

Society

MADISON COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
N E W S L E T T E R

P. O. Box 1031

Norfolk, NE 68702-1031

VOLUME 12 - NUMBER 48

JULY, 1991

4TH QUARTER

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Where has the summer gone! !

Most of the members of Madison County Genealogical Society have had a very busy summer season of reunions, mini-trips, expected and unexpected company, gardening, and surviving a downpour of rain--or hopefully eying the sky for any formation of clouds that may produce needed rain.

In July many of our genealogical members had a delightful evening of history visiting Ashfall Park near Orchard, Nebraska.

Recently, we were sadden losing a long-time member, Franklin Ceske. Our sincere sympathy is extended to his widow, Elvira.

September is the beginning of our genealogical year. Perhaps we will be able to make great strides in searching out data about our ancestors.

Sincerely,
Lottie Klein
Lottie Klein

* * * *

DUES ARE DUE

Individual - \$6.00 - Family \$8.00

* * * *

We appologize for this newsletter being a month late. It has been a busy summer.

* * * *

THE NORFOLK LIBRARY will have the 1920 Census in March or April 1992. Remember you can order Census from the library. You can rent it for a month for #3.25 a roll. What an advantage to have it here in town.

* * * *

Yesterday is gone - so forget it. Tomorrow hasn't come - don't worry about it. Today is here - make the most of it.

1920 CENSUS AVAILABLE 1992

The 1920 Census will be available from the AGLL for purchase. Orders for complete sets of schedules and orders for both schedules and Soundex for any individual state placed before January 1, 1992, and accompanied by payment will be priced at \$12.50 per roll. Visa and Mastercard are accepted (provided the card number, expiration date, and cardholder signature).

Reserve a place in our schedule for any roll or rolls by sending an official purchase order or "letter of intent" with authorized signatures to AGLL Microfilm Sales and Services, P. O. Box 244, Bountiful, UT 84011-0244. For further information write, or call 801-298-5358.

from AGLL Summer Newsletter, June 91

OPENING THE 1920 CENSUS - On Monday, 2 Mar 1992, the directors of the National Archives eleven regional archives from coast to coast, and in Washington, D.C., will unlock the microfilm cabinets housing the 1920 census microfilm of the United States. This will culminate four years of work by more than 40 staff members at a cost, not including salaries, of over one million dollars. They will have produced seventeen complete duplicate sets of material - more than 3,400 miles of film, roughly the distance from Washington, D.C. to San Francisco, CA.

The 1920 census exists only on microfilm and consists of 2,076 rolls of population census schedules and 8,590 rolls of the Soundex index. Every state in the 1920 census is indexed, which will simplify access for family historians. The microfilm catalog for the 1920 census will be similar in format to the 1910 census catalog, with the inclusion of additional information about legibility problems on individual roll listings and a new appendix outlining the data elements. The catalog will be published in the spring of 1991 and will be available free to libraries and for sale to individuals. Advance orders for rentals may be submitted after Sept 1, 1991, and will be filled beginning March 2, 1992. For more information refer to the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

copied from Ancestors Unlimited 15:1 1991

County Court House in Fires in Ohio

Adams	1910	Deleware	1835	Henry	1847
Belmont	1980	Fayette	1828	Licking	1875
Brown	1977	Franklin	1879	Monroe	1840, 1867
Champaign	1948	Fulton	pre 1860	Seneca	1841
Columbiana	1976	Gallia	1981	Trumbull	1895
Crawford	1931	Hamilton	1814, 1849, 1884		

Original Source unknown. Donated by Joyce Barlow

OHIO COURTHOUSE BURNED -- Are you unable to find information you need from before 1884 from the Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., Ohio courthouse? You can blame it on the clever lawyer, Tom Campbell, who "worked with corrupt politicians and criminal gangs to thwart justice." His managing to get a murderer off with a charge of manslaughter so roused the law-abiding citizens that they set the Hamilton County, Ohio courthouse ablaze in March 1884 and burned it to the ground.

