



A Publication of the
Kossuth County Genealogical Society

c/o Algona Public Library
210 North Phillips Street, Algona, IA 50511
kossgensoc@hotmail.com

Website: www.kossuthcountygenealogicalsociety.com

Volume IV, Fall Issue
September, 2010

Early Settlers of Union Township

*Early History – as written by Mrs. Floyd R. (Ethel) Gardner in May of 1954
(Comments and updates as of 2003 added by Letty Henriksen in italics)*

Union was a part of Algona township. Then in October 1869 a colony from Darien, Wisconsin came to Fenton and being ambitious for distinction succeeded in having a part set off with the name Darien. This was Fenton, Lotts Creek, Burt and Union townships. That was annulled in September 1870. Then the Farmer township was established in June 1882 which was Burt and a mile and half of the north part of Union, but in September that was blotted out of existence. Union was created in February 1883 and a mile and half of Cresco was added except the city Algona. In January 1884 Union was established as it is now with first election at the **FRINK** schoolhouse on the **FRINK** place in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10. The judges were **William Fletcher HOFIUS**, (1830-1909) **William T. BOURNE** (1837-1923) and **Morris B. CHAPIN** (1841-1908).

D.E. STINE and **William INGHAM** (1827-1914) came in November 1854. Mr. **STINE** took a claim on what is now the **C.S. (Jim) SHIPLER** place, which was the E $\frac{3}{4}$ of section 24. The men returned to Cedar Rapids. Mrs. **STINE** refused to come here so he transferred his claim to Mr. **INGHAM** who returned with **A.L. SEELEY** as a companion in January 1855. They built the first cabin in Union, which was a few rods south of the permanent home. Mr. **INGHAM** named the creek the "Black Cat" after a creek in New York where he formerly lived. Mr. **INGHAM** and Mr. **SEELEY** stayed there the winter of 1855-1856. The next summer two men, **Charles E. PUTMAN** and **Thos. C. COVEL**, from Cedar Rapids joined them. They had no neighbors west of the river.

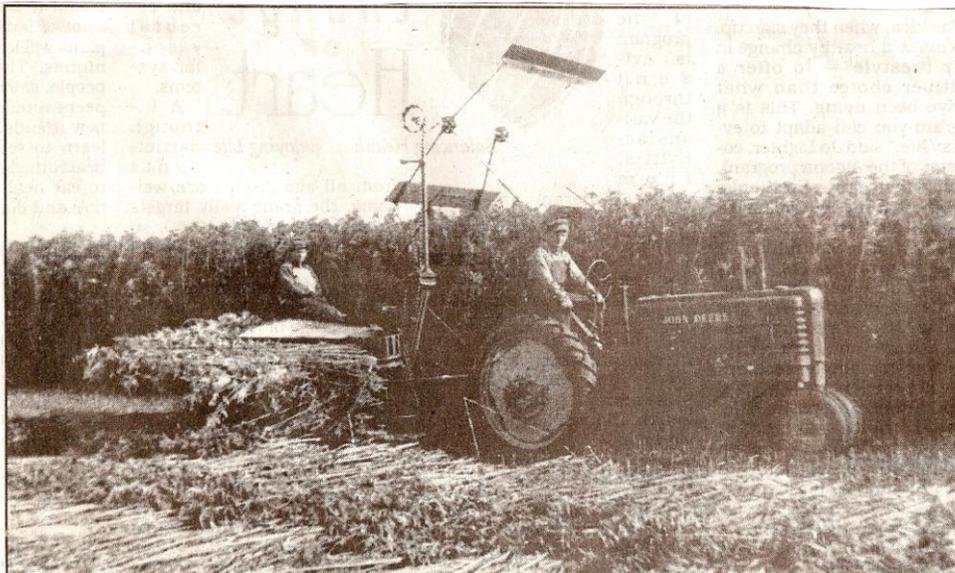
May 2, 1855 **August ZAHLTEN** (1817-1912) came to Algona from Humboldt and worked for **Judge CALL** in Algona. In the fall he bought a claim of 160 acres, the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 36, from Mr. **GATES**. It's now known as the **DICKINSON** place. (2003 – *Gilbert BUSCHER*) **Swan PETERSON** lived there before him. He sold a year later to **James ROAN** (1816-1886) and then he bought south of there from Mr. **GRAW**. This became the permanent home and his grandson, **August SLAGLE** (1884-1973) now owns the place. Mr. **ZAHLTEN** married **Margaret RIEBHOFF** (1837-1903) daughter of **Michael RIEBHOFF** (1806-1898, he fathered 20 children).

