

MADISON COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

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Norfolk, Nebraska 68702-1031

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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 Klein
Secretary - JaNelle Linnaus Treasurer - Donald & Dorothy Monson
Newsletter Editors - Joyce Borgelt and Jeanne Allison

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

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FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Spring is bustin' out all over!!!! We will want to be getting outside, to do all the things we like to do in the good fresh air, but there will be cloudy, rainy days when we can sit at our desks or tables and work on genealogy.

Are you having any problems that we can help you with? Perhaps it would help if you would place a query in our Newsletter. Our Newsletter goes to 24 other Genealogical Societies - there just might be help there. It's worth a try!!! There is no charge for members.

Due to a conflict at the First Baptist Church, our usual meeting place, our April 19th meeting will be held at our Society Library at the home of Harold Lyon. Bring your work sheets along so you can check on some of our books, etc, at the library. Members may take books home for further use. See Joan Moody's report in this issue.

The program for April will be the tape "Did You Marry Me for My Family History?" Lottie Kline is the program chairman.

July is our "outing" month. You can be thinking about some interesting place for us to go this year!!!!

Madison County Probate records through 1918 were presented to the Society Library by Nancy Gary Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. These were copied by Joyce Barlow and Dee Sewell. Check them out - it just might lead to an answer for you.

Good Luck,

Dee Sewell

Dee Sewell, President

GENEALOGICAL RESOURCES IN NORFOLK LIBRARIES
by Joan Moody - 15 March 1994

Although the libraries in Norfolk vary in their holdings of material useful to genealogists, many resources helpful to family researchers are available.

Madison County Genealogical Society

The library holdings of the MCGS contain a collection of over 50 items which are currently housed at the home of Harold Lyon in Norfolk. He may be contacted at 371-2589 to arrange a time for using the collection. Included in the holdings are books, atlases, ship passenger lists, country histories, research helps, Madison County cemetery listings, maps, and genealogical newsletters and quarterlies from other societies. Members of the society may borrow the material for a limited time.

Northeast Community College

The NCC Library, which is now computerized, is located on the college campus at 801 East Benjamin Avenue in Norfolk. At present, it has no genealogical resources except for a few books on how to do genealogical research.

Norfolk Family History Center

The Norfolk FHC, a branch of the Family History Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in Salt Lake City, Utah, is located at 100 El Camino Drive in Norfolk. The telephone is 371-7441. Vlasta Ashby is the Director. Currently the FHC is open 12:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. and at other times by special appointment. It is staffed by volunteers who are helpful in explaining the resources available to researchers and is open to the public.

Resources at the FHC include a large microfiche collection which is constantly being updated. This file includes the following resources:

1. Accelerated Indexing System (AIS). This is a series of indexes (Called Searches) in which the U.S. census records from various time periods and areas of the country are combined.
2. Family History Library Catalog (FHLC). This is a listing which describes the records, books, microfilm and microfiche which are located in the Family History Library. It does not contain the actual records, only descriptions of them. The records described in the catalog come from throughout the world and include census records, birth records, family histories, church registers and many other types of records. It is updated periodically.
3. Family registry. This is a compilation of names and addresses of persons researching a particular ancestor and who would like more information and are willing to share their information.
4. International Genealogical Index (IGI). This is a worldwide index of more than 147 million names of deceased persons. Most of the names in the index come from vital records from the early 1500's to 1875. Others come from LDS members.

In addition to the above items on microfiche, the FHC now has a Computerized System of Genealogical Information on Compact Disc. This includes:

1. Ancestral File. This is a collection of family genealogies submitted by patrons. The file links individuals into pedigrees showing their ancestors and descendants. This information includes names, along with dates and places of birth, marriage and death. The file also contains names and addresses of individuals who have contributed the information. It is updated periodically.

