

NEWSLETTER

P. O. Box 347

Norfolk, Nebraska 68701

VOLUME 9 - NUMBER 33

OCTOBER 1987

1ST QUARTER

Dear Madison County Genealogy Society Members:

WELCOME as we start the new year.

A very warm THANK YOU to all our past officers. Each one, led by Marge Fuhrmann, has worked hard to make our society go.

I hope each of you will offer to give a program if you have something to share or will share your fun of finding some new relative or your research with us.

Remember the Workshops. A very good one was held on the 12th of September at Lincoln at the LDS Church. The Nebraska State Genealogical Society held a very good workshop at Beatrice, Nebraska, on the 26th of September. If you have never attended a workshop, you should try one. You will be surprised at what you learn -- sometimes even a family connection. Also, it is a good chance to pick up books and supplies you might need. The programs are very helpful and a good variety are offered.

We would like to have each member let us know if they have a family history book. We would like to list your name and address and the book you have, so that you can help someone who may write you. Include the SASE and we hope it will make that hard-to-find connection when you write someone.

We would like to welcome our NEW MEMBER Edythe L. Giesecker of Ponca City, Oklahoma.

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Joyce E. Barlow, Pres.

From the RWGS Society, Scottsbluff, May, 1987 - a new address for the HUGUENOT SOCIETY is as follows: National Huguenot Society; Miss Vera Reeves, Reister General; 1118 Broadway; Vincennes, Indiana 47591.

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From Ancestors Unlimited, July-August 1987 - LDS LIBRARY at Grand Island is now open to the public for research. This branch of the LDS Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City essentially makes available to researchers the vast amounts of data stored in that library, and is a real boom to this area. Address: 212 West 22nd St. Hours: Tuesday, 8:30 AM to 12:30 PM and 7:00-9:30 PM; Thursday, 9:00 AM - 9:00 PM; and Saturday 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

The same Ancestors Unlimited reports that The Ohio - Athens County Chapter, OGS is gathering data about the accessibility of public records in Ohio. If you have had difficulty gaining access, have been compelled to purchase a certified rather than a noncertified copy of a record, or have been charged an unrealistic amount for a copy, please write: Elizabeth Smith, 41640 Carsey Road, Albany, OH 45710, Phone (614) 698-3495.

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RUMOR HAS IT THAT THE LDS CHURCH IS STARTING UP A LIBRARY IN NORFOLK. KEEP YOUR EARS AND EYES OPEN AND LET US KNOW WHEN THE PLANS ARE FINALIZED.

A TOLERATOR

by Loretta Elliott Burns

A tolerator is one who does not compile a genealogy or have an interest in the subject but one:

- Who-will walk a cemetery with a walkie-talkie helping you to find a tombstone needed for a family record
 - Who-will give you a book or microfilm for a birthday or a Christmas present.
 - Who-will go to a courthouse with you and carry the heavy books so you can search the records.
 - Who-will build in his spare time bookcases to hold your growing collection of genealogy books.
 - Who-will visit a library while on a business trip so you are able to have a copy of some needed pages from a book that is not available locally.
 - Who-will spend vacations going to libraries, archives, churches and cemeteries searching for elusive ancestors while foregoing playing golf or going fishing.
 - Who-will listen to endless stories about your family records that you have found.
 - Who-will dress in a Confederate general's costume and spend the evening at a ball.
 - Who-will obtain copies of your material and mail them for you to a genealogical pen-pal so you can share your material.
 - Who-does not complain about the money you spend on genealogy.
- All genealogists need a tolerator since the "virus" is never cured and it is so nice to have someone with whom to share your triumphs.
 Reprinted from Ancestors Unlimited, July-Aug 86.

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NATURALIZATION RECORDS for the NEW ENGLAND STATES that were previously at the National Archives in Washington D.C. have been transferred to the Boston Archives Branch. The material consists of "desigraph" copies of petitions from federal and nonfederal courts in Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island made by the WPA and card indexes for all six New England states. The period covered is the late 18th century through 1906. Boston Archives Branch, 380 Trapelo Rd., Waltham, MA., 02154. From Ancestors Unlimited July-Aug 86.

ALTERNATIVE SOURCES FOR BIRTH INFORMATION - by Henry Timman (HAGS Apr 86)

1. Family Bibles or family records
2. Death record
3. Tombstone (although considered somewhat unreliable)
4. Obituaries
5. Cemetery burial record
6. Federal Census Record - gives general idea
7. State vital records
8. Church records - infant baptisms. Catholic records very accurate.
9. Pension records for Civil and Revolutionary War Soldiers
10. Civil War enlistment and discharge papers
11. Guardianship records
12. Estate records
13. Marriage records
14. Divorce records - listed children and ages
15. County infirmary or Children's Home - recorded births of children to unmarried women
16. Indenture records or bound records

Did you know why old newspapers advertised letters at the post office? It is because the addressee paid the postage and the mailman collected when he delivered it to you. OR the letters were held at the post office until the person paid for and collected.

