



DOR FALL 1995 NEWSLETTER

RHODA (WILLIAMS) TERRELL

Rhoda (Williams) Terrell, wife of Ichabod⁵ Terrell (Oliver⁴, Josiah³, John², Roger¹) is often referred to as the "Mother of Ridgeville", a town in Lorain county, OH. Rhoda's life is marked by tragedy, accomplishment and more than her share of adventures. She was born on 17 April 1767 in Waterbury, New Haven, CT to Samuel and Hulda (Warner) Williams. Rhoda was the sixth of their nine children.

In this article we are not going to explore her escape from the Wyoming valley, PA massacre, nor the adventures she and Ichabod experienced when they traded their land in Waterbury for the undivided north east quarter of Ridgeville township, then an unbroken wilderness marked by faint Indian trails. What we are going to explore is the claim made on her gravestone: "In memory of/ Rhoda Williams/ wife of/ Ichabod Terrell/ aged 85 years/ who was descended from/ Roger Williams and was/ a survivor of the Wyoming/massacre."

A descendant of Roger Williams, the famous and revered founder of Rhode Island and champion of religious freedom?! I wanted to document this claim for our family history. The search, however, led me to the conclusion that Rhoda was not a descendant of Roger Williams, and a short piece I wrote on this was printed in the Winter 1987, Vol 4, No. 1 issue of the Lorain County, OH Genealogical Society publication of the *Researcher*.

There are many documents tracing the line back from Rhoda⁵ (Samuel⁴³) to James Williams of Hartford, CT, who, according to Savage was "serv. of Nathaniel Sanford, at first, m. 1691, Sarah, d. of Thomas Richardson of Farmington, had James, bapt. 1693; Hepzibah, 1696; Sarah, 1699; Samuel, 1700; Abigail, 1707; and Samuel, 1710. He rem. to Wallingford, but date of his d. Is unkn."

Savage says of William Williams, "...Hartford, cooper, early there, m. 25 Nov. 1647, Jane Westover.... His will of 1688 names five s. William, John, James, Gabriel, and Samuel.... This Savage data added credibility to the account in Lucius Barbour's *Families of Early Hartford, Connecticut* stating: James Williams, son of William and Jane (Westover), m. 2 Oct 1691 (HTR) Sarah Richardson b. 25 Mar 1669, dau. Of Thomas Richardson and Mary of Waterbury. Called of Waterbury and Wallingford. (Children:) James b. 14 Feb 1692 (HRT)...; Hepzibah b. 2 Aug 1696 (HRT)...; Sarah b. 8 Mar 1699 (HRT)...; SAMUEL b. 5 Jun 1700 (HRT) bp. 16 Jun 1700 (1st Church



Records) m. Hannah Hickox 13 Nov 1722 (HRT); Abigail b. 12 Mar 1706-7 (HRT)...; Daniel b. 6 Dec 1710 (HRT).. [HRT is Hartford Town Records.]

So, based on the information from Savage and Barbour, I placed James Williams who m. Sarah Richardson as the son of William and Jane (Westover) Williams.

In *The American Genealogist* (TAG), Vol. 69, #2, April 1994, there then appeared an article by Gale Ion Harris, Ph.D., entitled "William¹ Williams, Cooper of Hartford, Connecticut, and his sons-in-law William Buckland and William Biggs." This article proved convincingly that James is not among the nine children of William Williams. To quote this article in part from the section on the William's daughter, Ruth²:

...she was "infirm and very ill, with some small Children"; her father had "declared to his sons that it was his mind his infirm daughter should be provided for out of his estate till her Children are put forth" (Manwaring, 1:522). Ruth and her children are also mentioned in her mother's will in Dec. 1689: "my son Gabriel shall have [a particular lot] provided he mayntayne his Sister Ruth and her Children until they are in a Capacity to help themselves" (Manwaring, 1:520-21). Nothing further is known of Ruth's children unless they included a child James. The James Williams that Barbour placed in William and Jane (Westover) Williams's family was perhaps her son (Hartford Fams., 684); no record found in the present study suggests that William and Jane had a son James. Barbour's account of James notes that he was "of Waterbury and Wallingford," that he m. Hartford 2 Oct 1691 Sarah Richardson...

