

MADISON COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

P. O. Box 1031

Norfolk, Nebraska 68702-1031

VOLUME 14 - NUMBER 56

JULY, 1993

4TH QUARTER

ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1973

Meeting date and time - 3rd Tuesday of each month not including December
7:30 p.m. - First Baptist Church - 404 Benjamin Ave., Norfolk, NE.

OFFICERS: President - Dee Sewell V. President - Lottie Kline
Secretary - JaNelle Linnausn Treasurer - Donald & Dorothy Monson
Newsletter Editors - Joyce Borgelt and Jeanne Allison

DUES: Due September 1 of each year DUES DUE NOW
\$6.00 for individual or \$8.00 per couple

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FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

This summer has been quite an experience--trying to mow the grass and tending the garden between showers and downpours. We in Northeast Nebraska are fortunate that we escaped the floods and tornadoes so far.

All the places I had intended to travel to in order to do genealogical research are in flood areas. Perhaps this early Autumn will be a much better time for traveling and researching.

Madison County Genealogical Society members traveled to Wayne and met with the group in Wayne who are getting organized for their own Society. What a delightful group of people! They have a great burst of enthusiasm and dedication and will accomplish much in genealogy. While there we visited LaPorte Cemetery which is being restored by a group of Wayne citizens. We also visited the Wayne County museum housed in a beautiful house of yesteryear; which contained a very nice display of artifacts.

In July we have our annual picnic for members and their spouses. In August we are looking forward to meeting and learning about Sweden from relatives of Aage Anderson, a member of our society. The visitors plan to be in Norfolk in mid-August.

May the remaining weeks of summer be pleasant ones.

Sincerely,
Lottie Klein
Lottie Klein



The following letter was received by the Norfolk Public Library on 5/3/93. The microfiche is now available for viewing

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HERALDRY

A Chartered Non-Profit Body Established 1972

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Tuscaloosa, AL 35486-2870

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Dear Acquisitions Librarian,

The American College of Heraldry is a non-profit corporation. We have an interest in the cultural and scholarly aspects of heraldry. Our goal is to both record and publish coats of arms legitimately borne in this country by individuals, corporations and institutions, as well as by religious and governmental bodies. We have nothing whatever to do with the bogus "family coat of arms for a surname" industry. Rather, our publications have become the foremost references for Arms which are being legitimately borne in America. In both book and microfiche format, the publications will aid academic scholars as well as genealogical and heraldic researchers, both now and in future generations.

We are enclosing without any cost to you whatever:

1. Microfiche of Volumes 1-5 of The Heraldic Register of America. In these volumes, we use great precision in describing the status of each coat of arms, including when and where the Arms originated, a technical description (blazon) of them, as well as a line drawing by a professional heraldic artist. We acknowledge the armiger, his or her background and affiliations and note others in the family who are also eligible to rightfully bear the Arms. The Arms originate in many countries and are of both ancient and more modern origin, but all are legitimate.

2. Microfiche of Volumes 1-13 of The Armiger's News, our quarterly journal. These volumes present news and comment from the heraldic community in America and abroad. Illustrations of the recorded coats of arms are given along with detailed information about them. Extensive biographical data is presented on those persons eligible to bear the Arms, and their families. The work of heraldic artists and craftsman are noted and reviews of heraldic books appear.

For ease of retrieval, we have included basic bibliographical information so that your patrons may access these publications quickly. We hope this gift will be an asset to your heraldic/genealogical collection.

If you will kindly acknowledge receipt of these microfiche reproductions, we will continue to forward new publications without any cost whatever when we place them in microfiche format.

Sincerely,

David P. Johnson, DSW
President

The Heraldic Register of America / David Pittman Johnson, editor.
Tuscaloosa, AL, USA (Drawer CG, Tuscaloosa, AL 35486-2870):
American College of Heraldry, 1985-1991. (microfiche). Vol. 1-5.

