

Madison County Remembers...

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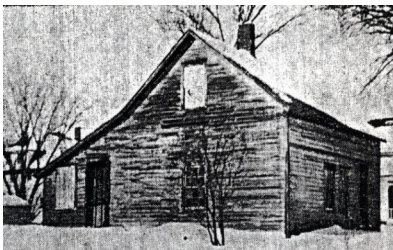
July-August 2016

Footsteps of History-----1866 to 2016

Von der Vaterland
zu Amerika



To Nebraska



New home in a new land



our church
and
our mill



The optimism of 1870s rolled into the eighties and nineties so positively that setbacks were quickly overcome. By 1881 progressive Norfolkans were exuberant to be classed as a village, the details handled by Madison County Clerk, William Gerecke. Ordinance No. 1 by the Norfolk Village Board dealt with liquor licenses, and Ordinance No. 2 provided for plank sidewalks on Norfolk's Main Street, and

that able-bodied men between ages 21 and 50 years perform physical upkeep on streets and alleys, or pay a fine. Cost of \$145 for the small village jail was approved. A first Norfolk health Ordinance was passed in 1884, prohibiting butchers from slaughtering hogs and cattle within village limits. Reputable meat markets like Reithardt and Campbell/Warner were not concerned over this civilized request. A few years later Karo brothers, August and Fred, opened their first class meat market at 406 Norfolk Avenue, which later became the Roman's Meat Market, both well known as top quality meat and grocery markets for many years.

Building on the success of its agricultural base in this corner of the county, the retail and wholesale trades, and manufacturing boom continued, unhampered by doubts or uncertainties. In addition to the earlier roller mill, general merchandise and grocery stores, drugs, and farm implement suppliers, new businesses opened almost daily. Louis Sessions, a first class taxidermist, was also the undertaker and opened a furniture shop, in addition to furniture stores by J. H. Piller and Rees. Henry Fuhrman had the only exclusive dry goods, clothing and household furnishings in town. A. H. Lovejoy along with A. P. Pilger sold hardware, tinware and stoves. Evidence of rising village affluence, C. S. Hayes and C. F. Marquardt controlled the jewelry business. The grain and lumber yards of Lockner & Rudat enjoyed the boom, as well as Pilger, & Gerecke who in 1881 received 84 carloads of lumber in 11 months. H. J. Schoregge opened a restaurant and bakery, and Mrs. Childs had millinery. Music and literary clubs formed and the Norfolk Journal printed everything that was happening. The new homes, shops and public services were evidence that the thrifty, hard working Norfolk villagers were here to stay and building for the future.

In 1885 streets were named, with Main Street re-named Norfolk Avenue. Norfolk became a city of second class March 6, 1886 with a population of over 1000. The first city election on April 5, 1886 created more excitement it was said, than any election ever held since the town was organized. Herman Gerecke became Norfolk's first mayor, 297 votes to 118 for McClary. John Koenigstein defeated Gerecke in the next election in 1887.

Waterworks and sewer systems by the city of Norfolk became essential, and bonds were approved by the voters, and finally issued after the Nebraska Supreme Court ruled in 1888 that cities of second class with population over 1000 had that right. The Norfolk Electric Light and Power Company was granted its franchise May 31, 1888 and... "Oct.7, 1891 the electric lights will begin operation at sundown this evening", reported the Daily News. August 17th, the Nebraska Telephone Company was granted right of way to install its system. The groundwork was in place for Norfolk's 'sugar' adventure.

Norfolk's 'Sugar High' –the Beet Sugar Era

Norfolk's christening as the "Sugar City" in the 1890s didn't occur overnight. In fact, it might never have occurred if Dr. Ferdinand Verges, Pierce County medical practitioner and homesteader, had not raised sugar beets from seed he ordered from Germany, in the belief that his farm could produce superior sugar beets. It was a staple crop in his former homeland, and he felt it was a potential new industry for this frontier. Samples of his best beets were sent to the University of Nebraska for analysis of the sugar content, and the 15-16% saccharine results were very encouraging. When he learned that Henry T. Oxnard, President of the American Beet Sugar Company, was planning to build a beet sugar factory in Grand Island, he met with Mr. Oxnard who was very interested in the yield and sugar percentages shown on Dr. Verges' records.

Dr. Verges and H. O. Whyman convinced Norfolkans that sugar beets could be successfully grown in Nebraska soil, and then met Mr. Oxnard in Grand Island to convince him that Norfolk was the best place to build the facility that he wanted, larger than the one he already had in Grand Island. After much negotiation back and forth, the final contract signed November 11, 1890, involved twenty local businessmen who signed a \$200,000 bond for three years. This committee guaranteed that at least 2500 acres of beets would be planted and harvested, and delivered to the factory to be built as the largest one in the world, plus \$100,000 cash up front, \$50,000 mortgage bonds, and donation of fifty acres of land. As a site for the factory the Schultz and Korth homesteads north of the city were purchased. The beet sugar citadel was an enormous prize, not just its 300 by 100 foot size when built, but it was "A GREAT VICTORY WON" for Norfolk, headlined the Norfolk Daily News red letter edition that day.

Many Midwest cities had been contenders, some with better offers, but Norfolk had rail advantages, a central geographical location, and exceptional quality of beets; plus successful businessmen who would not take 'No' for an answer. A literal 'sugar high' filled the air of the town at the announcement, and the thought of thousands of acres of beets creating future prosperity. The factory began operations on October 15, 1891, and employed about 250 men. It manufactured 1,320,000 pounds of beet sugar in the forty days it ran that first year.