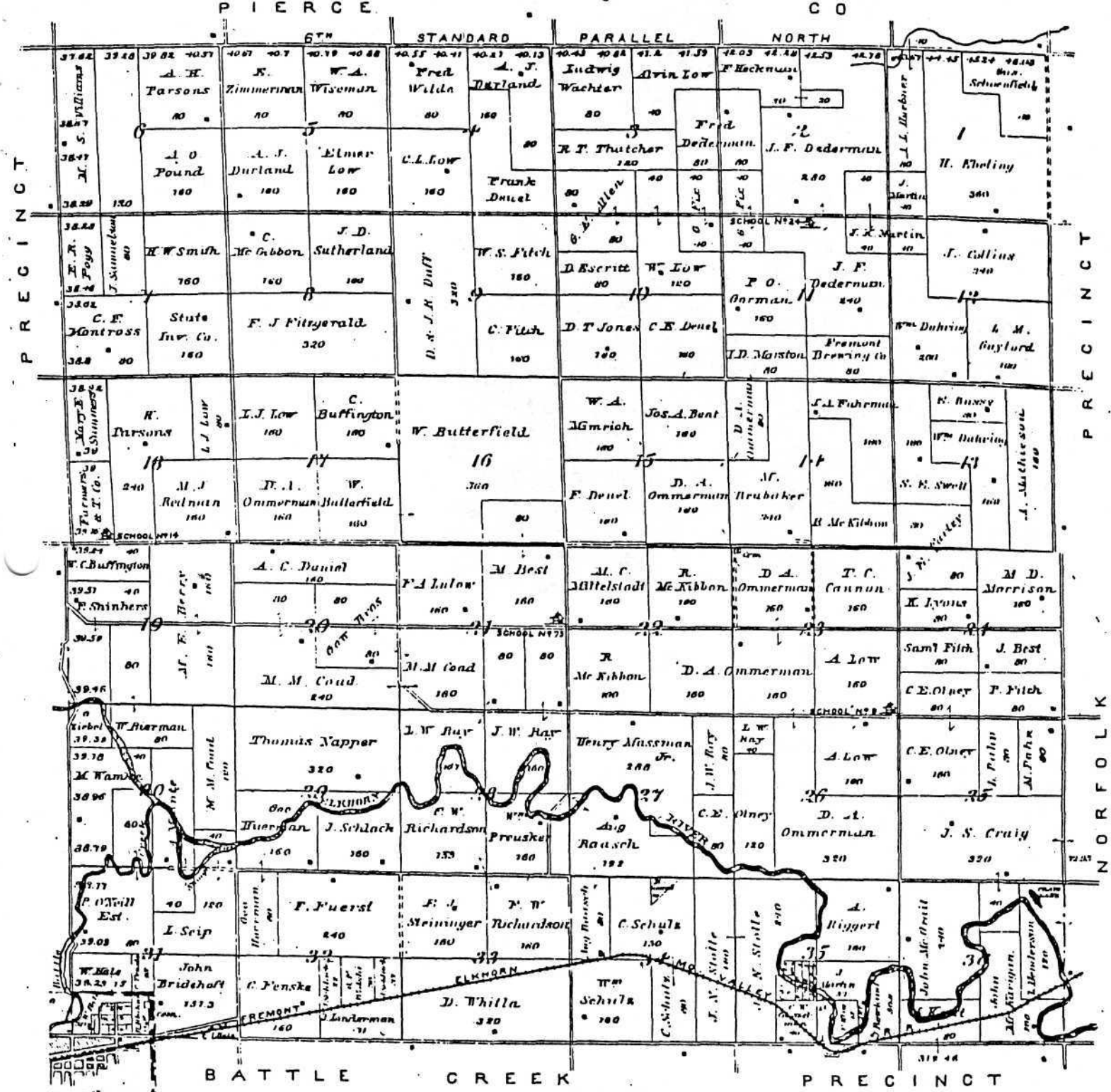
--Excerpt from William Howard Taft by Bill Servern, David McKay Co., 1970; in Pikon Whispers, v.9, 1988-89.

PLAT OF VALLEY

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile.

Township 24 North, Range 2 West.

of the 6th Principal Meridian.



1899 Plat Book of Madison County, Nebraska

VALLEY PRECINCT



Cleo Deuel of Rural Norfolk, chairman of the Best Cemetery Board which is marking its 100th anniversary in 1991, places a flag on the grave of Civil War veteran William Low. Best Cemetery, located several miles northwest of Norfolk, contains the graves of 14 veterans including seven from the Civil War. Burials in the cemetery date to the 1870's.

From Norfolk Daily News May 25, 91

BEST CEMETERY

The Best Cemetery was assumed to have started in 1871 when a horse trader was traveling through the area and stopped at the Ommerman ranch. He became ill during the night and died. Legend has it that this man was the first to be buried in Best Cemetery but no marking for his grave has been found.

