

**DAVIS COUNTY GENEALOGY SOCIETY**  
**PO BOX 94**  
**BLOOMFIELD, IOWA 52537**

**VOLUME XVIII NO. 2 2001**

**APRIL MAY JUNE**

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**DAVIS COUNTY GENEALOGY SOCIETY REGULAR MEETINGS THIRD THURSDAY OF EACH MONTH. BLOOMFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY.**

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**Co-President: Dorothy Goldizen & Patricia Howk**  
**Vice President: Archie Rupe**  
**Secretary: Patricia Howk**

**Treasurer: Dorothy Goldizen**  
**Corresponding Secretary: Dorothy Goldizen**

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Dear Members & Friends

Well, here we are into the year 2001!! I hope your genealogy interest has perked up this spring and summer. The few times I have been down to the Genealogy Room at the library there have been lots of visitors using the materials.

In June a family group came from both coasts to visit family homes, graveyards, and do research. The family was descendants of General James B. Weaver. Several family members stayed at General Weaver's home in Bloomfield. They toured Davis and Van Buren Counties looking for family history. I was privileged to meet with these visitors and exchange history on families we were both connected too. They had three generations of Weaver descendants that took home memories of Iowa. Of course all had to have their picture taken standing in front of the General's house. What a rare treat for the family and for the house.

I have long put up American flags on the graves of veterans buried in Davis County (since I was a little girl). There has been one I have marked for years but have not really been able to find his stone, Kees Clark. He has intrigued me for years. I place his marker and flag next to a stone for Catherine Clark, daughter of K & M Clark. This winter I received an Internet query concerning Kees Clark. I happily replied with the information requested and told them of my questions. Back and forth went the emails with questions and answers. It seems Kees Clark did not die in the Civil War but returned to Davis County. He did die in 1865 from an illness contracted during his service time. His wife remarried and left Davis County. I was able to give the person requesting information census records, prove of a child he did not know about and the researcher was able to give me peace of mind. I have worried about Kees Clark, did he have any family, when did he die and why, was there no one who cared about him? More pieces to a puzzle. I like putting puzzles together—I guess that's why I like doing family research. There are so many pieces to fit together.

Till next time.

Sue

**NOW IS THE TIME TO RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP FOR 2001. REMEMBER THE MEMBERSHIP DUES ARE \$7.50 FOR THE YEAR.**

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**ADDRESS:** \_\_\_\_\_

**In order to better coordinate work among researchers, we are asking you to detach (or photocopy) this section and return it to the Society. These will be kept on file in the library and published once a year in the Newsletter. If you need more room, please feel free to use an additional sheet of paper.**

**SURNAMES BEING SEARCHED**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**(SEND TO DAVIS COUNTY GENEALOGY SOC. P O BOX 94 BLOOMFIELD IA 52537)**

The paragraphs below are from a book entitled *Why You Say It* by Webb Garrison. It is a collection of stories about words and phrases we use in speaking.

**Up a Creek**—Most rivers of England and Europe are fairly small. Even before the advent of Modern highways the rivulets, or creeks, of these regions posed few obstacles to travelers.

Settlers in the New World found a different situation. Rivers such as the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the Missouri were so mighty that even large streams seemed to be creeks by comparison.

A hunter or explorer sometimes tried to cross at an untried spot. If he misjudged speed or depth of water, he might be trapped up the creek until rescued.

Modern bridges have eliminated most hazards posed by flowing water. Yet a person whose feet are not wet may suddenly be caught "up a creek" stuck in a dilemma from which it is hard to escape without help.

**Redneck** Some of our colorful expressions are all but self-explanatory. When that is true, someone is sure to hunt for and claim to discover an explanation.

That is what a language specialist did a few years ago. Explaining why almost anyone from the rural South may be called a redneck, an analyst said it is because anger makes the neck turn red.

However, the simple truth is that most who work in the fields wear clothing that provides a loose and open neck. Day after day, rays of the sun reach exposed skin. A broad-brimmed straw hat provides only intermittent protection. After spending twenty-five years planting and cultivating a harvesting, a fellow's neck is likely to get dark brownish red and stay that way.