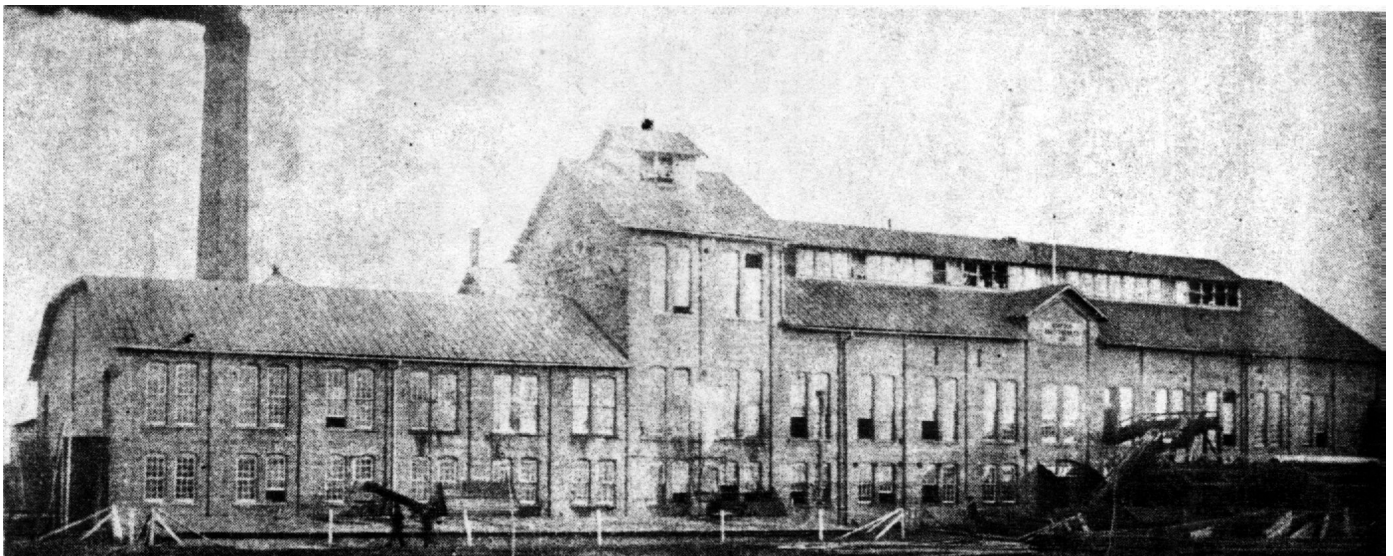
The boom continued with eastern capitalists buying vacant town lots, building houses and selling them so that by 1892, with an additional 175 new lots sold, every house in town was occupied. Blocks of new business and industry developed as the population of the city doubled, the 1890

census showing 2500 citizens. The Oxnard Hotel was built on the corner of Second Street and Norfolk Avenue. A creamery, foundry, oil business, brewing warehouses and a bottling works were constructed, in addition to civic improvements, plus an electric street railway to transport workers to the sugar factory.

But in late 1893 the nation's financial panic reached Norfolk, with investment and new enterprises coming to a halt. The drought in 1894 and 1895 created a shortage of beets; in addition there was Congressional debate over elimination of the bonus to sugar beet producers, creating much anxiety. Unpleasant facts snowballed and there was lots of excitement. D. H. Struthers was the beet chemist at the sugar factory, and later in a Norfolk Daily News article in 1936, he vividly recalls a near lynching that took place, himself being the intended victim. "Farmers in 1895-96 were up in arms over the very low sugar content of the beets, and declared that the company was paying me a big price to make the low test", he said, (which meant lower pay for their crop).

"They got worked up about it, held a meeting, and started for the factory with a rope that they were going to use to hang me, but some cooler heads talked them out of it," he stated. Most likely the drought had affected the quality of the beet crop, he had explained, but those words fell on deaf ears. "Then they hired a chemist of their own, but as he and I were in the same class at the University we were acquainted, and they didn't like that either." Struthers recalled a few names of those days –the McClarys, Gereckes, Killian, Zitkowski who married Dr. Verges' daughter, Carricks and others; also Dr. Baer and two Dr. Salters, Leonard the druggist and Koenigstein. He goes on, "Those were the good old days when we worked twelve hours a day, seven days in the week, and never thought of the 'more abundant life' or 'planned economy'. And if we were not at the old horse-drawn car when it started out for the factory we had to walk the two long miles".

The largest beet fields in the world were in Pierce County, and the temporary gloom abated. Beet sugar production continued for over ten years. The established routine was that following the beet harvest and delivery in the fall, the plant began its operations, and closed after the first of each year. In 1901 farmers produced 10 to 12 tons per acre, and delivered 31,500 tons of beets, for a net of \$4.50 per ton, which produced 7,000,000 pounds of sugar. (The 1900 price of sugar in the grocery store was 31 cents a lb; but round steak was only 13 cents per lb. -- today sugar 25 to 30 cents per lb-but beefsteak \$8 to \$10 per lb.)