The name of James in the William Williams will was actually, Jonas. I have viewed this will personally and it is definitely Jonas. Also the notes of John Winthrop, Jr. who treated nine children of this family, as Dr. Harris points out, makes no mention of a son James.

After reading this article, I corresponded with Dr. Harris about his findings and article, and especially queried him how a daughter of William Williams could have had a son with a last name of Williams. To quote from Dr. Harris' letter in part:

According to her parents' probate records, daughter Ruth Williams did have "some small children" with her in 1690, but they are unnamed in the records. She is called in these records "Ruth Williams." Most experienced genealogists would agree with you that the practice at that time was to give an illegitimate child the father's surname -- if the father was known. In this case, we simple do not have enough information.

One can speculate about James Williams's parentage, but the fact is we have no evidence that he belonged to Ruth Williams or in any other way to the William Williams family. It all looks like nothing more than a guess either by Savage or someone among his correspondents, and picked up later by Barbour. It is known that Savage confined his personal research mostly to records in the Boston area and relied on correspondents for Connecticut material. It shows! In any case, his compilation, remarkable for its time, is not regarded as an authoritative source today. Savage is sometimes still cited in research articles, but almost always as the source of some clue that is thoroughly checked against primary sources created during or near the lifetimes of the persons involved.

Interesting that some of James Williams' descendants came up with the claim that they descended from Roger Williams. Just last week, I received a letter from a descendant of Wethersfield's Matthew Williams saying he had refuted the same

claim by one of his 19th century ancestors. It seems that about every Williams family produced someone last century able and willing to reinvent the Roger Williams claim.

So, what is actually known about Rhoda Williams ancestor, James, who m. Sarah Richardson?

Aunt Rhoda, as she was familiarly known in all our region, was the friend of all, old and young. The little girls when meeting her expected some present in the shape of a bird cut from cloth, a pin cushion, or something else calculated to please or to gain the affection of all who might come in contact with her. She had at her decease ninety-two grandchildren, a host of great grandchildren, and a goodly number of the fifth generation as well as the 10 children of her own.

From: "Ridgeville Reminiscences" By Laurel Beebe

Very little. We have the word of Savage that James was a servant in the household of Nathaniel Sanford. I have not been able to independently prove this claim. It could be it was Jonas who was the servant, or, our or another James who was the servant. Perhaps Savage erred completely. The *Families of Ancient New Haven*, edited by Jacobus, Vol. VIII, p. 1977, shows that James Williams was "from Farmington to Wallingford" and that his wife Sarah Richardson was b. in Farmington according to the vitals there.

Perhaps the confusion about Roger Williams arose because his father was James Williams, a citizen and merchant tailor of London. Roger was still a minor in March 1622/3, so he was born c. 1602-5 and m. Mary Barnard 15 Dec 1629. Obviously, Roger's father was a different James Williams than Rhoda's ancestor James who was married in 1691.

I need to point out here that I fell into the trap about which I am always warning others. I took printed will information as fact without personally checking the original William Williams will. Admittedly, this was before I realized Savage and Barbour contained notable errors. However, it is a good example of how one can get off track. At this point what is needed is a complete in-depth search for James Williams ancestors and early life. This is a project I am hoping to undertake this winter, time allowing. Here I would like to quote from my article on Rhoda's ancestry:

Doubtless, family tradition told Rhoda that in a family full of proud American founding fathers and defenders of freedom, she could add to that her descent from Roger Williams, the great defender of religious freedom in the early Puritan days. In tracing back Rhoda's ancestry, it now seems that in this case, family tradition was mistaken.