2. International Genealogical Index (IGI) This is the same which is on microfiche and is described earlier.
3. Social Security Death Index. This is an index of 39.5 million deceased persons who had Social Security numbers and whose deaths were reported to the Social Security Administration. The index mainly covers death between 1962 and 1988. However some records are as early as 1937. These records have been made available through the Freedom of Information Act. Since the records are of deceased persons, no rights of privacy apply. This file is also updated periodically.
4. Family History Library Catalog (FHLC). This is the same catalog described above and is also on microfiche.

Microfilm may be ordered for \$2.75 for three weeks and renewed for six months for an additional \$1.50. Microfiche may be ordered for \$.15 per fiche.

The FHC has several microfilm and microfiche readers available for use by researchers.

Patrons are encouraged to use the computer, which also has a printer, in order to assure its continued availability for use at the Center. A list of users and time spent at the computer is kept.

A limited number of books and pamphlets, such as The Source and The Handy Book, are available for use at the Center. A few genealogical supplies, such as pedigree charts and family group sheets, are available for sale.

Norfolk Public Library

The Norfolk Public Library has a collection of genealogical material which is indexed in their new computerized system. Items in their collection must be used in the library as they are maintained in their reference department or in the closed stacks.

Included are many county histories, maps, ship passenger lists, DAR material, some resources for searching in other states, church histories and a variety of general reference books, such as atlases, encyclopedias, biographical dictionaries, genealogical resource guides and other standard reference guides.

The library also has a Nebraska history collection. Included are books on the early history of Nebraska, territorial post offices, place names, pictorial histories, centennial histories, pioneer reminiscences and information of specialized research areas, such as histories of banking and medicine in Nebraska.

The library has a census index to early census records in most states. Of special interest to genealogists is the complete Nebraska census on microfilm, including the 1920 census which recently became available. A few early census records from other states are also in the microfilm collection.

Newspapers on microfilm are available for research. Included is a complete file of the "Norfolk Daily News" from 1888 to the present. A few newspapers from area towns are also available on microfilm.

Some early Norfolk city directories from 1889, early Norfolk phone books and high school and college annuals are available.

Norfolk newspapers are in the process of being indexed. Partial work on an obituary index has been compiled.

A recent project of the library was compilation of the photograph collection of two volumes in the Cora Beels publications.

TAM Service for several counties is available. This is a series of township maps and an alphabet locator.

A list of the photograph collection of the Nebraska State Historical Society Library is available at the Norfolk Public Library. For a small fee, researchers can order these photographs on microfiche through interlibrary loan. They can then be viewed at the public library here.

Also through interlibrary loan, microfilm of Nebraska newspapers can now be borrowed from the NSHS Library at a cost of two rolls for \$5.00.

The public library now has the CD-ROM program on computer discs. This is a listing of millions of names found in business and residential phone books in the U.S. A surname print-out of the names can provide helpful information at a cost of \$.10 a page.

Several microfiche and microfilm readers, a copier, and ten computers, containing the former card catalog, and a printer are available for use by researchers.

Several newsletters and quarterlies from other genealogical and historical societies have been donated to the library. Past issues of the magazine, "The Genealogical Helper," may be used at the library.

A surname index of names being researched by MCGS members is available for use in the library.

Genealogical material at the public library is acquired through donations, which are always welcome.

Elkhorn Valley Historical Society

The EVHS library has begun a collection of historical material which will be of help to researchers. It will eventually be in the new museum when it is built.

Currently the collection is at the home of Mary Voss. She may be contacted at 371-2039 for those interested in using the material.

The collection contains the Elkhorn Valley Family Files, histories of individuals from several countries, a photograph collection, some church histories a few cemetery records, published books of county histories and various reference and research material. It also includes a few manuscripts, diaries and personal letters.

Plans are for expansion of library facilities and services in the new museum. Researchers will be encouraged to use the EVHS family history material.

In view of the genealogical resources available locally, researchers are indeed fortunate to be offered the existing opportunities here to pursue and explore their family history. It is to our advantage to make use of these material in our local libraries.