The Cemetery was officially organized in 1890 with a Board of Directors. They included Robert McKibbon, John Ray, Alvin Low, Joseph Foale, John S. Craig, D. A. Ommerman, Mariso Best, David Best, and Martin Brubaker. They purchased the land for the cemetery on Jul 17, 1891. It is located in the NW corner of the NW Quarter of Sec 23, Twp 24, Range 2 West, Madison, Co., NE

The oldest graves are 1861-1871-1882. The oldest marked graves are 1861 and 1862 for two girl cousins. They were rounded white sandstone graves.

If you stand at the top of the hill in the middle of the cemetery, you can see Battle Creek to the west and Norfolk to the east.

Information from Kathy Walmsley, Rt 3, Norfolk, NE

VALLEY PRECINCT (cont.)

SCHOOL DISTRICT #24

Madison County School District #24 (Dederman School) located northwest of Norfolk celebrated their 100th year in 1982. The school is located in the NW corner of the NE Quarter of Sec. 11, Twp 24, Range 2W, Madison County, NE. They held an open house and centennial celebration. A program was presented by the present students about the school's history. Recognition was given to former teachers, students and board members. In attendance were former teachers from as far away as St. Petersburg FA (Marie Mashek Neal) and students from as far as Toledo, Washington (Alvin Peters).

Several three-generation groups were in attendance. Included were the Dederms who donated the land for the school five generations ago.

The oldest student present was John Amen, Norfolk, who attended in 1904, and the youngest, the present kindergarten student, Kristi Amen.

Besides reminiscing, a center of attraction was the display of old pictures and letters from former students and teachers unable to attend.

Paraphrased from Norfolk Daily News article 1982.

Information from Mrs. Loren Kment, Route 3, Norfolk, NE.

A list of the teachers from this district are:

Fanny Gibbs	-	(taught during Blizzard of 1888) - Deceased
(Miss) Miller	-	(1904 - daughter of pastor at Christ Lutheran)
Elsie Zachert Dederman	-	Deceased
(Miss) Piere	-	
Minnie Deuel Sasse	-	Deceased
Verna Muffley Bramon	-	Norfolk (Deceased Sept. 30, 1982)
Ruby Schwartz Jacobs	-	729 So. 10th, Norfolk, NE 68701
Evelyn Paulson	-	
Lydia Bolz	-	117 West 24th, Scottsbluff, NE 69361
Leroy Johnson	-	
Millie Hoffies Billerbeck	-	Snyder, NE 68664
Marion Prescorn Isaacson	-	210 E. Norfolk Ave., Norfolk, NE 68701
Dorothy Makelin Jacobsen	-	1510 Womer Drive, Wichita, KS 67203
Edna Gibbs Saltonstall	-	2105 E. Norfolk Ave., Norfolk, NE 68701
Marie Mashek Neal	-	3851 17th Ave. No., St. Petersburg, Florida
Ruth Allvin	-	RR #2, Wayne, NE 68787
Myrdys Hoffman Glandt	-	RR #1, Norfolk, NE 68701
Lelah Johnson	-	
Evelyn Tarpening Bierman	-	Deceased
Katheryn Lorenzen	-	
Ida Mae Clark Burnor	-	Sub. Rt. Box 227, Rapid City, So. Dak., 57701
Merle Blakeman Saul	-	406 Cedar, Douglas, Wyoming 82633
Dawn Langenberg Ditter	-	204 No. 9th, Norfolk, NE 68701
Nadine Tyler	-	Deceased
Margaret White	-	108 No. 9th, Norfolk, NE 68701
Mary Ann Peters	-	RR 2A, Pierce, NE 68767
Margie Ann Kittle Van Ert	-	Flagstaff, Arizona
Esther Raasch	-	2400 W. Norfolk Ave., Norfolk, NE 68701
Winifred Jones	-	P.O. Box 405, Wayne, NE 68787
Myrtle Kloke	-	115 W. Willow, Pierce, NE. 68767
Ronald Synovec	-	319 W. Lloyd, Pierce, NE 68767
Lois Hinzman	-	508 Pierce St., Norfolk, NE 68701