Even now, however, years after Rhoda trod the wilderness pathways of Ridgeville, her life continues to be surrounded by excitement and memories of her courage. And, if her ancestor wasn't the famous Roger Williams, Rhoda would certainly have faced that fact bravely also. ntt

Why Hulda and Samuel Williams were in Wyoming with at least part of their family in 1778 is not clear. They may have been a part of the settlement company or perhaps Samuel was a part of the sparse garrison whose duty it was to protect the settlers from the raids of the British hired Indians and the dispossess mobs of the Pennsylvanians. However a portion of the well kept records of Waterbury, Conn., tells of the frightful night of July 3, 1778 when Samuel managed to send their 21-year-old son Zebah, to warn his mother that the Indians were going to attack in great number and for her to flee at once. Taking the 11-year-old Rhoda and a younger daughter she struck out thru the woods while the pitifully inadequate garrison and the courageous band of older men and boys tried vainly to stem the tide of murdering savages and renegades. From "Historiette", Vol. 1, No. 3, Esther Sayles, Editor. Both Zebah and father Samuel lost their lives in the now infamous "Wyoming Massacre." ntt

SOUNDEX

Soundex indexes were created for the 1880, 1900, 1910 and 1920 population schedules. In 1910, the schedules of some states were indexed using a Miracode system. The 1880 Soundex lists only those entries that relate to households including a child 10 years of age or under. The 1900 Soundex is fairly complete, while the 1910 Soundex and Miracode indexes were created for only 21 states. These are: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. The 1920 Soundex uses two separate cards--the "family" card and the "individual" card.

Soundex and Miracode cards generally give the names, ages, and birthplaces of all members of the household plus state and county of residence, relationship to head of household, etc. Each card also lists the volume number and enumeration district number of the census schedule from which the information was obtained.

The Soundex and Miracode cards are arranged by State or Territory with a separate microfilm publication for each and thereunder by the Soundex system, i.e., alphabetically by the first letter of the surname, and thereunder by a code number representing the sound of the surname, and thereunder alphabetically by first name. The cards giving the names of persons in institutions are usually at the end of a state.

The Soundex/Miracode filing system, alphabetic for the first letter of surname and numeric thereunder as indicated by divider cards, keeps together names of the same and similar sounds but of variant spellings.

TO SEARCH FOR A PARTICULAR NAME, you must first work out the code number for the surname of the individual. **NO NUMBER IS ASSIGNED TO THE FIRST LETTER OF THE SURNAME.** If the name is Terrill, for example, the index card will be in the "T" segment of the index. The code number for Terrill, worked out according to the system below is 640.

SOUNDEX CODING GUIDE

CODE	KEY LETTERS AND EQUIVALENTS
1	b, p, f, v
2	c, s, k, g, j, q, x, z
3	d, t
4	l
5	m, n
6	r

- The letters **a, e, i, o, u, y, w,** and **h** are not coded.
- The first letter of a surname is not coded.
- Every Soundex/Miracode number must be a 3-digit number.
- When two key letters or equivalents appear together, or one key letter immediately follows or precedes an equivalent, the two are coded as one letter by a single number.

A name yielding no code numbers, as Lee, would thus be L000; one yielding only one code number would have two zeros added, as Kelly, coded K400; and one yielding two code numbers would have one zero added, as Terrill, coded T640. No more than three digits are used, thus Ebelson would be coded as E142, not E1425.

If several surnames have the same code, the cards for them are arranged alphabetically by given name. There are divider cards showing most code numbers, but not all. For instance, one divider may be numbered 350 and the next one 400. Between the two divider cards there may be names coded 353, 350, 360, 365, and 355, but instead of being in numerical order they are interfiled alphabetically by given name.

Such prefixes to surnames as "van," "Von," "Di," "de," "le," "Di," "D," "Della," or "du" are sometimes disregarded in alphabetizing and in coding.

Coding variations occur for religious names or persons with American Indian or oriental names. Phonetically spelled oriental and Indian names were sometimes coded as if one continuous name, or, if a distinguishable surname was given, the names were coded in the normal manner. Religious nun names were coded as if "Sister" was their surname, and they appear in each State under the code "S236."

DANIEL'S² MOTHER-IN-LAW

There have been volumes written about the founding Clark(e) families. According to Prentiss Glazier who wrote ***Clark-Clarke Families of Early Connecticut***, there were 25 separate groups of the family who took part in the settlement and growth of Connecticut prior to 1750. Of these 25 heads of families, only two were known brothers. It has been suggested that the two George Clarks of Milford were cousins, although this is not proven.

