purchase a map for an individual state, the maps are available for \$5.95 retail or \$5.06 for AGLL members and libraries.

## CONTINUED FROM PAGE 34

come here, and they had only themselves to blame for the after-misery it entailed. It is not to be doubted that by far the greater number of these people were misled and deceived by the Newlanders, and were ill prepared for the voyage besides, so that only disappointment, with many of the miseries rehearsed by Mittelberger, were realized by them on the voyage and when they arrived.

The following passage from Löhner is interesting: "The Germans, who for so many years were hired out to pay costs of transportation, are called 'Servants' (Knechte) or Redemptioners (Käuflinge). When they serve with English people, their language soon becomes one of mixed English and German. (A notable proof of this fact is supplied by Pastor Brunholtz, of the Lutheran Church, who recorded the following in his diary: "On March 25, 1745, a man called on me and requested me to go to Chester, and preach to the Germans there. . . . On the morning of June 30 I went to Chester, which is about 16 miles from Philadelphia. The Germans here, who for the most part are 'servants,' as they are called, employed by English people, and so speaking a mixture of German and English."<sup>117</sup>) In the country they are usually well treated and cared for, especially when good fortune so wills it that they become inmates of a German household. If one of the latter secures an entire family, the man is generally occupied in field labor, and also carries on his trade if he has one, sometimes on his own account and at others on that of his master. It was allowed him to have a few head of cattle. The wife was generally a housemaid and a caretaker of children, while

her own little ones were assigned to all kinds of light work. The servitude finally came to an end when the boy reached the age of 21 and the girl that of 18 years. They might not get married without the consent of their masters. A runaway was compelled to serve an additional week for each day's absence and six months for each week's absence, and could, what was otherwise unlawful, be sold to another person for the period of his unexpired service.

"When the term of service was over, a thrifty servant had saved quite a sum and secured a home for himself, for land was cheap."<sup>118</sup> Perhaps more than one-third of the original German immigrants and their descendants who are so well-to-do now, began life in this humble way. Their sons were already notable persons at the time of the Revolution. An Act of Parliament passed in 1756, allowed servants, with the consent of their masters, to become soldiers. Many of these immigrants who brought considerable amounts of gold with them, hired themselves for a time until they should become acquainted with the country and people. The German and English-Irish Redemptioners came mostly to Pennsylvania; the English to Virginia, and the statistics of that State show that annually about 1,500 Redemptioners arrived there. In later times the service of these people became still more liberal. I have spoken to many householders and schoolmasters who were told by their fathers how they had been persuaded to come to America, but who, after serving half a year of their time, ran away. It was difficult to find a runaway from the settlements in the depths of the forest."<sup>117</sup>

<sup>117</sup> LÖHNER'S *Die Deutschen in Amerika*, p. 82.



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WYOMING, IA CEMETERY INTERNMENTS FOR 1913

IN RESEARCHING THE COPIES OF THE "WYOMING JOURNAL" AVAILABLE AT EDINBURGH AND AT THE ROCHE LIBRARY IN WYOMING, JIM COVERDALE RECENTLY DISCOVERED THE LIST OF INTERNMENTS FOR THE YEARS OF 1913 AND 1914. IN PREVIOUS YEARS, THE LISTS WERE PRINTED ON A CALENDER YEAR BASIS, APPEARING IN THE NEWSPAPER WITHIN THE FIRST FEW WEEKS OF EACH NEW YEAR. HOWEVER, THE 1913 LIST WAS EXTENDED TO APRIL 1ST OF 1914; THE LIST FOR 1914 THUS EXTENDED FROM APRIL 1, 1914 TO APRIL 1, 1915. THE LIST FOR 1913 APPEARS ON PAGE 5 OF THE APRIL 30, 1914 ISSUE. THE LIST FOR 1914 APPEARS ON PAGE 4 OF THE APRIL 15, 1915 ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL.

NAME	INTERNMENT DATE	AGE
MRS. J. A. ASHCRAFT	JAN 05	78 YRS
MRS. J. C. F. BOHM	07	75
MRS. MARY PARSONS	18	84
JOHN CROMWELL	25	--
CHILD OF JULIUS BEHNKE	28	--
MRS. HANS LEVSEN	APR 01	66
CHILD OF FRED PANKOW	MAY 24	--
PETER MARXON	24	20
MRS. FLORENCE JAMES HAMMOND	JUN 23	24
MRS. HANNAH GILBERT	25	75
MRS. WILLIAM WOLFE	JUL 08	66
CHILD OF ARBOR FELKER	16	--
MRS. ISADORE NILES COOPER	19	62
MRS. PHEUBY OVERHOLT	24	49

MRS. ELIZA THOMAS	30	E
GEORGE CHALONPKA	AUG 10	E
JOHN L. FRANKS	28	4
MRS. ELLEN SAWYER	SEP 19	E
HIRAM ARNOLD	20	7
CHILD OF FRANK RICHES	28	-
A. L. POTTER	30	E
D. S. McDONALD	OCT 17	E
CHILD OF WILLIAM JULIFS	22	-
WALDO GOSSETT	29	
ISABELLE EDWARDS	NOV 10	3
ADNA S. ATKINS	DEC 05	5
JOHN K. CONKEY	18	7
GEORGE G. HOLUB	MAR 04, 1914	3
CHILD OF GEO. DUSANEK, JR.	11	-
FRED C. SCHMIDT	12	3
ANDREW TOWNSEND	21	5
MRS. JOHN F. RUSSELL	24	5

(I QUESTION THE SPELLING OF A FEW NAMES; I'VE COPIED THEM AS T APPEARED IN THE NEWSPAPER.)'

JONES COUNTY  
 GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY  
 P.O. BOX 174  
 ANAMOSA, IA 52205

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