GERMANS FROM RUSSIA. A new book on this subject has just been published entitled RESEARCHING GERMANS FROM RUSSIA compiled by Michael M. Miller, North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies, North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND 58105.

Last three articles reprinted from Ancestors Unlimited July- August, 1986.

The following list contains names and descriptions of past-day occupations. It is taken from the Ancestors Unlimited of Nov-Dec 1986.

OCCUPATION

accountant - accountant
 almoner - giver of charity to the needy
 amanuensis - secretary or stenographer
 artificer - a soldier mechanic who does repairs
 bluestocking - female writer
 boniface - keeper of an inn
 brazier - one who works with brass
 brightsmith - metal worker
 burgoonmaster - mayor
 caulker - one who filled up cracks (in ships or windows) or seams, to make them watertight, using tar or oakum-hemp fibre produced by taking old ropes apart
 chandler - dealer or trader; one who makes or sells candles; retailer of groceries
 chiffonier - wigmaker
 colporteur - peddler of books
 cooper - one who makes or repairs vessels formed of staves and hoops, as casks, barrels, tubs, etc.
 clicker - the servant of a salesman who stood at the door to invite customers; one who received the matter in the galley from the compositors and arranged it in due form ready for printing; one who makes eyelet holes in boots using a machine which made a clicking noise; one who cut out leather and allocated it to the workmen
 costermonger - peddler of fruits and vegetables
 cordwainer - shoemaker, originally, any leather worker using leather from Cordova/Cordoba in Spain
 crowner - coroner
 currier - one who dresses the coat of a horse with a curry comb; one who tanned leather by incorporating oil or grease
 Docker - stevedore
 dowsen - one who finds water
 draper - a dealer in dry goods
 dragman - one who drives a long strong cart without fixed sides for carrying heavy loads (a dray)
 dresser - surgeon's assistant in hospital
 drover - one who drives cattle, sheep, etc., to market; dealer in cattle
 duffer - peddler
 factor - agent, commission merchant; one who acts or transacts business for another; Scottish: steward or bailiff of an estate
 fell monger - one who removes hair or wool from hides in preparation for leather making
 fletcher - one who made bows and arrows

(continued on page 4)

fuller - one who fulls cloth; one who shrinks and thickens woolen cloth by moistening, heating and pressing; one who cleaned and finished cloth
 glazier - window glassman
 goaler - jailer
 hatcheler - one who combed out or carded flax
 hind - farm laborer
 hooper - one who made hoops for casks
 hostler - groom who takes care of horses, especially at an inn
 husbandman - farmer; one who plows and cultivates
 journeyman - one who served his apprenticeship and mastered his craft; properly, one who no longer bound to serve for years but hired from day to day
 joyner/joiner - carpenter
 leach - physician
 manciple - steward
 mantua maker - dressmaker
 mintmaster - one who issued local currency
 patten maker - maker of a clog shod with an iron ring
 peregrinator - itinerant wanderer
 peruker/peruke maker - wigmaker
 pettifogger - shyster lawyer
 plumber - one who applied sheet lead for roofing and set lead frames for plain or stained glass windows
 plumbum worker - plumber
 rattlewatch - town watchman
 saddler - one who makes, repairs or sells saddles or other furnishings for horses
 sawbones - physician
 sawyer - one who saws
 scribler - a minor or worthless author
 scrivener - professional or public copyist or writer; notary public
 scrutiner - election judge
 shrieve - sheriff
 slopseller - seller of ready-made clothes in a sloop shop
 snobscat - one who repaired shoes
 sorter - tailor
 stuff gownsman - junior barrister
 supercargo - officer on merchant ship who is in charge of cargo and the commercial concerns of the ship
 tanner - one who tans hides
 tapley - one who puts the tap in an ale cask
 teamster - one who drives a team for hauling
 tide waiter - customs inspector
 tipstaff - policeman
 turner - one who forms articles with a lathe
 victualler - keeper of a restaurant/tavern; one that provisions an army, navy, or ship with food
 vulcan - blacksmith
 wagoner - teamster not for hire
 wainwright - wagon maker
 waiter - customs officer or tide waiter; one who waited on the tide to collect duty on goods brought in
 waterman - boatman who plies for hire
 webster - operator of looms
 wharfinger - owner of a wharf
 wheelwright - one who made or repaired wheels, wheeled carriages, etc
 whitesmith - tinsmith; worker of iron who finishes or polishes the work
 whitewing - street sweeper
 wright - workman, especially a construction worker
 yoeman - farmer who owns his own land