Having two founders of the same name in a town makes for lots of confusion, not only for family historians, but during their lifetime. That is why when drafting the documents pertaining to the two early George Clarks in Milford, one was further identified as "*carpenter*," and the other as "*farmer*" or sometimes "*Jr.*" To add to the confusion, both Milford George Clarks died in 1690.

According to Glazier, farmer George Clark's family was composed of wife, Mary, who bore Hannah, Ruth, Sarah, Rebecca, Esther, Mary, John, Abigail, and Elizabeth. This George's will of 1690 referred to brothers Daniel, John and Edward, all of England, and to property at Much Munden in county Hertfordshire. Glazier also says that Mormon records err in the English data.* George's male line ended with son, John, although his daughter, Mary, married Samuel Clark, the son of the other Milford George Clark, the carpenter.

We are concerned with George Clark's daughter, Ruth, who married Thomas Fitch of Milford. They had Mary Fitch (1668-1712) who married Daniel² Terrill, of Roger¹. Thomas Fitch died in 1662 and Ruth married for her second husband Robert Plum(b). The inscription on Robert's gravestone in Milford shows: "*Mr. Robart Plum/Desesed/Desembr the 4 1703 in the 56th year of his age*". This Robert is the son of Robert and Mary (Baldwin) Plumb, founding settlers of 1639 in Milford.

George CLARK, farmer of Milford, CT	
Ruth CLARK	m. 1) Thomas FITCH
	m. 2) Robert PLUM
	m. 3) John WHEELER
Mary FITCH	m. Daniel TERRILL

Two early Milford deeds give us further insight into the affairs of Daniel Terrill's mother-in-law, Ruth (Clark) Fitch Plum, and are instructive in other ways. A deed dated 23 June 1706 says in part:

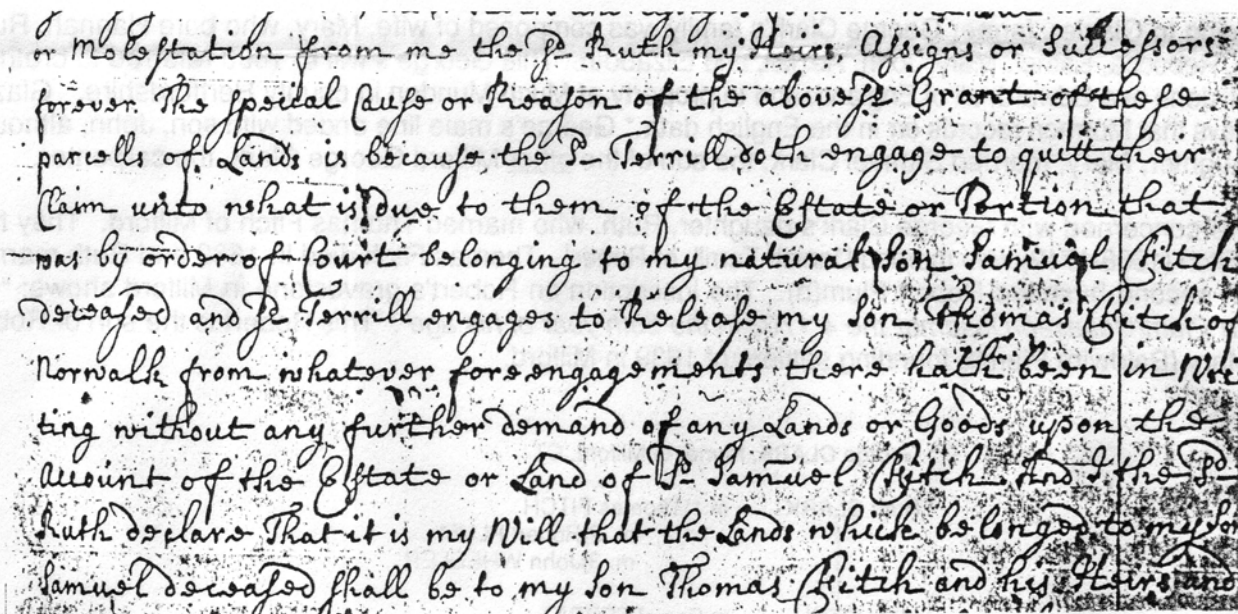
Know all men by these presents that I Ruth Plum of Milford...do grant and make over several parcels of land unto my son and daughter namely Daniel Terrill and Mary his now wife of the same town and colony aforesaid for valuable causes moving me there unto and especially for the reason hereafter mentioned...