A **BIG THANK YOU** to Joan Moody for doing such a fine article on Norfolk Libraries. It is eye opening. Did you realize we had so many sources in Norfolk?

NEBRASKA COURTHOUSE RESEARCH

PREPARATION

Review what you know
Define what you hope to find
Write your questions
Check the county boundary changes
Sort your papers, leave 95% at home

AT THE COURTHOUSE

Dress appropriately
Be polite and considerate of the clerk
Take only what you need for the day
Offer to pay any fees
Put away everything you use

OFFICES IN THE COURTHOUSE

Clerk of the County Court:

Probate
Guardianship
Conservatorship
Adoption [closed]

Clerk of the District Court:

Naturalizations
Name Changes
Divorces
Criminal Proceedings

County Clerk:

Marriages
Automobile Registrations
Commissioners' Minutes
Registration of Professionals and Corporations

County Attorney:

Revised Statutes of Nebraska
Coroner's Reports

County Surveyor:

Maps of all kinds and dates

County Treasurer and County Assessor:

Tax Lists

Election Commissioner:

Voter Registrations
Voter Registration Cancellations

County Superintendent of Schools:

School Census
School District Maps
Teacher Rosters

Register of Deeds:

Plat Books
Land Entries or Patents
Deeds
 Grantee-Grantor Indexes
 Numerical Index
Mortgages
Mechanics Liens
Miscellaneous Records:
 Wills
 Power of Attorney
 Dower Rights
 Estray

Veteran's Administration:

Grave Registrations

Source Eastern Nebraska Gen. Soc. 8/89

RESEARCHERS MUST CONSIDER ACCENT, SPELLING

Sometimes genealogists get to the point where they decide their families must have hatched, a genealogy expert says. After looking and looking through records, a name the genealogist is tracing just might dry up, said Lynn Bockstruck, supervisor of the genealogy section of the Dallas Public Library. He told a recent meeting of the Nebraska State Genealogical Society that researchers sometimes are just overlooking their ancestors. "More often they look and don't know what they're seeing," Bockstruck said.

Because the United States is a melting pot for the world, it is a land of accents. When many immigrants arrived here, written names didn't mean much. Many of the people couldn't spell their names nor did they know what their names looked like when they were written down.

Most people don't know how their ancestors pronounced their names which can add to the complications. Researchers can often check information by seeing if the right first names were used, along with ages, places and names of other family members. The pronunciation problem has been around since medieval times.

Researchers need to read census information, letter by letter and line by line. They have to be able to find the correct sounds of a name, no matter the spellings. Names also have been changed through translations from one language to another. People can consult dictionaries of family name to learn of their name's origin. Source: *Prairie Pioneer Gen. Soc.* Feb, 1994

NEW YORK CITY ANCESTORS

If you would like to register your New York City Area ancestors with the New York Public Library, send a request and SASE to: History and Genealogy Section, New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Streets, New York, NY 10018. In return you will receive special 3x5 cards to write identifying information about the ancestors you are researching. There is no charge to enter information into the card file, but you must use the forms they provide.

--"The Illuminator" *Zion Genealogical Society, Zion, IL Vol. 9, No. 1*

NEW YORK HINTS

If you have lost an ancestor in New York around 1800, check tax records. Within recent years, the State Archives in Albany, NY has processed for research tax records that cover much of the state for the years 1799-1804. Cataloged as B 0950-85, Tax Assessment Rolls of Real Estate and Personal Estates 1799-1804, the records are arranged by county, year and town (not alphabetically). The lists were made by county treasurers and filed with the State Comptroller's Office. There are some gaps in the records - meaning that all counties are not covered for every year.