June 4, 1956 **Horace SCHENCK** (1822-1894) took a small claim on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23. (2003 – *Ken O'LEARY lives there, the land is owned by SCHENCK Heirs*) In 1864 he joined the second calvary. Mrs. (*Elizabeth ORVIS*) **SCHENCK** (1818-1889) was given great credit for her sacrifices for the soldiers and ranked second in the presentation of the prize flag presented to the Sanitary Fair at

Dubuque in the summer of 1864. In March 1868 the two story log house was destroyed by fire, burning two little boys, Alfred and James, eight and six. The lilacs, at the home place west of the permanent house, is where they were burned. Three generations have worked the place. **Alfred SCHENCK** (1897-1979) owns the place now.

W.B. MOORE (1804-1870) came a little later than Mr. **SCHENCK** and bought the quarter on which Mr. **INGHAM** had built the cabin on SE¼ of Section 24. (2003 – **Brian MURPHY** owns the land) His brother **Robert MOORE** purchased the SW¼ of section 24 (2003 – **Melvin ALT** owns the land)

where **THOMPSON** lived, later **Michael RIEBHOFF** bought part of NE¾ of section 24 where his son Frank lived for years and now is owned by **Dr. L.R. POTTER** (1890-1969). Mr. **RIEBHOFF** was married twice, had six children by his first wife and fourteen by the second wife. With the coming of Mr. **RIEBHOFF**, the **MOORES** and Mr. **SCHENCK** this made four neighbors on the west side of the river.



Cutting hemp, 1943

Hemp was a significant crop in Kossuth County in the 1930s and '40s. Here Leo Elmore (on tractor) and Jens Sorenson operate the strange-looking hemp cutting machine on a field in Union Township in 1943. Much of the locally-raised crop was sold to and processed by Weidenhoff Corporation, forerunner of Snap-on Tools Corporation. The photo belongs to Leo Elmore.

— M C M

Joseph THOMPSON (1831-1901) first settled east of town. He came to Kossuth in 1856. He went to Idaho for four years in the gold rush then returned, living on the place east of town for one year, selling, and buying the **Robert MOORE** place and making it a permanent home until his death. There have been three generations working the place.

In June 1855 **Edward PUTNAM** took a claim. The NE¼ of NW¼ of section 14, (2003–**Victor GARMAN** owns the land) the old **F.M. TAYLOR** (1840-1915) place, now owned by the Western Buyers. In 1856 he sold to a **Rev. McCOMB** (1817-1888) a Presbyterian Missionary.

In 1856 **John JAMES** settled on the SW¼ of section 13, (2003 – **Michael ELBERT** owns the land) later the **Thomas SARCHETT** and now **Walter RICH** (1917-1973) place. **Alpheus LAWRENCE** settled on the west half of SW¼ of section 11 (2003 – **Victor GARMAN** owns the land) which is now the **Vic GARMAN** place back of the old **SARCHETT** place, and on time the **W.T. TAYLOR** place.

Jonathan CALLENDER came about the same time, 1856 and took two claims on being on section 14 around the **BROPHEY** territory. He was the first teacher at “Gopher College” just below **RIEBHOFF** place in section 24.

