

FOR REFERENCE

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DENCO

PLAT BOOK

OF

NEMAHA

COUNTY

NEBRASKA.

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C. H. SCOVILLE,

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SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

THE rectangular system of surveying government lands, termed the Land System of the United States, was adopted by an act of Congress passed May 20, 1785. The ordinance provided for townships six miles square, containing thirty-six sections of one mile square. The region embraced by the surveys under this law forms a part of the present State of Ohio, and is usually styled "Old Seven Ranges." The townships, six miles square, were laid out in ranges, extending northward from the Ohio River, the townships being numbered from south to north, and the ranges from east to west. In these initial surveys, only the exterior lines of the townships were surveyed and mile corners were established on the township lines, but the plats were marked by subdivisions into sections of one mile square. The sections were numbered from one to thirty-six, commencing with number one in the southeast corner of the township, and running from south to north in each tier to number thirty-six in the northwest corner of the township. These first public surveys were made under the direction of the geographer of the United States.

The act of Congress, approved May 18, 1780, provided for the appointment of a surveyor-general, and directed the survey of the lands west of the Ohio River and above the mouth of the Kentucky River, "in which the titles of the Indian tribes have been extinguished." Under this law one-half of the townships surveyed were subdivided into sections "by running through the same, each way, parallel lines at the end of every two miles, and by making a corner on each of said lines at the end of every mile," and it further provided that "the sections shall be numbered, respectively, beginning with number one in the northeast section, and, proceeding west and east alternately, through the township, with progressive numbers until the thirty-six be completed. This method of numbering the sections is still in use.

RECTANGULAR SYSTEM.

The public lands of the United States are ordinarily surveyed into rectangular tracts bounded by lines conforming to the cardinal points. The principal lines are designated as meridian, base, township, range, and section lines, and the bodies of land thus formed are known as township, sections and lots. The first recorded use of the terms "township" and "section," is in an ordinance reported to Congress April 26, 1785.

SURVEYING.

Initial points from which the lines of public surveys are to be extended must be established whenever nec-

essary under such special instructions as may be prescribed in each case by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The locus of such initial points must be selected with great care and with due consideration for their prominence and easy identification, and must be established astronomically. The initial point having been established, the lines of public survey are to be extended therefrom as follows:—

PRINCIPAL MERIDIANS AND BASE LINES

are extended north and south and east and west from the initial points by the use of solar instruments or transits, as may be directed by the Surveyor-General. In order to check errors in measurement, two sets of chainmen, operating independently of each other are employed, and proper corners established. Principal meridians are designated by number or name, as the Fourth and Fifth Principal Meridians in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and Eastern Dakota; Sixth Principal in Kansas and Nebraska, or the "Black Hills" Meridian in Western Dakota, and Salt Lake Meridian in Utah.

TOWNSHIPS AND RANGES.

Township lines are run east and west parallel with and six miles from the base lines* and from each other, and the spaces between these lines are known as townships north or south and designated by numbers according to their numerical distance from the base line. Range lines are run north and south on a true meridian, six miles from and parallel, as near as may be, with the principal meridian, and the spaces between them are known as ranges, and are described as east or west of the principal meridian, and consecutively numbered from that line. The bodies of land six miles square, formed by the intersection of the township and range lines, are called

CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIPS

and contain, as near as may be, 36,000 acres. Congressional townships are described and located as being north or south of the base line and east or west of the Principal Meridian. Thus, township one north, range three west, would be the first township north of the base line and the third range west from the principal meridian. Congressional townships are subdivided into thirty-six tracts called

* Base lines are not uniform, as many imagine, throughout the States; for instance, the base line from which township number is Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota is the White River in Arkansas, while in Nebraska they number from the State line.

SECTIONS.

each containing as near as may be 360 acres. The thirty-six sections into which a township is subdivided are numbered, commencing with number one at the northeast angle of a township, and proceeding west to number six, and thence east to number twelve, and so on, alternately, until they number thirty-six in the southeast angle. In all cases of surveys of fractional townships, the sections should bear the same number as they would if the township was full. In all cases where the exterior lines of the townships, thus subdivided into sections or half sections, shall exceed, or shall not extend six miles, the excess or deficiency shall be specially noted, and added to or deducted from the western or northern ranges of sections or half sections in such township, according as the error may be in running the lines from east to west, or from south to north; the sections and half sections bounded on the northern and western lines of such townships shall be sold as containing only the quantity expressed in the returns and plats respectively, and all others as containing the complete legal quantity.

Sections are divided into quarters by straight lines run from the established quarter section corners—United States surveys—to the opposite corresponding corners, and the point of intersection of the lines so run will be the corner common to the several quarter sections, or, in other words, the legal centre of the section; these quarter sections are designated as northeast quarter, northwest, southwest, or southeast, according to their location with regard to their common corner.

In the subdivision of quarter sections, the quarter section corners are to be placed at points of equal distance between the section and quarter section corners and between the quarter corners and the common centre of the section, except on the last half mile of the lines closing on the north and west boundaries of a township where they should be placed at twenty chains, proportional measurement, to the north or west of the quarter section corner.

Fractional sections and those containing meandered rivers and lakes are also divided into 40 acre lots, as near as may be, these fractional lots are numbered from one upward in each section. By examining the accompanying plats on other pages of this work, the careful student will be enabled to describe or locate any piece of land. Proceeding down stream, the bank on the left hand is termed the "left bank," and that on the right hand the "right bank." These terms are to be universally used to distinguish the two banks of a river or stream.

1957

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REFERENCE DIRECTORY NEMAH COUNTY, NEB.

NAME	Business	Sec.	T'w	R'ge	P. O. Address	Place Birth	Date Birth	NAME	Business	Sec.	T'w	R'ge	P. O. Address	Place Birth	Date Birth
Dundas & Just	Wesley Dundas, Edward Just, Abstracts and farm loans, correcting defective titles a specialty. \$10.00 bond filed. Have abstracts of wills, power of attorney, district court records, etc. kept up to date. Have over 600 complete abstracts on hand.	6	14	Auburn	Canada	1836		Higgins, Andrew	Farmer	23	6	14	Auburn	Virginia	1837
Dundas, Wesley	Of Dundas & Just.	6	14	Auburn	Illinois	1848		Higgins, James	Farmer	4	6	14	Auburn	Illinois	1861
Dundas, J. H.	Of Dundas & Whendson, Publishers of the <i>Granger</i> .	6	14	Auburn	Illinois	1848		Higgins, H. F.	Farmer and Thrasher	3	6	14	Auburn	Illinois	1862
Dustie & McConnell	Livery. Good Higs; Short Notice.	6	14	Auburn	Illinois	1848		Hiles, Charles	Farmer	20	6	14	Johnson	Germany	1823
Dysart, Fred	Livery	6	14	Auburn	Illinois	1848		Hiles, Hilley	Farmer	8	4	13	Fabing	Germany	1830
Ebbe, John	Farmer	35	4	10	St. Detroit	Illinois	1841	Hiles, James	Farmer	6	4	13	Johnson	Illinois	1843
Eckhoff, J. G.	Farmer	15	4	12	Talmage	Germany	1837	Hockmeyer, Henry	Farmer	23	6	18	Fabing	Germany	1838
Edwards, J. H.	Farmer	30	4	12	Johnson	Illinois	1837	Holbrook, J. F.	Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes. Produce bought in exchange.	7	6	18	Johnson	Germany	1840
Edwards, L. G.	Farmer	17	4	14	Julian	Illinois	1841	Holmes, W. G.	Farmer	6	4	18	Fabing	England	1845
Edwards, O. W.	Farmer	34	4	15	Pera	Illinois	1841	Holroyd, Edwin	Farmer	6	6	14	Auburn	Nemaha County	1858
Elmore, J. H.	Farmer	11	4	12	Julian	Illinois	1816	Holroyd, William	Farmer	83	6	14	Auburn	England	1820
Elly, J. F.	Farmer	3	6	14	Talmage	New York	1818	Hoober, J. P.	Farmer	3	4	15	Nemaha City	Illinois	1837
Engle, T. W.	Farmer	35	6	14	Julian	Illinois	1833	Hopkins, G. W.	Proprietor Cedar Grove Stock Farm.	20	4	14	Howe	Virginia	1814
Epler, J. D.	Farmer	8	6	14	Julian	Nemaha County	1844	Horn, J. W.	Farmer	16	6	18	Brook	Illinois	1835
Epler, J. B.	Farmer	6	6	14	Glen Rock	Ohio	1856	Hove, Hon. Church	Of Hove & Son, Proprietors of Walnut Grove Stock Farm.						
Erismann, H. B.	Farmer	6	6	14	Johnson	Illinois	1844		Brothers of Trotting, Breeding and Draft horses.						
Evett, Fritz	Farmer	23	6	12	Johnson	Germany	1841	Hove, H. R.	Of Church Hove & Son.	11	4	11	Hove	Massachusetts	1830
Faltner, Michael	Farmer	13	6	12	Talmage	Illinois	1816	Hove Lumber Co.	Dealers in Lumber, Lime, Coal and Cement. Established in 1886.	11	4	14	Hove	Massachusetts	1801
Ferry, D. W.	Farmer	13	6	12	Talmage	Illinois	1816	Hughes, Delos	Farmer	10	4	14	Hove	Massachusetts	1801
Fellows, Rosh O.	Postmaster, Editor and Proprietor of Auburn Post. Established by F. B. Tiffany in 1879.	6	6	14	Auburn	Michigan	1853	Huston, Daniel	Farmer	3	6	13	Brook	Pennsylvania	1838
Finch, W. A.	Farmer	27	6	12	Graf	Pennsylvania	1830	Hughes, George	Farmer	24	6	13	Brook	Illinois	1839
Fisher, Luke	Farmer	30	4	15	Stella	Illinois	1825	Jarvis, S. B.	Farmer	18	6	13	Brook	Illinois	1839
Fisher, S. J.	Farmer	30	4	15	Glen Rock	Illinois	1825	Jennings, W. F.	Farmer	6	6	14	Julian	Ohio	1840
Fordberg, Benjamin	Farmer and Fruit Grower, 28 Acres in Orchard. Sold in 1891 2,500 bushels of apples.	6	6	13	Johnson	New York	1833	Johnson, D. M.	Farmer	35	4	18	Elk Creek	Germany	1814
Fowich, A. C.	Farmer	12	4	14	South Auburn	Germany	1812	Johnson, George	Farmer	7	6	13	Johnson	Illinois	1839
Fretzke, D. F.	Farmer	6	4	14	South Auburn	Germany	1816	Johnson, J. B.	Postmaster	18	6	14	Brook	Illinois	1838
Fugate, R. M.	Dealer in Flour and Feed. Notary Public; Justice of the Peace.	6	6	13	Johnson	Missouri	1838	Jones, D. N.	Farmer	10	6	14	Howe	Wales	1840
Gardner, A. W.	Farmer	23	6	14	Auburn	Michigan	1863	Jones, T. H.	Proprietor Maple Ridge Stock Farm. Breeder of standard bred trotters.	24	4	14	Howe	Wales	1840
Gash, O. W.	Farmer	22	6	14	Auburn	Missouri	1850	Juel, Edward	Of Dundas & Just, Abstracts and Loans. Clerk District Court.	6	6	11	South Auburn	Norway	1831
Gasch, C. L.	Farmer	7	6	13	Brook	Switzerland	1850	Juhl, C. W.	Farmer	3	6	14	Auburn	Germany	1852
Gardes, Henry J.	Farmer	10	4	13	Fabing	Illinois	1850	Kaufman, C. M.	Commercial Orchard and Nursery. 25 acres in orchard and vineyard.	24	6	18	Brownville	Pennsylvania	1827
Gardes, T. H.	Farmer	30	4	14	South Auburn	Illinois	1853	Kaufman, W. M.	Dealer in General Merchandise, Hardwood Lumber and Wood.	6	6	15	Brownville	Pennsylvania	1827
Garlow, Frank L.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	25	6	18	South Auburn	Germany	1846	Kennedy, James	Farmer	11	6	15	Brownville	Pennsylvania	1827
Gibson, Henry	Farmer	23	6	13	Brook	Wisconsin	1856	Kennedy, L. G.	Farmer	11	6	16	Brownville	Pennsylvania	1801
Gilbert, F. C.	Farmer	23	6	13	Brook	New York	1830	Kerns, J. W.	Dealer in Lumber, Lime, Cement and Coal.	6	6	14	Auburn	Illinois	1851
Gilbert, R. J.	Farmer	4	6	18	Johnson	New York	1833	Kiel, J. H. M. F.	Farmer	31	6	14	South Auburn	Scotland	1838
Gilbert, Julius	Farmer	4	6	18	Johnson	Wisconsin	1833	Kingshore, George	Farmer	18	4	18	Hove	Virginia	1869
Gilbert, C. J.	Farmer	84	6	14	Auburn	Illinois	1864	Kite, W. H.	Farmer	6	4	15	Hove	Illinois	1869
Gustafson, C. C.	Farmer	20	6	14	Auburn	Missouri	1864	Kite, C. C.	Farmer	31	6	14	Auburn	Illinois	1869
Isak, R. J.	Farmer	20	6	14	South Auburn	Ohio	1834	Kite, R. B.	Farmer	3	4	15	Nemaha City	Pennsylvania	1830
Isak, Jacob	Farmer	31	4	14	South Auburn	Ohio	1834	Kittie, George	Farmer	29	4	14	South Auburn	Pennsylvania	1830
Isakson, W. A.	Farmer	31	4	14	Glen Rock	Nemaha County	1870	Klechner, R. A.	Farmer	19	6	18	Johnson	Germany	1834
GM, Edgar	Farmer	20	6	14	Glen Rock	Nemaha County	1870	Klechner, H. C.	Farmer and Raiser of Red Polled Angus cattle.	31	4	14	Stratton	Pennsylvania	1843
Gilmore, A. H.	Real Estate and Insurance. Farm loans a specialty. Bonded abstractor. Careful attention given to compiling abstracts and examining titles.	6	6	14	South Auburn	Ohio	1829	Knappe, William	Farmer	23	6	14	South Auburn	Germany	1830
Gilman, F. H.	Farmer	7	6	18	Auburn	Illinois	1841	Koster, Henry	Farmer	13	4	18	Johnson	Germany	1817
Good, Jacob	President of Citizens State Bank of Pera.	6	6	15	Pera	Illinois	1838	Koster, J. H.	Farmer	20	6	18	Talmage	Germany	1850
Good, Oliver	Farmer	29	6	14	Glen Rock	Illinois	1846	Kraft, Christian	Farmer	14	6	13	Talmage	Germany	1852
Granger, Thos.	Independent Paper. Circulation 2,000. Subscriptions \$1.50 per year	6	6	14	Auburn	Illinois	1830	Kum, Ernst	Farmer	14	4	13	Fabing	Iowa	1861
Graham, James	Farmer	12	6	13	Brook	Illinois	1856	Kunkel, Fred	Farmer	14	4	13	Brook	Switzerland	1830
Graham, J. D.	Farmer	8	6	14	Julian	Illinois	1856	Lambert, August	Farmer	13	4	15	Nemaha City	Pennsylvania	1836
Grawling, Henry	Farmer	28	6	14	South Auburn	Germany	1857	Lambert, J. E.	Farmer	27	6	13	Auburn	Pennsylvania	1835
Graw, J. J.	Farmer	15	4	12	Elk Creek	Iowa	1860	Lara, Daniel	Farmer	1	6	14	Auburn	Nemaha County	1800
Graw, Lee	Farmer	15	4	12	Elk Creek	Iowa	1860	Lash, Emmor	Farmer	15	6	14	Julian	France	1820
Graw, T. B.	Farmer	15	4	12	Elk Creek	Germany	1860	Lavigne, Henry	Farmer	6	6	14	Julian	Ireland	1837
Gruber, William F.	Farmer	18	6	12	Johnson	Germany	1868	Lavigne John	Method Farmer	11	6	14	Julian	Ireland	1843
Grube, Justus H.	Farmer	18	6	12	Johnson	Ohio	1861	Leahy, Joseph	Farmer	4	6	14	Auburn	Nemaha County	1908
Hageman, George	Farmer	10	6	13	Johnson	Illinois	1817	Leahy, Richard	Farmer	4	6	14	Auburn	Nemaha County	1804
Hageman, Simon	Farmer	1	6	12	Johnson	Germany	1832	Leaper, W. R.	Farmer	22	4	14	Julian	England	1844
Haba, J. C.	Farmer	18	4	10	Nemaha City	Tennessee	1800	Leaper, J. N.	Farmer	7	6	14	Julian	England	1844
Halt, Joseph L.	Farmer	27	4	10	Asplawall	Illinois	1830	Lewis, A. M.	Farmer	19	6	18	Brook	England	1844
Halt, J. H.	Farmer	27	4	10	Asplawall	Illinois	1830	Lockwood, T. M.	Farmer	19	6	18	Auburn	Maryland	1834
Halt, E. E.	Proprietor Livery	4	6	14	Pera	Ohio	1836	Log, M. H.	Farmer	9	6	14	Pera	Tennessee	1834
Hansen, W. M.	Farmer	11	6	13	Brook	Virginia	1866	McAdams, R. T.	Farmer	3	7	10	Hamber	Iowa	1850
Haska, C. T.	Farmer	11	6	13	Brook	Virginia	1866	McArthur, Nathaniel	Farmer	6	6	14	Auburn	Ohio	1850
Haska, D. L.	Farmer	10	6	13	Brook	Virginia	1866	McConnell, J. H.	Of Dustie & McConnell, Livery.	9	6	16	London	Pennsylvania	1819
Haska, R. L.	Farmer	27	4	14	Hove	Illinois	1839	McGraw, G. S.	Farmer	22	6	16	Brownville	Ohio	1830
Hardy, T. J.	Farmer	25	6	13	South Auburn	Germany	1827	McInch, William	Farmer	6	6	16	Auburn	Illinois	1831
Harms, C. F.	Farmer	30	6	14	South Auburn	Illinois	1850	McKee, Alexander	Farmer	6	6	16	Auburn	Illinois	1826
Harms, Dietrich	Farmer	19	6	13	Talmage	Ohio	1846	McKee, William	Farmer	6	6	16	Auburn	Illinois	1826
Harris, Hon. J. E.	Farmer and Christian Minister	9	6	13	Johnson	Vermont	1844	McLaughlin, D. H.	Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Queensware, Glassware, Tobacco, Cigars, Fruits and Confectionery.	4	4	10	Brownville	Pennsylvania	1833
Hart, Edward	Farmer	6	6	14	Auburn	England	1850	McComber, J. W.	Postmaster	16	6	16	Brownville	Pennsylvania	1833
Hart, John	Farmer	34	6	13	Brook	England	1851	Major, E. C.	Lieutenant-Governor	10	6	16	Pera	Iowa	1811
Hawley, W. H.	Farmer	3	6	18	Glen Rock	Maryland	1865	Major, Hon. Thomas J.	Farmer and Stock Raiser. Present	21	6	16	Pera	Iowa	1811
Haynes, S. M.	Farmer	12	6	13	Johnson	Iowa	1865	Marbach, Emil	Farmer	21	6	16	Brook	France	1872
Hayne, Lester	Farmer	3	4	18	South Auburn	Germany	1860	Marbach, Fred	Farmer	21	6	16	Brook	France	1872
Hector, C. H.	Farmer	25	7	15	Hamber	Iowa	1841	Marbach, Piers	Of Markland Bros., Farmers	85	6	13	Brook	Utah	1858
Henderson, James	Farmer	4	6	15	London	Germany	1841	Markland, Frederick	Of Markland Bros., Farmers	85	6	13	Brook	Utah	1858
Hensling, J. F.	Farmer	6	6	15	London	Germany	1841	Markland, William	Farmer	19	6	13	Johnson	Germany	1852
Hensling, F. W.	Farmer and Thrasher	6	6	14	Julian	Illinois	1854	Marquet, Henry	Farmer	25	4	14	Stella	Ohio	1824
Higgins, A. D.	Farmer and Thrasher	6	6	14	Julian	Illinois	1854	Masson, Charles	Farmer	32	4	14	Hove	Ohio	1800
								Matthews, D. T.	Farmer	32	4	14	Hove	Ohio	1800
								Matthews, Dr. H. L.	Farmer	3	4	15	Pera	Iowa	1858