Despite the farmers' best efforts, apparently beet production became insufficient to meet the demands of operating the factory at its preferred rate. Suddenly in 1904 operations were ceased. The machinery from the sugar plant was removed and taken to Lamar, Colorado. So rather quickly, the 'sugar high' was over.

The community expressed disappointment, and some bitterness, to say the least, upon learning that the sugar plant was moving to Colorado. The original innovators of the project prevailed upon the American Beet Sugar Company to transfer to the Guaranty Committee, (as a small consolation), the site and factory buildings which were in good condition. In due time, the property was sold to a canning company and the funds distributed to the original subscribers, so that a small percentage of the original contribution was returned to them.

Norfolk settled down to slower but steady growth.

Baseball in Retrospect

It was about 1882 that the first baseball games were organized locally, with enthusiastic fans, but with none of the equipment, or fancy uniforms visiting teams wore like professionals. In fact, what they had was plain primitive, but of no concern as they just wanted to play ball, the setting being north of the M. & O. stock yards.

At the start, the main rival to Norfolk's first baseball team was an assortment of rural Best family boys, one of whom delighted to show off his "ball clothes". Nine innings having been played, the scorekeeper tallied, twice, and the country boys won and turned somersaults and hand-springs to celebrate. Games between Norfolk and Madison were a learning experience, but a few years later Charley Wake with his sneaky curve ball, and catcher Fred Campbell with his antics, delivered a win for the locals in a Pierce game.

By 1886 the national proper ball game came to Norfolk, and they benefited from some of the best local talent such as E. H. Tracy, 'curve' pitcher Baker, catcher Charlie Cotterman, and Bob Reynolds from the State Hospital construction crew, as well as railroad men—the Crotty brothers, and umpire Ben White, a lawyer and later attorney for Northwestern Railroad in Omaha.

The West Pointers were the unbeatable terror for many years, winning repeatedly against all teams at the G. A. R. reunions. With one exception—back in 1866 a visiting O'Neill team pulled off a victory over the Pointers with the pitcher's surprise stunt of first turning his back to the batter, then a whirl about and fast pitch, catching the batter off guard.

Local teams had devoted fans—the 'Kids' were younger men - Jack Koenigstein, Bill Braasch, Washburn and Frank Powers to name a few. The Morey House club was composed of bankers, lawyers, and businessmen, and were the champions in season—including Asa Leonard, Burt Mapes, and Frank Davenport. Union Pacific had its own team—practically all the depot force and train men played ball, organized by Agent C. H. Collins (already mid-life age) who plugged away until he was finally a tolerable player.

The game revolutionized over the years, and finally local teams had proper masks, gloves, bats and clothes, and looked the parts they played on the field. For many years summer in Norfolk meant baseball with a variety of players. Often in the evenings after the work day was done, businessmen went out and had a game of baseball to properly finish off the day.

In recognition and celebration of the pioneers whose foresight and determination 150 years earlier--1866-- created the Norfolk we have today, following are the 42 families listed on the Pioneer Memorial dedicated in 1976 in Liberty Bell park on Georgia Avenue and Sixth Street with their dates and burial locations, if known.

Barnhardt, Jacob	B 4/8/1816	D 4/26/1893	Hoskins Luth
Boche, Friedrich, Sr.	B 11/29/1824	D 9/3/1897	St. Paul Luth, Norfolk, NE
Boche, Wilhelm, Sr.	B 10/27/1829	D 2/3/1907	St. Paul Luth, Norfolk, NE
Braasch, Herman Carl L.	B 3/22/1818	D 12/2/1893	St. Paul Luth, Norfolk, NE
Braasch, Carl William	B 12/20/1842	D 8/11/1907	Prospect Hill, Norfolk, NE
Braasch, John	B 7/1809	D 11/19/1894	St. Paul Luth, Norfolk, NE
Buettow, Johann	B 4/2/1818	D 8/3/1891	St. Paul Luth, Norfolk, NE
Conrad, Carl Ferdinand	B 5/19/1838	D 8/10/1925	Immanuel Luth, Hadar
Dederman, John Frederick	B 8/10/1824	D 8/6/1906	St. Paul Luth, Norfolk, NE
Duehring, (Deering) William	B 7/4/1843	D 1/20/1916	St. Paul Luth, Norfolk, NE
Fischer, William F.	B 1835	D 1871	Prospect Hill, Norfolk
Haase, Christian	B	D	unknown
Haase, Ferdinand	B 10/15/1841	D 12/14/1904	St. Paul Luth, Norfolk, NE
Haase, Fred	B 11/17/1838	D 10/15/1909	St. Paul Luth, Norfolk, NE
Heckendorf, Johann M.-Pastor	B 10/31/1806	D 11/3/1877	St. Paul Luth, Norfolk, NE
Heckendorf, Lewis	B 1847	D 1925	St. Paul Luth, Norfolk, NE
Hille, Carl	B 2/8/1820	D 12/12/1898	St. Paul Luth, Norfolk, NE
Kaun, Jacob	B 4/24/1817	D 6/23/1903	new Christ Luth Norfolk,NE
Klug, Wilhelm	B 12/5/1830	D 4/25/1895	St. Paul Luth, Norfolk, NE
Lehman, Friedrich W.	B 9/26/1848	D 11/12/1920	new Christ Luth Norfolk,NE
Lenz (Lentz) August	B 9/9/1841	D 10/13/1903	new Christ Luth Norfolk,NE
Machmuller, J. Martin	B 6/1847	D 8/28/1932	St. Paul Luth, Norfolk, NE
Machmuller (Machmiller) Martin B	B 6/27/1817	D 10/26/1889	St. Paul Luth, Norfolk, NE
Melcher, August	B 1945	D 01/25/1937	California (wife in St. Paul)
Nenow (Nienov) August	B 11/28/1847	D 11/25/1895	San Jose, California
Nenow (Nienov) Carl	B 5/19/1815	D 3/17/1895	St. Paul Luth, Norfolk, NE
Raasch, August	B 9/2/1842	D 12/8/1922	St. Paul Luth, Norfolk, NE
Raasch, Martin (Sr.)	B 11/13/1815	D 3/31/1904	St. Paul Luth, Norfolk, NE
Rohrke, Gottlieb R.	B 8/14/1815	D 9/9/1899	St. Paul Luth, Norfolk, NE
Ruhlow, William	B 4/26/1830	D 11/16/1911	Prospect View, Pierce,NE
Seiffert, William	B 1857	D 9/17/1935	Prospect Hill, Norfolk,NE
Sporn, Traugott F.	B 1/13/1842	D 3/6/1917	St. Paul Luth, Norfolk, NE
Uecker, Carl F.	B 2/13/1830	D 2/6/1915	St. Paul Luth, Norfolk, NE
Wachter, August	B 12/24/1810	D 11/3/1892	St. Paul Luth, Norfolk, NE
Wachter, Herman	B 4/16/1838	D 2/1/1921	St. Paul Luth, Norfolk, NE
Wachter, Ludwig	B 1847	D 1921	St. Paul Luth, Norfolk, NE
Wagner, Friedrich J. (Fritz)	B 6/7/1817	D 1/2/1894	St. Paul Luth, Norfolk, NE
Wichert, Julius	B 6/9/1830	D 5/15/1911	St. Paul Luth, Norfolk, NE
Wichman, Carl	B 6/29/1819	D 11/2/1899	St. Paul Luth, Norfolk, NE
Wichman, Frank	B 5/29/1849	D 4/11/1923	St. Paul Luth, Norfolk, NE
Winter, Gottfried	B 1/30/1800	D 6/29/1887	St. Paul Luth, Norfolk, NE
Winter, Wilhelm	B 4/30/1827	D 12/22/1899	St. Paul Luth, Norfolk, NE