Collation: p.392 illus., coats of arms
Added Author: David Pittman Johnson
Added Author: American College of Heraldry
Subject: Heraldry--United States
Crests----United States
Genealogy-United States
LCCN: 85-72132
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The Armiger's News / David Pittman Johnson, editor from
Spring 1979- Spring 1984 & Lawrence Elmore McNutt,
editor from Summer 1984 - Fall 1991. Tuscaloosa, AL,
USA (Drawer CG, Tuscaloosa, AL 35486-2870): American
College of Heraldry, 1979-1991 (microfiche) Vol. 1-13.

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LAND PATENT OFFICE MOVES

You may want to know that the government office which handles requests for land patents has moved. Land Patents are records of the first sale of government lands to our ancestors. The cost is \$15.00 and requests including the complete land discription can be sent to the following address:

United States Department Of The
Interior
The Bureau Of Land Management
Eastern States Office
7450 Boston Blvd.
Springfield, VA 22153

SIGNING NAME WITH 'X' WAS SIGN OF FAITH

Signing a name with an "X" wasn't always an indication of illiteracy, according to the Handy Book of Literary Curiosities, published by the Gale Research Co.

Among the ancient Saxons, everyone, whether he could read and write or not, was required to make the sign of the cross after his signature as a proof of his good faith.

OUR STATE NAMES AND THEIR MEANINGS - Source unknown

- ALABAMA - Indian for tribal town, later a tribe (Albamas, or Albamons) of the Creek confederacy.
- ALASKA - Russian version of Aleutian (Eskimo) work, alakshak, for "peninsula", "great lands", or "land that is not an island."
- ARIZONA - Spanish version of Pima Indian word for "little spring place," or Aztec arizuma, meaning "silver-bearing."
- ARKANSAS - French variant of Quapaw, a Sioussan people meaning "downstream People."
- CALIFORNIA - Bestowed by the Spanish conquistadors (possibly by Cortez), It was the name of an imaginary island, an earthly paradise, in "Las Serges de Esplandian," a Spanish romance written by Montalvo in 1510. Baja California (Lower California, in Mexico) was first visited by Spanish in 1533. The present U. S. state was called Alta (Upper) California.
- COLORADO - Spanish, red, first applied to Colorado River.
- CONNECTICUT - From Mohican and other Algonquin words meaning "long river place."
- DELAWARE - Name for Lord De La Warr, early governor of Virginia, first applied to river, then to Indian tribe (Lenni-Lenape)., and the state.
- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA - For Columbus, 1791.
- FLORIDA - Named for Ponce de Leon on Pascus Florida, "Flowery Easter," on Easter Sunday, 1513.
- GEORGIA - For King George II of England by James Oglethorpe, colonial administrator, 1732.
- HAWAII - Possibly derived from native word for homeland, Hawiiki or Dwhyhee.
- IDAHO - A coined name with an invented meaning: "gem of the mountains," originally suggested for the Pike's Peak mining territory (Colorado), then applied to the new mining territory of the Pacific Northwest. Another theory suggests Idaho may be a Kiowa Apache term for the Comanche.
- ILLINOIS - French for Illini or land of Illini, Algonquin work meaning men or warriors.
- INDIANA - Means "land of the Indians."
- IOWA - Indian word variously translated as "one who puts to sleep" or beautiful land."
- KANSAS - Sioux word for "south wind people."
- KENTUCKY - Indian word variously translated as "dark and bloody ground," "meadow land" and "land of tomorrow."
- LOUISIANA - Part of territory called Louisiana by Sier de La Salle for French King Louis XIV.
- MAINE - From Maine, ancient French province. Also descriptive, referring to the mainland as distinct from the many coastal islands.
- MARYLAND - For Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I of England.
- MASSACHUSETTS - From Indian tribe named after "large hill place" identified by Capt. John Smith as being near Milton, Mass.
- MICHIGAN - From Chippewa words mici gama meaning "great water," after the lake of the same name.
- MINNESOTA - From Dakota Sioux word meaning "cloudy water" or sky-tinted water" of the Minnesota River.
- MISSISSIPPI - Probably Chippewa: mici zibi, "great river" or "gathering of all the waters." Also Algonquin word, Messipi."
- MISSOURI - Algonquin Indian tribe named after Missouri River, meaning "muddy water."
- MONTANA - Latin or Spanish for "mountainous."
- NEBRASKA - From Omaha or Otos Indian word meaning "broad water" or "flat river," describing the Platte River.
- NEVADA - Spanish, meaning snow-clad.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE - Named 1629 by Capt. John Mason of Plymouth Council for his home county in England.
- NEW JERSEY - The Duke of York, 1664, gave a patent to John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret to be called Nova Caesaria, or New Jersey, after England's Isle of Jersey.