Because the American South has been and is more agricultural than the industrial North, the term, redneck has come to be associated exclusively with southerners.

## DAVIS COUNTY COLORED FOLKS

The first Negroes in this County were brought here by Uncle Jim Jordan. He was an Indian Trader and had some government authority to bring his servants of color from the South with him. See a more particular account on Page 38 of this volume. That was before even the Iowa Territory was organized. For some years and until Iowa was organized as a state, a strip several miles wide was supposed to belong to Missouri, a slave state, and the only reason why slaves were not brought here, we conclude, was that none of the first settlers owned slaves, and perhaps were not able to own them. Prior to the Civil War, it was not healthy for colored folks in this County. Some of the circumstances so indicating can be seen at page 147 et seq. "A Negro Pioneer" and the "Underground Railroad". During that period there was much controversy over the question of "Free Territory" and a large proportion of Davis County people came from Slave States and believed in Negro Slavery, going to the extent perhaps of basing the right on "The Holy Scriptures." It took the Civil War and the Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln and the presence of the returned Union Soldiers to clinch the matter and close the debate.

The Washington's. The maternal head of the family was named Martha Washington. Her husband must have been George, but he was much darker than the father of his country. Martha was not so dark as her mate, but several shades darker than the First Lady of the land. She was quite intelligent, very religious and well respected. George was industrious and not a bad citizen. Their daughter married Allen Berry who for some years was rather active in community affairs.

Then came the Weeks family, all rather of light color, the father a splendid barber, and several children, the boys all learning the barber business. The family moved away after a few years to Ottumwa. The members of this family were exceptionally bright and intelligent.

Another colored family was that of James Windsor, both parents showing strong traces of white blood. Mrs. Windsor was a strong Methodist of the shouting variety and was liable to cause a commotion, if the revival spirit ran high. Uncle Jim, as he was generally known, was a pretty wise old fellow, full of interesting slavery events, and able to keep his own counsels. Their family of several children, went to school, improved their time and one girl and one son graduated from the Southern Iowa Normal School and went South as teachers. Charley, one of the older sons, turned to railroading and became a Pullman employee on one of the best railways.

The Kelley family came early and some remain to this day—one daughter. She was a graduate of our Public High School. The father was a man of quiet manners, industrious and the sons grew up to be strong and vigorous young fellows. Soon after maturity they sought employment elsewhere. The mother was of light color, and for years, while they lived on a farm owned by them near town, was employed by several families as occasional helper.

The Lobbins family came soon after the Civil War. The mother was an unusually large and fine looking woman. She was of rather light color, and her children, both boys and girls, were large, fine looking and good citizens. The mother worked for various people, helping in the

household, and raised her family of children in a commendable way. Albert, one of the sons, is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, and is pensioned by the Government for wounds received in the service. Another called Manuel, has been a businessman of consequence at Buxton, and two of the daughters married husbands in the Junkins family. They were all rather ambitious and industrious people.

The Junkins family came here many years ago. The sons were grown, big stout and industrious fellows. There were John, Charley, Thomas, Albert and Samuel. The two latter ones named, married the Lobbins girls. For years Thomas, Albert and Samuel were the reliable and efficient helpers to contractors and builders, where mortar mixer and carriers were wanted. These sons reared families, Samuel alone still lives here. For many years Miss Jeanette Sadler has been an efficient home keeper in the family of Mr. & Mrs. Henry C. Taylor.

Londonderry Diggs for a long time, was a resident of the town of Bloomfield, and he had a son of the same name. The father was married later to Mary Irvin, who came here from Missouri to work in the family of General Weaver. Mr. & Mrs. Diggs and the son died in Bloomfield many years ago.