FROM OVER THERE TO OVER HERE filled the time frame of much of the mid 1800s early on. Already the 1840s and especially the 1850s saw angry German peasants acting out their great discontent with religious and land ownership policies by leaving the country en masse. Word of religious freedom and cheap land created an unstoppable movement in eastern Germany and Pomerania, primarily to the United States. From New York well traveled roads and waterways led most immigrants to Wisconsin, where unsettled land available at \$1.25 an acre was the magnet for farmers who believed this was truly 'God's country' after all. Farmers hauled out the rock and cut trees and developed the land. Later generations seized the opportunity to buy land, even at higher prices, and be free at last from the European feudal system, and continuous wars.

The ebb and flow of immigrants to Wisconsin created faith based communities which prospered with the new found religious and economic freedoms. It was an independence that was unknown in the old country, and it radiated hope and optimism among the immigrants that by hard work and faith they could achieve a better life in this new land.

WICHERT FAMILY—

Julius Wichert's family was established in Petershagen, Minden, a scenic agricultural area south of Bremen, Germany. His father, Christian Friedrich Wilhelm was born there in 1791, and his grandfather Christian Friederich Wichert was born there in 1750, according to church and family records. But times were changing by the time Julius was born June 9, 1830, in Mueggenburg, the Brandenburg Province of Germany. Following the death of his mother, he and his father Christian Friedrich, and sister, Mrs. Friedtika (Rieka) Pautz, came to America in 1854 and settled in Ixonia, Wisconsin, and took up farming. On January 24, 1860, Julius and Wilhelmine J. Melcher were married at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Ixonia, Wisconsin. Wilhelmine Josephine Melcher was born January 22, 1840, in Runitz, Brandenburg, Germany. She came to America at age 5 with her parents, who also settled in Wisconsin.

In May of 1866 in the first wagon train from Wisconsin, Julius and Wilhelmine made the historic trip to Madison County, Nebraska with their three children: Louise 4 yrs, Frank 2 yrs, and baby Mathilda at 6 months. Their heavily loaded wagon was drawn by four oxen, and Wilhelmine herded their cows and sheep. Near the banks of the North Fork of the Elkhorn River they camped and gave thanks for their safe arrival. They homesteaded 160 acres nearby on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 35-T 24 N-R 1 W. An additional Lot 2 in Section 26-24N-1W was also acquired. On this homestead Julius built their home where they lived their entire life and raised their family of ten children. Mr. and Mrs. Wichert celebrated their golden wedding January 24, 1910, on their old homestead, surrounded by family and friends.

Their children were: Louise Wilhelmine Henrietta, August Franz Julius, Friederika Maria Mathilda, Augusta, Josephine Wilhelmine Emma, Martha Maria, Bertha Helen, Julius Wilhelm Jr., Ida Josephine, Rudolph Benjamin.

Julius Wichert died on his homestead May 15, 1911. Wilhelmine Wichert passed away on their homestead January 8, 1916. Both are buried in Lot 1 of Original Plot in St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery, Norfolk, NE.