John LOVE claimed the SW¼ of section 10 (2003 – **Scott and Jean RATH** own the land) and had his cabin in section 9 on the creek. This later was the **A.B. FRINK** place. Mr. **FRINK** (1822-1891) came in 1868 and bought several acres of land. He married **Bethsheba WAGNER** (1835-1922) after losing his first wife (**Mary J.** 1882-1856) and one child. Mrs. **FRINK** was one of the organizers of the Mothers’ Club. Later the daughter **Kate** (1864-1962) and husband **Will ANNIS** (1857-1926) took over the place. This is now the **Glen JENKINSON** place. A plot of land on the **FRINK** place was sold to

the township for a cemetery in 1893. (*Union Township Cemetery is located in section 10, the SE $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$*).

At one time **Samuel REED** of Irvington had the title to some land in section 10 which he gave to his three sons. **John** had the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ but lived on the east half, (2003 – *SHEY owns the land*) which was a part of the **TJADEN** place later. **Albert** had the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ which is a part of the **CASLER** place. **BLACK** now lives there. South of Mr. **REED**, the **BUTTERFIELDS** and **Dave WADE** had homes. **Ben REED** the third son had the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ which is now owned by **W.H. REIDEL**.

In 1857 **M.D. BLANCHARD** located on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26. He was county superintendent of schools and treasurer for the county at one time. His son-in-law, **Andrew BARR** (1857-1907) owned the place later, now it is owned by **Louis NITCHAL**. Mr. **BARR** married **Elizabeth BLANCHARD**.

In 1858 **Eli FERRIS** claimed the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14 (2003 – *Elmer ALT owns the land*) which is the **Herman DAU** place owned by son **Clarence DAU** (1895-1962) and **Joe MILLER** lives there. **Ferris** and **Jonathon CALLENDER** batched together while holding claims. One time the other neighbors were away and they had to fight fire for two days and nights.

Elias WEAVER (1834-1913) took a claim in June 1858 which is a short 30 acres in the middle of the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 36. This was the father of **Mart P. WEAVER** (1872-1959) of Algona. He sold to **H.F. WATSON** (1829-1914), then the **CALLS** and **Lars JENSEN** bought from the estate in 1888. Mr. **JENSEN** later had his name changed to **Lars JOHNSON** (1836-1910). The place was put up for taxes in 1889. There have been four generations on this place.

In 1859 **W. Fletcher HOFIUS** (1830-1909) took a claim on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25 (2003 – *HOOVER owns the land*) and lived there during the summer. During the Indian scare in 1862 they lived with **Joseph THOMPSON** east of town. Mrs. **HOFIUS** was **Joseph THOMPSON's** sister. Later he moved to his claim and stayed there until his death. His three sons, **Charley, Jim and George** (1865-1915), lived on the place at various times. Some say there was a brewery on the east end of the place next to the river on what was later called the **SWANSON** bayou.

E.P. SCHAAD lived on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35 which was known as the **J.B. HOFIUS** place and now the **Wm KUHN** (1900-1985) place. **Joseph ZANKE** came in 1870 on the first Milwaukee train into Algona with **Theo CHRISCHILLES** and Mr. **STEBBINS**. Mr. **ZANKE** bought the place from Mr. **SCHAAD**. The home was located about half way between the two roads. This is where **Joe N.** and **Mamie ZANKE** were born. Mr. **ZANKE** was a miller by trade and worked at the old mill on the river north of Algona. Later Mr. **ZANKE** sold this place and bought the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34 (2003 – *Harold HUNT owns the land*) where **Peter ERPELDING** lives now.

Mamie ZANKE married **Jacob WINKEL** and lived on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33, (2003–*Dean DODDS owns the land*) across the road from her folks. Mrs. **WINKEL's** daughter, **Mrs. William (Frances) DODDS** and her husband (*William "Bill" 1914-2006*) now own the place.