Rev. Booker Fox and his family were leaders for some years. The Reverend was a strict Fundamentalist and contended that the world was flat. The colored people erected a church building in the east part of Bloomfield and kept up regular services for some years. The original members were Mrs. Caroline Diggs, Miss Mary Irvin, Nelson Brown, Rev. Booker Fox, Samuel Prentiss and Henry Woods. The church was known as the Colored Baptist, and while in operation was the church home of all the local colored folks, except Billy Page and Mrs. Windsor. They were shouting Methodists, and intended to get into heaven at the gate, perhaps (to them) the only orthodox entrance to that permanent and everlasting habitation.

Another colored family came here about the time the slaves were freed. Mrs. Martha Frankling brought her family of children and became the owner of a farm near Steuben. She had been a slave in Kentucky and was mortgaged like a cow or horse. The mortgage was foreclosed and she was sold on the block and bid off like any other chattel. It was only a change of masters and ownership. She was born in 1826 and for nearly forty years lived in that service. She first married a slave, but her husband took a trip to Canada over the underground railway and forgot to come back or send for his wife. Without undue delay she married another former slave and they took in her five previous children who had adopted her maiden name Lewis. Her last husband was named Frankling and by that name she was known when she came to Davis County. She owned a well cultivated little farm of 70 acres, and was said to be industrious and prosperous. Her home and all its contents were once destroyed by fire, but she built larger and better and she and her children were well respected citizens.

(This article is from the book titled Pioneer History of Davis County Iowa. Compiled and Published by the Federated Women's Clubs of the County 1924-1927. Printed and Published by The Bloomfield Democrat)

## JAMES HOUSTON JORDAN

James Houston Jordan, son of Col. Peter Jordan, came from near Frankfort, KY, to Rock River, now Rock Island, Illinois, where there was a trading post. He returned to Kentucky for a time. He was brought up in the Baptist church.

He is said to be the first white man to locate and reside in Davis County. He came to St. Louis when it had only a story and a half tavern, called the Green Tree, kept by widow Farish, and only four or five groceries. Governor Clark, of Missouri, issued to him a Government license to trade with the Sac and Fox Indians and he gave bond in the sum of \$10,000. He traded for furs with the Indians to the extent of \$100,000 a year.

In 1832, he came to the Des Moines River and with this Government license to establish a trading post at New Philadelphia, near where Farmington is located, one at Pittsburg, near Keosauqua and one on the north bank of the Des Moines river near the present site of his last residence in Davis County.

In these days slavery was national. Army Officers, traders, all who held warrants of the Government could hold slaves. Mr. Jordan bought two Negroes of Squire Bozarth, of Hancock County, Illinois, and later sold them to Joe Smart, Interpreter at the Sac and Fox Agency, 1841, and retained the sale bill for them. He brought Negroes from New Orleans and St. Louis at different times. They were very much afraid of the Indians, and didn't like to stay but few years at a time. Mr. Jordan had Negroes while he lived at Soap Creek Mill, Davis County. His father bought and sold Negroes on the auction block in Kentucky.

It may surprise the world to know that Davis County was a one time slave territory. One of Mr. Jordan's slaves ran away. Here is a copy of the notice issued at the time:

"Run away from the subscriber living at Soap Creek Mills on the night of 26<sup>th</sup> February a likely Negro, about 6 feet high, large nostrils, had on when he left an old jeans coat well buttoned up, an old cloth cap, blue satinet pants, old shoes, same patched, an old pair of jeans pants tied up in a rag, some knock-kneed, bad countenance, blue eyes, fond of parching corn and lying around, calls himself Jonathan Newfort, think he will make for Bonaparte or near there in the brush. Took with him a roan horse. Any person finding said Negro and bringing him to me, or securing him in jail, I will pay five dollars for the Negro and horse and no thanks to the taker up."

James Jordan

(This article is part of one about James Jordan from the book Pioneer History of Davis County Iowa. Compiled and Published by the Federated Women's Clubs of the County 1924-1927. Printed and Published by The Bloomfield Democrat

AMERICAN VOICES OF WORLD WAR I  
Primary Source Documents 1917-1920  
Edited by Martin Marix Evans

Corporal Samuel E. Moore of Company B, 37<sup>th</sup> Engineers, is more precise in his description of the effects of mustard gas.