Samuel W. Hayes, the Legend--Legislator, Businessman, Mayor

Samuel Warren Hayes was born on September 26, 1820, in Stafford County, New Hampshire, son of John Hayes, a farmer of moderate means whose ancestry came from Scotland. Good public schooling prepared him for academies of Berwick and Kennebunk, Maine, inspiring him to teach school for several winter terms. Never idle he worked in various shops and stores, until in 1841 he and Sarah P. Seavy were married at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. They moved to Boston and then on to New Bedford, Massachusetts. Two children were born to the ambitious couple: Aletha Caroline and Warren E. Hayes. Samuel caught the fever of the California gold rush and became a "forty-niner" and embarked on a daring and risky ocean trip around Cape Horn, in a homemade sailing vessel manned by whalers. Surviving that first venture in 1849, he repeated that jaunt and remained in the gold fields several years with modest success. His next move was back to Massachusetts, and then in early 1850s it was on to Iowa and work on the Burlington Railroad, at Ottumwa, Iowa.

The Civil War was a new turn and he joined the 36th Iowa Infantry as a clerk in the sutler's shop (selling provisions to the troops), which later resulted in a civilian position in the Post Quartermasters office in the commissary department. He had not enlisted as a soldier, but was on the firing line at the Battle of Helena, on July 4, 1863, and again at the Battle of Mark's Mill, Arkansas.

After the Civil War ended, he and Sarah settled in Fremont, Nebraska where his son-in-law, John S. McClary, was in the merchandise business. Interested in Masonry, 'Colonel' Hayes organized in 1867 the first lodge of the Masons in Fremont, and served as first high priest of the chapter. He became known as the "Father of Nebraska Masons". In 1875, by then living in Norfolk, he also organized the Norfolk lodge and was its first master for five years.



Norfolk opened a new chapter in the 'Colonel's' life with its rapidly growing village and expanding agriculture. He joined with son-in-law John McClary and built a small frame building at 105 Norfolk Avenue, and operated the second general merchandise store in the tiny village in the 1870s. People bringing grain in to the grist mill from a great distance, also bought what they needed locally, thus Norfolk became the marketing point for a large area.

In 1883 'Colonel' Hayes bought the lot on the northwest corner of Third Street and Norfolk Avenue, and with his son-in-law, John McClary (who married Aletha Hayes in 1864) built the 2-story brick building at 300 Norfolk Avenue. This replaced their first small shop, and soon became the well known McClary building, indispensable for merchandise and community activities. (in the

March/April 2016 MCGS Newsletter)

Mr. Hayes took an active part in civic and political affairs, and served in the Nebraska Legislature in 1872 (from Dodge County), and from Norfolk, Madison County, in 1877. In 1892 he was elected Mayor of Norfolk. From 1896 to 1905 he was Norfolk Police Judge, and from 1897 to 1905 he was the Justice of the Peace here. Continuously active in Masonic affairs he organized the Damascus Chapter in 1885 and the Commandery in 1889. From June 1883 until June 1884, he was Grand Master in the State of Nebraska. Hayes Avenue, located four blocks south of Norfolk Avenue runs from Seventh Street west to Eighteenth Street, and is named in honor of the colorful Col. Samuel Warren Hayes.

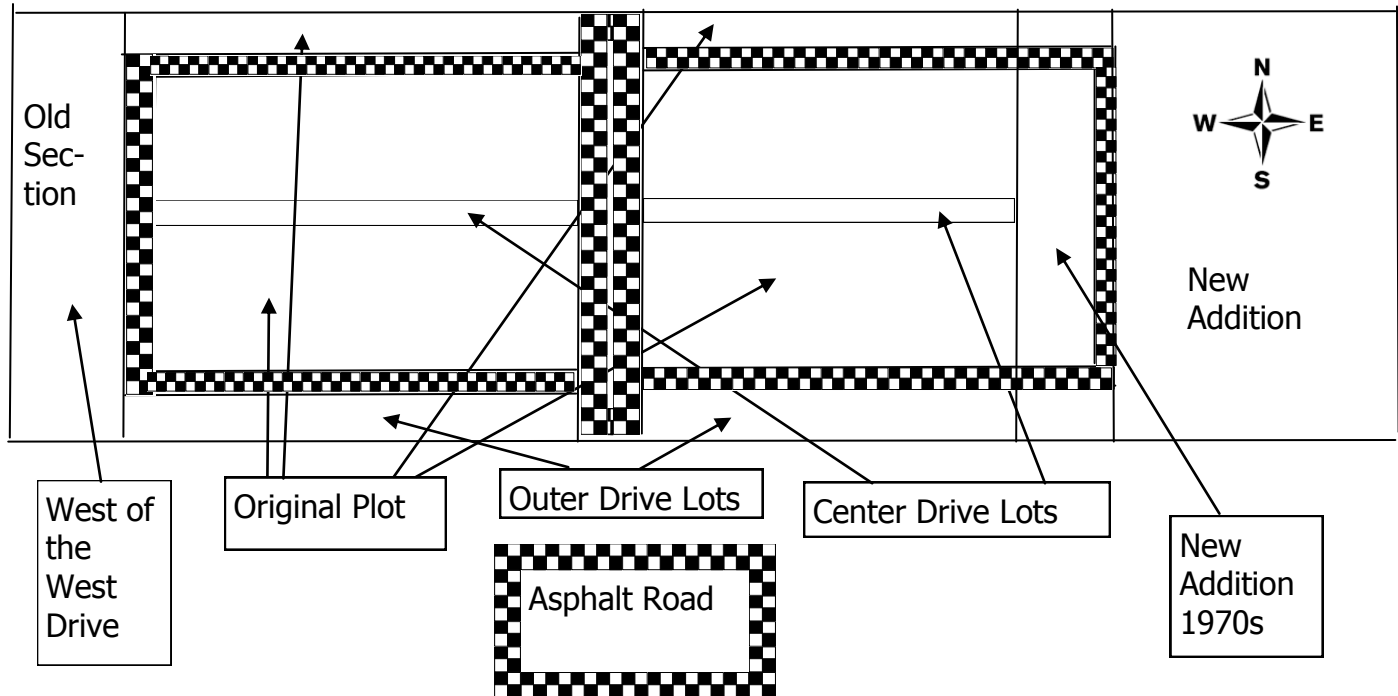
Colonel Hayes was not given to bragging about his adventures, but whenever early history was the subject with other local settlers, he kept his audience fascinated for hours as he told of his experiences in the gold fields, sailing on a schooner, and accounts of Civil War battles. He was a man of optimistic temperament, and was one of the pioneers who has done much toward the development of Norfolk. His vast experience in most every branch of life in his day, made him a legend in his own time.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayes celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in Norfolk in 1891. With a lifetime of accomplishments to his credit, Samuel W. Hayes died on November 15, 1913, at the home of their daughter, Mrs. J. W. McClary, 1204 Norfolk Avenue (home of the Odd Fellows Manor today) Mrs. Hayes had passed away in 1904. They were laid to rest in the Prospect Hill Cemetery, Norfolk, NE.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Norfolk, Nebraska Cemetery