BURNETT

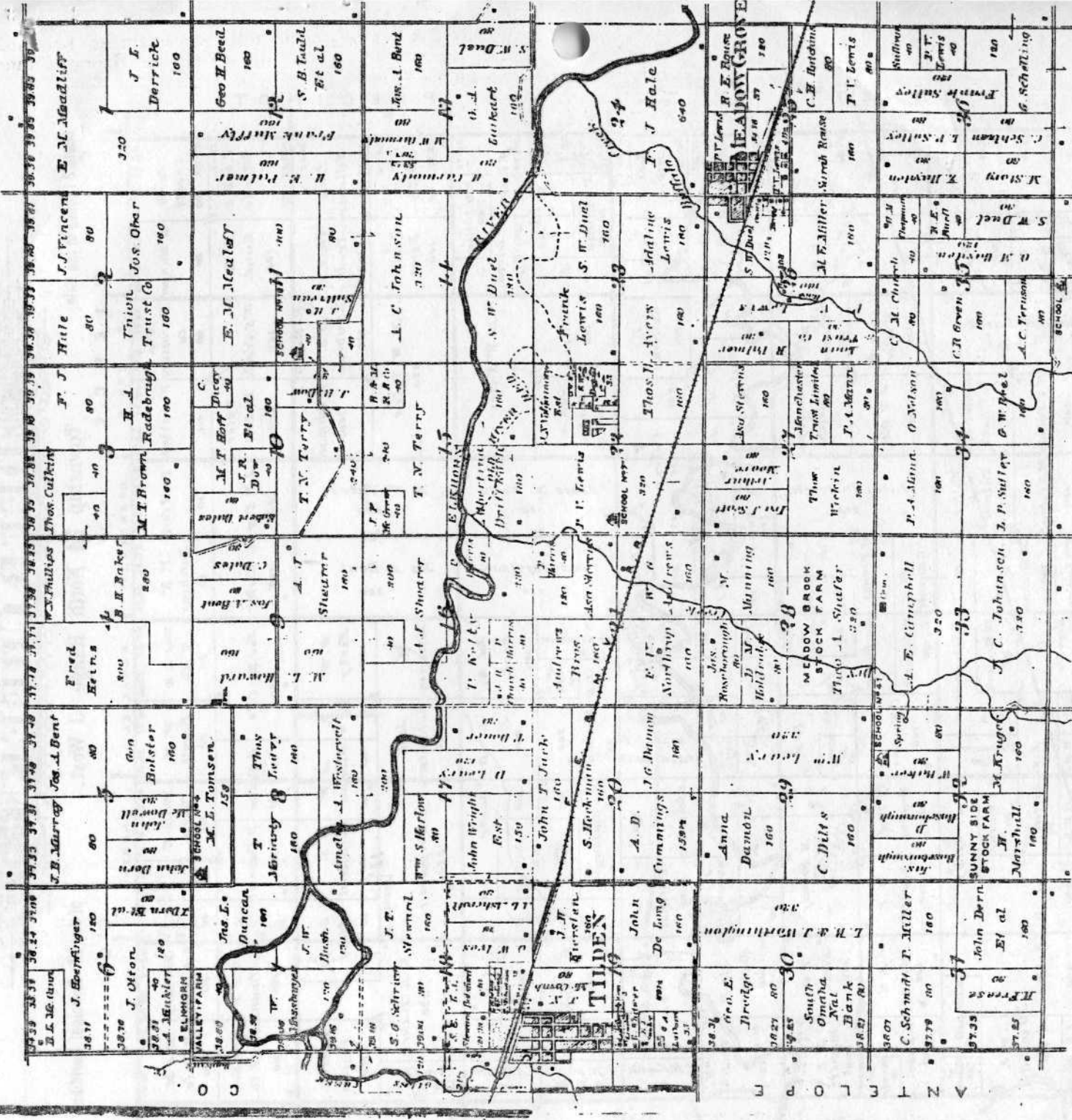
Scale 2 inches to the Mile.

Township 24 North, Range 4 West.

of the 6th Principal Meridian.