We arrived at Chaumont and were unloaded at the Ecole de Gaz (School of Gas) which was a chemical warfare school for research and the training of the troops in protection against gas attacks. The instructors were British and Scotch who had learned the hard way in the front line and had developed protective methods.

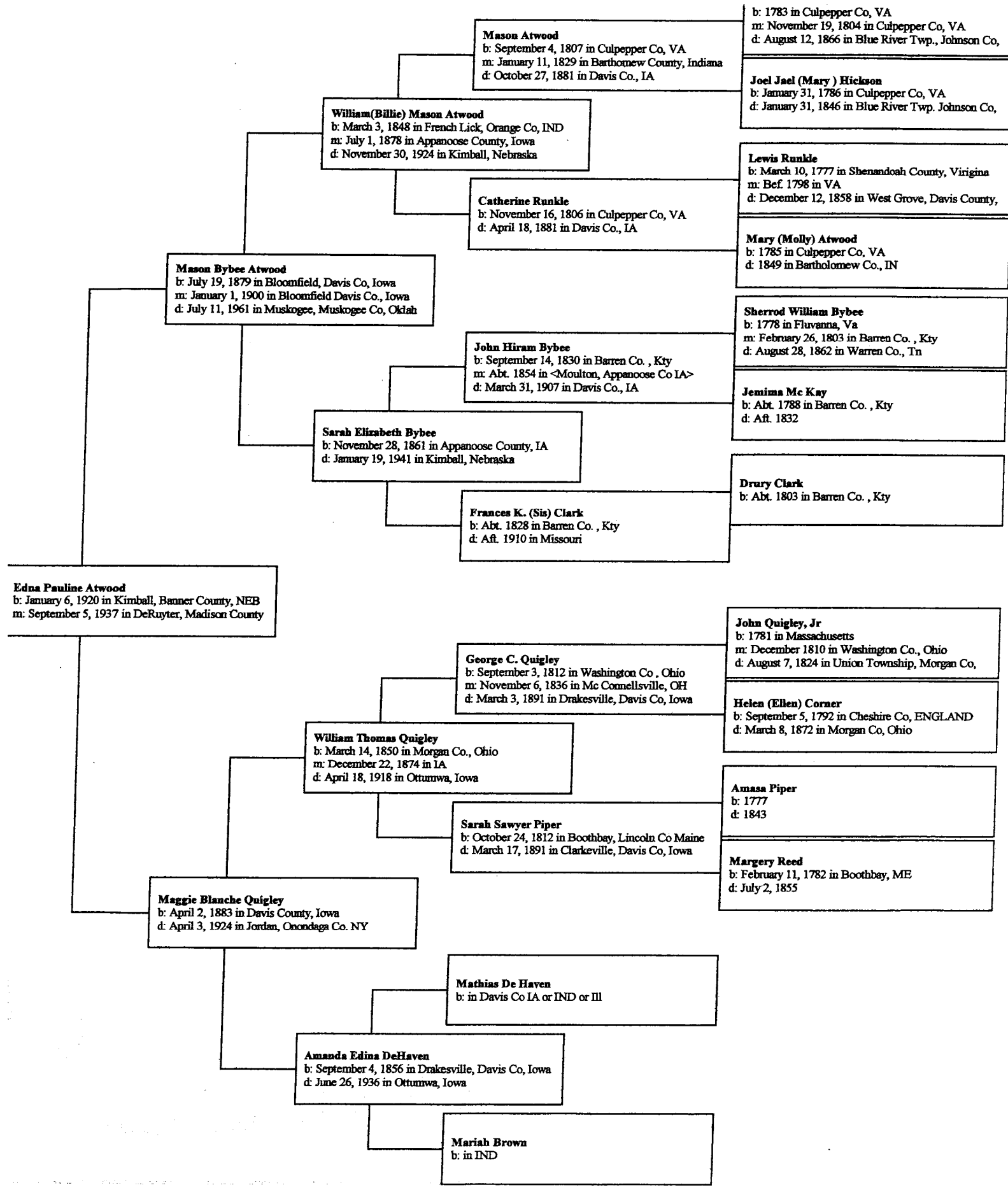
In addition to building barracks and wiring them and other engineering services, we were trained in the use of the gas mask and learned the action of mustard [(CICH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>S], chlorine [CL<sub>2</sub>] and phosgene [COCl<sub>2</sub>] gases used in warfare. We drilled in getting our masks first in an alert position. Then the teacher shouted "GAS" or sounded a Klaxon. At the gas alarm the thing to do was get your gas mask on quickly. The mask had a clip affair which pinched the nose similar to holding your nose with thumb and finger, and a tube from the canister, terminating in a mouthpiece. The result was you had to breathe through your mouth. After wearing it a few minutes it became so uncomfortable you felt like you could not stand it any longer. Part of the drill was to get used to it.