St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Norfolk was founded by members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Ixonia, Wisconsin in 1866. The cemetery has Highway 81 on the west and Georgia Avenue on the south.

NOTE: The information provided here was incorrectly published in the last issue. Here is the correct information as walked by members of the Madison Co. Genealogical Society a few years ago.



Note: The different parts of the cemetery are labeled as above and will show you which part of the cemetery a person is buried in. Contact the Madison County Genealogical Society for more information at mcgs@telebeep.com or PO Box 1031, Norfolk, NE 68701-1031.

St. Paul Lutheran Cemetery as walked by the MCGS.

Name	Birth date	Death date	Additional notes	(SS) on same stone	(FG) Family Group
Brandt, Anna		31 May 1888	wife of Jacob, age 41 yrs, 4 mo, 5 da		
possible 2 unmarked graves			no dates, no notes		
Machmueller, Martin	27 July 1817	26 Oct 1889	pioneer 1866	(SS)	
Machmueller, Anna S	2 Oct 1820	1 Feb 1898		(SS)	
Moldenhauer, August	15 Sept 1841	8 Feb 1910	GAR, Father Lot 103	(SS)	(FG)
Moldenhauer, Emilie	5 Feb 1847	27 Sept 1925	Mother Lot 103	(SS)	(FG)
Moldenhauer, Rudolf	4 Jan 1872	8 Aug 1889	Lot 103		(FG)
McKinsey, Doris	28 May 1888	12 Jul 1915	Wife of H. C. McKinsey		
Moldenhauer, W.	21 Jun 1890	21 Jun 1968	Wife in section 2 Prospect Hill Cem. Nebr. Prd. Hq. Co. 163 Depot, Brig. WWI		
Seefeldt, John	10 Nov 1852	23 Sept 1934	Father Lot 104	(SS)	
Seefeldt, Carolina	11 May 1843	3-Jan-1914	Mother Lot 104 His wife	(SS)	

Riggert, William H.	1860	1930	Father	(FG)
Riggert, Elmer F.	1890	1891		(FG)
Riggert, M. S.			son (baby grave)	(FG)
Adler, Claudine	31 July 1889	21 May 1910	born Dreessen, daughter, sister	(FG)
Adler, Paul	4 April 1910	1 July 1910	son	(FG)
Gruendeman, Wilhelm	7 July 1854	2 April 1911		
Bahr, Ernest	1874	1949	(SS)	
Bahr, Bertha	1883	1953	(SS)	
Bahr, Arthur F.	5 July 1911	23 Dec 1911	(SS)	
Bahr, Irene M.	23 Sept 1912	29 Aug 1929	(SS)	
Unmarked grave			possible Bahr child - no date	
Kluender, Frank	1872	1947	(SS)	
Kluender, Adeline	1874	1968	(SS)	
Luedeke, Herman	1881	1949	(SS)	
Luedeke, Alma	1878	1966	(SS)	
Wichert, Arthur	1906	1989	(SS)	
Wichert, Helen	1908	2001	(SS)	
Old Section North to South	Row 2			
Bahn, William	1846	1914	Father (SS)	
Bahn, Bertha	1866	1957	Mother (SS)	
4 or 5 unmarked graves			cement frame	(FG)
Bahn, Martha Emilie Louise	5 Jun 1895	14 Aug 1895		(FG)
Bahn, August Fre.	20 Oct 1896	20 Oct 1896		(FG)
Bahn, Henry	2 Jan 1901	20 Mar 1976	married 21 Sept 1924 tp Bessie Maska	(FG)
Grimm, August F.	26 Mar 1889	26 Mar 1889	son of F. and D. Grimm	
2 or 3 unmarked graves				
Klug, Louis H.	6 Mar 1884	22 Mar 1887	(SS)	
Klug, Otilie E.	29 Mar 1885	18 Mar 1887	(SS)	
unmarked graves				
Osmers, Johanne	31 Mar 1890	28 Sept 1890	daughter of G. & A. Osmers	
Lobbes, Minna F.		27 Sept 1890	dau. of G. & M. Lobbes, age 5 yrs, 2 ms, 27 ds	
Pahn, Martin		23 Aug 1884	son of M. & L. Pahn 3 days old	
Nenow, Jeanette	19 Mar 1886	8 Aug 1887	daughter of Herman & Minna	
unmarked graves				
Matthirs, Clara M. M.	11 Aug 1884	13 Aug 1885	daughter of H. & M. Matthirs	
Infant son		1887		
Unknown			portion of pink stone base with lilac bush growing over it	
Zuelow, Augusta	10 Jan 1858	7 Mar 1909	Wife of Carl Zuelow Lot 105 (nothing on his side of stone so he may not be buried here)	
Zuelow, Lilly	6 Aug 1887	22 Sept 1889	(FG Lot 105)	
Zuelow, Hugo	14 Jul 1891	20 May 1894	(FG Lot 105)	
Zuelow, Ella	10 Dec 1889	14 Oct 1905	(FG Lot 105)	
2 possible unmarked graves				
Wichman, Walter F.	1902	1994		
Wichman, Ella D.	1911	1997		