VALLEY PRECINCT

In Valley Precinct north and east of town, we find C. L. Lowe in Section 4; William T. Williams, Mortimar Williams, and Martha A. Fowler in Section 6. Mr. Lowe was the grandfather of the Gronigers, Ray and Fred, and Mrs. Simon Steffen. Charles Fitch bought the railroad land in Section 7. About thirty years ago, 1930, Charles Fitch, Jr., a son, returned to Battle Creek and worked here a number of years as a barber. Franklin Deuel, David A. Ommerman, Charles E. Deuel, and Michael Halpin bought railroad land in Section 15. S. T. (Tom) Napper and L. M. Best bought state owned land in Section 16. James A. Buffington, Leander Lowe, J. W. Hampton, and H. B. Butterfield bought the railroad land in Section 17; Albert Hill, Luella J. Hoover, Arthur Parsons, and William Armstrong took land in Section 18; John M. Lederer, at a later date, also acquired land in this section. Mr. Parson's daughter, Grace, married John Lederer. The Lederers retired to Battle Creek about 1913 and built a home where Rose Rodekohr now lives. He engaged in business with Henry Kahler, having a Ford auto franchise. They had their garage where Mrs. Victor Klein now has her business. Later he and his brother-in-law, Dick Ulrich, founded the Battle Creek Oil Company where Milton Praeuner is now located. Dan F. Kohl, Kate S. Hurford (grandmother of Mrs. Jack Dufphey), George Berry, who was Mrs. Hurford's son-in-law, A. C. Buffington, William H. Craig, and William Bierman, father of the Bierman brothers and their sisters, bought railroad land in Section 19. It was in the southwest corner of this land which is now badly cut up by the Elkhorn River that Mr. Bierman established his home. Later he moved to the farm which is now occupied by his grandson Richard Bierman. He was forced to move his buildings when the river came too near for safety.

Phinias Arnold, Dan N. Folsom, Wm. H. Cloyd, and James Henderson homesteaded in Section 20; Leander M. Best (1869), George Hiles, Anthony Moser, and W. R. Perry settled in Section 21. John Best homesteaded in Section 24. He was Leander Best's father.

John Ray and his brother Lewis Ray took the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 28 which was part state land. J. B. Flennigen took the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and the river bridge which stood a little to the west of where the present bridge stands. For fifty or sixty years, this bridge was known as the "Flennigan Bridge." People might have forgotten how to spell it but the name lingered on never the less. This farm is now the William Preusker home. The SW $\frac{1}{4}$ was acquired by W. O. Isham but after a short time was acquired by Albert Richardson. In Section 29, which was part state land, Steven T. Napper bought the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, George Berry the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, while George Heuerman homesteaded the SW $\frac{1}{4}$. The SW $\frac{1}{4}$ was sold by Mr. Heuerman in 1905 to William Flesner, now owned by Victor Flesner. Mr. Heuerman came in 1869, buying a pony in Omaha, he rode to Madison County. He was one of the more

fortunate. Always proud, he borrowed Heinrich Tomhagon's spring wagon seat to take his bride to her wedding in the best style available. Heinrich Hilgen homesteaded the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and it was acquired in the 90's by Joseph Schlack and is now owned by Albert Unkel. In Section 30, we find as first owners, William Bierman, Francis Henderson, John Lindhoff, who sold to Pat O'Neill. This was the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of which the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the quarter is now the Paul Moore home. A part of this section was homesteaded by Michael Warnke and a part by August Hundt, who in turn sold to Mary Warnke, wife of Michael. An eighty acre tract was acquired by Albert Mantey which was for many years his home and then the home of his son, the late Martin Mantey.

In Section 31, we find a part homesteaded by Leonard Seip, grandfather of the Leonard Seip we know today. A part was homesteaded by Albert Mantey, and also a part by Pat O'Neill one of the founders of the original townsite of Battle Creek. The SW $\frac{1}{4}$ was homesteaded by James Orr, father of the late Joe Orr. James Orr's wife was the daughter of Phillip Hughes, the early homesteader, whose farm is now owned by Ray Vogel. George Galloway homesteaded the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ but soon after he sold it to John Bredehoff, Sr., and it was here that the Bredehoff children were born. The farm is now the home of Martin Werner.