We had contests to see who could get his mask on the quickest.

Mustard gas, which the Germans had developed, will blister the skin and if breathed will blister the throat and lungs. Mustard gas was used in shells under pressure in a liquid form, and when the shell exploded the liquid was splashed and sprayed over a considerable area. If the weather was warm the liquid vaporized into gas. If cool, the liquid would not vaporize till it warmed up later. We experienced a number of casualties due to this action. My brother Will was a casualty at Cantigny in June and did not recover in time to go back to front line action. He told me later a gas shell exploded just above him, blew his mask off and the liquid gas splashed over his face and down on his chest. He had just enough capability left to realize he should leave the area as fast as he could. He ran to the rear and would fall unconscious, recover and fall again and after a lapse of time he found he was in a French Hospital. His face was burned and he could not see. After a time his face and chest healed up and he regained his sight. His lungs were afflicted slightly but his getting away from the gassed area probably saved him from a much worse fate. He was later discharged as being OK but was affected for some time, but eventually recovered.

The Ecole Du Gaz was quite interesting and we had some spare time to observe some of the flame thrower and gas attack equipment.

(This article is from the above mentioned book that was given to the D C Genealogy Society Library by Grace L. Potts. She is the daughter of Samuel Earhart Moore)



Pedigree

<FMS LINEDRAW>Chart

Chart of  
David Lester HULL

1. David Lester HULL

b. 04 Feb 1958  
Bloomfield, Iowa  
d.

m. 12 May 1984  
Ottumwa, Iowa

Mary Denise TRAY

<FMS

b. 27 Jan 1960  
Ottumwa, Iowa  
d.

2. Elmer Lester (Curly)

b. 01 Jan 1907  
Iowa  
d. 22 Nov 1978  
Ottumwa, Iowa  
m. 25 Jun 1949  
Kahoka, Missouri

3. Helen LaRue NORTON

b. 19 Apr 1917  
Moulton, Iowa  
d. 29 Oct 2000  
Bloomfield, Iowa

4. Jeremiah M HULL

b. 22 Apr 1867  
Selma, Iowa  
d. 25 Dec 1931  
Ottumwa, Iowa  
m. 14 Aug 1887  
Iowa

5. Isabelle Alexander

b. 15 Dec 1869  
Iowa  
d. 14 May 1941  
Iowa

6. Claude Lorán NORTON

b. 02 Feb 1892  
Moravia, Iowa  
d. 12 Oct 1976  
Bloomfield, Iowa  
m. 25 Mar 1914  
near Moravia, Iowa

7. Martha Ann HAMMOND

b. 06 Sep 1893  
Unionville, Iowa  
d. 10 Feb 1981  
Ottumwa, Iowa

8. Ezra HULL II

b. 01 Mar 1822  
Ohio  
d. 17 Apr 1871

m. \_\_\_\_\_

9. Caroline Morris

b. 01 Jan 1831  
Virginia  
d. 27 Dec 1911

10. Hiram Gregg Alexander

b. \_\_\_ Aug 1831  
Kentucky  
d. \_\_\_ May 1913  
Marshalltown, Iowa  
m. 02 May 1852  
Illinois