- NEW MEXICO - Spaniards in Mexico applied term to land north and west of Rio Grande in the 16th century.
- NEW YORK - For Duke of York and Albany who received patent to New Netherland from his brother Charles II and sent an expedition to capture it, 1664.
- NORTH CAROLINA - In 1619 Charles I gave a large patent to Sir Robert Heath to be called Province of Carolina, from Carolus, Latin name for Charles. A new patent was granted by Charles II to Earl of Clarendon and others. Divided into North and South Carolina, 1710.
- NORTH DAKOTA - Dakota is Sioux for "friend" or "ally."
- OHIO - Iroquois word for "fine or good river."
- OKLAHOMA - Choctaw coined word meaning red ma, proposed by Rev. Allen Wright, Choctaw-speaking Indian.
- OREGON - Origin unknown. One theory holds that the name may have been derived from that of the Wisconsin River shown on a 1715 French map as "ouaricon-sint."
- PENNSYLVANIA - William Penn, the Quaker, who was made full proprietor by King Charles II in 1681, suggest Sylvania, or woodland, for his tract. The Kings' government owed Penn's father, Admiral William Penn 16,000 (pound) and the land was granted as partial settlement. Charles II added the Penn to Sylvania, against the desires of the modest proprietor, in honor of the admiral.
- RHODE ISLAND - Exact origin is unknown. One theory notes that Giovanni de Verazano recorded an island about the size of Rhodes in the Mediterranean in 1524, but others believe the state was named Roode Eylandt by Adriaen Block, Dutch explorer, because of its red clay.
- SOUTH CAROLINA - See North Carolina.
- SOUTH DAKOTA - See North Dakota.
- TENNESSEE - Tanasi was the name of Cherokee villages in the Little Tennessee River. From 1784 to 1788 this was the State of Franklin, or Frankland.
- TEXAS - Variant of word used by Caddo and other Indians meaning "friends" or "allies," and applied to them by the Spanish in eastern Texas. Also, written textia, tejas, teysas.
- UTAH - From a Navajo word meaning upper, or higher up, as applied to a Shoshone tribe called Ute. Spanish form is Yutta, English Ute or Utah. Proposed name Deseret, "land of honeybees," from Book of Mormon, was rejected by Congress.
- VERMONT - From French words vert (green) and mont (mountain). The Green Mountain Boys were Gen. Stark's men in the Revolution. When the state was formed, 1777, Dr. Thomas Young suggested combining vert and mont into Vermont.
- VIRGINIA - Named by Sir Walter Raleigh, who fitted out the expedition of 1584, in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen of England.
- WASHINGTON - Named after George Washington. When the bill creating the Territory of Columbia was introduced in the 32nd Congress, the name was changed to Washington because of the existence of the District of Columbia.
- WEST VIRGINIA - So named when western counties of Virginia refused to secede from the United States, 1863.
- WISCONSIN - Indian name, spelled Ouisconsin and Mesconsing by early chroniclers. Believed to mean "grassy place" in Chippewa, Congress made it Wisconsin.
- WYOMING - The word taken from Wyoming Valley, PA., which was the site of an Indian massacre and became widely known by Campbell's poem, "Gertrude of Wyoming." In Algonquin it means "large prairie place."