P I E R C E

C O



G R O V E

P R E C I N C T

S C H O O L

In Deer Creek Precinct there seems to have been a concentration of Irish, namely, Pat O'Neill, the Hughes Brothers (Philip A. and Frank P.), James Orr, the Kirby Brothers (Edward and Patrick), their brother-in-law, John Richardson, Johnnie McKirahan, Jas. McCole, Mike Rooney, and others.

Edward Kirby, first homesteaded in O'Neill, then came to Madison County in about 1884. He and his brother, Paty Kirby, first stayed with Joe Jackson in a dugout or soddy at the Yellow Banks on the farm where Harry Werner now lives. Mr. Kirby then took a Timber Claim which is the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 4, Twp. 24, Range 3. His sister was living in Chicago and had the acquaintance of a young woman by the name of Kate Chambers. Through this acquaintance, Mr. Kirby met Kate and they were married about 1886 and took up their home on the Timber Claim. Pat Kirby, now a resident of Battle Creek, and another brother, Raymond Thomas Kirby, were born to this couple. The mother died in 1891 when young Pat was four years old and Raymond Thomas was a baby.

Edward's brother, Pat, settled in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 9-24-3 as a homesteader. Pat married Mary Smith. The William Michael Smith family had settled on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 8-23-2. Pat and Mary had four children — Hannah, Raymond, Ellen and Mike. The two daughters died as young girls of appendicitis. Mike passed away some years ago and Raymond died in the 1950's. Raymond was quite active in the Madison County Extension work and was on the Agricultural Stabilization Committee for many years.

The John Richardson family came about the same time Edward and Paty Kirby came to Madison County. Mrs. Richardson was a sister of the Kirby brothers.

Abe Gilman was another early settler in this neighborhood and then came two German families to settle along side of the Irish. The Herman Meissner family settled on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 10. They had two sons who never married. (In their association with their Irish neighbors, the boys acquired a brogue which outdid the Irish). There were three daughters — Anna married Leopold Kurpgeweit; Lizzie married and lived in Omaha; Minnie married and lived in California.

The John Laas family settled in Section 13. Mrs. Laas and Mrs. Meissner were sisters. The Laases had two children — Ida and Alfred. They still reside on their parent's homestead.

Another early day Irishman was Jim McCole who settled on land east of the Ed Kirby farm. The McColes had a number of children. Mrs. Carl Dittrich, now living in California, was a daughter.

John Jordon was an Irish homesteader where the Lenser family now lives. Dan Riordan lived on what is now a part of Dr. Hunt's ranch. This ranch was then owned by a Frenchman, John Victor Lamarche. Pat Kirby remembers him well.

Fred Miller lived on the land owned by Koopmans which was at one time the John Shipley home. Later, Miller lived in town where he engaged in harness work. Prior to coming to

Madison County, Miller left Wisconsin to homestead in Platte County, settling there with his cousin, George Zimmerman in the late seventies.

Others who settled in Deer Creek Precinct were James Hunter in Section 1; Lyman Parson in Section 3; William H. Westervelt, Chas. N. Hutchinson, William Sutherland, and James F. Crowley in Section 4; W. S. Crook bought railroad land in Section 5; William Colterman, Willard Brooks, and John A. Creighton bought railroad land in Sections 8 and 9. Mr. Creighton became famous and wealthy as a contractor in the building of the Union Pacific Railway from Omaha to Promontory Point in Utah, and also had a contract in building the first transcontinental telegraph lines. He was chief donor to Creighton College. B. H. Cox settled the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 9; L. C. Wolfe, Robert E. Moore and William Lowe took land in Section 11; George Martin took the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, H. H. Byers the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Stephen M. Merritt a part of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and Lewis W. Ray and Henry Gehrts the remainder of Section 12. John Buffington bought railroad land in Section 13; Chas. D. Cooper, Geo. Worthington (now Fern Barte's home), D. E. Trexler (old John Shipley home and now owned by Alvin Koopman), and Solomon Besse (now Grossrode) settled in Section 14.

Joseph A. Besst, William W. Cloyd, August J. Huebner and John McKirahan settled in Section 15 and 16. McKirahan was the famous hermit who lived in a cave below the Yellow Banks.

A. H. Caemerer, who became the first called pastor of the Lutheran Church in Battle Creek, acquired land in Section 21.

Peter D. Sardan acquired the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 22 and then sold it to J. H. Jackson. Also in Section 22 were Frank P. Hughes, Christian Huebner, August Haase, and I. A. Hutchins who had a post office near the Yellow Banks. Owners in this section now are Harry Werner, Walton Grant, George and June Noah, and Lawrence Walz.