The State Archives and Records Administration is on the 11th floor of the Cultural Education Center, Empire State Plaza, Albany, NY 12230. Inquiries may be made regarding availability of information on a particular county.

from *The Family Tree*, Apr/May 1993 Source Bureau County Gen. Soc. (ILL) Spring 1994

PRAYER FOR GENEALOGISTS

Lord, help me dig into the past and sift the sands of time
That I might find the roots that made this family tree of mine.
Lord, help me trace the ancient roads on which my father trod,
And led them through so many lands to find our present sod.

Lord, help me find an ancient book or dusty manuscript
That's safely hidden now away in some forgotten crypt;
Lord, let it bridge the gap that haunts my soul when I can't find
The missing link between some name that ends the same as mine!

Source: *Westward Into Nebraska*, Greater Omaha Gen. Soc.
Prairie Pioneer Gen Soc. Feb., 1994

Apr 1994 - 3rd Quarter



Checking The Averages

If your research in the pioneering period (before 1850) has "dead ended," it is time for creative thinking. Use these trends to help you analyze your problems:

There are approximately 3 generations per century.

Average age for men to marry was 24. They rarely married before 20. The average for women to marry was 20. They rarely married before 16.

First marriages were usually between couples near the same age. Women generally outlived their husbands, but old widowers frequently married much younger women who had never been married before. (Remember those old Revolutionary War soldiers! The last "widow died after 1900.)

Births generally occurred at 2-year intervals. Frequently the first child was born a year after the marriage. As a woman aged, the interval between births grew slightly. Child bearing generally ended around 45.

Families and neighbors generally migrated together. Women rarely traveled alone.

Men usually married women from their neighborhood, but if a seemingly "strange" woman turned up, check the man's former home. Often men returned to their prior residence to find a wife.

If you can't find an old parent, chances are he "went West" with a son.

If you have a male ancestor born ca 1840, strongly consider Civil War service.

Studies show that after 1850, Ohio pioneers frequently moved to counties in other states on the same latitude as their home county in Ohio.

If your ancestor has a virtue name (e.g. Patience, Silence), consider a New England heritage.

Children were often named for grandparents, both male and female.

Frequently a middle name or even a first name was the mother's or grandmother's maiden name, especially if the name was repeated through several related families.

--San Mateo Co. Gen. Soc.

Genealogical Laws.

1. The most critical links in your Family Tree have surnames Miller, Smith, Jones.
2. The spelling of your European ancestor's surname has no similarity to its current spelling or pronunciation.
3. There is no index to your 10 volume, 5,000 page history of your county of origin.
4. The will you need is in the safe of the Titanic.
5. Paper deteriorates and ink fades at a rate inversely proportional to the value of the data recorded.
6. The county clerk finally agrees to provide the information you need, but the copy machine is broken.
7. That old tintype of three relatives, one of whom is your direct ancestor, has the names of the other two.
8. Your Grandmother's sister and keeper of the family tree died, and her executor sold her 'collection' to a flea market in Los Angeles.
9. Your surname is the only one not found among the millions on file at the LDS Library in Salt Lake City.
10. No one in your family tree ever did anything noteworthy, always rented property, was never sued, and was never named in any will.
11. The keeper of the vital records you need has just been insulted by another genealogist.
12. Copies of old newspapers crumble only at the places where surnames appear.
13. An ancestor of yours died in the 1600's, and according to the records, left no issue.
14. The document you need was in Chicago prior to 1871; Johnstown, PA prior to 1889; or in San Francisco prior to 1906.
15. The census take missed your ancestor's family when they had the most kids at home.
16. You will find the information you are searching for at closing time at the library.
17. To steal genealogical data from one person is plagiarism; to steal from many is research.

--Tree Climber, May 1991

Naturalization Records

by Kyle J. Betit

The naturalization records of an immigrant ancestor can provide vitally important information for tracking the family back to its origin in Ireland. Some naturalization papers will divulge a county, town, or parish of origin. However, most of the time they will not state anything more than "Ireland" for the immigrant's origin. There is little means of knowing what your ancestor's naturalization records will say; some courts recorded specific origins and some didn't, with no general rule to differentiate them. This uncertainty adds to the importance of documenting the naturalizations of *all* relatives who immigrated to the U.S. in the hopes that one record may pay off with a county or town. It is true that naturalization papers from the early 1800s as well as those from the twentieth century are usually more informative than those from the middle and late nineteenth centuries.