ECHOES FROM THE PAST

Editor's note: In the soil of these United States are buried soldiers of the Civil War. Here's a 1898 memoir of Madison County veterans taken from the Norfolk Daily News, May 30, 1898.

"The annual reunion of the veterans of Madison county will be held this year at that most delightful of sylvan nooks, the Yellow Banks, on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th of the comin month, when the woods and fields will be in their freshest and most beautiful dress of emerald green.

"Great preparations for this reunion are being made by the committees having the matter in charge and it will indeed be a pleasant recreation to all who attend whether they are old soldiers or not.

"A number of tents will be provided by the committee and will be rented at a reasonable rate, while hay and wood are handy and can also be obtained at a minimum price.

"The great trees at these camping grounds will afford plenty of shade and altogether it is the best location for a reunion that can be found in four counties.

"The committee in charge of speaking and music promist that these features will be thoroughly good and will alone be worth the time spent in attending the reunion.

"The grounds are favorable for all kinds of amusements. One need not grow weary or the time seem long. Boating and fishing can be indulged in to the heart's content, while swings, hammocks and other camp accessories will add to the enjoyment of the occasion.

A number of concessions have been let for candy, fruit, ice cream, lunch and lemonade stands and a pavillion will be erected for the entertainment of those who delight in tripping the light fantastic.

"As considered at this time the reunion will be one of the most

pleasant and successful ever held in this county, and those who do not enjoy it will not be able to blame the veterans."

* * *

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TO YELLOW BANKS?

The early pioneers were aware of it and settled there. On June 14, 1877 a post office was established; it was discontinued on December 19, 1879. The Yellow Banks have been written about many times through the decades.

It was during the early 1920's there was a considerable effort to create a recreation resort. Development of the Yellow Banks was advertised throughout the state and also attracted attention from adjoining states. Over fifty cottages were erected on the grounds and many local citizens owned cabins.

Yellow Banks Park was located one mile north and three miles east of Meadow Grove, along the beautiful Elkhorn River. It held the grand opening on June 3, 1928, offering boating, swimming, dancing, baseball, tennis, horse-shoe and croquet courts, a merry-to-round and a picnic ground. An estimated crowd of 15,000 paid ten-cents per car and ten-cents per person admission.

Times grew hard during the depression in the 1930's. It was in 1936 an attempt was made, by twenty-five men from Norfolk, Meadow Grove, Tilden and Battle Creek in the organization of the Yellow Banks Memorial State Park Association, to save this 515 acres of picturesque land west of Norfolk.

The plan failed and Yellow Banks Park was terminated in December of 1937.

Today there is nothing left of the park except a few cement foundations. The river has changed course, and almost all the park is now under water.

* * *

"CLEANING HOUSE?????? What NOT to throw out.....

Cleaning house can mean disaster to a genealogist! We clean house, throw things away when we move or the mood moves us, and during estate settlements. The older we are, the more times we have had to stash or store valuable material. The big problem is that so often things of value to a genealogist are not quite so important to the house cleaner.

Here is a list of items that one should never throw out when cleaning!! It is from these things that we find information about names, dates, places, activities, residences, relationships of relatives and much more.

1. Documents: births, baptism, marriage, death, land records, cemetery records, military, awards, naturalization, name-change records, or similar documents.
2. Diaries, journals, recipe books, high school annuals, and reunion books
3. Scrapbooks
4. Old newspapers
5. Letters
6. Report cards
7. Pictures - - best if LABELED
8. Bibles
9. Silverware with initials engraved on handle
10. Jewelry with initial or which seems to have a special meaning, whether this meaning is understood or not.
11. Baby books
12. Autograph books
13. Newspaper articles: marriage, death, visited, service
12. Announcements: wedding, birth, death, graduation and any other.
15. History books: about an area, a county, a name, a person. DON'T call book dealers, call the genealogical or historical society
16. Tools with initials scratched on them.

Nothing should be thrown out if it gives the slightest clue to any genealogical information. "

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Aunts, uncles and grandparents become greater with each successive generation, but cousins get removed.