11. Elizabeth Jane

b. 1833-1837  
Clearwater Twp, Illinois  
d. 1873-1874  
Eldon, Iowa

12. William Simpson

b. 15 Dec 1848  
Kentucky  
d. 09 Aug 1907  
Iowa

m. 26 Sep 1875  
Unionville, Iowa

13. Elizabeth Levisa

b. 11 Jun 1854  
Warsaw, Missouri  
d. 28 May 1927  
Des Moines, Iowa

14. Charles Henry

b. 27 Oct 1860  
Bradenburg, Germany  
d. 16 May 1936  
Iowa

m. 17 Feb 1887  
Nebraska

15. Viola Dean MOSLEY

b. 30 Jul 1869  
Nebraska  
d. 31 Dec 1911  
Georgetown, Iowa

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dhull@lisco.com



16 Peter E. EL LASLEY-10999 2

B:13 May 1794  
M:2 Oct 1819 - 3932  
D:8 May 1843

8 Samuel LASLEY-6097

B:5 Mar 1835  
P:.,Fairfield Co.,Ohio  
M:18 Apr 1858 - 1798  
P:.,B,DC,IA (home of Jas. Scott)

17 C H HEIDLEBAUGH-11000 3

B:7 May 1800  
D:10 Feb 1876

4 Samuel F F LASLEY-5888

B:17 Aug 1879  
P:.,Davis Co.,IA  
M:11 Oct 1899 - 1712  
P:.,Bladensburg,,IA  
D:26 Nov 1962  
P:.,Waterloo,Black Hawk Co.,IA

D:16 Dec 1910  
P:.,Bloomfield,Davis Co.,Iowa

18 Samuel LUCAS-19328 4

B:Abt 1815  
M: - 5740  
D:

9 Elizabeth Ann LUCAS-6098

B:11 Feb 1838  
P:.,Ohio  
D:28 Sep 1882  
P:.,Bloomfield,Davis Co.,Iowa

19 Mary SIMM-19330

B:Abt 1816  
D:

2 Carroll Cecil T LASLEY-5370

B:20 Dec 1905  
P:.,Batavia,Jefferson Co.,IA  
M:1926 (Div) - 1483  
P:.,Kirksville,,MO  
D:23 Jul 1988  
P:.,Waterloo,Blackhawk Co.,IA

20 James HUMBLE-3657 5

B:14 Nov 1790  
M:30 Sep 1818 - 1755  
D:8 Dec 1881

10 Richard Bentley HUMBLE-3636

B:25 Mar 1825  
P:.,Adams Co.,Ohio  
M:18 Aug 1870 - 1705  
P:.,Wapello,IA

21 Mary F. CROSS-4242 6

B:14 Aug 1792  
D:26 Apr 1876

5 Rose Ann HUMBLE-4544

B:5 Feb 1872  
P:.,Bladensburg,Wapello Co.,IA  
D:16 Oct 1923  
P:.,Batavia,Jefferson Co.,IA

D:10 Oct 1891  
P:.,Bladensburg,WC,Iowa

22 Thomas P REDDICK Sr.-6518 7

B:14 Jan 1816  
M:28 Mar 1839 - 1970  
D:17 Jan 1888

11 Margaret Jane REDDICK-5875

B:9 May 1840  
P:.,Jefferson Co.,IA Terr.  
D:30 Mar 1904  
P:.,Bladensburg,Wapello Co.,IA

23 Rose Ann R YOUNG-6519 8

B:15 Dec 1818  
D:11 Aug 1872

1 Carol Jean LASLEY-5371

B:22 Jul 1927  
P:.,Ashland,Wapello Co.,Iowa  
M:12 May 1946 - 1789  
P:.,Reno,,NV  
D:  
P:

24

B:  
M:  
D:

12 David FISHER Sr.-4881

B:1794  
P:.,Snyder Co.,Pennsylvania ?  
M:6 Dec 1863 - 1365  
P:.,Wapello,IA

25

B:  
D:

6 Wilbur FISHER-4556

B:14 Aug 1867  
P:.,N/E Eldon,Wapello,IA  
M:2 Apr 1890 - 1200  
P:.,Wapello,Iowa  
D:20 Jul 1927  
P:.,Ashland,Wapello,IA