Even so, the other information contained in naturalization papers can be used to access additional records and generate new research strategies for determining specific origins in Ireland. Such information may include the birth date or age of the immigrant, the date and place of his departure from Ireland and/or arrival in the new country, the name of the ship on which he sailed, the number of years he has resided in the country, his residence at the time of petitioning, previous residences in the new country, or the name of a U.S. resident who sponsored the application for citizenship.

Which Irish Immigrants Were Naturalized

Although the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was only formed in 1801, Ireland had been dominated by the British monarchy since 1541 when the Irish Parliament (under force) declared Henry VIII the king of Ireland. Ireland remained part of the United Kingdom until the island was partitioned in 1921. Consequently, you will only find a naturalization record for an Irish immigrant who moved into a country outside of the British Empire. Thus, no Irish were required to be naturalized in the American colonies; only those that immigrated to the U.S. after the Revolution were naturalized. The

Irish were also not naturalized in Canada prior to 1947, before when British subjects settling in Canada were automatically citizens. This article deals solely with U.S. naturalization records.

Do not, however, assume that because your ancestor came from Ireland to the U.S. that he must have been naturalized. Many Irish immigrants to the U.S. never became citizens. The 1900 U.S. Census was the first to note whether foreign-born persons were aliens, citizens, or in the process of gaining citizenship. Even if your ancestor remained an alien until his death, naturalization records may still have been created for him since many immigrants filed declarations of intention which were never carried out.

Naturalization Procedure in General

The naturalization process in the U.S. generated several different types of records, corresponding to different steps in the process of becoming a citizen. The two most common records were the *declaration of intention* and the *petition for naturalization*, both of which have generally been required to gain U.S. citizenship since 1795. Usually, the alien would file a declaration of intention to become a citizen, and then after waiting at least the required number of years he would make his petition. Other naturalization records include the *report and registry of aliens*, *court orders*, and *certificates of naturalization*.

Naturalization Requirements

Between 1776 and 1789, individual states were responsible for making laws regarding and carrying out naturalization of foreigners. The first federal naturalization law, in 1790, required no declaration of intention; one had only to apply to any common law court of record after living in the U.S. for two years. From 1795 on, a declaration of intention was required, as well as five years residence in the U.S. and one year residence in the state of application. The residence requirement was briefly increased to fourteen years between 1798 and 1802 during the time of the Alien and Sedition Acts. Between 1795 and 1824, the interval between declaration and petition had to be at least three years; in 1824, the required interval was reduced to two years.

Free white males had to be twenty-one years old to be naturalized. Between 1790 and 1940, children (under 21, 1790-1906; under 18, 1906-1940) automatically became citizens when their father was

naturalized. Likewise, between 1790 and 1922, married women became citizens when their husbands gained citizenship. From 1795, single women, age twenty-one or older, could also be naturalized. Prior to 1906, a man's naturalization records do not usually contain details regarding his wife or children who may have become citizens along with him. Some report & registry records (described below) do contain details on the family.

Report & Registry of Aliens, 1798-1828

This is a relatively underused and hard-to-find, but very informative source. Between 1798 and 1828, foreigners were additionally required, in order to gain citizenship, to make a report to a court which was supposed to contain the alien's birthplace, age, nation of allegiance, country from which immigrated, and place of intended settlement. Some of these records include the town or county of birth in Ireland. Some of these records are at the National Archives, while others remain in the custody of the court that kept them. An abstract of the report & registry, as well as the declaration, was sometimes included in the final naturalization records of the immigrant. Although the report & registry was officially discontinued in 1828, some courts continued to record them through the 1830s and 1840s.