Source Platte Valley Kinseekers May 1987

MICROFILIMING YOUR GENEALOGY

The Family History Library in Salt Lake City will microfilm your family history if the material is organized and indexed. Your original copy and one copy of the microfilm will be returned to you. Write to Vicky Munson, Acquisition/Patron Microfilming, 50 East North Temple St., Salt Lake City, UT 84150. Source PPGS - Jan 1992

Symbols upon old tombstones have a meaning that a genealogist should become familiar with. Crossbows are used to show life's brevity, lambs on top of a stone tell that a child is interred, meaning "Lamb of God". The dove is a symbol of Christian devotion, cocks and peacocks represent the soul awaking to Repentance. On Jewish stones, hands open with touching thumbs signify the deceased was a member of the priestly line. A compass with 'V' indicates a member of the Society of Freemason. Puritan gravestones were decorated with images because of the inability of many to read epitaphs. There are many genealogical clues to pursue if you can "read" a tombstone.

Source PGS Winter 1992

Tombstone Symbols

Symbols on old tombstones have meanings with which a genealogist should become familiar. Gravestones were decorated with images because of the inability of many to read epitaphs. Your ability to "read" a tombstone may provide you with additional clues about your ancestor.

Anchors, Ships: Seafaring profession.

Angels: The heavenly host, often seen leading the soul toward heaven. Easily confused with soul effigies.

Arches: Victory over death, everlasting life. Death is thought of as the "gateway" to heaven; an arch carved on a stone suggests a passageway through which the soul will travel. Some stones themselves are shaped like arches and are adorned with pillars, drapery, and other architectural devices.

Arrows, Darts: Mortality, the "dart of death."

Bible: Opened to a page of scripture, it symbolizes the Word through which one gains revelation. (Not a popular symbol in New England, but seen in many other areas of the country.)

Birds, Flying: Flight of the soul.

Bouquets: Condolences, grief.

Buds: Renewal of life.

Bugles: The Final Resurrection, connection to the military.

Candle Being Snuffed Out: Time, mortality.

Cocks and Peacocks: Vain birds representing the fall from grace and the awakening to repentance. (Peter was awakened from his fall from grace by the crowing of the cock.)

Coffins and Urns: Death of the flesh, mortality. Many stones are carved with a coffin containing a body or soul effigy.

Compass with a "V": Indicts the interred was a member of the Freemasons.

Crossbows: Brevity of life.

Crossed Swords: High ranking military official.

Crowns: Everlasting life. The crown of righteousness proclaims the victorious soul, arising to heaven through Christ. (Especially popular in the Connecticut River Valley.)

Dove: The soul, purity. Christian constancy and devotion.

Father Time: Mortality. See: Grim Reaper.

Flowers: The life of Man, the beauty and brevity of his earthly existence. Sorrow. Sometimes shown with a scythe cutting down the flowers, more often a flower only, with its stem broken neatly in half.

Fruits: Eternal plenty.

Garlands: Victory over death, everlasting life.

Gourds: The coming to be and the passing away of earthly life. (Popular in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.) Sometimes gourds are carved under soul effigies in fruit columns and are nearly indistinguishable from breasts.

Grapevine: Christ said, "I am the true vine," and often the Church is thought of as the vine and its members the grapes or branches of the vine. Sometimes soul effigies are seen sucking the ends of grapevines, partaking of the wine which was a major Puritan symbol. A bird sitting in a grapevine, eating the grapes may symbolize the spirit or soul partaking of celestial food. A vine growing from the top of a skull may be interpreted as the triumph of life over Death and Time.

Grim Reaper (Death) and Father Time: These two figures are usually found in conjunction with one another. They are often seen struggling over the lighted candle of Life.

Hand of God, Chopping: Sudden death.

Hand Shakes: Farewell to earthly existence.

Hands with Touching Thumbs: On Jewish stones, signify the deceased was a member of the priestly line.

Heart: The soul in heavenly bliss, the love of Christ. The heart is almost always used in direct opposition to some symbol of death.