Pat MCCLARNEY built a shanty on section 2 in 1857. **M.W. THAYER** claimed a part of section 36 just north of Algona. He joined the army and later lost his life.

Immigration nearly ceased from 1859 to 1864 on account of the war.

In 1864 **Uriah HEALTH** located on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31, (2003 – *Ronald FRIDERES owns the land*) which is a part of **Ed RICH's** place. A son-in-law of Mr. **HEALTH** settled on the $\frac{1}{4}$ west of him. The **HEALTH** place became the home of **A.D. WHITE** and owned by **Agnes GILBERT** (1833-1902), sister of **Thomas GILBERT** of Plum Creek and now known as the **SABIN** place.

Judson CHAPIN came in 1864 located on SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29 (2003-*JOHNSON owns the land*) where **Walter HEERDT** now lives and the land is still held by the **GEILENFIELD** estate. **CHAPIN's** son **Morris** (1841-1908) lived on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29 (2003-*Loren JOHNSON owns the land*) owned by **Herman HAUBERG** (1878-1965). **Morris** was one of the judges that helped to organize Union township.

Arthur GILMORE was on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17, where **Harvey REID** now lives. The land is owned by his mother, **Mrs. John (Ida) REID (1880-1973)**. (2003-*Ida REID still owns the land*)

Israel SCHRYVER (1819-1901) in 1864 settled on the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11. **Vic GARMAN** owns the place now. (2003-*Kenneth GARMAN owns the land*) This was also the **Presley SARCHETT (1858-1946)** place, Mr. SARCHETT had married **Minnie SCHRYVER**. **Presley** had formally lived on other parts of section 11.

Albert WHEELER came and settled on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12 in 1864. This is now the **REIKEN** place. **John BROWN** built the first sod house for **WHEELER** and then he located in Burt township.

In 1865 several settlers came with families. **Tom BURT** and **Tom McARTHUR (1829-1922)** camped near the **BLACKFORD** bridge before they located their homesteads. The **BURTS** chose the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18 and **McARTHUR** were on the adjoining $\frac{1}{4}$ west, the NW $\frac{1}{4}$. (2003-*Jerry McARTHUR owns the land*) They were brother-in-laws. They camped in wagons while building homes and working the soil. That winter **McARTHUR** was caught in a blizzard and froze his feet so that he lost eight of his toes. The **BURT** place is owned by **Clarence RIEBHOFF (1900-1963)** and the **McARTHUR** place by his grandson, **Durwood McARTHUR (1912-2000)** and granddaughter, **Mrs. Wm (Lillian) BROEDERSON**.

David POLLARD (1816-1880) settled on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1 (2003-*BRADLEY owns the land*) where the schoolhouse was later but it has now been removed.

In 1866 **Norman HARTWELL** and **Peter MARTIN (1831-1874)** proceeded to make their home in section 8. Mr. **HARTWELL** took the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8 (2003-*Marvin HACKBARTH owns the land*) which is now the **Ed HACKBARTH** place. **Peter MARTIN** the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ (2003-*Laura KENT owns the land*) which is now the daughter's **Mrs. W.A. (Sadie) KNOLL (1881-1957)** and where the granddaughter, **Mrs. Arthur (Minnie) BAKER (1907-1991)** lives. (2003-*40 acres remain in a BAKER Trust*)

In 1866 **Perry Ward STOW (1814-1879)** located on a timber lot south of the **RIEBHOFF** place on top of the hill near the "Gopher College" in section 24. A son, **Hamilton STOW** had a broom factory across the road. **C.P. STOW (1848-1925)** another son know as "**Comp**" lived on the Carroll place which was the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13 (2003-*James MERRYMAN owns the land*) until 1884 when he moved to Burt. His daughter, **Mrs. Charley PHELPS (Mary Agnes STOW 1875-1960)** is still living.