NAME	Business	Sec.	Twp	Rge	P. O. Address	Place Birth	Date Birth	NAME	Business	Sec.	Twp	Rge	P. O. Address	Place Birth	Date Birth
Mac, Martin	Farmer	30	5	15	Nemaha City	Illinois	1841	Shariff, M. C.	Farmer	21	4	18	South Auburn	West Virginia	1847
Mac, Frederick	Farmer	10	4	14	Howe	Germany	1841	Shirley, G. W.	Farmer	10	4	18	Asplawall	Germany	1873
Mac, Thomas	Farmer	9	4	14	Howe	Germany	1841	Siemens, A. H.	Farmer	10	6	12	Talmage	Tennessee	1855
Mac, W. V.	Farmer	9	4	14	Howe	Germany	1841	Simmons, J. N.	Station Agent	23	0	12	Glen Rock	Illinois	1840
Macdonald, H. P.	Farmer	14	0	14	Auburn	Wisconsin	1843	Simon, Christopher	Farmer	23	0	12	Talmage	Tennessee	1851
Maer, H. M.	Dealer in General Merchandise							Simon, B. T.	Farmer	28	6	16	Nemaha City	Tennessee	1818
	Plan Lumber, Building Material and Hardware							Simon, J. O.	Farmer	22	6	16	Brownville	Illinois	1823
								Smalley, G. W.	Farmer	10	6	13	Brook	Ohio	1823
Meier, Calista L.	Cashier Bank, Julian							Smith, J. A.	Farmer	34	4	13	Howe	Wisconsin	1821
Meier, J. H. P.	Farmer	23	5	18	Johnson	Germany	1868	Smith, Isaac	Farmer	4	6	13	Brook	England	1810
Meier, Louis	Proprietor Excelsior Poultry Farm	34	4	14	Howe	Illinois	1837	Smith, Peter	Farmer	34	6	13	Elk Creek	New York	1810
Meier, T. J.	Farmer	15	6	12	Talmage	New York	1826	Smith, C. R.	Farmer	25	4	12	Auburn	Germany	1810
Meier, R. C.	Farmer	13	0	18	Brook	Ohio	1823	Snyder, E. W.	Farmer	34	6	14	Auburn	Germany	1814
Meier, J. P.	Farmer	7	6	13	Elk Creek	Illinois	1848	Snyder, H. J.	Farmer	1	6	12	Auburn	Virginia	1837
Meier, C. A.	Farmer	5	6	14	Julian	Nemaha County	1858	South, J. R.	Farmer	23	4	12	Shubert	Illinois	1845
Meier, D. A.	Farmer	5	6	14	Julian	Virginia	1854	Speece, J. L.	Farmer	19	6	18	Brook	Illinois	1829
Meier, Frank	Farmer	29	6	12	Johnson	Nemaha County	1858	Starr, P. L.	Miller	19	6	18	Brook	Illinois	1829
Meier, H. P.	Farmer	27	6	12	Johnson	Nemaha County	1858	Starr, W. H.	Miller	19	6	18	Brook	Illinois	1829
Meier, Augustus	Dealer in General Merchandise							Standley, H. P.	Farmer	8	4	16	Howe	Illinois	1860
Meier, R. L.	Farmer	4	6	12	Brook	Michigan	1821	Stevenson, John	Farmer						
Meier, Augustus	Farmer	29	6	12	Johnson	Nemaha County	1858	Stewart, R. J.	Farmer and Stock Raiser and Dealer	80	4	14	Dratton	Indiana	1828
Meier, R. L.	Farmer	4	6	12	Brook	Michigan	1821								
Meier, Augustus	Farmer	29	6	12	Johnson	Nemaha County	1858								
Meier, R. L.	Farmer	4	6	12	Brook	Michigan	1821								
Meier, Augustus	Farmer	29	6	12	Johnson	Nemaha County	1858								
Meier, R. L.	Farmer	4	6	12	Brook	Michigan	1821								
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Meier, Augustus	Farmer	29	6	12	Johnson	Nemaha County	1858								
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Meier, R. L.	Farmer	4	6	12	Brook	Michigan	1821								
Meier, Augustus	Farmer	29	6	12	Johnson	Nemaha County	1858								
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HISTORY.

HISTORICAL.

"They have moved away out into Nebraska," is a phrase which does not now carry with it the meaning it did, when so commonly spoken, a quarter or a third of a century ago, when the hopeful and adventurous pioneer had left his old home in some of the eastern or middle states, and taken a "claim" in Nebraska which was then termed the "American Desert." At that date no network of railroads had been projected. The prairie sod was then untirned; the rivers and creeks were then unbridged, and almost impassable roads were the rule everywhere. Ox and mule trains, en route for Pike's Peak and California, had for a few years occasionally passed through this section of Nebraska. While camped along some one of the many beautiful streams it is presumed that they speculated on the future of this charming domain which a little later was named Nemaha County. But vague, indeed, was their comprehension of the richness of the soil and the wealth they were leaving behind, when they passed on toward the setting sun, in search of homes and happiness.

A few brave sons of toil, who had the hardihood to face the privations co-incident to pioneer life, came on in advance of railroads, high culture and fancy styles and located in what is now one of the banner counties of the state. "They came, they conquered," and soon the ear of civilized life caught the inspiration and wended its way on to this gently country, where men at once began to grow healthy and wealthy. The settlers multiplied; the soil produced far more than the first settlers could consume, and it was not long before capitalists saw that money could be no better expended, than in giving an outlet for the annually increasing crops, by the construction of systems of railways. So it may be said that Eastern Nebraska is marked by two special eras—one the first settlement, and the other the advent of the railroads.

DESCRIPTIVE.

The county is well watered, the largest stream being the Little Nemaha River which enters the county on sec. 6, town. 6, range 13 (Lafayette Precinct), passing south-easterly through the precincts of Lafayette, Glen Rock, Douglas, London, Nebraska City, reaching the Missouri River on sec. 7, town. 4, range 16. This stream, with its tributaries, forms the main water shed for the north-western and central portion of the county, Muddy Creek and Long Branch, with tributaries, draining the south-western portion. Honey Creek and Buck Creek are the main creeks in the north-eastern portion of the county.

The surface of the country presents an appearance as varied as the tastes of men. The high, rolling upland, far beyond the point where it is possible for malaria to prevail; the sunny cove, nestling in alongside the bluffs, so picturesque; the broad expanse of level prairie, the elevated lands on margin of river or creeks; the home in the native foresta, or if, perchance, one has desired to settle on "gumbo" Nemaha County possesses all of these.

The valleys are very fertile; the broad expanse of corn, wheat and grasses presents a feast to the eye. In every location, good, pure water may be obtained from creeks, which never fail, from springs gushing forth from the earth's surface, or from wells gained at a depth from twenty-five to sixty feet.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

Nemaha County is situated on the eastern borders of Nebraska, in the second tier of counties from the south line. Otse County forms its northern boundary, the Missouri River washes its eastern boundary, with the exception of McKlasick's Island which was cut off and left on the Missouri side by the ever-changing Missouri River. Richardson and Pawnee Counties form the southern boundary and Johnson the western.

According to the latest survey Nemaha county has about 95.95 square miles, or 253,412.51 acres of land.

In early territorial days it was known as Forney County, but at the first session of the territorial legislature it was changed to the name it now bears.

Up to the present time there has never been any coal mines located in Nemaha County although several attempts have been made. As early as 1858 Messrs. Coats and Hallem, of Brownville, prospected for coal on the n.-w. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the n.-w. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 33, town. 6, range 14, on land now owned by J. M. Burress. At ninety odd feet they claimed they passed through a fourteen-inch vein. The company got their pump fast and was not able to remove it, and not having a surplus of capital the prospecting was abandoned. The pump still remains in the hole.

At Brownville several attempts have been made, and it is stated that the prospects are fair. In 1883 the citizens of Brownville had a hole sunk in the south part of the town plat some 1,008 feet and passed through four strata of coal, one fourteen inches and another twenty-six inches. At about 582 feet they passed through a six-foot vein of false, and at 950 feet a three-foot vein.

In 1893 Beverly & Morrison, of Omaha, prospected for coal at Brownville with following results: One hole was sunk south and west of the 1883-hole to a depth of about 610 feet. Finding that the coal false ran out as they went south they went to the north part of town and, at 595 feet, struck the same strata of false as had been found south, this time it being eight feet in thickness. The hopes are that as they go farther north that this will turn to coal.

EARLY DAYS.

To the readers of local history, the early settlement of a country is of general interest; especially in this case with pioneers themselves, those who have witnessed the changes that have been made. His old associates, the deeds, the trials and battles against hunger and cold, while the settlers were few and far between, wolves howling about the little log cabin, sending a chill to his heart, and the wind driving the drifting snow through the crevices—all now rise vividly before him. Often it is with pleasure that he recalls these recollections, and the satisfactory thought that he has lived to see a thrifty and wealthy land, dotted with school houses and churches, villages and cities.

But again with sadness does he recall the dark and painful side of early days. How a wife, whose virtues, bravery and simplicity will always be remembered, or a child prattling in innocence, being called from earth to the eternal home, was laid away in solemn quietude by the rough yet tender hands of hardy pioneers. Time has partially allayed the sting, but the wound is now uncovered by the allusion to the days gone by, and the cases are not few where a tear of bitter sadness will course down the cheek in honor of the memory of those who have departed. Notwithstanding the many disadvantages and even sorrows attendant upon the first steps of civilization, the adversities to be encountered, the pioneers say, in one accord, that they certainly lived a happy life. The absence of the aristocratic and domineering power of wealth and position was a source of comfort and satisfaction. Merit alone insured equality, and this could not be suppressed by traditions. The brotherhood of man was illustrated in a sincere and practical way, and hospitality was not considered so much of a Christian trait as a duty to humanity.