In Section 23, Herman Wachter, K. M. McDonald, Wm. O'Neill, Jos. R. Morris, Mary Wallert, and August Zemish settled. Owners of land in this section now are Helen Weygint, Paul Shinkus, Harry Werner, and O'Brien Gravel Company. None of the first settlers are known to this writer.

Section 24 was likewise settled by people who left the area long ago. These include Thomas H. Montgomery, Bernard Burke, and John W. Walker. Owners of this section now are Leo Bierman, Harry Werner, John Volk, Jr., and Paul Clemens. In Section 25, we have perhaps one of the earliest homesteads. The NE $\frac{1}{4}$ was homesteaded by Philip Hughes, grandfather of Philip Hughes of Battle Creek. (See Hughes story). It is now owned by Ray Vogel.

Patrick O'Neill had acquired the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 25 in addition to the homestead one mile north of Battle Creek. This land was first acquired by W. P. O'Neill, father of Rose O'Neill, who became famous and wealthy with her creation of the kewpie doll. It is now the John Volk, Jr., home. Another very early cemetery is situated high on a hill, north of the Yellow Banks. This cemetery is called the Jackson Cemetery.

Credit for the information on Burnett and Deer Creek was taken from THEY CALLED IT MEADOW GROVE by Leonora Kuchar; TILDEN'S CENTENIAL JOURNEY, by Louise Prevot and others; and CENTENNIAL REMINISCING "A STORY OF THE PEOPLE OF BATTLE CREEK, NE 1867-1967 compiled by Charles C. Zimmerman.

MEADOW GROVE

was platted on the northwest of Section 25, township 24, range 4, June 21, 1887, by P. B. Lewis and wife. It is a small hamlet, post office and trading point.

MEADOW GROVE - Peak population (1930) 433. Post office name changed from Deer Creek November 2, 1889. Named for grove of trees near a Meadow.

A History of Meadow Grove

as related by Mrs. I. J. Scott

Meadow Grove had no other name except its present name. The people from Tilden called it "Gimlet", but it never really was called that.

F. G. Hale is given the credit of starting Meadow Grove. The first real building that formed Meadow Grove was a shovel house built by F. G. Hale. Instead of our shovels of today, they had a raised platform where people drove up with their loads of grain and shoveled it into the shovel. The shovel house, was about where the Rahtz Blacksmith Shop is now and F. G. Hale built a general merchandise store beside it. They sold a little bit of everything and not much of anything. The shovel house was moved down where Lewises live now and was used as an open house. Lewises live in it now.

Before Meadow Grove was started - when it was just a grove of trees, there was a mill which is still there, a post office, a general merchandise store, and a hardware store owned by Perry Lewis. His sons-in-law ran the stores. After Meadow Grove began to grow, they moved the hardware store to where Beeches are now, built a lean-to on the south side and used that for a post office.

The main street of Meadow Grove ran north and south. It began at H. E. Mason's residence, north of John Schinck's implement shop and ran down to the depot. This is still the main street. The street commencing at Harvey's to Rouse's is called Center Street.

Where the band stand is now was a general merchandise store run by a man named Damon. Behind the store was a Millinery Shop. George B. Rouse (an uncle to the George C. Rouse running the present store) ran a general merchandise store. It was situated where the telephone office is.

Will Hopkins built the Deuel building and used it as a general merchandise store. A man by the name of Prichard bought Hopkins out and operated it for quite some time.

The first schoolhouse of Meadow Grove was situated one mile south of Meadow Grove and one-half mile west. It was a dugout built back in a hill. They used it as a schoolhouse and a church. Later, a frame building was built across the road from the dugout.

Dr. Scofield was the first doctor in Meadow Grove. He was there in about 1895. He left Meadow Grove in a little while and went to Tilden. Right after that, Dr. Kindred came. When Dr. Scofield died, Dr. Kindred went to Tilden but in six months, came back. He has been here ever since.

The first Methodist Church was in the same place it is now. It was a one room building, long and narrow, with the rows of pews along each side. At the south end of the building was a pulpit. Another building was built later on for a church.

About sixty years ago, Philip Sheets and his father came west to buy and settle land. Philip Sheet's father had a span of mules and a covered wagon. A man who owned a lot of land wanted to trade a quarter section of land, part of which South Norfolk now stands on, for the mules. Mr. Sheets could not trade because he had to have the mules to farm with.

My great uncle built a boarding house in 1894. The building is still in the same place - right east of the post office. That same year, the hotel was built. It was not used for a hotel; but was just a dwelling house. In its day the hotel was considered a very nice house.