In the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 32, a part was homesteaded by B. Lindeman, later acquired by Fred Fuerst, and now owned by Albert Unkel and occupied by his son, Melvin. The NW $\frac{1}{4}$ was acquired by Bernard Lindeman, now owned in part by Victor Flesner and part by Albert Unkel. Charles Fenske homesteaded the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ which is now owned by John Bredehoff, his son-in-law. Gottfried Schlack settled in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of this section. In Section 33 we find the Fred Richardson homestead where the Leo Prauner family now live. W. O. Isham owned the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ which is now owned by the Preece family. David Whitla acquired the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and William Schmidt the SE $\frac{1}{4}$. Evidently Schmidt did not stay long because the farm was purchased by the Whitla family, and it is here that the Whitla family made their home when they moved from the original homestead in Section 9-23-2. More about the Whitla family will be written later. In Section 34, we find one Michael Conrad, Herman Stolle, and J. S. Stolle, who were brothers of Bernhard Stolle, who acquired land in Highland Precinct in Section 11. Descendants of the Bernhard Stolle's still live in the vicinity but members of the other Stolle families are known to have moved to Oregon many years ago. Carl Schulz, grandfather of Walter Schulz, also homesteaded in this section as did William Edens, who later sold out to Carl Schulz. Edens came into town to build the building last occupied by the Battle Creek Enterprise. Mr. Edens ran a saloon and it was possibly the first of its kind in the town. There are a number of people, though not first homesteaders, who should be classified as early settlers and who helped materially in developing the town and the state.

VALLEY PRECINCT (cont)

George Berry, who homesteaded the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 19-24-2 and later acquired the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the same section in the late seventies and eighties, operated the Niobrara Stage Line. The safe of the Stage Line Company is now owned by Mrs. Simon Steffen, and may be seen in Tom Steffen's office. First starting from Wisner west to Fort Niobrara, located about four miles east of the present town of Valentine, George and his younger brother John, had the mail contract to Fort Niobrara in addition to carrying passengers. Fort Niobrara was one of the many forts built by the army to offer protection to the settlers from the Indians, who were quite bothersome into the eighties in the western part of the state. History tells us that the last Indian battle was fought in 1892 at Wounded Knee north of Rushmore, Nebraska.

The Mike Warnke's were homesteaders in Valley Precinct north of Battle Creek where the Leonard Rakowsky family now live. The Warnke children were: Ida (Mrs. Gus Langhoop); Mary (Mrs. Herman Werner); Emma (Mrs. Charles Werner); Johanna (Mrs. Henry Massman, Jr.); Gus who married Emma Lindeman; Lena (Mrs. Fred Scheerger); and Bernhard who married Edith Hintz.

In the course of this interview, Mrs. Peterson referred to her grandfather Warner Hale who followed his children to Nebraska and purchased a part of the James Orr farm in Section 31, Valley Precinct and platted Hale's Suburban lots in the north part of town. His home is now owned by Elmer Borgelt.

Two other Valley Precinct settlers were George Heuerman and his brother-in-law Charles Fenske. Mr. Heuerman was President and Mr. Fenske on the Board of Directors of the Battle Creek Mutual Insurance Company when it was first organized in 1892. Both also helped organize the Citizens State Bank in Battle Creek, Mr. Heuerman serving as president. Mr. Heuerman and Mr. Fenske both serving on the Board of Directors. Harry Barnes was cashier and T. L. White, assistant cashier. When Mr. Heuerman retired he built the house now occupied by August Praeuner's.

Another of the Walker daughters became Mrs. Arthur Parson. Their home was what is now owned by the Tucker family north of Battle Creek. Their daughter, Grace, married John Lederer. The Lederers had their home on the farm where the Orville Hoffman family now lives. Mr. and Mrs. Lederer sold their farm about 1915 and retired to Battle Creek and built the home now occupied by Mrs. Rose Rodekahr.

Mr. Lederer opened a garage and repair business in the location where Victor Klein's Service Station is now located. Henry Kahler, now of Tilden, was his partner for awhile and they had the Ford Sales franchise. John served on the town board for a number of years.