Declarations of Intention & Petitions

Prior to 1828, the filing of the report and the declaration could occur separately in different courts and at different times or they could be filed simultaneously as one record. After 1828, the declaration could incorporate some of the details previously found in the registry. Other declarations, especially toward the mid-1800s, were less informative.

Often, the declaration and petition were filed in the same court. However, many immigrants also filed them in separate courts in the same locality or in separate localities. The petition will sometimes indicate where and when the declaration was filed. This information may help in tracing the whereabouts of an immigrant ancestor backwards in time.

Information included in declarations and petitions varies with the court. Sometimes a place of birth is stated; however, this is the exception and not the rule. An additional affidavit from a U.S. citizen that knows the immigrant may also be included. This may identify a possible relative.

Record of Naturalization

Neither the existence of a declaration or a petition proves that an ancestor became a citizen. If citizenship was indeed granted, a certificate of

Report and Registry of Joseph Howey who has a family and wishes to become a naturalized citizen of the United States made to the Honorable Court of Common Pleas of the County of Clinton

Name	Place of birth	Age	Nation to which he is attached	Allegiance	Intended Place of Settlement
Joseph Howey	Ireland	37	Ireland	Great Britain	Savannah
James Howey	"	13	"	"	"
Thomas Howey	"	11	"	"	"

D. Northburgh Clerk May 18th 1837

Report & Registry of Joseph Howey, Clinton Co., NY
Court of Common Pleas, 1837

naturalization should have been issued to the former alien and a record of the act should have been recorded. Sometimes the record was in the minutes of the court granting citizenship. In many cases, combined petition & record of naturalization forms were utilized. Certificates of naturalization may pass down in the family, and the records of the court may include certificate stubs documenting the issuing of the certificate.

Determining the Court

Many types of courts naturalized aliens, from the county courts of common pleas to the state supreme courts to the federal district and circuit courts. It was only required that the court have a clerk, a seal, and jurisdiction (which it would have for those aliens residing in its judicial district). Some courts had divided jurisdictions for different proceedings (e.g., probate versus civil cases), each of which could potentially have naturalized. In addition, the jurisdictions of courts overlapped geographically such that a county court, a state court, a federal district court, and a federal circuit court could all naturalize aliens living in the same area.

Determining the court of an ancestor's naturalization can thus be a challenge, especially for urban areas. Fortunately, comprehensive indexes exist to naturalizations in some areas, including many cities. Many of these indexes are available at National Archives branches and at the Family History Library (FHL).

Post-1906 Naturalizations

A new federal naturalization procedure became effective on 27 September 1906. The new process required that all naturalizing courts use the same standard forms (including for the declaration of intention, petition for naturalization, and the certificate of naturalization), which were produced and controlled by the newly created Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. These forms were much more detailed than the previous forms generally were, and were updated in content throughout the twentieth century. The declaration of intention form in use from 1906 to 1929, for example, included blanks for birth place, birth date, date of emigration, and last foreign residence, among others. Information on the immigrant's wife and children is also included.

Where to Find the Records

Most state, county, and local naturalization records remain in the custody of the court that kept them, although some may have been transferred to regional repositories. The naturalization records for most of the federal (i.e., U.S. district or circuit) courts have been transferred to the National Archives branches which serve the area where the federal court had jurisdiction. The National Archives has eleven branches, plus the Washington National Records Center in Suitland, MD. Addresses of and areas covered by the branches may be found in *Locating Your Immigrant Ancestor: A Guide to Naturalization Records*, as well as information on the dates and types of naturalization records surviving from each state and many counties. The FHL has microfilm copies of many federal, state, county, and local naturalization records.

References & Further Reading

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Special thanks to Raymond Matthews, Reference Consultant at the FHL, for his review of this article.