Marquardt, Paul C.	16 Dec 1884	27 Mar 1890	
Old Section South to North Row 3			
Dedermann, Carl A.	24 Apr 1866	27 May 1879	son of F. & M. Dedermann
Pasewalk, Heinrich	5 May 1867	22 Nov 1879	
possible unmarked graves			
Fricke, Wilhelm	3 May 1851	18 Jan 1881	(FG)
Fricke, Mary	8 Sept 1848	12 Jan 1911	(FG)
Lehmann, D. F.	3 Oct 1819	6 Apr 1882	Father, Pioneer of 1866 (SS)
Lehmann, Henriette	14 May 1827	13 Dec 1914	Wife, Mother (SS)
Huebner, Crist	19 Nov 1799	17 July 1882	(SS)
Huebner, Johanna	15 Feb 1815	12 Jan 1883	born Lehmann (SS)
Luebecke, Henry F.		17 Sept 1882	Age 28 yrs, 11 mo, 13 da
Rohrke, Auguste Sophie		22 Feb 1883	dau. of G. & H. Rohrke, age 20 yrs, 3 mo, 23 da
Winter, Awine M. A.		9 May 1883	age 13 yrs, 6 mo., 11 da
Winter, Emilie	8 Oct 1874	28 Oct 1883	
Nenov, Johann F. L.	7 Oct. 1812	13 May 1884	now spelled Nenow
Unmarked graves possibly			
Nenov/Nenow, Wilhelmine	19 Jan 1817	13 Jan 1900	his wife and some of his grandchildren
Kuhl, Otto August Albert	9 Dec 1874	19 Apr 1879	(per church record)
Kuhl, Louise Johanna	3 Oct 1877	4 Apr 1879	(per church record)
Schwertfeger, Annie A.		3 Aug 1886	age 4 yrs, 9 mo, 29 da
P. S.			footstone only
Conrad, Michael		28 Feb 1890	Pioneer of 1866, age 82 yrs, 8 mo
Kucks, Diedrich		30 Jun 1883	age 19 yrs, 7 mo, 18 da
Forschner, Richard Bernhard	17 Jan 1856	8 Sept 1884	
Conrad, Sophia		10 Jun 1888	wife of M. Conrad, age 81 yrs, 6 da
Winter, Gottfried	30 Jan 1800	29 Jun 1887	Pioneer of 1866
Winter, Louise	9 Dec 1801	29 Jun 1894	Pioneer of 1866
Bahm, Bessie M.		1902	1993 Mother - on back of Winter stone
Bahm, Henry J.		1901	1976 Father - on back of Winter stone
Old Section NW corner going South closest to highway Row 4			
Unmarked grave			was thought to be Wilhelm Ruelow but now believe he may be in Pierce
Bernhardt, Hannah E. E.	25 Feb 1884	9 Mar 1885	dau. of T. E. and E. E. Bernhardt
Wagner, Arthur R.	21 May 1883	14 Sept 1884	son of Wm and A. Wagner
Klug, Reltus G.	15 Apr 1883	28 May 1883	(Ralphus Gustav Klug)
Lehman, Emil		14 Jul 1882	son of W. F. and Emilia Lehman, age 3 yrs 3 mo
Rohrke, Anna L.	18 May 1881	9 Oct 1881	
Bernhardt, Ella M. S.	7 Jan 1881	28 Jan 1881	daughter of T. E. and E. E. Bernhardt
Bernhardt, Clara S.	11 Nov 1885	28 May 1887	daughter of T. E. and E. E. Bernhardt
Nenow, Ella		1878	1878
Pankow,		13 Aug 1880	son of M. H. and S. E. Pankow
Schwertfeger, Amanda E.	19 Jul 1879	21 Jul 1880	now goes by Schwertfeger
Machmuller, Dora L.		22 Jan 1880	dau. of J. M. and L. Machmuller, age 1 yr, 10 mo, 25 ds

This will be continued in the next several issues of the newsletter.