REMINISCENCE.

(BY M. D. REYMAN.)

In writing a reminiscence of Nemaha County, or any part of it from memory, that extends over a space of a quarter of a century, there are many things that have passed from memory that is perhaps of as much importance, or more, than that remembered, and as our mind runs back over the past as we try to write a history of what we can remember of, the many in-

cidents that have transpired since our residence in Lafayette precinct we feel like laying down our pen and leaving the task to more competent hands. When we first saw Nebraska in 1859 Omaha was but a village, with more Indians running the streets than whites. Nebraska City was the capital of the territory with Brownville the second largest city, where the land office was located in the southeast district, where we went with many others of Lafayette precinct to locate our homestead, which we did not have much difficulty in doing as nearly all the land located west of the Little Nemaha to the west line of the territory belonged to the government and was subject to homestead entry; and, strange as it may seem now to those that located in Nemaha County in after years, there was many people of seemingly good judgment, after looking over the large quantity of government land, were unable to find anything to suit them and returned home feeling sorry for those that remained. Nor was it so much to be wondered at by those that were here then, for there was many things to discourage and the most of them looked on the settlement of Nebraska as an experiment. At the close of the war, in 1865, when the first great rush of emigrants came to the territory there were no railroads west of the Missouri. The only material to build with was cottonwood lumber manufactured along the Missouri River or else sod was used, or a hole dug in the ground, called a dug-out. There was no fencing and but little timber for fuel. Barbed wire was a thing unknown.

When we first went to Brownville to get lumber to build our little cottonwood house we was asked where we were located. We told them in Lafayette precinct, west of the Nemaha. They shook their heads and, with a look of pity, said: "You are too far from the river; land west of the Nemaha isn't good for anything." We replied that we had taken a homestead there and had done some breaking, spent what little money we had and would have to do the best we could. The remarks about the country by people that had located along the Missouri River were, that Nebraska was like a shingle with the butt end next to the river and tapering as it extended west. This idea became so imbedded in the minds of the settlers of the river counties that they looked with pity on the emigrants as their covered homes on wheels, with all they possessed, wended its way to the Blue and Republican Rivers. And farther west another discouragement was, the belief that had been cultivated by the first settlers, that neither timber or fruit could be raised on the prairies. This belief had become so impregnated in the minds of some that we have heard them make the remark that they would as soon expect to see apples growing on cottonwood trees as on the apple trees we were setting out. But among the many discouragements that made the first settlers feel that they had got too far from civilization came another element that made its advent in Lafayette precinct distinguished. It was a class of people, that, many of them had been raised on prairie farms, educated to labor and hardships, and although the most of them had left good homes they believed what had been done on the prairie of Iowa, Illinois and farther east could be done in Nebraska. The most of the people were of the same nationality and many from the same county. As it was in what was known as the Illinois settlement, which had a tendency to harmonize instead of dividing on public policies, they, at their public gatherings discussed the necessities of the country. They believed the first experiment should be in trying to raise groves and hedges for fuel and fencing, for without it the settlement of Nebraska would be a failure. They contracted for hedge seed for (\$2.50) two dollars and a half a pound. It was found that the soil was adapted to the orange orange, and that hedge fences would be a success. Groves were planted on nearly every farm that made a growth which surpassed the expectations of the most enthusiastic, and I will say here that necessity was the father of Arbor Day and no one man. It was also agreed that all section lines should be left open for roads, and the county records show that some of these roads have been traveled for

twenty-five years and have not been placed on record. Another great problem to be solved was how to raise grain and stock without fencing. The first settlers along the streams had been able to get enough fencing to protect their cornfields and that was all the crop that was raised, as there were no mills to grind other grain. A conference was held of the settlers on the prairie and it was agreed to make an effort to get a herd law passed by the legislature to compel stock raisers to herd their stock. This was opposed by them, as it was claimed such law would prevent the raising of stock. But the settlers on the prairie had become more numerous and could control the delegation from Lafayette precinct and they selected C. F. Haywood as their choice to represent them in the legislature, who was nominated in the county convention and elected. Mr. Haywood succeeded in getting a herd law passed which included that part of Lafayette precinct west of the Nemaha River, which might as well have included the east part, as they were compelled to herd their stock to prevent them from straying on the west side into the territory protected by this law. The experiment proved a success as it was found by those that herded their stock that they had lost more cattle when they ran at large than it cost to herd them; they also became in favor of a herd law which afterwards became the law of the state and made it possible to raise grain on the prairies.

The schools were then governed by a township board which levied a tax on the precinct to build school houses, where the board believed they were the most needed. The first school house was built in the precinct east of the Nemaha River in what was then called the Phillip Starr district. The second on the west side in district number two (No. 2), known as the Illinois settlement. These houses were built of cottonwood and seated in the old style, with seats running around the house with writing-desks in front. The house in the first district was built in 1865 and in the second in 1866, and we believe was the first school house west of the Nemaha River. The first school was taught by Susan Blodgett. The school law was then changed from township to district boards and the districts numbered which changed No. 2 to No. 9. The first school houses were also used for churches and other entertainments.

In 1866 the first great flight of grasshoppers that we ever saw made their appearance, and as there was neither railroad or telegraph to tell the people they were coming it was a great surprise and wonder to those who had never seen such a sight. One afternoon in September there was a light wind from the north-west, we saw something in the air that looked like large flakes of snow falling when the sun shined. The ground soon became covered with them. We had six acres of corn, not far from the house, which was soon covered so thick that in two hours after they came down they had eaten every blade from the stalks. The wind blew from the north-west for three days and as it was blowing in the direction which they wanted to go they disappeared without depositing any eggs, and as there was little land under cultivation they could do but little harm. These flights of grasshoppers occurred at different times, in smaller numbers, without much damage, up to the year 1874 when they again made their appearance in swarms until the limbs of the trees were covered and bent as though swarms of bees had lit on them. They perforated the ground with holes in places and filled them with eggs until it seemed that there was no room for more, and as they passed on south-east to Missouri and Kansas they repeated the same by filling the ground with eggs until there was countless millions to such an extent that when they hatched the next spring in such numbers they devoured nearly all vegetation and in many places ate the leaves from trees. In June, when they got their full growth and made their flight to the north-west, from whence they came, the air was filled so thick with them it had the appearance of clouds of smoke caused by a prairie fire in the distance. But it seemed that providence had so willed it that this was to be their last flight to Nebraska. By examining those that came to the ground there was found to be red parasites under their wings which exterminated them, which was well it did.

The financial panic of 1873, with the drouth and hot winds of 1874 had nearly destroyed the corn, with the grasshopper flight southeast the same year and their return the next year, which left but little except what soft corn was planted and raised after their departure, had cast such a gloom and financial embarrassment on the people of the state that we believe there was but few, if any, would have remained if they could

have paid their debts and left honorably with as much as they brought with them when they came. There were many that left their farms because they could not sell them, and this, to many was the best luck of their lives, as it was the turning point of the road to prosperity; but not to all, as there was many that believed the grasshoppers would return again and sold their farms for whatever they could get. Of this number, there is none that we know of that are worth as much as the farms they sold are now. There was some of our neighbors that left their farms and returned to Illinois where they came from, but they found that hard times had found its way there also and they returned again to Nebraska as well pleased as they was to leave. Since then there has been a steady increase in improvements and values, greater than those that had the greatest faith in Nebraska ever dreamed of. And now, as we sit, as it were, on the tower of time looking back over the dim, distant past of nearly thirty years we see a territory, a vast prairie almost treeless, with few inhabitants and without railroads—once called a desert—changed to a state of over one million inhabitants, with over five thousand miles of railroad—crossing nearly every county in the state and precinct in Nemaha County—that furnishes a market near to every man's door. Then a quarter section of land could be entered as a homestead for twenty-two dollars, or entered with College scrip that was bought for one hundred dollars, is now cultivated farms with fences, groves, orchards and homes equal to the best of eastern states, worth now fifty dollars an acre; with churches and schools, with as much money spent per capita for education as in any part of the Union.

And last, but not least, as we look back we see the cradle and coffin strewn along between the milestones of these many years. Some born now occupy the place of those that have crossed the river of time while others have gone to other places to locate; of the number that located in Lafayette precinct in territorial days few now remain, the frosts of many winters that has whitened their heads reminds them that they too will soon join the number that lies in the silent city.

EARLY SETTLEMENT IN PERU.

(BY D. C. COLE.)

The Indians were yet in possession when, in April 1855, A. Medley and family settled on Honey Creek, in what is now Peru precinct. He was a blacksmith by trade and soon opened a shop for the accommodation of the few settlers. Blacksmith coal could not be bought of dealers in Nemaha County at that time so Mr. Medley burned his own. In November of that year a daughter was born to them, Mary A., the first white child born in the settlement. She was called from the scenes of earth in 1858.

One of the early enterprises of this settlement way a ferry-boat, just below Peru, run by a man named Stilla.

Quite a settlement was made in 1856, among them John W. Hall and W. H. Horn, preachers of the Methodist Protestant Church. Services were soon held, the first being at the house of J. W. Hall. The Methodist Church was therefore early in the work. Schools were soon established and all that goes to make man better and wiser was soon set going.

The winter of 1856 and 1857, known all through the west as the winter of the "deep snow," saw a great deal of suffering; times were hard, food scarce, settlers few and far between, no mills to get flour, no stores to buy the other necessities of life and but little money to buy with if these conveniences had been at hand. What marketing was done, was done in Missouri. All were poor, but they endured the hardships that their children might be benefited thereby.

The first house in the village of Peru was erected by R. W. Frame, it is now owned by S. Rance.

The first mayor was William F. Ball. He was killed in battle during the late war.

Among the settlers of 1858 and 1859 were S. G. Dailey, J. P. Baker, J. C. Wyne, William Compton and Thomas M. Green.

Mr. Dailey erected a saw mill, which he afterward sold to Messrs. Green, Baker and S. A. Chambers. A grist mill was added.

Mr. Green was prominently identified with the interests of Peru for fifteen years.

The first justice of the peace was Lewis Read.

Those coming to Peru prior to the late war, who are still residents, are: Dr. J. F. Neal, Hon. T. J. Majors, Hon. W.

E. Majors, J. C. Wyne, Willis Carter, W. G. Glasgow, D. C. Cole, J. H. F. Scott, J. W. Standley and A. M. Medley. Compton & Medley were the first merchants. A. Carter, R. W. Frame, John Patterson, Lyford & Horn, Majors & Glasgow. T. E. Haycock was the first postmaster.

Martin Stowel came here in 1857 from Kansas, where he had been in the interest of the "Free State" movement, and was a republican of the Garrison school. He published a paper in the interest of the cause of liberty and was said to have had a station on the under-ground road to freedom for the slave, for which he suffered a great deal of persecution. He went to the war and gave his life for his country.

Peru furnished her share of soldiers for the late war, among whom were Col. T. J. Majors, W. E. Majors, F. L. Prouty, J. McNow and Frank Medley.

T. J. Majors enlisted in 1861 going out as lieutenant, and came home in 1865, promoted to colonel. Since his return home he has been in the legislature several times, once to congress, and is now lieutenant-governor. He has been prominent in state and county politics, and a life-long Republican.

The title "Hon." has been attached to the following names of men in Peru precinct: S. A. Chambers, S. G. Dailey, Joseph Lash, W. S. Reed, John P. Baker, T. J. Majors, William Dailey, S. P. Majors and Emmor Lash.

REMINISCENCE.

(BY AN OLD-TIMER.)

An incident, which occurred during the late war, on McKissick's Island, should be recorded in history as it illustrates how a determined man, in the right, will succeed. The island had not always the best of a reputation but certainly at this time some were "true blue."

One day while a crowd of wood choppers and saw mill hands were hard at work, they saw a boat going up the river carrying a rebel flag, but it was too far past to be interfered with on its upward journey for they had a short range gun, a description of which will be given later on, so they held a little council among themselves and determined that the boat should not go back with any such colors, and from that time out a close watch was kept of all boats coming down the river. In due time the boat was sighted coming down, but this time carrying no colors. This made no difference, the officers must be called to account. So they backed the hind wheels of a wagon to the bank of the river, got three or four joints of stove-pipe and by proper arrangements made it appear like a huge cannon. A man stood near with a long iron rod, well heated in a camp fire. When the boat was within hailing distance they beckoned it to come ashore, which it did, and when in talking distance the captain wanted to know what was wanted. The spokesman of the island then took him to task for carrying a rebel flag up the river, and informed him that he must carry American colors on his homeward journey. The captain said he had no American flag, and therefore could not carry one. This made no difference to the islanders, the American flag was what they wanted; the captain was then told that unless he put up the red, white and blue he would be blown to—, and the man with the rod started to touch off the stove-pipe. "If I fold on, hold!" cried the captain, "we will!" and they did, and let them float at least until they were far out of reach of the stove-pipe gun on McKissick's Island.

SETTLEMENT.

The arrangement of the settlement of the county chronologically is a new and novel idea and we believe it will be found easy of reference. It is not expected to give a complete list of all the people as they came in, but gives each man's name we have learned the settlement of, with what additional names he could add, and will therefore give a fair idea, at a glance, of the years the greatest settlement was made.

It is generally the opinion that the exploring expedition of Lewis and Clark was the first visit of white men to the territory now comprised within the limits of Nemaha County. No doubt many passed through this section on their road to California during the gold excitement in 1849 and 1850.

A half-breed Indian named Deroin laid out the town of St. Deroin in 1853. This was the first town site, and where the first goods were sold in the county; Robert Hawke was the proprietor of the store. This was, however, only regarded as

an Indian trading post. It was before the extinguishment of the Indian title and belonged to what was called the half-breed reservation.

After the extinguishment of the Indian title the first attempt to what may be called permanent settlement was in May, 1854. It was in that month that Richard Brown and Taulbird H. Edwards came into the county with the intention of making permanent settlement. Only a short time before they, with others, started from Holt County, Missouri; some crossed the river and came up on the Nebraska side, while others came up on the Missouri side. Quite a settlement was soon made. Brownville was laid out in April, 1856, the survey being made by Allen L. Coates. Richard Brown and H. H. Frazier were the proprietors. The first house was erected by Taulbird H. Edwards and was known as the Nebraska house, afterward the American house. Mr. Edwards died November 22, 1885.