Note that Ruth calls Daniel and Mary her son and daughter. We hear more about which is her natural child as the deed unfolds..

...[after description of parcels of land] as yet undivided from my sisters land all which above said parcels of land was formerly belonging to my honored and natural father George Clark farmer of said Milford deceased and belongs now to me the said Ruth and is mine and at my disposal by virtue of the last will and testament of my said father...

Here we learn Ruth has sisters and that her "natural" father George Clark, "farmer," left this land to her in his will for her disposal. The farmer designation shows which George Clark of Milford is her natural father. Following you will see that Ruth's son-in-law and daughter, Daniel and Mary (Fitch) Terrill, have claims against the estate of Ruth's "natural" son Samuel Fitch. Since Samuel Fitch is deceased, Ruth directs his estate to fall to her son, Thomas Fitch.

...The special cause or reason of the above said grant of these parcels of lands is because the said Terrill doth engage to quit their claim unto what is due to them of the estate or portion that was by order of Court belonging to my natural son Samuel Fitch deceased and ye Terrill engages to release my son Thomas Fitch of Norwalk from whatever for[mer] engagements there hath been in writing without any further demand of any lands or goods upon the account of the estate or land of said Samuel Fitch and I the said Ruth declare that it is my will that the lands which belonged to my son Samuel deceased shall be to my son Thomas Fitch and his heirs...



in Molestation from me the said Ruth my Heirs, Assigns or Successors forever. The special cause or Reason of the above said Grant of these parcels of Lands is because the said Terrill doth engage to quit their claim unto what is due to them of the Estate or Portion that was by order of Court belonging to my natural son Samuel Fitch deceased and ye Terrill engages to release my son Thomas Fitch of Norwalk from whatever former engagements there hath been in writing without any further demand of any Lands or Goods upon the account of the Estate or Land of said Samuel Fitch. And I the said Ruth declare That it is my Will that the Lands which belonged to my son Samuel deceased shall be to my son Thomas Fitch and his Heirs and

Milford vitals tell us that on "July 3, 1706 Mr. John Wheeler of Woodbury married Mrs. Ruth Plum of Milford, by Saml Eels, Justice of the Peace." That is why in the next deed from Ruth to Daniel Terrill, dated 1 November 1706, she calls herself "Ruth Wheeler of Woodbury wife of John Wheeler, Senr of said Woodbury in the county of Fairfield." In this deed she says in part:

...in consideration of my goodwill and affection unto my beloved son Daniel Terrill of said Milford farmer...and other good causes me hereunto moving have given...unto my well beloved son Daniel Terrill aforesaid one parcel of land within the bounds of Milford [description] which was formerly the land of my father George Clark farmer of said Milford deceased...

This deed, taken by itself, might lead one to the conclusion there was a "natural" relationship between Ruth Wheeler and Daniel Terrill. This is a good example of how the terms daughter/son, cousin, etc. must be examined carefully in Colonial documents as they don't necessarily mean the commonly understood relationship. ntt

*Extreme care should be taken when using LDS/Mormon records which should not be solely relied upon without source confirmation.

QUERIES

NOTE: Although you should forward correspondence on queries to the person placing the query, Nancy Tyrrel Theodore, 410 - 51st Street, West Des Moines, IA 50265-2830, DOR Research Coordinator, asks that you share new and pertinent research information with her. Thank you.