In the same year, 1866, **Widow BURGESS** and her father settled north of the **Albert WHEELER** place on S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1, (2003-*Walter CAMPNEY owns the land*) which is now the **Herald CAMPNEY** place. It was one time the **Thomas GODDEN** place.

William POLLARD lived on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ section 2 across from **Floyd BACON**. Later Mr. **KNIGHT** located on the **POLLARD** place.

J. WHEELER (1860-1922), son of **Albert WHEELER (1829-1925)**, located on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2 (2003-*LINDHORST owns the land*) which **Quinton BJUSTOM** now owns. **Myndret GORDNER** lived there at one time before moving away. He married **Ann MOORE**, daughter of **W.B. MOORE (1804-1870)**.

N.C. KUHN (1831-1916) had a farm in the location of section 2 but did not settle on it for several years. He later located on a part of section 35 (2003-*Clara KEITH owns the land*) on what is now **Sue KEITH's** place. **N.C. KUHN** is **Wm KUHN's** grandfather.



Union Mothers Club – 1916

Front Row, L-R: Mary Leason, Mary Ricker, Julia Dearchs, Minnie Dearchs, Ada Hofius, Julia Taylor Sr., Jessie Sarchet, Jessie Reid, Kathryn Thompson (little girl), Libbie Carroll and Ida Winkie

Second Row, L-R: Anna Zanke, Kate Jenkinson, Minnie Nelm, Hortense Ferguson, Bess Morrow, Gertrude Morrow, Esther Dearchs, Maud Nelson, Josie Dearchs, Kate Annis, Carrie Bourne, Clara Thompson.

Third Row, L-R: Mary Steinman, Minnie Riebhoff and child, Bethsheba Frink, Lillian McArthur, Della Troutman, unknown child.

Back Row, L-R: Clara Keith, Russell Keith, Laura Hohenstein, Anna Marlow, Carrie Gilmore, Rena Cruikshank, Minnie Sarchet, Nettie Herman, Boevers child, Emma Boevers.

RESEARCH TIPS

From the article **Land rush of 1800s left records in its wake** written by Myra Vanderpool Gormley for her column SHAKING YOUR FAMILY TREE published in 1992 in The Kansas City Star:

Homestead Act gave land to U.S. citizens who would cultivate it.

The Homestead Act of May 20, 1862, permitted settlers to acquire free land if they would live on it and improve it. A small registration fee was charged.

This land was in the states generally west of the Alleghenies but did not include Kentucky, West Virginia or Tennessee, and most of Texas was excluded. To qualify for a homestead under this act, the application had to be an American citizen or show that he had declared his intention to become one.

Many homestead records are in the custody of the National Archives. To find a homestead file you must determine the legal description of the land and then the patent case file number. The courthouse of the county in which the land is located can provide the legal description of the homestead land from tax receipts, deeds or other county records.

The patent information for homesteads in Missouri, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Ohio and Wisconsin can be obtained from the Bureau of Land Management, Eastern States Office, 350 S Pickett St., Alexandria, VA, 22304. *Also available through the Bureau of Land Management website at www.glorerecords.blm.gov.* The bureau will supply copies of the patent for a nominal fee if you can supply the legal description of the land.

Once you have the patent, write to National Archives, Reference Branch, General Archives Division, Washington, DC 20408, and request the Homestead papers. *Visit the National Archives website at www.archives.gov/genealogy.*

Don't get confused about donation land claims and the generic term "homestead," which many of our ancestors used when referring to their farm. There are many kinds of land records; familiarize yourself with those available for the states and counties where your ancestors lived.

Under the Homestead Act of 1862 a settler could gain title to public lands by meeting a five-year residency requirement, improving the land and paying a small fee. You may discover your Civil War ancestors applied for a homestead under this 1862 act. Those who had borne arms against the government or had given aid to its enemies were excluded until Jan. 1, 1867. In 1872 a congressional bill made it possible for all Civil War veterans with at least 90 days' service to apply that service, up to four years, toward the five-year homestead residency requirement.