The following list will give, at a glance, the years the greatest settlement was made:

1854—Richard Brown and Taulbird H. Edwards came to the county together, the date of their landing was May, 1854. After Brownville was started Edwards started the Nebraska house, afterward known as the American house. L. G. and J. I. Edwards also came with their father, Taulbird H. L. G. is still a resident, while J. I. is in Chase County, Nebraska. The following were also settlers of the above year: Benjamin Frazier, now in St. Joseph, a wholesale merchant; Hiram Alderman of Johnson, Nemaha County; Rev. Joel M. Wood, deceased; A. C. Edwards, in Colorado; I. L. Knight and family, now in Kansas; Rev. T. B. Edwards, deceased, wife now in Auburn, she was the first white woman in Nemaha County; Joseph Edwards, deceased; John Fitzgerald, in Missouri; A. J. Benedict, first county judge; Josiah Edwards, now in state of Washington; William Finney, deceased in Utah; Allen L. Coates, who acted as receiver of squatter's claims; Elias Cook, now in Kansas; Dr. Wyatt, started Nemaha City; Benjamin Chapman and Andrew Higgins, now of sec. 28, Glen Rock. His son, H. P., was then 2 years old. Jerome Hoover was also an 1854 settler.

1855—During this year quite a settlement was made, among whom we have learned the following: M. J. Combs, Jefferson L. Combs and family, William Tate and family, Daniel Pease and W. D. Culwell. John Lavigne had two dollars when he came to this county. B. A. Minnig, Sr., came with family and settled on present farm of B. A., Jr. He had about twelve hundred dollars. H. G. Cole and Jesse Cole Sr., with family settled in London precinct. B. T. Skeen, J. G. Skeen, Alex Skeen, Huston Russell, Dr. Hoover, William Hoover, James Coleman; Newton, Oliver and Riley Kelly. John Long, Peter Whitlow, William Roll, William Stillwell, Henry Harman, Thomas Hendy, Matthew Alderman, Humphrey and William Osborn, G. W. Bratton, W. W. Smith, William Hall, J. W. Hall, Lewis Hall, William Steward, A. J. Chaastain, Robert Gilmore, James McDaniell, John Bennett, P. H. Starr, W. H. Starr, Jacob Zaring, S. A. Chambers, William Chambers, deceased; C. F. Harms, William Holroyd, he had about three hundred dollars when he came, and J. P. Hoover.

1856—In the spring of this year a small colony, thirteen in all, came from Illinois and settled in Benton precinct, among whom were William Tuxhorn, Gerhard Weers, John Yelkin, Thomas Chapers, Sr., John Hohen and Harman Bahrendts; others came in as follows:

John Cook had "two-pence" when he came to America. Clark Allen, deceased; Elizabeth Allen, A. B. Foss, Davidson Plasters, A. R. B. Schneider, Peter Smith, H. P. Standley, D. H. Swift and Thomas Burruss came in company. Harman Ray, who came to America in 1853, and when he landed in Nemaha County, had in money \$135. Alfred Overden, Amos Bacon, J. M. Burruss, present county clerk, Benjamin Bauer, Richard Weaver, William Williams, Sr., settled in Douglas, was killed first summer by team running away, J. W. Horn, who had about fifty dollars when he came, Jacob Good, Oliver Good and Alexander McKenney. George Wheeler of sec. 2, Bedford precinct, dates his settlement from 1856. He came in company with Joseph Loveless and Peter Smith from Kansas. Mr. Wheeler came to America in 1855 and soon after was employed by the Illinois Central Railway, blasting rock. He came to Nemaha County in 1856 with about two dollars and fifty cents; married Elizabeth Smith in 1858.

1857—D. H. McLaughlin came this year and was the first U. S. express agent at Brownville. R. P. Hutchins was also a settler as was Samuel Bennett, H. H. Marsh, Joel Ellsworth, W. H. McInloch, Alexander McKinney, Geo. H. Swan and family, John Swan and family, William Swan and family, W. H. Richardson, C. T. Richardson, John Strain, Henry Naysmith, Emmor Lash, John Dirks, Sr. and family settled on sec. 5, Benton township, Wesley Dundas, C. H. Thomas, John Tuxhorn, Isaac Smith, J. H. Siltes, Nehemiah Siltes and family, who settled on present farm of J. H., D. O. Siltes and family, John Wyne and family, Joseph Longfellow and family, S. H. Culwell, Thomas Collins, August P. Swan, Christian Swan, who possessed forty dollars, Harrison Reed had two yoke of cattle, a span of colts and limited means, Arlington Watkins, David Watkins, William Watson, Sr., William Watson, Jr., William Williams, Jr., C. F. Zabel, Julian Bahnsud, Fred Bourlier, James Bourlier and family had but eighty-four dollars when they came, John Barnes, Robert D. Bennett and William Clarey. Mr. Clarey settled on sec. 34, Washington. He is now a resident of Nebraska City. Gerd Williams also settled here in 1857, on sec. 12, Benton; he died here in fall of 1893.

1858—Among the settlers of 1858 were John Clemans, D. C. Cole, Samuel Van Devort, Joseph, Richard and James Leahy, the latter deceased in 1893. John Leahy was also a settler of that year. J. C. Deuser came to America in 1849 and located in Kentucky, spent two years looking for a location. In 1858 he started the first hardware store in Brownville and was the first tinmith in the place. Gerd Weers was a settler of 1858. He came to America in 1855 with about one hundred dollars. He spent most of this for doctor's bill. He worked out for a time and had about three hundred dollars when he came to Nemaha County. J. W. and A. M. T. Zook came in 1858 and settled near Brownville. Others that came in were J. D. Graham, Jesse Graham, Sr. and Jr., G. W. Graham. John H. Gerdes and family came in the fall of 1858, from Illinois, and settled on sec. 11, Benton. In 1891 he moved to Richardson County. They endured the hardships coincident to pioneer life, and at one time were burned out and had only what corn was left in the field and a few pigs to subsist upon. His son, Henry J., who came with him, is still a resident of sec. 10, where he has 336 acres of well-improved land.

1859—Quite a settlement came in 1859, among whom were J. W. Argabright, Dr. J. F. Neal, John Ebbs, Hon. Thomas J. Majors. Mr. Majors has figured very prominently in state and county politics, and is the present lieutenant-governor. John Gillespie, now of Lincoln, was a settler of this year. He was the first state auditor. W. G. Watkins, without means, and from 1861 to 1865 freighted across the plains. William Bagley was a settler of this year, also John and L. Argabright. John Argabright died in 1882. J. H. Argabright came the same year, also John P. Deuser, who settled in Brownville. He died here in 1893. Edward Schneider and family came in August, 1859, coming direct from Germany to Nemaha County. He settled on section 31, Washington. A. E. and Albin K., his sons, are still residents of Washington precinct. Edward Schneider died October 29, 1890, at the advanced age of 91 years. His wife died May 10, 1870.

1860—During the sixties Nemaha County experienced her greatest emigration. Probably more people sought homes in this county during those ten years than during any twenty of her settlement. H. C. Bohlen, now of sec. 10-4-13, was among the settlers of this year. He came to America from Germany in 1853 and located in Madison County, later Sangamon and Menard County, Illinois. In 1860 he left the latter county and came to Nemaha County and purchased 120 acres of land, part of his present farm where he now resides. The improvements are very substantial and among the best in the county. Others that came in were William Daniels, G. T. Dustin, Fred Piper, E. J. Tucker, W. J. Sege and family, who located on the present site of Auburn, his son, J. H. Sage, is now a resident of sec. 28, Glen Rock; R. J. Stewart, A. F. Reimers, Joseph Ord, Joseph Young, Peter Burger and John Burger.

1861—Among those coming in 1861 were C. R. Camp, who had about three hundred dollars; C. E. Shippenney, William Daily, Fred Kiechel, he came to America in 1859 and, until 1861, was a resident of Cass County. He has one brother in Cedar County, a half-brother in Nemaha, one in Thayer and

three in Colorado. His mother died in 1870. J. M. Polafus and August Polafus, his son, were also settlers of 1861. Hon. W. E. Majors and his father, S. P. Majors, came in this year and located in Peru in general merchandise business. S. P. Majors died in 1886. Others that came in were J. H. Johnson, Barney Ottens, Jr., William Balke. Christian Balke, father of William and Henry, came to America in 1843 and worked at New Orleans and St. Louis, later he bought land in Lafayette County, where he died in 1871. His wife now lives with her son William at the age of seventy years. A. M. Dorst came to the county in 1861 with fifty cents and paid that out for ague medicine. W. H. Hawley came to America from England in 1849. In 1858 he was in Nemaha County, but returned to Wisconsin and again to Nemaha County in 1861 with a capital of \$250 in money and other chattels.

1862—Robert Volker came with his parents to America and Nemaha County in 1862 and located on sec. 29-4-13. He purchased his present farm in 1873. J. B. Epler came to Nebraska in 1855 with a capital of sixty dollars and located in Otoe County near Nebraska City, and came to Nemaha County in 1862. Others that came in were C. G. Wheeler, Henry Balke, W. M. Hannaford and Henry Hockemeyer.

1863—T. J. Cummings, Sr., and family, William Bantz and family and Jacob Collins and family date their settlement from 1863, also T. W. Engle, J. H. Dundas, William McKenney, G. W. Swan, deceased, Ihnke (James) Kleinhauer, who came to America in 1854 with twenty dollars. He came from Illinois to Nemaha County with about six hundred dollars. Thomas Tobin came to America with his parents in 1854. His father, John Tobin, came with considerable means. J. P. Randol, S. H. Randol, deceased, and family, D. S. Randol, Henry Welch and William Randol, deceased, came in 1863; also C. C. and E. J. Gilliland, John Rowen, Gurden Rowen, R. J. Ford and Henry Turrell.

1864—During this year came Jeremiah McKenney, George B. Armstrong, Josiah Armstrong, John Stewart, Dade Douglas. J. E. Neal came with family in 1864. An invoice of his chattels was one pair of horses, two colts and no money. He first located on McKlaick's Island. In 1865 he came to Glen Rock and to present farm in 1870. Benjamin Fredenburg left New York in 1847 and went to Wisconsin, and to Gage County, Nebraska, in 1863 with about seventy-five dollars. In 1864 he came to Nemaha County, purchasing present farm in 1867. H. B. Eriaman came in 1864, as did James Kennedy, R. T. McAdams, H. M. Mears, Billingsly Roberts, Fred Setz and Felix Setz.

1865—During this year came H. L. Campbell, James Campbell, deceased, G. W. Cummings, Jeff Van Debergh, who home stended 160 acres in the north-west corner of the county. After paying for filing on his land and logs for a house he had two dollars and seventy-five cents. He taught the first school in that settlement and was the first school treasurer. Benton Aldrich located on his present farm in 1865 buying forty acres. He had about five hundred dollars worth of property when he came; he now has one of the finest orchards in the county. Karl Aldrich, his son, is interested with him. Leroy Alspach came in 1865, also Abasalom Ninceheler, N. P. Meader, T. C. Setz. His father, Fred Setz and family, came in 1865, also Felix Setz, all settling on sec. 15-6-12. P. A. Sharp was in the 2d. Ill. Cavalry during the late war and came to Nemaha County in 1865. H. M. Stover was among the settlers of '65, also Harm Radmacher and M. B. Reyman, now of Lafayette precinct. He had four horses, a wagon and some farm implements and \$100. He brought the first reaper into this section of the county. George Halladay, now of Auburn, was among the '65 settlers, as was Thomas Wagner and David Wilkie. Mr. Wilkie had about two hundred dollars when he came to the county. He had served three years in the 95th Ill. Vol. Infantry. Warren Cummins was also a settler and had served in the 105th Ill. Infantry. H. J. Wilkie, son of David, homesteaded his present farm in 1866. Others came in 1865 among whom were Henry W. Plasters, Dirck Yelkin, Harman Yelkin, William Young, E. H. Bryant and Peter Berlet, the latter coming to America with his parents in 1857, and settled in Hancock County, Ill. Peter came to Nemaha County in 1865, his parents coming in 1867. The father died January 16, 1887. Mrs. Berlet is now living with her son, Emile Berlet. Albert Hillers and family came to Nemaha County in 1865 and settled on sec. 8-4-13, where he still resides. His wife died in 1869. He has three sons in Benton precinct, James, Hilley and Henry.

1866—In 1866 came Jarvis S. Church, D. B. Coryell, Richard Coryell, H. M. Volker, Jacob Adams, William A. Finck, Ephraim Ellsworth and family, George Hoge and family, Jacob Armstead and family, John Slight and family, L. Ellsworth and wife, Michael Finck, father of William A., settled in Johnson County, later moved to Brownville. He died at his son's, W. H., April 29, 1884. He was born February 19, 1794. I. H. Cingett came in 1866 and stopped at Brownville. In 1867 he moved to Johnson County and in 1881 to Nemaha County and erected the first house in the village of Johnson. Others that came in were S. J. Fisher, J. A. Phelan, Henry Beckman, Edward Harper. Mr. Harper worked out for a time, rented land and purchased his present farm in 1881. Delos Hughes homesteaded present farm in 1866. He came to the county with a team of horses and one dollar in money. He earned money to file on his homestead by quarrying rock on Honey Creek for the normal school. He filed on his land at 9 o'clock at night. His first market was Peru. He served four months in Co. D, 10th New York Heavy Artillery, receiving his discharge on account of disability. Thomas H. Gerdes sailed for America in the fall of 1866. He landed at New York, came to St. Joe by rail, boat to Brownville and on foot to Benton. He had no money.

1867—W. C. Cathcart came this year with fifteen dollars in money, filed on a homestead and finally let that go back. He had served one year in the 37th Illinois Infantry. J. F. Clark dates his settlement from 1867, as does L. T. Clark, Alfred Lockwood and John H. Pohlman. Mr. Pohlman came from Germany with his mother to Peoria, Illinois, in 1857, served in the 47th Illinois Infantry from August 1861 until 1863, discharged on account of disability. Was married in Illinois December 13, 1865. Had about eight hundred dollars when he came to Nemaha County. He soon erected a house costing \$1,000 and next year lost it by fire. He now has a commodious two-story frame house 16x36 and a wing 14x18. J. T. Miller came in 1867 and in 1871 burned out. During this year also came John Tenney, M. C. Shurtleff, George W. Smeadley, William Stoddard, G. I. Storm, C. M. Kauffman, A. P. Wilson. Mr. Wilson came to the county on horseback with about seven hundred dollars and homesteaded his present farm. He now has seven acres in orchard. Emile Berlet came in 1867 and settled on the site of his present home, also A. D. and James Higgins, August Quantie, Julius Gilbert and C. J. Gilbert.

1868—During this year came Albert G. Frericks, James P. Ely, Joseph Denze, W. M. Knuffman, Henry Koester and his son, J. H. They had come to America in 1852 and settled in Dubuque County, Iowa, later in Jackson County and from there to Nemaha County. J. H. Koester was married October 24, 1868, has had twelve children, nine of whom are living. Charles Buck, Fred Buck, Christian and Henry Rockeman, were settlers of 1868, also O. R. Pickens, Charles Mason, G. A. Matthews, D. T. Matthews and J. P. Miller. Mr. Miller came to the county with a horse team, and about five hundred dollars. E. W. Snyder and family, H. J. Snyder came with his parents to America when he was two years old and settled in Illinois. In 1868 he came west with about eight hundred dollars worth of property. He first settled in Douglas precinct but a year later came to Washington. C. F. Berlet was among the settlers of 1868, was then a boy; also William Hridge, William Benson, F. C. Gilbert, J. J. Lee, T. B. Grove, Diedrich Holthus and Henry Gebers. John Kemmers and family came to America in 1868 and located in Illinois, six weeks after their arrival he died. The family then came west and located in Gage County, Neb. Diedrich, however, worked in Nemaha County. In 1877 he purchased part of his farm, which today is well improved and is among the best in the county.