Another Parson daughter was Laura, who married Richard "Dick" Ulrich. As has been previously stated, John and his brother-in-law Dick Ulrich built the Auto Service Station which was for many years the Battle Creek Oil Company, operated by the Doerings. Dick was one of the main stays of the old Battle Creek Ball Club and pitched the club to many victories. He died as a young man and Laura later married Noel Rhodes who was the Madison County Extension Agent at the time. Later the Rhodes family moved to Creighton. The aforementioned sister of the Craig brothers who married William W. Cloyd lived and homesteaded in Valley Precinct. They had three sons: Wilson, Uriah Doan and James Cloyd. Wilson Cloyd farmed in the Deer Creek neighborhood, north of the Yellowbanks. He married Martha Ramsdell, an early day teacher in School District No. 10, Highland Precinct. The sons followed the carpenter trade for many years. Irvin Cloyd now lives in Ewing and Donald Cloyd, who married Ruth Crook now lives in Meadow Grove. Martha Cloyd married Joe Buffington and they also live in Meadow Grove. Joe Buffington is a grandson of Joseph H. Jackson, an early day homesteader on the land now occupied by the Harry Werner family near the Yellow Banks. Mr. Jackson's daughter married Abe Buffington and when his mother died, the son, Joe, was raised by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Jackson. The son of the Joseph H. Jackson's was Will Jackson who followed his father on the land homesteaded by him and when Will and Mrs. Jackson retired, they came to Battle Creek and bought and lived in the old Battle Creek Methodist parsonage which was recently purchased by the Louis Barry family. When the Will Jackson's retired, the daughter, Marian and her husband Harry Werner, took over the management of the farm. Mrs. Joe Buffington relates that as Martha Cloyd she, her brothers, her future husband, Joe Buffington, the Kirby boys, Pat and Tommy, the Richards, and Walter family children attended school in what is now known as Dry Hollow across the road from the Gene Koopman home. One of the Richards children became the wife of John Ray who homesteaded northeast of Battle Creek.

* * * *

In a recent 'News 'N' Notes by St. Louis Gen. Soc. was the following address to obtain records & application which includes information about parents & relatives of a member of —

Modern Woodmen of America
Mississippi St. at 17th St.
Rock Island, IL 61201

I received a post card telling me it will be processed within 90 days.

I think I asked recently of you if you knew an address as to where to write. You may want this in your Newsletter.

ENGS Dec 1990

WAYS TO FIND A MAIDEN NAME

Below is a list of some of the places you might search for that missing maiden name.

- 1- Her death certificate.
- 2- Her obituary-she may be survived a father, brother or unmarried sister.
- 3- Her marriage certificate.
- 4- Children's birth certificates-often give mother's maid name.
- 5- Children's death certificates.
- 6- Divorce papers.
- 7- Certificate of naturalization.
- 8- Land records-finding the woman on an index of grantees has some times, when followed through, found the grantor to be her father, deeding land to his daughter.
- 9- County histories-often give biographies of a family, telling of the wife's maiden name.
- 10- Widows military pension-where the woman may have received a widow's pension for her husband's service.
- 11- A family history of the husband's line may give the woman's maiden name.
- 12- Census records for 1880, 1900 and 1910-for these years the relationship to the head of the family was given for each person living in the household. You may find a mother-in-law living in the household, this in a large percentage of instances, the woman's maiden name.
- 13- Printed church records or printed marriage records.
- 14- Unpublished church records -if you know the church the woman was married in and approximate year, often the church will undertake a search of the wedding records.
- 15- Wills-she may have left something to her brother or unmarried sister. Likewise, she may have been willed something by her father, mother, brother or unmarried sister.
- 16- Family Bible records.
- 17- A query in a genealogical magazine or periodical.
- 18- Court records.
- 19- Tombstones.
- 20- Patriotic society records. from SENGS-The Homesteader-Vol13-3

SOURCE OF MAIDEN NAME

Letter dated 11 AP 1991 from Sandra Luebking, Editor, FGS Forum to the MN GS re. the article on pg 18 ISGS Newsletter 12:2, MR/AP 1991

....The item pretains to witnessing of deeds and the mortgaging of property....Having checked the sections pretaining to deeds in Val Greenwood's RESEARCHER'S GUIDE TO AMERICAN GENEALOGY and THE SOURCE: A GUIDEBOOK TO AMERICAN GENEALOGY by Eakle and Cerny, eds., as well as, the vast collection of land reference material I use in preparing articles and lectures, I find no mention of the astounding statements that, "The first one [witness] is always from the husband's side. The next one is always from the wife's side" as concerns witnesses and, "About 70% of the time, it [source of the mortgage] will be her [wife's] father."

The implications of these remarks are, of course, quite significant for researchers....

Mrs. Luebking has requested a copy of the source of the statements from the MN GS Newsletter Editor.

Source-Illinois State Genealogical Society May-June 1991

SOURCE OF MAIDEN NAME

Deeds: In the lower left hand corner of most deeds, you will find signatures of two to four witnesses. The first one is always from the husband's side. The next one is always from the wife's side. That is to protect her 1/3 dower right under the law. Nothing you ever use will give greater clues to maiden names than witnesses to old deeds.