CIVIL WAR MEDALS

The Department of Culture and History of West Virginia holds Civil War Medals of Honor for soldiers of other states who were found in West Virginia Regiments. These unclaimed medals are still stored in small cardboard boxes in which they arrived from New York in 1866. The Department will award the medals to heirs who can provide documentation establishing a line of descent from the Union Army Veteran. Contact: Department of Culture and History, Cultural Center, Capitol Complex, Charleston, WV 25305.

--original source: Newsletter of the San Diego Gen. Soc. - Bureau Co. Gen. Soc. (ILL)
Nov. 1993

WRITING TO THE NEW GERMANY

Because the task of integrating the West and East German postal and telephone systems is so complicated, the German Government decided against reorganizing at the time of unification. All localities formerly in West Germany should be written with a "W" and then the zip code, for example, W-5920 for Bad Berleburg. All localities formerly in East Germany should begin with an "O" and then the zip code, for example, O-3000 for Magdeaburg. In all cases the name of the country is now simply Germany or Deutschland.

--from Callam Co. Gen. Soc. via The Illuminator, Vol. 9, No. 3
--Bureau Co. Gen. Soc. (ILL) Nov. 1993

DEATH INDEX

California is one of the three states (with Oregon and Washington) that have a statewide death index. It covers the period from 1905 to 1984 in ten-year increments. The years 1905 to 1939 are available in book form at the State Library, Capitol Mall, Sacramento, CA 95814. The staff will check it free for you by mail. The index for the remaining years is on microfiche at the County Recorder's Office in each county.

--original source: Stephenson County Swoghen, Nov. 1992-Bureau Co. Gen. Soc. (ILL)
Nov. 1993

CIVIL WAR ANCESTORS - If you have an ancestor who fought in the Civil War and would like to know more about the unit he served with, you may write to: Civil War Descendants Society, P.O. Box 233, Athens, AL 35611.

Ancestors Unlimited Fall 1993

MEDICAL DOCTORS

There is an index to every known medical doctor in America from 1607. Write National Institute of Health Library, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20892. ✓

from No. Arizona Genealogical Society, via The Illuminator, Vol. 9, No. 1

Bureau County Gen. Soc (ILL) Nov. 1993

Q U E R Y

I'm looking for decendents of August Pittack, born c1838 in probably Milmersdorf, Germany. He did not come to America but three of his sons, August Jr, Otto and Herman, did. They settled in Dodge County. Perhaps some of the other decendents have information to share.

Also looking for parentage of Gotlieb Low (Lowe) born 3 June, 1846 in Wittenburg, Germany, Died at Scribner, NE 28 July 1935.

Dee Sewell, R#2 Box 208A, Norfolk, NE 68701

A New Jersey woman with an unusual hobby has written to us, requesting help from our readers.

For years, Lynn Williams has been roaming around cemeteries photographing interesting grave sites - collecting epitaphs from tombstones. Her "dream" is to compile the most unusual ones in book form. She is interested in having Nebraskans share with her any interesting stones, related stories and/or epitaphs they may have come across.

Ironically, she also wants to dedicate a part of her book of epitaphs that people who are still alive would write for themselves. They can be amusing, light-hearted or serious. She said she will include by name and town anyone who sends her information that she includes in her book.

Interested individuals may send their cemetery stories, epitaphs, or pictures to her in care of P. O. Box 417, Milltown, N.J. 08850.

Source Norfolk Daily News 4/1/94

Whitewashing the Black Sheet The children in a prominent family decided to give their father a book of the family's history for a birthday present. They commissioned a professional biographer to do the work, carefully warning him of the family's "black sheep" problem: Uncle George had been executed in the electric chair for murder. The biographer assured the children, "I can handle that situation so that there will be no embarrassment. I'll merely say that Uncle George occupied a chair of applied electronics at an important government institution. He was attached to his position by the strongest of ties and his death came as a real shock" Illustration Unlimited. Source Tri County Genealogical Society.

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* MADISON COUNTY GENEALOGY SOCIETY *
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* Norfolk, Nebraska 68702-1031 *
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