1869—In this year came Sheldon Cochran, James Cook, J. H. Cordes and Daniel Larc. Mr. Larc possessed \$750. Henry Lavigne, W. A. Doolittle and R. B. Kite came in 1869. C. B. Parker purchased his farm in 1868, but settled on it in 1869 with about two hundred dollars. William Tynon of Peru came to the county in 1869 and is an extensive farmer and cattle feeder. In the winter of 1893-4 he completed one of the best houses in the county. His brother, Andrew Tynon, and a cousin Andrew Tynon came west in 1863 and 1858 respectively and were freighters across the plains. Other 1869 men were M. S. Shepardson, C. W. Juhl and father, Christian Juhl, Adam Wagner and David Watson. John Wirick came from Ohio and first settled on the Missouri bottom north of

Brownville, the same year purchased eighty acres on sec. 16-5-13. He has been an extensive stock dealer since 1890. The firm of Douglas & Wirick shipped, from October 1, 1892, to October 2, 1893, 5,000 hogs and 900 head of cattle. The amount paid for hogs is about \$65,000 and for cattle \$30,000. John Henry Bruggeman came in 1869, also W. D. Bush, Diedrich Harms and Charles Illine. Hon. Church Howe and family came in 1869 and purchased a 700 acre farm. He settled permanently upon this place in 1871 and has developed one of the best appointed stock farms in the west. He has figured very prominently in state and local politics as the records of each will show. A. H. Gilmore and Daniel Huston were also prominent settlers of this year.

1870—In 1870 came George S. McGrew, George Adamson, William M. Davis, J. I. Drisler, George Kinghorn, George Kittler, R. A. Kleckner, Herman Pinger, J. P. Toland. Julius Schellenberg came to America in 1870, landed at New York. He had about three thousand dollars with him which he invested in land and stock. K. A. Shepardson came in 1870, also F. A. Stuck, who worked out two years and then located on sec. 16-5-13. He came to the county with thirty-seven dollars. J. H. F. Rogge, S. B. Jarvis, George Wager, W. S. Wilson, J. M. Bize, Henry Hahn, J. G. Hahn, John Hastie, D. O. Hingland, W. G. Holman and J. M. Kleckner, who came February 1870. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born February, 1839, came to Illinois with his parents when eleven years old. Was a member of Co. B, 9th Illinois Cavalry one and one-half years and Co. L, 13th Illinois Cavalry until the war closed.

1871—Michael Felther, M. H. Long, William Knipe, T. A. Bath, J. B. Strickler, O. E. Bingham and August Blinde were among the settlers of 1871, also John Frederick Mayer. He came to America in 1858, a poor man, and located in Illinois, where he worked out and rented land until 1871 when he came to Nemaha County. He married, in 1866, Theresa Albright, a native of Germany. T. B. Stocker came in 1871, from Joe Davies County, Illinois. He herded cattle here for about ten years, during which time he purchased part of his present farm. In 1884 he returned to England and married Harriett Parson, fourth daughter of Richard Parson, who was very wealthy. Mr. and Mrs. Stocker have one son, Thomas R., born February 3, 1887. S. P. Robertson came to the county in 1871 and for several years followed school teaching. He had about eleven hundred dollars when he came. D. N. Jones came with limited means. T. H. Jones, proprietor of Maple Ridge Stock Farm, rented land for a time and in 1883 purchased his present farm.

1872—D. H. Meddelhep, sec. 20, Washington, had \$250 when he came to America in 1869 and went to California. Three years later he came to Nemaha County. T. J. Nordbrock came in 1872, also J. R. Edwards and family who had a fair start. He purchased his present farm in 1874. George Phelps and R. J. Phelps, Jr. came in 1872, also Fred Marchand and Carl H. Schulz. Mr. Schulz had just come from Germany and had one dollar and a half. He rented land for about twelve years, he now owns 556 acres. George and Simon Hageman and F. H. Gipson were also settlers of 1872.

1873—William M. Clarke, single, M. J. Clarke and family, and E. J. Clarke and family came from Missouri in June, 1873. W. M. purchased his present farm in 1888. Others that came in 1873 were G. W. Eisenmann, Fred Lampe, who has one of the largest and best improved farms in the county, T. M. Lockwood and J. W. Mayer. Mr. Mayer came to America in 1857, settled in Indiana, later went to Illinois where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1873 when he came to Nebraska. Though coming to America poor he had succeeded in securing about nine hundred dollars when he came to Nebraska. Charles Shafer was also a settler of 1873 as was H. G. Rhodes, D. M. Johnson, Edward Juell, Diedrich Bohling, John Bath, J. F. Henning, Thomas Bennett, Hiram Bennett.

1874—In this year came H. C. Kleckner, J. P. South, Fred Worlen, William Bohling, F. W. Henning and Lester Hayne.

1875—H. C. Pinger came to America with his parents when thirteen years old and settled in Jackson County, Iowa. He came to Nemaha County in 1875 with about eleven hundred dollars, and settled in Benton; moved to present farm in 1892. Pierre Marchand and family came to America in 1875 with about six hundred dollars and came direct to Nemaha County. He located on his present farm in 1884. Other

settlers of 1875 were Ernest Oestman, Fred Oestman, G. W. Lash, and Josiah and W. A. Gilliland. Josiah soon settled on his present farm which was then wild land. He was born in Ohio in 1834, located in Illinois in 1856 and went to Atchison County, Missouri, in 1861; he left there in 1865 and returned in 1868; went to Nemaha County in 1875. He served in the Union Army, Co. I, 43d Mo. Vol. Infantry one year, and in the state militia during the remainder of the war.

1876—In this year came S. T. Payne, H. C. Taylor and Walrich Ubben.

1877—D. F. Frericks, L. D. Wheelon, Pierre F. Bourlier.

1878—M. T. Conner, G. F. Coulon, Albert S. Crooker, Fritz Evert, Henry Oestman, Samuel Blagdon, William F. Grueber, he came to America in 1877, landing at New York July 1. When he first came to the county he worked by the month, purchasing his present farm in 1891. Mattheus Mayer came in 1878 with a fair amount of this world's goods. He came to America in 1853 with \$3.00, and paid that out before finding work, he now has 400 acres of land well improved and fine buildings.

1879—Quite a settlement was made during 1879, among whom were Lucian Coeur, John H. Corners, Fritz Volkman and Gustave Nombalais. Elde Eden also came to the county in 1879. He had come to America in 1866, locating for a time in Missouri. He was a poor man, but made a competency in Nemaha County. William P. Clark of sec. 10-6-12 came in 1879, also Christian Kraft, R. C. Miller, Aaron A. Taylor, Lyman Osborn, his father settled in Otoe County in 1869; Zacariah Owings, Paul F. Walkenhorst, A. W. Gardner and Samuel Skates. Mr. Skates located on sec. 33. He died here January 14, 1893.

1880—Justus H. Grube is among the settlers of this year, coming direct from Germany. He worked out about one year and then purchased the land where he now lives. He came to the county with about two thousand dollars, and from his surroundings we judge he has put it to good use. He is the only one of his family in America. H. L. Dankenbring dates his settlement from 1880, at that date he came from Missouri here. His father came from Germany to Missouri in 1850. C. H. Hector came in 1880, also Samuel M. Haynes, William Sutton, Peter Selee, Rush O. Fellows and G. W. Voorhies.

1881—Among the settlers of this year were Daniel Casey, Nick Ackerman, J. W. Kerns and J. H. M. F. Kiel. Kelsor Markland came to Otoe County from Utah in 1859, and in 1881 to Nemaha County with his sons, William and Frederick. C. R. Smith came same year, also J. B. Rouse, George Johnson, L. H. Battles and George Ihrig.

1882—Fred Chad came to America in 1877 with about two hundred dollars and first located in Nemaha County, Kas., and in 1882 came to Nemaha County, Neb. In 1851 Charles Creuz came to America and to Nemaha County in 1882. Others coming in that year were J. H. Elmore, William Peterson, J. F. F. Michel, Lewis Milam, John AuMiller, J. N. Simmons, Christopher Sisson, John Rose. Mr. Rose sailed for America and arrived in Chicago in August, 1840. For five years he worked out and then purchased land in La Salle County where he resided until coming to Nemaha County. He was married in Illinois to Eliza Meath. E. T. Walters came in 1882, also Fred Bohling who had one dollar and a half when he came, Herman Bohling, E. M. Boyd, Frederick Benien, R. J. Gilbert and Henry Grewing.

1883—R. M. Fugate was among the settlers of this year, also G. H. Petersen, H. F. Petersen, A. H. Siemers, John T. Redding, Linza Redding, Diedrich Rohrs, Edward Whited and J. H. Brorkens, who came to America in 1873 with about two dollars. Hon. J. E. Harris was also a settler of 1883.

1884—During this year the following made settlement: D. W. Ferry, J. A. Smith. Mr. Smith left Ohio in 1874 and came to Atchison County and from there to Nemaha. W. F. Jennings came in '84, also W. E. Worley, E. N. Butterfield, Adolph Busacker and R. C. Boyd.

1885—During this year came Henry Marquart and Francis Taylor.

1886—L. M. Clark, M. T. Clover, Peter Ream, Henry Rohrs, John Bischoff and G. W. Hopkins. Mr. Hopkins is a native of Virginia and received his education there. He came to Otoe County in 1872.

1887—W. Y. Clark came to America in 1859, settled in Philadelphia; had five dollars when he came and paid twenty cents to get it changed to U. S. money. In 1886 he went

HISTORY.

County, Ill., and from there here. G. Z. Redfield in 1867, also James Taylor and T. J. Hardy. 1868—J. W. Collington was a settler of this year, also V. Barnhart and R. L. Hanks. Mr. H. came from Virginia and paid \$27 per acre for his land. 1869—During this year came J. H. McConnell, Clixite, R. L. Mulr, J. D. Wilkinson and C. T. Hanks. 1870—J. M. Anderson came into Nemaha County during year, also D. T. Hanks and Frank L. Gerlaw. 1871—John G. Eckhoff came to America in 1870; had five children landed in Nebraska. Ernst Kuse came to Nebraska in 1854 with his parents and settled in Missouri. He in Nemaha County in 1891, as did Joseph L. Haith. 1872—During the '90's the settlement was light, however following came in: Albert Norvack, August Lambelet, John E. C. Yont, Henry Birkmann, William Bohlken, C. L. Gschal. 1873—C. E. Curran started his dry goods establishment. F. F. Dresser made settlement, also F. W. Dresser and Emil Stoehr.

HISTORICAL EVENTS.

Nemaha County organized November 12, 1854. Boundaries changed and named Nemaha March 7, 1855. Boundaries changed, setting off west half township 4, 5 and 6, range 10 Johnson County., at session of legislature winter of 1855.

First Officers, appointed, by T. B. Cummings, territorial agent: H. W. Lake, county clerk and register of deeds; J. Benedict, probate judge; T. B. Edwards, sheriff.

First Officers, elected, December, 1855: W. H. Hoover, county clerk and register of deeds; A. J. Benedict, probate judge; W. Hobbs, treasurer; J. W. Coleman, sheriff; Allen Coale, surveyor.

First state "Councillor" (Senator), Richard Brown. Joel Wood and William A. Finney, representatives.

First train of cars arrived at Brownville February 1, 1875.

First flat boat ferry, spring of 1855.

First steam ferry boat (The Nemaha), arrived November, 1857.

Grasshoppers. 1866, 1867 and 1875.

First newspaper (the Brownville Advertiser) issued June 1856.

First county seat, Brownville.

County seat changed to Auburn, spring of 1885.

Election held May 28th; records moved July 31st.

First telegraph line, completed from St. Joseph to Brownville, August 23, 1860.

First message sent was transmitted to the associated press follows:

Brownville, Neb., August 29, 1860.

Nebraska Sends Greeting to the States: The telegraph was completed to this place today, and the first office in Nebraska formally opened. Our citizens are jubilant over the fact, and now realize the advantage of being connected with the Eastern friends and the "rest of mankind" by means of a lightning line. "Onward!"

"Westward the star of empire takes its way."

CITIZENS.

The following dispatches passed between the Nebraska Advertiser and the St. Joseph Gazette, the latter of which was the first telegram received in Nebraska:

"Brownville, Neb., August 29, 1860.

"Editors St. Joseph Gazette:

"The Advertiser sends greeting. Give us your hand. Hot as blazes; thermometer 104° in the shade. What's the news?" R. W. Furnas."

"St. Joseph, Mo., August 29, 1860.

"Editor Advertiser:

"We are most happy to return your greeting. Thermometer at 100°, and rising like hell. You ask for news: Douglas stock fully up to the thermometer, and rising as rapidly. St. Joe drinks Nebraska's health. PFOUTS & CUNDIFF."

Tornado passed over Brownville Friday night, May 11, 1866; \$6,000 damage.

High water April 1881.

First fair, Nemaha County Agricultural Society, October 6 and 7, 1859.

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OURIAN

Died April, 1812.

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Estimated population of Nemaha County by vote of precincts:

Aspinwall	762
Bedford	912
Benton	1,001
Brownville	1,020
Douglas	2,608
Glen Rock	1,168
Island	161
Lafayette	1,285
London	561
Nemaha	1,006
Peru	1,132
St. Deroin	121
Washington	1,190
Total	12,930

RECAPITULATION OF ASSESSORS' REPORT FOR 1893, OF NEMAHA COUNTY.