2015—2016 Officers

Phyllis McCain, Bobette Ferguson, Bernice Walters

Madison County Genealogical Society
P. O. Box 1031, Norfolk, NE 68702—1031

Our Society Website is at
www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nemcgs/

Our future meetings

August 20

September 17

October 15

November 19

No meeting in December

Join us and bring a friend

Memberships are \$15 per year. Our membership year runs from September 1st through August 31st annually and includes our newsletter. Joining anytime is welcome and your first year membership will be pro-rated to expire on August 31st. If you would like to join our society please send your payment to our mailing address, Please include your email address. Let us know if you prefer an email newsletter or a paper printed copy.

Meetings on 3rd Saturday of each month except December and January, at 10 a.m. at 515 Queen City Blvd., Norfolk, NE., in the Elkhorn Valley Museum and Research Center.

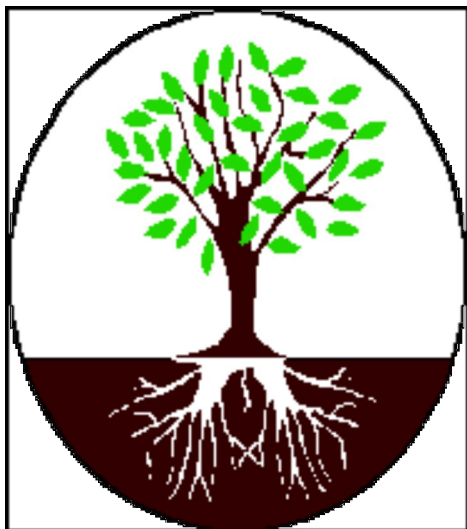
Queries, Society contact, Change of address, or Newsletter submissions can reach us by mail at our mailing address P. O. Box 1031, Norfolk, NE 68702-1031, or by email at mcgs@telebeep.com. We are here to help you in your research .for your ancestors in Madison county.

Greetings from the Madison County Genealogical Society

Our May 21st meeting was a recap of members' genealogy and family reunions, and family group sheets were handed out to complete our records and show the research interest of our members. It was also a reminder that anyone who has query questions need only let us know as we have some excellent researchers. The Neligh museum and Wildlife tours were related for those who couldn't attend.

Creighton Historical Center was selected for our June 18th outing. It was very warm that day so only a small group carpoled to Creighton—but what an interesting and fun outing this was. Creighton was celebrating its 'Berry Pepper' days—which is a strawberry soft drink/Dr. Pepper iced concoction. We enjoyed visiting with many former 'locals' who were there for their 50th class reunion. We saw many first of a kind and unique artifacts with detailed history. The Methodist Church provided lunch, after which we toured the historical and well preserved Rose Hill Cemetery which includes several notable burials (it is available on 'Find A Grave'). Of special interest was author Joan S. Kershner who was signing copies of her book: "Northeastern Nebraska Barns" which she dedicated to the early pioneers (Knox County) and includes the family histories of the farmers who homesteaded and built the barns for their daily use. These historic barns have been restored, and chronicled with excellent color photos and descriptions. Of particular interest is the LaPesh Barn and family story. In 2008 Ted LaPesh, grandson of Joseph LaPesh who originally bought the farm in 1912, repaired and repainted the barn and detailed its size and style. Of special note is that Joseph LaPesh was not the original occupant. It was Jules Sandoz in the 1880s who first settled on that acreage, staking his 160 acre claim to run lengthwise along the creek at that time. He later moved on, settling in the Nebraska Sand Hills, but the 12 by 14 foot house in which "Old Jules" lived still stands on the LaPesh farm, and remains of considerable interest to 'Sandoz' and other historians. The LaPesh farm is located in Section 22-T30-6W, southeast of Verdigre, Nebraska. Our historical day was completed with a brief tour of the St. John's Lutheran Cemetery in Pierce, NE.

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TEMP RETURN SERVICE FIRST CLASS

Your membership renewal date is on the address label.

Coming up in the next issue:

Pioneer history continues with:

Eiseley, Conrad, Asmus and Haase

St. Paul's cemetery records as walked by
Madison County Genealogical Society mem-
bers continues

Norfolk Veteran's Memory Plaza with
veterans names and information begins

Contents:

Footsteps of History—1866 to 2016	page 61-62
Norfolk's 'Sugar High"—the beet sugar era	page 62-64
Baseball in Retrospect	page 64
List of 42 founding Pioneer Families	page 65
From over there to over here	page 66
Wichert Family	page 66
Samuel W. Hayes	page 67
St. Paul's Lutheran Church cemetery and map	pages 68-70
Society contact information and meeting notes	page 71
Upcoming Events	page 72

Upcoming Events Karen Gettert Shoemaker Author Presentation

The author will read from and discuss the role of family stories and historic research in the writing of her historic novel, the 2016 "One Book, One Nebraska" selection "The Meaning of Names."

This presentation includes discussions of World War I, the Influenza Pandemic of 1918, the experiences of immigrants and first-generation Americans in the early 1900s, and the role of men and women in a changing society, as well as the many subjects readers bring to the conversation.

Wed Sep 21, 2016 6:30pm – 7:30pm Norfolk Public Library