Mortgages: In the 1800's and before, it was traditional when the daughter got married, as a part of her dowry, for the father to either cover the loan or carry the note for his son-in-law. If you know the husband's name but not the wife's maiden name, find out to whom they are making their mortgage payment. About 70% of the time, it will be her father.

(from: Minnesota GS via the Effingham IL GS, FE 1991)

from Illinois State Genealogical Society Mar-April 1991

DOCUMENTATION

Here are 6 basic rules of documentation for beginners in genealogy. Your copy of any source document should be so faithful & reliable that another researcher will never have to refer to the original in order to verify its contents.

1. Keep the original spelling, capitalization, and punctuation. Any unusual mark should be reproduced in shape, size, and location exactly.
2. Any additions to the text or explanations of the original should be indicated by enclosure in brackets.
3. Whenever words, letters, or even entire lines have been omitted because of tears in the manuscript, illegibility, or other reason, some indication as to this fact should be made in the appropriate place, followed by a series of evenly-spaced dots indicating the approximate space taken up by the omitted material.
4. If there are deletions, the deletions in the original should appear in the copy crossed out as in the original. If an entire section has been deleted then the word "deleted" can be enclosed in brackets at the beginning, followed by the deleted section.
5. If the document being copied is embellished with stamps, seals, rubrics (red lettering or printing), or otherwise, their presence and location should be indicated by a notation (in brackets) describing the graphic.
6. Notes appearing in the margins, endorsements, addresses on letters, etc. should be inserted as closely as possible to their location in the original, suitably enclosed in brackets and with an explanation if the reason is not obvious.

Many patriotic societies are becoming more stringent in requiring documentation for each generation in lineage. Documenting simply means copying original source records as proof of one's lineage. Therefore, the copies must be exactly as found in the original documents. One should acquire copies of the documents as one proceeds to trace each generation.

-- from Los Alamos Family History Newsletter,
v.5#3, written by Russell F. Shaw, C.G.,
& reprinted in GSSI Newsletter, Carterville,
Ill., v.17#2, Feb.1989, p.12

Preserving paper keepsakes

Paper items which are valuable or hold special memories should be properly stored to retard deterioration. A relative humidity of 45 to 60 percent and a temperature of 60 to 70 degrees F. is recommended. Acid-free folders and low light areas will also help preserve papers.

Acid causes paper fibers to break down. A simple solution can be used to form an alkaline buffering agent on the paper. It is advised to use it with caution since there are so many different types of paper and inks. Before attempting to lower the acid level on a valuable clipping or paper, test the process on an item, made of similar paper and ink, which holds no special value for you.

Make the solution by adding 2 tablespoons liquid milk of magnesia to a quart bottle of cold club soda. Shake well to combine the ingredients. Allow to stand in the refrigerator overnight and shake several times to make sure it is well mixed.

When ready to treat the papers, strain the solution through cheesecloth into a pan made of glass, stainless steel, enameled metal, or plastic. Immerse the papers (about 20 sheets can be treated in one batch of solution.) It is best to support each page or sheet on nylon screening or a non-woven synthetic fabric such as Pellon. Soak the papers for 30 minutes to 1 hour

and move the papers up and down a few times to be sure the solution has made contact with all the papers.

After removing the treated papers, allow them to partially air dry. Then place them between layers of white blotting paper under a weight. Change the blotters when they become wet.

Fact Sheet #27, Preservation of Paper Items, will provide additional information.

To obtain a copy send a stamped self addressed envelope to: University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County, 444 Cherrycreek Road, Lincoln, NE 68528. (EW)

Contributed by Dena Zimmer
From Neblin, UNL Coop Extension.

TRY THIS to preserve newspaper or other clippings. Arrange your clippings on a letter size page of white paper--mounted temporarily. Now, make xerographic copies on a sheet of your acid-free paper. Interleaf with plain white bond paper. Avoid storing copied material in contact to any plastic material.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

The use of electronic equipment has changed everything we do. Optical scanners in the post office read the addresses on envelopes first. Typed addresses are read easier and faster than the hand written address; hence, an envelope with a typed address will reach its destination one day earlier than one with a handwritten address. The scanner reads the address in reverse order beginning with the zip code, then state, city, street, etc. If mail goes to a box number that should be put after the street address and just before the city. Mail with the zip code plus 4 digits may reach its destination earlier than a plain zip code. If there is an "attn" at the bottom left, that envelope is kicked out to be read by the human eye and would be delayed.