Precinct.	Acres.	Acres Improved.	Acres in Wheat.	Acres in Corn.	Acres in Oats.	Acres in Barley.
Aspinwall	19,410.80	18,807.47	1,283	8,283	.....	1,580
Bedford	23,217.62	20,172.16	1,785	8,000	1,432	86
Benton	84,630.61	38,192.95	8,885	11,853	80	.....
Brownville	7,282.42	6,080.42	80	2,702	203	.....
Douglas	22,834.81	10,728.89	1,416	6,610	611	6
Glen Rock	23,030.84	22,820.07	2,932	0,004	1,430	38
Island	2,854.27	1,278.44	48	607	13	.....
Lafayette	84,270.83	33,718.84	0,200	9,285	1,046	180
London	17,816.94	17,327.80	1,078	5,101	1,116	.....
Nemaha	16,037.92	14,104.43	1,625	4,882	909	.....
Peru	16,485.47	10,645.00	750	5,280	470	.....
St. Deroin	8,016.55	1,259.20	54	14	25	.....
Washington	34,614.33	32,210.00	4,135	12,460	3,360	.....
Total	258,411.51	221,614.06	25,000	82,100	18,740	1,864

The following table has been prepared with care, and we believe will be found very accurate, as we have collected it from reliable sources. It refers to the average, for the number of years found in the left-hand column, of shipments from the different points:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley	Flax	Hay	Stock	Other
Auburn	8	204	815	.....	20	.....	92	124
Bedford	8	103	220	5	48	.....	80	46
Brownville	5	22	.....	14	80	28	22	4
Glen Rock	5	88	8	1	.....	17	2	220
Howe	5	827	23	1	4	.....	57	65
Johnson	4	87	301	15	.....	80	80	.....
Jellison	4	181	109	5	11	8	80	46
Nemaha City	5	230	18	1	29	79	17	18
Peru	4	100	30	.....	80	47	54	.....
Totals	1872	672	18	145	108	654	400	5

From the Labor Commissioner's Map of Nebraska we find the following summary of stock, grain, etc., sold from Nemaha County for one year:

Cattle	7,910
Hogs	35,010
Mules and horses	210
Sheep	3,810
Wheat, bushels	132,000
Corn	602,000
Oats	22,000
Barley	2,000
Rye	8,000
Flax	1,000
Plow, barrels	900

From the above table and the one giving the shipments in carload lots, we make the following comparison:

Cattle, cars	8512	18—	6,372	Commissioner's report	7,010
Hogs	4601	60—	27,600	"	35,010
Corn	18724	500—	855,000	"	602,000
Oats	131000—	13,000	"	"	22,000
Wheat	9724	400—	388,800	"	132,000

HISTORY.

Knox County, Ill., and from there here. G. Z. Redfield in 1887, also James Taylor and T. J. Hardy.

1888—J. W. Collington was a settler of this year, also W. Barnhart and R. L. Hanks. Mr. H. came from Virginia here and paid \$27 per acre for his land.

1889—During this year came J. H. McConnell, Calixte Menet, R. L. Mulr, J. D. Wilkinson and C. T. Hanks.

1890—J. M. Anderson came into Nemaha County during the year, also D. T. Hanks and Frank L. Gerlaw.

1891—John G. Eckhoff came to America in 1870; had five sons when landed in Nebraska. Ernst Kuse came to America in 1854 with his parents and settled in Missouri. He came to Nemaha County in 1891, as did Joseph L. Halth.

1893—During the '90's the settlement was light, however following came in: Albert Norvack, August Lambelet, Faben, E. C. Yont, Henry Birkmann, William Bohlken and C. L. Gauchat.

1893—C. E. Curran started his dry goods establishment Johnson. F. F. Dresser made settlement, also F. W. Dreid and Emil Stoehr.

HISTORICAL EVENTS.

Forney County organized November 12, 1854. Boundaries changed and named Nemaha March 7, 1855. Boundaries changed, setting off west half township 4, 5 and 6, range 30 Johnson County., at session of legislature winter of 1856.

First Officers, appointed, by T. B. Cummings, territorial governor: H. W. Lake, county clerk and register of deeds; J. Benedict, probate judge; T. B. Edwards, sheriff.

First Officers, elected, December, 1855: W. H. Hoover, county clerk and register of deeds; A. J. Benedict, probate judge; W. Hoblitzell, treasurer; J. W. Coleman, sheriff; Allen Cole, surveyor.

First state "Councillor" (Senator), Richard Brown. Joel Wood and William A. Finney, representatives.

First train of cars arrived at Brownville February 1, 1875.

First flat boat ferry, spring of 1855.

First steam ferry boat (The Nemaha), arrived November, 1857.

Grasshoppers. 1866, 1867 and 1875.

First newspaper (the Brownville Advertiser) issued June 1856.

First county seat, Brownville.

County seat changed to Auburn, spring of 1895.

Election held May 28th; records moved July 31st.

First telegraph line, completed from St. Joseph to Brownville, August 28, 1860.

First message sent was transmitted to the associated press follows:

BROWNVILLE, Neb., August 29, 1860.

Nebraska Sends Greeting to the States: The telegraph was completed to this place today, and the first office in Nebraska formally opened. Our citizens are jubilant over the event, and now realize the advantage of being connected with the Eastern friends and the "rest of mankind" by means of a shining line. "Onward!"

"Westward the star of empire takes its way."

CITIZENS.

The following dispatches passed between the Nebraska Advertiser and the St. Joseph Gazette, the latter of which was the first telegram received in Nebraska:

"BROWNVILLE, Neb., August 29, 1860.

"Editors St. Joseph Gazette:

"The Advertiser sends greeting. Give us your hand. Hot as blazes; thermometer 104° in the shade. What's the news? R. W. FURNAS."

"ST. JOSEPH, Mo., August 29, 1860.

"Editor Advertiser:

"We are most happy to return your greeting. Thermometer at 100°, and rising like hell. You ask for news: Douglas stock fully up to the thermometer, and rising as rapidly. St. Joe drinks Nebraska's health. FROUDE & CUNIFF."

Tornado passed over Brownville Friday night, May 11, 1866; \$6,000 damage.

High water April 1881.

First fair, Nemaha County Agricultural Society, October 6 and 7, 1859.

First school taught by Miss Angelina Coal, summer of 1855, three miles west of Brownville.

About 1855, a cross of cedar wood was discovered on the bank of the Missouri, deeply planted in the bluff about five miles above Brownville. Upon it was a neatly carved inscription, in French,

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A number of fruitless attempts were made to discover the remains prior to 1858, in May of which year a grave was discovered containing a human skeleton, nearly sixty feet from the post or cross. A rude coffin had been made by splitting a log and burning a hollow or trough in both halves, then depositing the body in one and covering it with the other. Whether "Ourian" was one of the Lewis and Clark voyagers who, as a number of them are known to have done, left the party on the return trip, is not known. Missionary or trader, his lot was a grave in a strange land.

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Island	164
Lafayette	1,285
London	561
Nemaha	1,006
Peru	1,132
St. Deroine	121
Washington	1,190
Total	12,930

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PRECINCT.	ACRES.	ACRES IMPROVED.	ACRES IN WHEAT.	ACRES IN CORN.	ACRES IN OATS.	ACRES IN BARLEY.
Aspinwall ..	19,419.80	18,507.41	1,283	8,283	.....	1,680
Bedford	23,217.62	22,172.15	1,785	8,000	1,432	85
Benton	84,630.07	22,192.95	3,835	11,863	80	.....
Brownville ..	7,282.42	4,080.42	60	2,702	203	.....
Douglas	22,384.81	19,728.89	1,415	5,610	.....	0
Glen Rock ...	22,039.84	22,829.07	2,982	9,004	1,434	38
Island	2,464.37	1,278.44	48	807	12	.....
Lafayette ...	24,270.83	21,718.84	2,200	9,285	1,945	180
London	17,816.94	17,327.80	1,078	5,191	1,115	.....
Nemaha	16,037.92	14,104.43	1,525	4,882	906	.....
Peru	15,485.41	18,545.00	760	8,280	470	.....
St. Deroine ..	8,018.68	1,259.20	54	14	25	.....
Washington ..	34,614.33	22,210.00	4,138	12,460	3,350	.....
Total	258,411.61	221,614.00	25,080	82,190	18,749	1,664

The following table has been prepared with care, and we believe will be found very accurate, as we have collected it from reliable sources. It refers to the average, for the number of years found in the left-hand column, of shipments from the different points:

	YEARS	WHEAT	CORN	OATS	BARLEY	FLAX	WHEAT	CORN	OATS	BARLEY	FLAX
Auburn	2	218	818	.....	20	.....	92	124	.....	.....	885
Brook	2	103	220	5	48	.....	80	45	.....	.....	.....
Brownville ..	5	23	.....	14	80	28	22	4	.....	.....	.....
Glen Rock ..	5	88	0	1	.....	17	3	.....	220	197	.....
Howe	5	927	39	1	4	.....	67	65	.....	.....	.....
Johnson	4	87	261	.....	18	.....	88	80	.....	.....	874
Jullian	4	161	100	5	11	8	80	49	.....	.....	.....
Nemaha City ..	5	270	18	1	39	79	17	19	2	.....	.....
Peru	4	100	20	.....	80	47	58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1072	972	18	148	168	864	400	0	220	920	.....

From the Labor Commissioner's Map of Nebraska we find the following summary of stock, grain, etc., sold from Nemaha County for one year:

Cattle	7,910
Hogs	35,010
Mules and horses ..	210
Sheep	3,810
Wheat, bushels	132,000
Coro, "	602,000
Oats, "	22,000
Barley, "	2,000
Rye, "	8,000
Flax, "	1,000
Flour, barrels	900

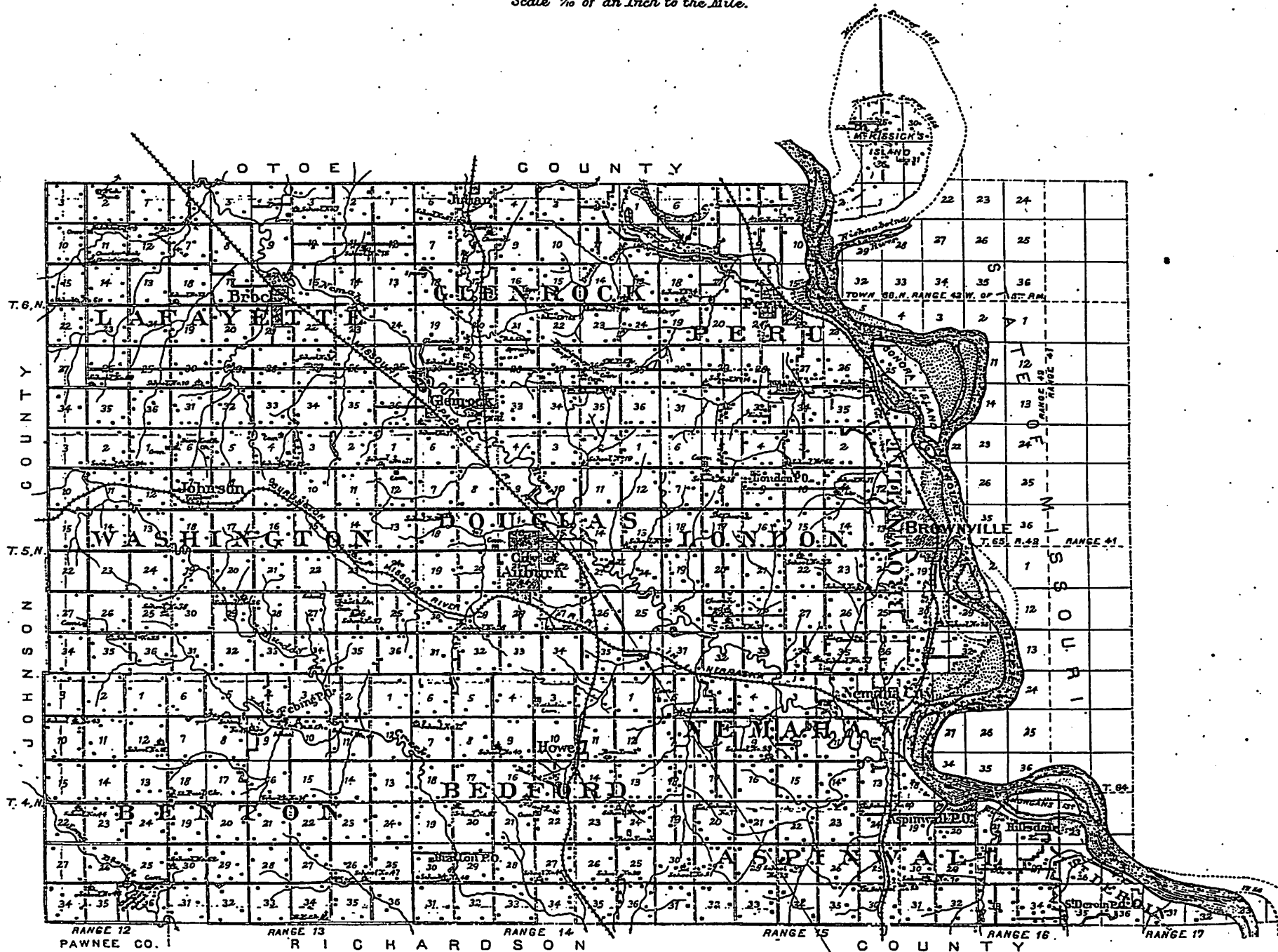
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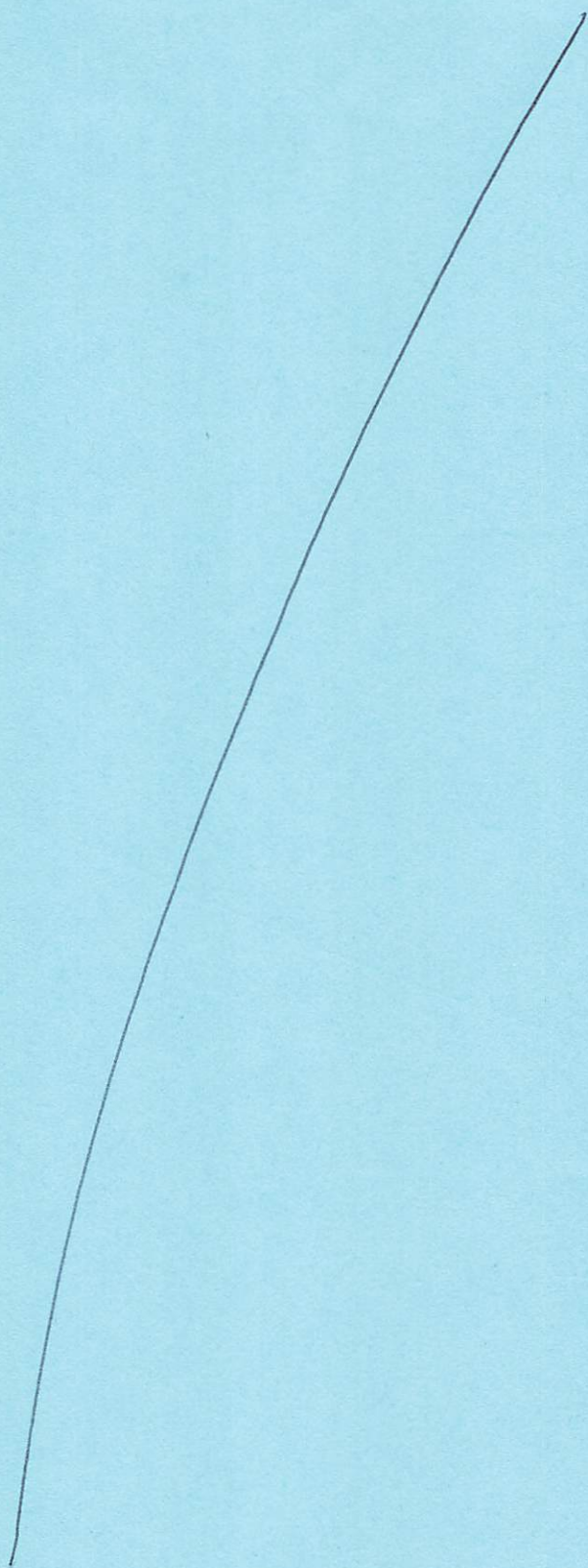
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Wheat, "	972	400—	388,800	"	132,000

NEMAHA COUNTY

NEBRASKA

Scale $\frac{1}{80}$ of an Inch to the Mile.