In the old days, the Elkhorn River was about as wide as Buffalo Creek is now and very deep - many times deeper than it is now. There were very few places where they could ford the river. They had no bridges so they had to ford the rivers. The people had high wagons, but sometimes, when they had groceries in the wagon, the groceries would get wet. Now the river is about three times as wide and not half as deep.

The Yellow Banks were several hills, one of which was about 150 feet straight down on one side. This was the main bank. It was of yellow clay and there was a river at the foot of it. The river kept cutting into the hill until the hill caved in and changed the course of the river. Now, it slopes much more and isn't so long.

The Lutheran Cemetery is located one and one-half miles south of town. Gate posts and piers were erected at the main entrance. A row of spruce trees was planted on three sides in 1972. These added much to the beauty of the cemetery.

The general slope of the land is different than it was fifty years ago. Little hills are almost level and now there are hills where it used to be level.

Darlyne Schulze Goodman

(As related to me by my grandmother,
Mrs. I. J. Scott, on September 30, 1937.)

In September of 1923 it was agreed at a meeting to change the name of Dry Creek and Buffalo Creek Cemetery to McCoy Cemetery, since it had been called McCoy for several years. An additional acre was bought at that time also. The by-laws were adopted and filed with the County Clerk at Madison in March of 1923. The association then had a legal status. The McCoy Cemetery is located one mile south and two and one-fourth miles west of Meadow Grove.

Burnett township was later changed to Meadow Grove-Jefferson Township.

BURNETT - Post office name changed from Ogden January 20, 1880; name changed to Tilden August 8, 1887, to honor a Mr. Burnett, first superintendent of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad. Became Tilden because mail was mistakenly sent to Bennett, Nebraska.

TILDEN - The name Tilden was given the town in honor of Samuel J. Tilden of New York, the lawyer and statesman (1814-1886). The town was surveyed and platted in October, 1880.

TILDEN

is a small village situated on Sections 18 and 19, township 24, range 4; the line between Madison and Antelope counties running through it. It was platted November 2, 1880, by a company and named Burnett. It is a station on the F. E. & M. V. railroad, twenty-three miles west of Norfolk. It is an important cattle shipping point, being close to large stock ranches.

It supports a newspaper, good schools, Methodist, Baptist and Christian churches, two banks and the usual retail traders.

Portions of land here were ceded to the United States by the Omaha Indians in the mid 1800's. By the time settlers came here, Madison County was well organized. It was created in 1856 by the territorial legislature and its boundary line was fixed by legal enactment and was never changed. The county organization was effected in December 1867 and its first official election to elect county officials was held in January 1868. Antelope County was original, unorganized territory when the first settlers homesteaded its lands. It was not organized until March of 1871 and the first official election to elect county officers was held in June of 1871. Our early families paid taxes to Madison County, most of which was later returned.

Around the little village of Burnett, as everywhere on the frontier, schools began to appear as soon as there were a few families to populate them. Rural schools antedated the school in Tilden because it was in the surrounding area, largely near the Elkhorn River's tributaries, that the first settlements started. With only a couple of houses in what is now Tilden, the students went in directions opposite today's pupils. The "town" students enrolled in rural schools for their education, unlike today's rural youth who come into town.

Fire, that dread enemy of historians, has obliterated a great deal of information about the early schools of the area. Fires which destroyed the files of Tilden newspaper and fire which consumed the Tilden school and its records in 1922 have wiped out history which can never be reclaimed.

R. B. Robinson and Josiah M. Combs are mentioned as two of the first officers of the district. One of the earliest teachers, if not the first, was Miss Effie Clark of Tekamah, who had seven pupils.

In the 1870's and 1880's several schools appeared along the Elkhorn's tributaries. Many districts were organized in Antelope County in the 1870's according to A. J. Leach, the county's first superintendent. Organization of a district, however, did not necessarily mean that a school was built immediately.

Rural Schools

In the early 1870's School District No. 4, Madison County, was established, and later all of it plus an area from Antelope County formed District 80. This enabled the district to collect taxes from both the Antelope and Madison county segments of the district.

There is reason to believe that the first school in Burnett township may have been District 17, started in 1872 in a log building. By 1880 the pupils were privileged to move into a frame building which, although unpainted, was graced with three windows on two of its sides.

This school was commonly known as the Ives School, because the Ives family had homesteaded the half section just north of the school house and they had children who attended the school as soon as it was built.

The 1880 structure served until about 1911, when a new school was built nearby and the old one became a cob shed. It remained there until 1915 when Mel Whitwer purchased the old building and moved it away via tractor. His children attended this school, and his wife, the former Maude Pierce, taught the school in 1907-08.