(from: "Antiqueweek", Nov. 26, 1990 via the Champaign Co. GS Newsletter, Winter 1991)

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Societies have to do whatever they can to hold down their expenses. In the near future, the postal service many require the full nine digit zip code for the best postal rates. Due to the continuing rise in postal rates, we cannot afford to be caught unprepared for this change in procedure. Please fill out the following form or copy the information onto a postcard and mail it to Madison County Genealogical Society, P. O. Box 1031, Norfolk, NE 68702-1031

=====

ADDRESS UPDATE - ZIP CODE + 4 DIGITS

Name: _____ Membership Number: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____ + _____

Please use for change of address or address correction.

"Don't Let This One Pass You By"

-47-
The Madison County Genealogical Society proudly announces their sponsorship of the reproduction of the *1899 Plat Book of Madison County, Nebraska* and the *1918 Standard Atlas of Madison County, Nebraska*.

These books totaling more than 140 pages, include maps of the precincts and towns, with business references, patron's directory, many beautiful lithographs of homes, businesses, churches, and schools. The 2 books combined into one volume, contain a lot of interesting information, such as names of creeks, rivers, railroad lines and post offices; some of which are no longer in existence. The folding map of the City of Norfolk published in the original 1899 plat book is included in a reduced size.

The book will be convenient shelf size in the size 11 x 14 inches to make for easier storage and handling; but the type is clear and easily read.

COMPLETE NAME INDEXED

Hours and hours have been spent compiling an every name index to these atlases, making *your* research easier in looking for the people important to you!

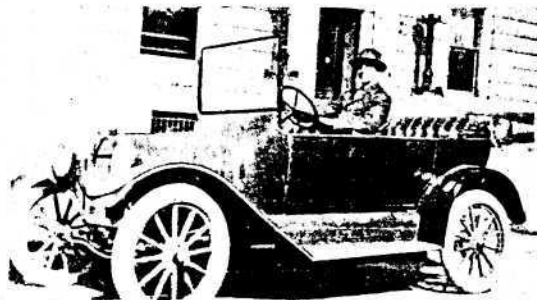
BEAUTIFULLY BOUND

These books are being reproduced into one volume by Windmill Publications of Evansville, Indiana, and will be bound in durable library-type hard cover buckram, and will be printed on fine-quality paper.

PREPUBLICATION SALE

There will be a prepublication sale until ~~June 30~~ ^{Sept 10}, 1991, in order to determine the number of books which will be printed. During this sale, the book may be purchased for \$30.00 per copy, plus \$1.50 sales tax for Nebraska residents, plus \$4.00 postage if you wish your copy mailed. After ~~June 30~~ ^{Sept 10}, the price of the book will be increased to \$35.00 per copy, plus tax of \$1.75, plus postage. Only a limited number will be available at the after-publication price, so to assure obtaining a copy, mail the attached order blank immediately.

The delivery of the book is scheduled for ~~late July~~ ^{September}, 1991.



ORDER BLANK

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OPEN RECORDS AT NEBRASKA BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

As most of you know the Attorney General has issued an opinion recently that birth and death records qualify as open records under state statute.

The Vital Statistics office is accepting requests for this information. There is now NO FEE and NO REQUIREMENT FOR 'PROPER PURPOSE'. Genealogists need to provide their own paper and pen or pencil and enough identifying information for an accurate search. The information will be brought to you at the counter by a staff person and you may then copy your information from the material provided. If you do not intend to secure a certified copy advise the staff when you initially apply in order to be given the form especially designed for this purpose. If you then decide to secure a certified copy the fee for a certified copy of the birth certificate is \$6.00 and the certified copy of the death certificate is \$5.00.

This is good news to genealogists. We encourage you to take advantage of this opportunity but keep in mind that the Vital Statistics office is undergoing a period of transition. Be patient and courteous as this is a new service to us and as they adjust to this new service. Also if you come in over the lunch hour you may have to wait longer for the service because of staff taking their lunch hour.

LB 184 was introduced in this session of the Legislature and addresses vital records questions. We encourage you to obtain a copy, read it and participate in the legislative process.

An additional note - this service cannot be accessed by phone or by mail.

Source: Cynthia Monroe, Lincoln-Lancaster Gen. Soc., Lincoln, NE
PPGS Mar 1991, page 253

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