FOR REFERENCE

Do Not Take From This Room

GENCO



NEMAHA

COUNTY

NEBRASKA.

CONTINUED

Compiled by

C. H. SCOVILLE,

PUBLISHED BY

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.

OMAHA & PHILADELPHIA

1894.

Eng. by Bulliet & Volk,
27 So. Sixth St. Phila.

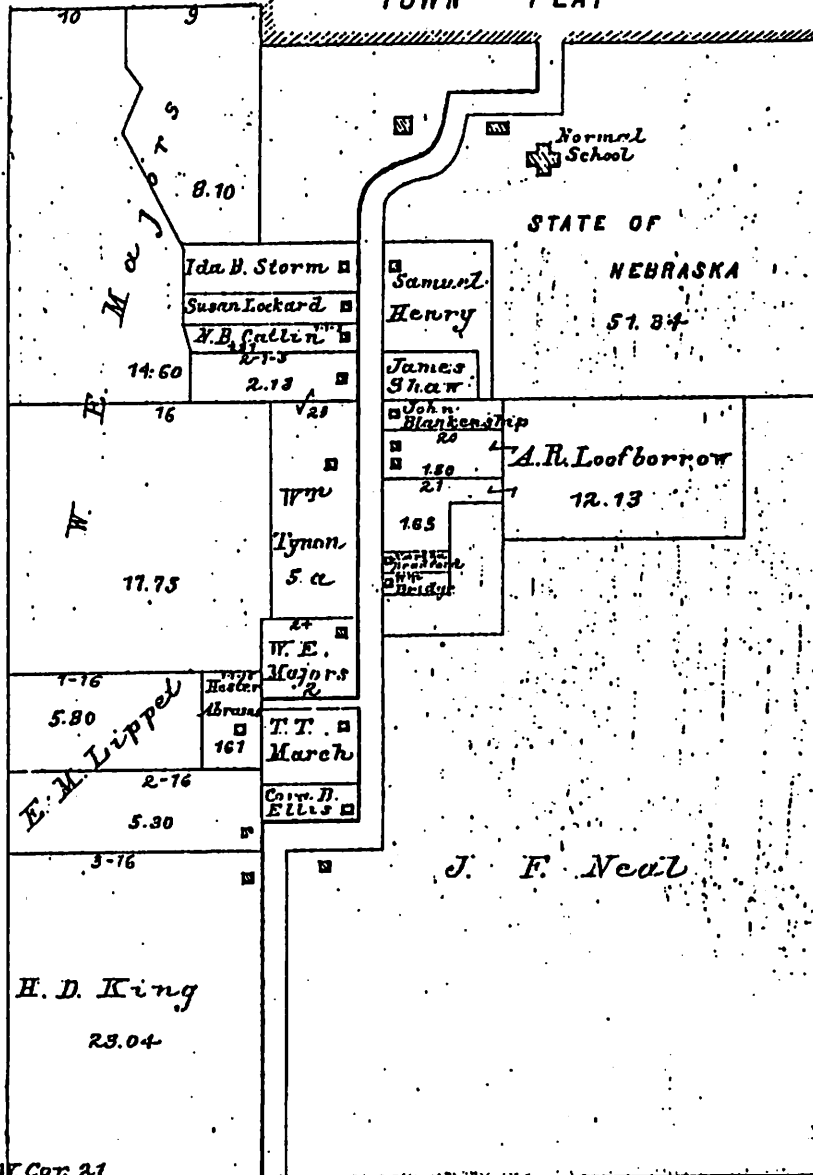
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TOWN PLAT



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ROBANNA CARSON, V. Pres.

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J. T. ZACHARIAS, Asst. Cashier

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ATTORNEY AT LAW

Phone 111 AUBURN, NEB.

ROBERT M. ARMSTRONG

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

TELEPHONE OFFICE 225 RESIDENCE 425

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FRED G. HAWXBY

ATTORNEY AT LAW

PHONE NO. 106 AND 153

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FIELD SEEDS**

**NEMAHA COUNTY
ABSTRACT COMPANY**

BONDED ABSTRACTERS

The Oldest Abstract Company in Nemaha County

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T.4N. PART OF BENTON R.12E.

43.67 44.37 42.00 44.77	48.58 48.83 48.58 48.70	48.38 49.22 49.67 50.12
Christina E. Taylor 167.64	Fred Oestman 173.29	Louise Goering 178.20
H. Ebeler 80	David E. Dursf 160	Wm. Meyer 417.41
Dietrich Ottemann 80	Alex. B. Moore	Herman Antholz 240
80	Wm. Spechman 240	Martin H. Antholz 230
Fritz Meyer Est. 160	John H. Gerdes 160	Dina C. Behrends 160
Fred. C. Eggers 80	Al. N. DeJoa 80	Albert Kohrs 160
Geo. J. Cosper 90	D.L. Holthus 160	J. D. Schneider 80
Lewis Haak 160	H. Wm. Meyer 160	Viola F. Dursf 80
Wm. H. Fiedler Hall 160	Thos. B. Grove 160	Friederit C. Dursf 160
Wm. H. Haak 160	Thos. B. Grove 160	Henry G. Oestmann 320
John Burrow 160	Geo. J. Meyer 147.7	Dietrich Gabber 160
John Burrow 160	Amanda Johnson 160	Rasmus L. Quenden 160
Ben. W. Plaggar 160	Fred J. Kuhlmann 80	Lydia M. Antholz 80
John G.C. Hiltzmann 160	Henry W. Hiltzmann 200	Aug. E. Sturheit 80
Fred. Knippelmyer 80	Herm. F. Knippelmyer 80	Henry W. Hiltzmann 200
Neil H. Dunn 80	Frederika W. Dunn 80	George Badberg 160

R.13E.

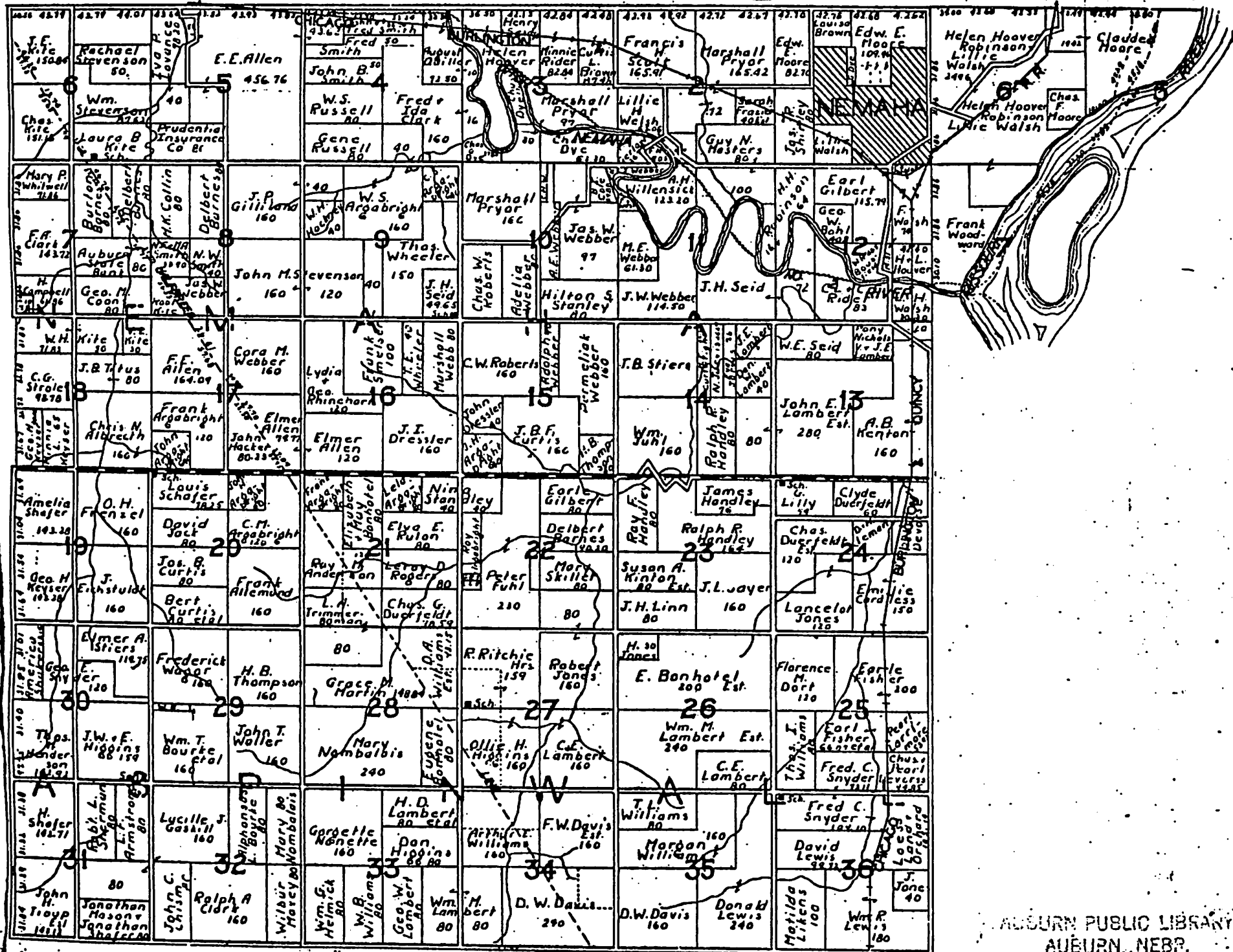
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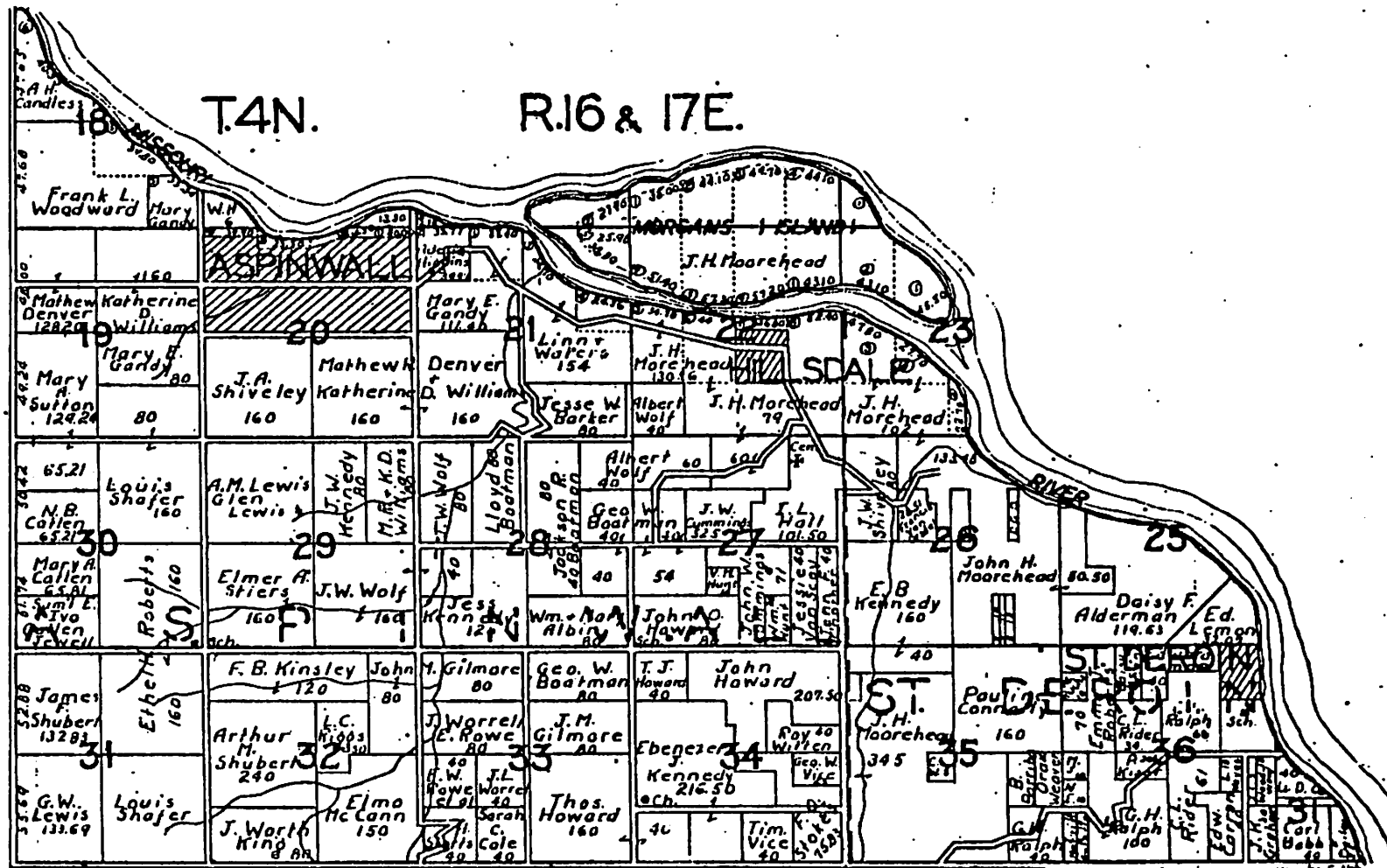
R.14E.