District No. 17 was dissolved on August 4, 1972, when it became a part of Madison County District 80, now the Elkhorn Valley Schools.

Because the length of school terms was so uncertain, teachers in the past were often paid by the day, and records indicate that Lottie Hadley, who taught in District 17 in 1911-12 was paid between \$1.42 and \$1.50 per day, perhaps depending upon the number of pupils she had.

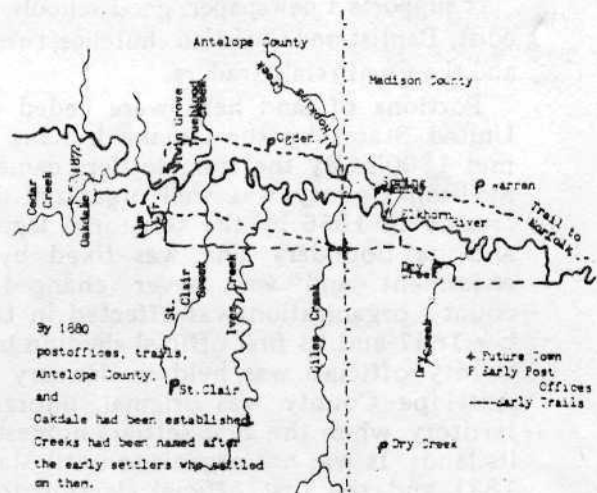
Another rural school in the area was District No. 3, which lay north of Tilden and was organized on March 17, 1882. Because district numbering usually conformed with sequence of organization, this was undoubtedly one of the county's earliest schools.

It would be difficult to list all of the families living here before Tilden became a town, but those of whom record could be found will be mentioned. Michael J. Hughes and family came in August 1867 and settled just north of the present town site. They stayed until October of the same year. They left because they had been visited by Indians many times, and although the Indians were friendly and did not molest them, the wife and children were frightened and persuaded Mr. Hughes to move back to Cuming County in Nebraska. So the honor of the first settlement was given to the Hopkins family. When the Hopkins came in 1868, remains of that early temporary residence were visible. On the 25th of April, 1868, Mr. George St. Clair came and put up a little shack about three and one half miles west and about a mile south of the present town of Tilden. He filed a claim to the land, but only remained a few months and so did not 'prove' his claim. His claim contained fine oak timber. All of the oak trees on his unclaimed land were cut, hewed, and hauled to Norfolk in the summer of 1869, and were used to build the Norfolk mill.

Other families living in the Tilden vicinity prior to the platting of the town were Robert Ward, H. S. Botsford, Ralph Livingston, Allen Hopkins, E. W. Ives, T. M. Terry, J. B. Eberly, George Eberly, Orson Fields, Sarah Fields, Orville Fields, Michael Warneke, G. J. Voorhess, John Snider, Chas. Fox, Thos. Mahin, Chas. Dales, Crandell Hopkins, Jacob Bausman, David Cossairt, J. H. Kierstead, G. W. Honeysett, Eli Herlocker, S. Eldridge, Wm. Rutledge, Isaac Ives, Wm. Hobbrook, A. S. Salnave and another Salnave family, Louis Patres, Joseph McComb, Wm. Livingston, James Duncan, John Wright, Chas. Leavitt, John Eberly, Robert Robinson, John Mahin, John Jones, Smith Benson, Francis Ayers, A. E. Giles, Andrew Minkler, L. M. Richard, Wm. Duncan, Porter Williams, Nelson Gilbert, Thos. Leary, Geo. Berry, J. C. Cowin, S. B. Fletcher, A. E. Gross, Jephtha Hopkins, Wm. H. Hopkins, Geo. Ives, L. L. Bowers, S. P. Ballett, James Daily, J. P. Fletcher, Nicholas Ives, August Lierman, M. F. Latta, T. W. Means, Henry Eichkoff, S. P. Blankenship, Jonas Irish, Augustus Oelsgle, Chas. Oelsgle, E. V. Childs, Orlando Whitney, Geo. Ives, L. L. Bowers, Arthur O'Neill, Renault Rollins, R. I. Skiles, A. H. Snider, Benarder Trueblood, Bernard Whitwer, Nicholas Whitwer, George Wilson, Winfield Masters, Mrs. Atlanta Rollins, John Rollins, J. W. Skiles, J. H. Snider, L. L. Snider, Mrs. M. J. Scannell, Chas. Tims, Peter Whitwer, Fredrick Whitwer, Thos. D. Mahan, Joseph Gardner and Thos. Wood. These early families lived in log houses,

dugouts, or frame houses. There were several sawmills in the vicinity. Captain Giles established a saw mill on his homestead which was about a mile north of the present town of Tilden, and the creek that flows through the town takes its name after this man Giles. This mill met the demands of the country adjacent to it until the native timber was exhausted. About the mid-1870's after most of the trees had been cut, pioneers turned to making the sod house. The sod house was cool in summer and warm in winter. Many pioneers have stated that it was the most comfortable of the pioneer homes.