50) Need information on the ancestors of ANTHONY TERRELL, SR., b. c. 1790 in VA, and d. 1865-1870 at Marshall county, AL. He m. Wiley Talley 17 Oct 1827 at Halifax county, VA. Anthony's brother is Charles R. Terrell, b. c. 1801 in VA, m. Peggy Williams 24 Feb 1820 at Pittsylvania county, VA and d. at Marshall county, AL. Debbie Johnson-Baker, 1616 Cedar Lane North, Fort Oglethorpe, GA 30742.



BRUCE TYRRELL PUBLISHES

DOR member Bruce W. Tyrrell has edited and published, assisted by his son Roger, a very handsome hardback, 419 page volume entitled ***Roger and Abigail (Ufford) Terrill and Some Descendants 1632 - 1993***. As he states in the Preface: "My Aunt Maggie - Margaret (Tyrrell) Jerome spent many years collecting information on the family history. Unfortunately she died in 1935 at the age of 68. I believe that it was her intention to co-author a book with a Miss Catherine Wells of New Milford, Conn. and to dedicate it to General Henry Stuart Turrill (1842-)..."

"When Margaret (Tyrrell) Jerome died her daughter, Frances (Jerome) Butler (1901 - 1966), carried on with the project. When Frances died her husband, Lowell Butler, arranged for Mrs. Madeline (Crozer) Smith (the compiler) to do some work. After Lowell's death in 1976 the files lay dormant until I acquired them in September 1990."

Bruce goes on to explain the files included a 272 page manuscript with information on more than 1400 descendants of Roger and Abigail but no correspondence of Margaret or Frances. Some typed information was included but it was generally undated and unsigned, and some of the clippings not identified. Bruce recognizes there are some contradictions in this manuscript and other family information, but "where practical I have checked some of the information with others and compared it with published information such as the *American Genealogist*, January 1949, D. L. Jacobus."



Margaret (Tyrrell) Jerome

This book was published, as Bruce notes, mainly to preserve the information collected by Margaret and Frances and to bring up-to-date the more recent generations, in particular the descendants of his grandfather Josiah⁸ [Ebenezer⁷⁻⁶⁻⁵, Capt. James⁴, Daniel³⁻², Roger¹]; and to provide information on the Terrills in Quebec.

To obtain a copy of this work direct inquiries to Bruce W. Tyrrell, 36 Hansen Ave., Beaconsfield, Quebec, Canada H9W 5P3. Each volume is \$29.00, additional copies to the same address are \$25.00, U.S. funds.

ANOTHER TERRILL LINE IN CRAWFORD COUNTY, PA



These two splendid people are David Covey⁷ and Susannah (Foreman) Terrill. They are the paternal great grandparents of DOR member Dency J.¹⁰ Terrill who provided this photo and data. She thanks member Eugene Throop who supplied or corroborated much of the Pennsylvania information. Dency is working on refining the early history of this line and we look forward to publishing her findings in future newsletters. ntt

The children of Josiah⁶ (Josiah⁵, Lewis⁴, Josiah³, Thomas², Roger¹) and Chloe (Covey) Terrill were also early settlers of Crawford county, PA [see DoR Newsletter Vol. III, No. 1]. Their children are:

Martha⁷, b. 17 Oct 1794. Children unknown.

Josiah⁷, b. 7 Aug 1805 in Cambridge, Lamoille co., VT; d. 25 Jan 1854 in Rockdale twp., Crawford co. PA. He m. 1st Sila Avery, and 2nd Fanny Fuller. Surviving children: Lucien B., George C., Helen M., Betsey Ann, Joseph B., Harriet L., and Sally Ann.

David⁷ b. In Cambridge, VT 8 Jun 1808; d. 13 Dec 1888 in Sheffield twp, Ashtabula co., OH where he is buried. He m. Susan Foreman 10 Nov 1845 in Crawford co, PA. Children: Henry Butler b. 1849, Clarissa Alvira b. 1852, John b. 1857, Adelbert b. 1859, David Stuart b. 1862, Birthy b. 1863, and James b. 1869/70.