Heart in the Mouth of a Death's Head: The triumphant soul emerging out of Death. (A Death's Head is a human skull, an emblem of death.)

Heavenly Bodies—the Moon, Stars, and Sun: The rising of the soul to heaven. The heavenly home of the blessed. A sun on the horizon symbolizes the setting or end of earthly life and the rising or beginning of heavenly life.

Horns: The Final Resurrection.

Hourglass: Swift passage of time. Sometimes seen with its own wings.

Imps of Death: Mortality, the triumph of Death. These naked little men may be armed with arrows of death, or be busy at some task, such as lowering a coffin into the grave.

Lambs: Innocence. "Lamb of God." Often used on the stone of a child.

Mermaids: On New England gravestones, mermaids may be seen carrying urns containing the mortal remains of the deceased, symbolizing the last step of our earthly journey. (Mermaids in ancient literature were often depicted as sirens whose function was to bring souls to Proserpina [a daughter of Zeus and Demeter, abducted by Pluto to reign with him over the underworld].)

Picks and Shovels: Mortality.

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Portals: Passageway to the eternal journey.

Portraits: (Actual portraits carved in stone or a facial portrait borne upward on feathered wings.) Considered a form of soul effigy or a symbol of the deceased's position in life.

Rosettes: Most often used in conjunction with soul effigies, many variations of design. The most popular is the six pointed rosette.

Scythe: Usually seen in the hands of Father Time, the scythe cuts man's life short.

Shells, Scallop Shell: Pilgrimage of life. Also a traditional symbol of the Pilgrims' crusade.

(Profile) Soul Effigy in the Mouth of a Death's Head: The soul arising triumphant out of Death.

Soul in Flight: Souls in flight toward heaven; flying birds, symbolic of the soul, also have this connotation.

Station-in-Life Symbols: Indicate rank or occupation of the deceased. Include coat of arms, military insignia, ships, etc.

Symbols of the Cause of Death: Portray how the person died. For instance, a tombstone showing a body underneath a fallen tree.

Sun: The Final Resurrection.

Thistles: Remembrance.

Trees: Life.

Tree of Life: Symbolizes either earthly or heavenly life, as well as spiritual values. (Especially popular during the 1700's. Used in poetic imagery as well as on gravestones.)

Trumpeting Figures: Often carry a banner which reads "Arise ye dead," this may be interpreted as the "last trump that rends the skies," calling all of the faithful departed to their Final Resurrection.

Urn, Flames Arising from the Top: The flame represents the soul, arising triumphant out of the ashes of death.

Wheat Sheaves: Time, divine remembrance.

Willows: Earthly sorrow.

Wine, The Divine Fluid: Sacramental tankards or chalices symbolize the soul's partaking of heavenly bliss, found only on the stones of deacons of the church.

Winged Death-Head: Mortality.

Winged Effigies: Flight of the soul.

Sources: *Stranger Stop and Cast An Eye* by G. Walker Jacobs, *Ancestors Unlimited*, Vol. 14, No. 1, 1990, *Longview Morning Journal*, PGS Country, Winter 1992.



Gone Home

Source LLCGS Newsletter May 1992

MCGS - Vol 14-56

The Formula of 8870

When the age is given on a tombstone or in an obituary, the "formula of 8870" can be used to determine the date of birth:

18890506	→	died May 6, 1889
<u>- 710709</u>	→	age 71 years 7 months 9 days
18179797		
<u>- 8870</u>	→	constant formula
18170927	→	born Sept 27, 1817
		(1817, 9th month, 27th day)

Tombstone Pictures

Want to take a picture of a tombstone, but can't read the inscription on it? Instead of the traditional chalk method, you might want to try the following idea. First, clean the stone using a brush with natural or nylon bristles. Don't use a wire brush. Vinegar will help with any lichen growing on the stone. Then, using a can of shaving cream, spray a small amount at a time into the lettering. Use a ruler or similar straight-edge to spread the shaving cream and shave off the excess. Add more shaving cream as needed, until all of the lettering is filled. Now you're ready to take your picture.