From 1868 to 1871 the settlers had to go to Norfolk for mail. In 1870 Congress passed an Act establishing a mail route from Norfolk west as far as the Twin Grove post office located on the J. H. Snider farm, near the present town of Oakdale. Others were established at the farm of Crandell Hopkins, which was called the Ogden post office, at the farm of Eri Putnam which was called the Warren post office, another at the farm of W. H. Holbrook called the Spring Valley post office, and on the farm of George Davis was the Dry Creek post office. (Refer to map on page 5.) Some of these post offices were moved



about. For example, the Dry Creek post office was moved at least three times. It eventually was established at the L. J. Russell farm, the present home of Dale Boyer south of Tilden, where it continued to operate until a post office was established in the new town. Post offices seemed to move frequently because one farmer would tire of the postmaster job and pass it on to another who would operate it on his farm until he tired of the position and then it would be passed to another farm. Although the post office system was established by Act of Congress, the frontier did not always comply with the system.

Date: 1 June 1987

Name: Jon A. Rohrke
 Address: 541 Cribbs Road City: Placerville
 State: CA Zip: 95667

<u>Surname</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Time</u>
ROHRKE	Placerville, El Dorado, CA	1952 - 1987
ROHRKE	Sacramento, Sacramento Co., CA	1945
ROHRKE	Hadar, Pierce Co., Nebraska	1872 - 1925
ROHRKE	Norfolk, Madison, Nebraska	1866 - 1872
ROHRKE	Ixonia, Jefferson, Wisconsin	c.1850 - 1866
ROHRKE	Lebanon, Dodge, Wisconsin	1844 -c.1850
ROHRKE	Lietzgoericke (Oderbruch), Brandenburg, Germany	c.1790 - 1844
PETERSEN	Placerville, El Dorado, CA	1971 - 1987
PETERSEN	Carmichael/Fair Oaks, Sacramento, CA	1949 - 1971
PETERSEN	Denver, Colorado	1946 - 1949
FEICKERT	Elk Grove, Sacramento Co., CA	1920 - c.1965
FEICKERT	Leola, Brown, South Dakota	c.1890 - c.1920
FEICKERT	Eureka, South Dakota	1915
FEICKERT/FEIKERT/FEIGERT	Neu Dorf, Odessa, Russia	c.1800 - c.1890
RAUTENBERG	Norfolk, Madison, Nebraska	c.1891 - c.1932
RAUTENBERG	Hoskins, Wayne Co., Nebraska	c.1880 - 1891
RAUTENBERG	Colbergen, Pierce County, Nebraska	1872 - 1880
RAUTENBERG	Kenosha or Watertown, Wisconsin	1872
Scholl/Schell	Gluckstal, Odessa, Russia	1850 - 1924
HUEBNER	Norfolk, Madison Co., Nebraska	1872 - 1912
HUEBNER	Hadar, Pierce Co., Nebraska	1867 - 1872
HUEBNER	Ixonia, Jefferson, Wisconsin	1846 - 1867
HUEBNER	Prussia	1799 - 1846
KRUEGER/KRUGER	Kenosha or Watertown, Wisconsin	1869 - 1872
KRUEGER/KRUGER	Stattin, Pommerania	c.1852 -1869
BAUMANN	Neu Dorf, Odessa, Russia	1830
SCHOCK	Gluckstal, Odessa, Russia	1855 - 1915
KOLLATH	Lebanon, Dodge Co., Wisconsin	1845 - c.1850
KOLLATH	Lenz, Kreis Saatzig, Pommerania	c.1821 - 1845
PRUNKE	Lietzgoericke (Oderbruch), Brandenburg, Germany	c.1790 - c.1850
KORTH	Pommerania	c.1800 - c.1850
LEHMAN	Norfolk, Madison Co., Nebraska	1866 -
LEHMAN	Dodge Co., Wisconsin	1858 - 1866
LEHMAN	Prussia	c.1850
WAGNER	Norfolk, Madison Co., Nebraska	1866 -
WAGNER	Ixonia, Jefferson, Wisconsin	c.1860 - 1866
WAGNER	Prussia	c.1860