Hibbard⁷ was b. 27 Jun 1811 in Jericho, VT; d. 28 Jan 1888 in Ovid, Clinton co., MI. He m. Caroline Aldrich and was a doctor in Ovid where he is buried. His son, Judson H., lived in Crawford co, PA as an adult, as did his first wife, Harriet Dunham, who d. 14 Dec 1869 and is buried in Cole Cemetery, Hayfield twp. in Crawford co., PA. Judson was also a doctor in Ovid and died there.

Another child, Butler Ephriam, was a pharmacist and town doctor in Muir, MI. He is buried in the Oakwood cemetery. According to family lore, he owned a pharmacy in Chicago and was burned out in the fire.

A short essay was written by David⁷ as follows: *North Sheffield Ashtabula Co Ohio/May 19th 1881 This is a small sketch of My life from the time I was born in eighteen hundred eight June eight in the town of Cambridge I remember well circumstances that took place when I was five years old in that year my father moved to Jericco bought a half interest in a grist mill on onion river in 1812 he moved to [unreadable] and in 1815 he moved to Middebury village and in *Sept 1816 that cold and dry season he moved to Covington Genesee County Ny in 1817 moved to Mount Moris in 1818 moved to Ching Cataragus Ny and 1819 moved to Sparta then genese co in 1819 moved to Mount Morris. [Spelling and punctuation are as in the original. Dency J. Terrill.]*

—•••—

*Out of the Cradle endlessly rocking,
I, chanter of pains and joys, uniter of here and hereafter,
Taking all hints to use them, but swiftly leaping beyond them,
A reminiscence sing.*

--Walt Whitman

NEW DOR MEMBERS

#196	Jane Pedrick Dawson	1515 First Street Nevada, IA 50201	John ²
#197	Debbie Johnson-Baker	1616 Cedar Lane, North Fort Oglethorpe, GA 30742	Anthony-VA

ADDRESS CHANGES

#178	LeRoy A. Terrell	11 Helen Street Succasunna, <u>*NJ</u> 07876-1917	John-1809
# 70	Charles J. Tyrrell	PO Box 5943 Kennewick, WA 99336-0799	John ²
# 20	Mark J. Cappello	2216 Sandalwood Drive Waldorf, MD 20601	Matthew

**Shown incorrectly in Summer 1995 DOR Newsletter as NY.*

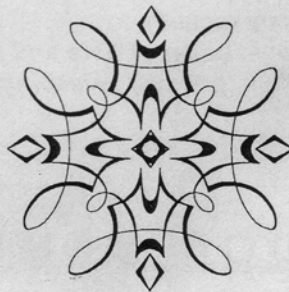
POPULATION OF U. S. COLONIES 1650 - 1700

Many times when tracing ancestors back to the Colonial period researchers find that lines can converge on one or more common ancestors. Living in the 1990's in the United States, with a population at the 1990 census of 249,632,692, it is easy to lose track of just how thinly populated were the European immigrants here in the mid-1600's.

According to Rand McNally, in the British colonies that later became the United States, excluding Indians, there was an officially accepted population in 1650 of just 50,368. Of that number, 18,731 resided in Virginia, then the most populous colony; 16,603 in Massachusetts; and 4,504 in Maryland. The next most populated colony was Roger¹ Terrill's Connecticut at 4,139, followed closely by New York at 4,116. New Hampshire had 1,305 souls, Rhode Island 785 and Delaware 185.

So with only 4,139 people residing in Connecticut in 1650, it is not surprising that when tracing back to Connecticut one may find an ancestor or two in common. Tracing lines back to Delaware, it seems, might almost guarantee lines with a common ancestor!

According to the ***History of Milford, Connecticut 1639 - 1939***, as compiled and written by the Federal Writers' Project, Milford had 53 "planters" as head of household as of November of 1639. By 1659, the estimate was the population had increased to over 500, and by the beginning of the eighteenth century to 1,633 Milford inhabitants. *ntt*



7-30

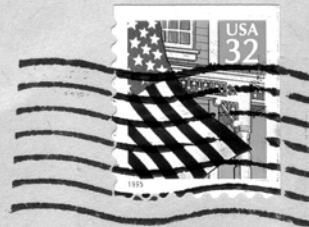
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410 51st Street, West Des Moines, IA 50265-2830

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