D:27 Jul 1868  
P:.,Ashland,Wapello Co.,IA

26

B:  
M:  
D:

13 Nancy BIRCH (RANKIN)-5014

B:Abt 1825  
P:  
D:1886/1890  
P:

27

B:  
D:

3 Rachel FISHER-4561

B:30 Nov 1907  
P:.,nr. Ashland,Wapello Co.,IA  
D:Feb 1947  
P:.,Manhattan Beach,LAC,CA

28 DUNN-22065

B:  
M: - 7781  
D:

14 Addison DUNN-4528

B:2 Jul 1823  
P:.,Monroe,,VA  
M:20 Aug 1852 - 1194  
P:.,Fairfield,Jefferson Co.,IA  
D:27 Aug 1904  
P:.,Eldon,Wapello,IA

29

B:  
D:

7 Bertha Letticia DUNN-4541

B:23 Aug 1874  
P:.,Birmingham, Van Buren,IA  
D:2 Apr 1949  
P:.,Ashland,Wapello,IA

30 THORNTON-16565

B:  
M: - 7014  
D:

15 Rachel Ann THORNTON-4529

B:13 Nov 1836  
P:.,OH  
D:14 Dec 1897  
P:.,Eldon,Iowa,IA

31 Clarinda C THORNTON M-22064

B:  
D:

Prepared by  
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Sacramento,

Telephone (916)925-9396 Date prepared 26 Jan 2001

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24 Jacob EBE (EBY)-12082 9  
B:Abt 1665  
M: - 4327  
D:  
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30  
B:  
M:  
D:  
31  
B:  
D:

8 Peter LtE LASLEY-25100

B:Abt 1680  
P:,,,Germany  
M: - 8903  
P:

4 Peter LASLEY Jr.-24212

B:Abt 1731  
P:Cocalico Twp.,LC,PA  
M:18 Jan 1749 - 8551  
P:WT,Lancaster,Pennsylvania  
D:1804  
P:E. Bethlehem Twp,WC,PA

D:11 Apr 1734  
P:Ephrata,Lancaster Co.,PA

9

B:  
P:  
D:  
P:

2 David LASLEY-11018

B:5 Feb 1775  
P:,Rockingham Co.,VA  
M:1791/1792 - 3941  
P:,Washington,Pennsylvania  
D:1 Sep 1847  
P:,,OH?

10

B:  
P:  
M:  
P:

5 Susanah WALTER-24213

B:  
P:  
D:  
P:

11

B:  
P:  
D:  
P:

1 Peter E. EL LASLEY-10999

B:13 May 1794  
P:,,PA  
M:2 Oct 1819 - 3932  
P:,Fairfield Co.,OH  
D:8 May 1843  
P:,Van Buren Co.,IA

12 Andreas 2 EBY-12029

B:1695  
P:Heidelberg,Baden,,Germany  
M:1741 - 4301  
P:Warwick Twp.,Lancaster,PA  
D:6 Oct 1769

25

B:  
D:

6 Andreas 3 EBY-12013

B:Abt 1742  
P:WT,Lancaster,Pennsylvania  
M:Abt 1761 - 4293  
P:Warwick Twp.,Lancaster,PA  
D:Abt 1798  
P:,York,Pennsylvania

P:Manheim,Lancaster,PA

26

B:  
M:  
D:

C H HEIDLEBAUGH-11000

(Spouse of no. 1)

13 Elizabeth EBY Mrs.-12030

B:1720  
P:,,,Germany  
D:  
P:

27

B:  
D:

3 Catharina EBY-11019

B:5 Apr 1777  
P:,Rockingham,VA  
D:  
P:,,OH?

14

B:  
P:  
M:  
P:  
D:  
P:

29

B:  
D:

7 Catharina EBY-12014

B:Abt 1742  
P:,Lancaster,PA  
D:Aft 1798  
P:

15

B:  
P:  
D:  
P:

31

B:  
D:

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