Source: Adapted from "Ancestor Digging in Cemeteries" by La Rita M. Neeley.

Tombstone Rubbing

A successful rubbing of a tombstone inscription can be made by using a medium weight Pellon and a lumberman's crayon. Pellon, an interfacing material available at any fabric store, is available in white, cream and black. Lumberman's crayons come in a variety of colors and can be purchased at your local hardware store. They do not melt, smudge, or smear like chalk or graphite.

Tape the Pellon tightly to the tombstone with masking tape and use the crayon in a downward motion, pressing only slightly, so as not to tear the interfacing. After finishing the rubbing, carefully remove the Pellon from the tombstone and properly dispose of the masking tape.

The finished rubbing can be framed to make an attractive wall hanging.

Source: Adapted from *Zion (IL) Gen. Society via Prairie Pioneer Genealogical Society*, Mar 1992.

THE GENEALOGIST'S PRAYER

HEAVENLY FATHER, look down on your humble, obedient genealogist servants, who are doomed to go from courthouse to courthouse; from cemetery to cemetery, armed with chalk and insect repellent; from library to library, checking indexes, making photocopies and lugging heavy tote bags full of charts and notebooks.

WE BESEECH YOU, OH LORD, to see that the courthouse is not closed for remodeling on the only day we will be in town; that the cemetery gate is neither locked nor patrolled by a dog of evil intent; that the library is not over crowded; that there is one microfilm reader left; that our ballpoint pens do not choose this day to give out and that we find the father of Elizabeth, (the one who married Peter Easton in Gunthwaite, NH.)

PROTECT US from ill-tempered county clerks, interfering vergers, (people who help in a church), unhelpful librarians, noisy table-mates. and fellow research persons who are using the very books we came to see.

GIVE US THIS DAY DIVINE guidance in searching our resources that we may find the vital records readable and including our ancestors; that we may discover that new line for which we have been searching, and the father of Mehitable (the one who married Barnabas in 1692.

WE PRAY that the microfilm reader-printer is working; that the photocopy machine does not run out of paper and that we do not run out of a change (or if we do, that a fellow researcher will bail us out.)

IF THESE THINGS HAPPEN, OH LORD, lead us from the temptation of removing the page we wish to copy.

GIVE US THE WISDOM to write up our references correctly so that those who follow us can have confidence in our research; forgive us our occasional envy of the pedigree high in elegant ancestors; and help us to find an honest ROYAL LINE.

GRANT US THE STRENGTH NOT TO GIVE UP when all the records before 1820 were burned in the courthouse; when the page with our ancestor on it is missing from the index, and when we still can't find the father of Eliza Jane (the one who married the Randolph).

AND IF PERCHANCE WE FIND THE father of Prudence (the one who married Malanthon in 1732), help us to refrain from creating too much joyous noise in the library...for we have been looking so long, OH LORD, so long!!!!!!

FROM THE SOUTHWEST NEBRASKA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY Box 176 McCook, Nebr. 69001

FROM THE CALIFORNIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY 12/84 Written by MARIAM HAPIAK

NEW BOOKS in Norfolk Public Library recently - "Tracing your Irish Ancestors-
The Complete Guide" by John Grenham.

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Norfolk Public Library has on two CD-Roms the listings of all 1992 United States phone books. One CD lists all states west of the Mississippi river plus Illinois and Wisconsin. The other CD the states east of the Mississippi.

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Madison County Genealogy Society has a new book - "Stones of Time," Dixon County Nebraska Cemeteries, written by Marlys Rice and Linda Baumgardner of Concord, NE.

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Donald and Dorothy Monson of Norfolk recently received special notice to attend the annual Nebraska State Genealogical Society Conference at Beatrice. As part of the program, the Monsons received Certificates of appreciation from the State Society. They were nominated by the Madison County Genealogical Society.