49.27 53.22 51.33 50.49 Henry Bergman 176.77 6 D. Frerichs 156.20 38.51 37.69 36.88	59.73 49.19 48.44 47.91 Julius Bertram 8101.37 Pearl Dirks 98.42 David Smith 80 5 H.H. Bohling 240 38.51 37.69 36.88	48.18 48.29 48.23 48.32 Freda Bertram 176.35 Geo. A. Bertram 176.35 Conrad F. Harms 176.35 4 Sarah Naysmith 80 Freda Dittbrenner 160 Daniel McEffer Sch. 80	48.24 48.04 42.65 42.66 Kate Dougherty 174.28 Wm. F. Dougherty 175.11 Wm. J. Rose Jr. 160 W.W. Harris 160 3 Robert Boyd 160	47.78 46.46 45.69 45.20 Edgar J. Clark 98.42 Lizzie Taylor 160 A.M. Engle 80 4 Mrs. R.M. Penny 160	44.75 44.31 44.03 44.04 L.V. Taylor 160 A.H. Engle 160 James F. Lizzick Taylor 160 Wm. K. Blum 80 Robert B. Hixen 80
59.03 38.96 38.11 Wm. Bohling 157.49 7 Jacob M. Telen 158.29 Chas. Rebusch 80	59.03 38.96 38.11 Deidre C.F. Harms 80 8 John W. Hayer 160 Ubbes W. Hayer 80 Catherine Hayer 80 L.E. Hayer 80	59.03 38.96 38.11 C.G. Wheeler 320 9 Barlett Wheeler 160 J.W. Hayer 80 Jr. Ada B. Cummings 80	59.03 38.96 38.11 Fred D. Bergman 160 10 John F. Hayer 160 Chas. G. Wheeler 80 Harry Wheeler 80 Geo. Rhoads 80	59.03 38.96 38.11 John & Ella Parker 160 11 Earl W. Cummings 120 N.C. & Sarah Bohl 240	59.03 38.96 38.11 Wm. Dovel 80 12 Michael H. Beauchamp 80
59.03 38.96 38.11 John W. Hayer Jr. 180th 18 Anna A. Wilkinson 80 Edith Clark 160 Harry W. Brown 80 Jacob Telen 80	59.03 38.96 38.11 Edith M. Clark 640 17 John W. Hayer 160 Ubbes W. Hayer 80 Catherine Hayer 80 L.E. Hayer 80	59.03 38.96 38.11 Fredrich Mayer 160 16 Tracy J. Mayer 80 Geo. W. Ubben 160 E.A. Rhoads 80	59.03 38.96 38.11 S.P. Hughes 80 15 C.G. Wheeler 136 Chas. G. Wheeler 80 Ephraim Rhoads Sch. 80	59.03 38.96 38.11 H.R. Howe 320 14 W.C. Bantz 240 Front Ave 80	59.03 38.96 38.11 Clarence L. Cocur 80 13 Eugene E. Cocur 120 G.B. Armstrong 160 Hubert Weatherfield 120 J.R. Jones 40
59.03 38.96 38.11 Anna A. Wilkinson 280 19 Wilbur H. Wilkinson 300th Geo. W. Hopkins 560 20 David A. Watson 80	59.03 38.96 38.11 G.W. Hopkins 560 20 David A. Watson 80	59.03 38.96 38.11 H.R. Howe 160 21 Anna A. Wilkinson 80 Ruben F. Dovel 80 Adam N. Harris 80	59.03 38.96 38.11 Wm. C. Bantz 240 22 Chas. Hawch 40 Ephraim Rhoads 160 Louis Flics 120	59.03 38.96 38.11 G.B. Armstrong 160 23 Minnie K. Randolph 160 Frank L. Bantz 160 Chester Allen 160	59.03 38.96 38.11 Frank Ave 159th 24 John W. Neil 160 Louis Flics 160 Chas. G. Wheeler 160
59.03 38.96 38.11 Wilbur H. Wilkinson 300th 30 Olive W. Baker 80 N.A. Cook 160 Fred Cook 80	59.03 38.96 38.11 Eva J. Cornell 320 29 E.C. Keister 160 Ch. Keister 160	59.03 38.96 38.11 Fredrich Mayer 160 28 Elizabeth J. Smith 160 John De Bruhr 80 Margaret McManney 160 E.C. Keister 80	59.03 38.96 38.11 Harry E. Clark 160 27 R.F. Dovel 80 Ruben F. Dovel 80 Guy Moody 80	59.03 38.96 38.11 Rabert M. Mason 80 26 Laura Allen 120 L.L. Coryell 80 H.T. Findley 120	59.03 38.96 38.11 John L. Moody 120 25 Lulu Allen 80 Annie M. Grider 120 Joseph E. Moody 160 Chas. Mason 80
59.03 38.96 38.11 C.M. Reagan 241.71 31 Edith M. Clark 90 H.M. Kleckner 70	59.03 38.96 38.11 D.T. Mathews 320 32 E.C. Keister 240	59.03 38.96 38.11 Mary Perry 120 33 Rudolph Morgan 240 A.R. Perry 80 Harry E. Clark 160	59.03 38.96 38.11 W. McConnell 80 34 H.G. Smith 80 J.A. Smith 360	59.03 38.96 38.11 Chester A. Allen 80 35 Edith M. Clark 160 Anna M. Taylor 80	59.03 38.96 38.11 A.B. Davidson 120 36 A.H. Shaffer 80 Lovinga Montgomery 80 Walter McCully 80

T.4N.

R.15&16E.





T.5 N. PART OF WASHINGTON R.122.

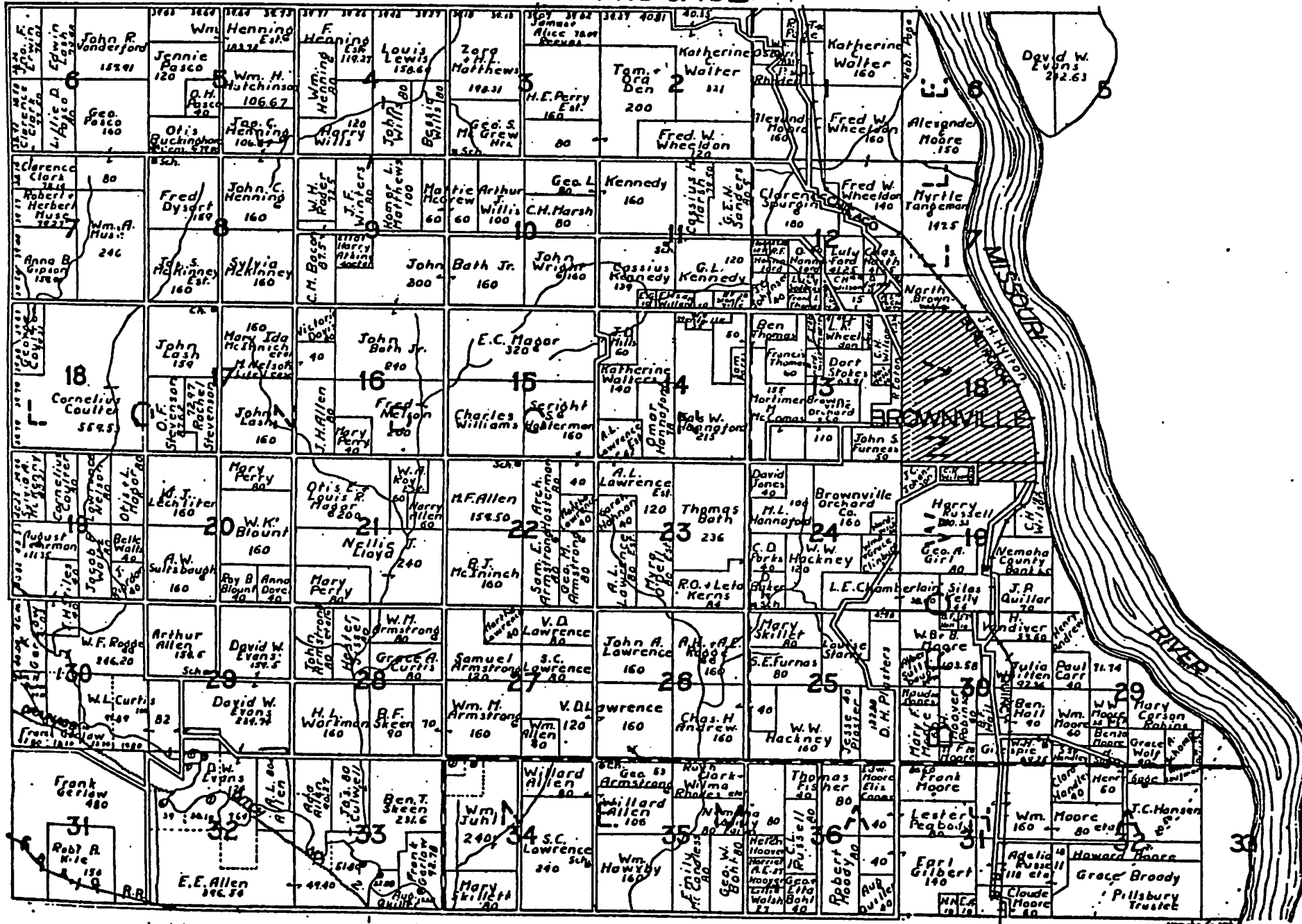
34.50 34.61 34.71 34.81 34.91 35.01 35.11 35.21 35.31 35.41 35.51 35.61 35.71 35.81 35.91 36.01	Ferdinand G. Stollenberg 159.11	J. Geo. Hahn 110.53	Hahn 79.85	Willie Grube 238.87	Justus G. Grube 238.87	A.F. Zable 715.52	Jacob J. Hahn 159.84
	Frank D. Broady 120	Wm. F. Broady 240	Chas. D. Hahn 240	J.D. Grube	Fred'k W. Kienker 124	Frieda M. Kienker 160	
	Wm. F. Broady 180	Andrew F. Hahn 220	Chas. D. Hahn 220	Otto C. Bocillstaff 160	C.D. Hahn 80	Justus Grube 234	Minnie M. Hahn 160
	Clara E. Souders 240	Edward Ernest 160	John Aumiller Est. 300	Fred. J.H. Meyer 180	Justus H. Grube 160	Chas. H. E. Freeman 160	
	Fred. Fritz 80	Emma H. Wapner 160	Ferdinand Oestmann 120	August Oestmann 120	Christina Blinde 160	Otto Blinde 160	
	Lora M. Graf 160	Henry A. Broady 240	Herman Weber 160	Ed. Weber, Jr. 160	Edward F. Bergman 160	James S. Wilson 160	
	D.C. Ellsworth 320	Elizabeth Wessner 160	Homer Pahlman 160	John Pahlman 80	Ray Dirks 80	S.H. West 160	
	Jacob Weber 158.75	Fredrick Oestmann 160	Henry Balka 160 Est.	August Blinde 320			
	James D. Wolken 160	John Weber 160	Mary J. Tucker 120	John Dirks, Sr. 200	Aug. Blinde 80	Henry Michaelis 80	
	Herman Burr 160	P.R. Krouse 80	Henry Meyer 160	W.H. Dirks 160	Mrs. Minnie Hahn 110	Bertha W. Frerichs 160	
					W.L. Hahn 80	John Elden 160	

R.13E

TURN PUBLIC OFFICE

T. 5N.

R. 15 & 16E.



T.6N. PART OF LAFAYETTE R.12E.

39.77 39.48 39.18 38.89	38.73 38.78 38.80 38.81	38.97 39.28 39.38 39.41
Henry C. Fahrenholz 312.25 3	Mary L. Davis 158.07 3 Clays. Hankins Adolph Busdcker	Carroll Osborne 157.53 2 B.O. Bruner 157.63 Delphus Busdcker 160 W.H. Bischoff 160
LA. Flora Brad 80 Wm. E. Malisch 80	Ella M. Demarest 80 F. Claude Demarest 80 10	John Bischoff 320 Anna Bratt 80 John Bischoff 160 Wm. H. Malisch 80
Wm. Schröder 160	Mable Badberg 160 Merle Clark 160 W.E. Rasmussen 160 Jas. Kennedy 160	Laura Berlet 160 J.H. Damm 160
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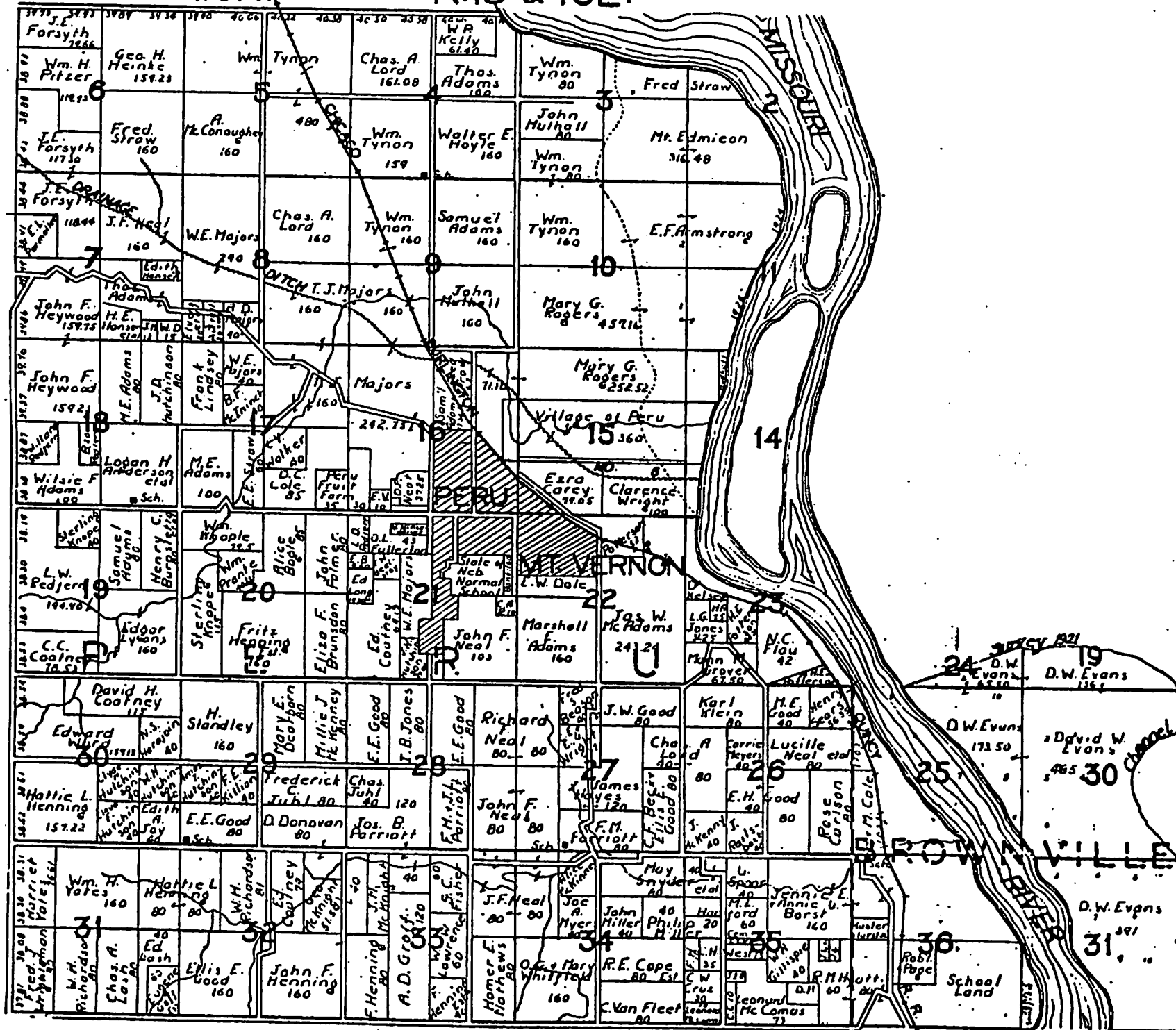
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