BOOKS SAVED BY FREEZE-DRYING

Freeze-drying, a drying process that is just starting to gain worldwide acceptance in libraries and museums was used recently at the University of Calgary (Canada) library to save a collection of rare Russian books. The texts, mostly indexes to Russian literature before communist rule, were soaked by thousands of gallons of hot water when a water pipe broke. The books were so waterlogged that mould would have destroyed them if they were left to dry in the open air. With standard heat-drying processes, the old books would have become brittle and fallen apart.

Using the freeze-drying process, the books were placed in a standard home freezer to ensure that mould could not set in among the damp pages. Several books were placed inside a vacuum-sealed drying unit where they remained inside for five days at 58 degrees Celsius while the freeze-dryer slowly extracted the moisture from them. The results of the first batch and of about 80 books that followed were excellent.

Library staff at Concordia University in Montreal will also try the method to dry out about 1500 boxes of water-damaged archives materials, soaked during efforts to extinguish a fire in the building. They are currently stored in standard freezers until freeze-dryers can be located. The Canadian Conservation Institute, a federal agency dedicated to preserving and restoring museum and library materials, has been able to provide staff at the library with a list of about thirty food-processing companies which have freeze-dryers. The institute is attempting to compile similar lists of freeze-drying facilities elsewhere in Canada.

- THE RESEARCHER, Oct. 1982; originally published in
CANADA WEEKLY, May 1982

PBS TO AIR GENEALOGY PROGRAM

KYBU television in Provo, Utah is producing a series about genealogy and family history which is scheduled to air in late 1993 on PBS stations.

The program is to be called Ancestors and will be dedicated to Roots author Alex Haley, who, before his death, served as an advisor for the program. It was expected that he would host the program.

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Ancestors will attempt to instruct it's viewers how to go about their own genealogical research. It is also hoped the program will illustrate the sense of identity and fulfillment which one gets from learning about their ancestors.

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A DOG WITH A BONE DOES
NOT WORK ANY HARDER THAN
A GENEALOGIST GNAWING
AT THE BONE OF
"CONTRADITCTION."

PASSPORT APPLICATIONS

Diplomatic Records Branch of the National Archives, Room 5d, Washington, DC 20408, has passport applications through 1905. If searching for 1906 or later, they are in the custody of the Passport Office, Dept. of State, 1425 K St., NW, Washington, DC 20406. (Courtesy Tama Co. Iowa Museum News, Vol. 7, No. 4)

COUSINS BY THE DOZENS

The child of your parent's brother or sister is your FIRST COUSIN
Your first cousin's child is not your second cousin, but is your
first cousin., ONCE REMOVED

The child of your first cousin once removed is your first cousin
TWICE REMOVED and his (or her) child is your first cousin
TREE TIMES REMOVED.

Your second cousin is your grandparent's brother or sister's grandchild.
That second cousin's child is your second cousin ONCE REMOVED
and his child is your second cousin TWICE REMOVED, Etc.

And your THIRD COUSIN?? This is your great grandparent's great grandchild.
The third cousin's child is your third cousin ONCE removed and his
child is your third cousin TWICE removed.

The grandchild of you brother or sister is your grand-nephew or grand-niece.
The sister or brother of your great-grand-parent is your great-grand aunt
or great-grand uncle

The sister or brother of you great-grand- parent is your great-grand aunt
or great-grand uncle.

WHEW!! Isn't this great?? Or is it grand??

GRAVE MARKER FOR YOUR VETERAN ANCESTOR

If you have an ancestor who was a U.S. veteran of wartime or peacetime service and he has no grave marker, you can obtain a headstone or marker at no cost through the Veterans Administration. You need to obtain a VA form 40-1330 and fill out the application. Four styles of markers are available, including special ones for Civil War and Spanish-American War veterans. Mail applications to Monument Service (42), Veterans Administration, 810 Vermont Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20420. The marker will be shipped to the designated person or firm at government expense. Installation must be paid for with private funds. Source Bureau County Gen. Soc. Princeton, ILL May 93

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