The Homestead Entry papers usually found at the National Archives are in two series, one for those who completed their entries and the other for those that did not. Dates of these files are 1863 to 1908.

A complete file includes the homestead application; certificate of publication of intention to make a claim; homestead proof, consisting of the signatures of two witnesses and the testimony of the claimant; the final certificate authorizing the claimant to obtain a patent; and, when appropriate, a copy of naturalization proceedings or a copy of a Union veteran's discharge certificate.

Homestead entries that were commuted to cash entries are in the Cash Entry Files and include all previously completed homestead papers.

Various records pertaining to homestead entries also may be found at some field branches of the National Archives. The best guide to these records is *The Archives: A Guide to the National Archives Field Branches*, by Loretto Dennis Szucs and Sandra Hargreaves Luebking. It was published by Ancestry Publishing of Salt Lake City in 1988, and many public libraries have this excellent reference book.

NEWS FROM KCGS

We recently discovered the story about the early settlers of Union Township written by Ethel Wood Gardner, a portion of which leads off this issue of our newsletter. The article was written in May of 1954 as Algona was preparing to celebrate its 100th birthday. One of our members, Letty Henriksen, included updated information which is printed in italics. Mrs. Gardner obviously spent a lot of time researching title to the various tracts in Union Township. It is interesting to note the many surnames of families who have a descendant still actively farming the land. The second half of the article will run in our next issue.

Another project that is currently being worked on is a comprehensive index for all scrapbooks which have been given to KCGS to date. We received a number of scrapbooks from Dorothy Climer which contain many historical articles that she clipped from area newspapers over a number of years. In addition we received two boxes of scrapbooks from the City of Algona. These scrapbooks were donated to the City by several residents during the sesquicentennial celebration a few years ago. They had been sitting unused in a vault at city hall since that time. Mayor Kueck was afraid that in the future someone might throw them away and so donated them to our society where they can be used and enjoyed. By creating an index it will make it much easier for interested parties to find items related to their families. The scrapbooks themselves are a treasure trove of information and memories. We are truly thankful that Dorothy and the other scrapbook authors took the time to preserve these materials and then were generous enough to donate them to KCGS. As always, keep us in mind if you are holding similar treasures that could use a good home. Be sure to keep an eye out for items that people may be pitching that would have value to future generations.

Unfortunately one of our obituary books is missing from the genie room shelf. The volume for 1994 has disappeared. Books cannot be checked out of the genie room, but materials can be copied by asking the library staff. It is our hope that the volume will be returned by the “borrowing” party. If not we will try to make arrangements to get another copy from the North Central Iowa Genealogical Society from Mason City. There have been visitors to the genie room asking to look at it so we would love to have it back ASAP. If you are the one who has borrowed it, please return it to the shelf—no questions asked!

Have a great fall and a safe harvest.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Letty Henricksen, Pat Klemm, Jean Kramer & Nancy Yeoman

WEBSITES OF INTEREST

Sioux County: <http://siouxcounty.newspaperarchive.com>
Alton, Boyden, Hawarden, Hospers, Ireton, Maurice,
Nieuwsblad Voor Orange City, Rock Valley, Sioux
Center, Sioux County, Siouxland. No user name or
password is necessary.

<http://estherville.newspaperarchive.com> Estherville
newspapers online. **User name:** Estherville **Password:**
pearson

<http://graettinger.newspaperarchive.com> Graettinger
newspapers online. **Username:** Graettinger
Password: archives

Do you have favorite genealogy websites?
Please send them to us so we can share the sites
with our members.

Recent Additions to the Genealogy Room:

Family Histories:

Biers / Byers Family History
The Nagel and Arends Legacy
McWhorter Family History

Community/Church Books:

First Congregational United Church of Christ –
150 Years Bold – 1858-2008

Plat Books/Directories:

Kossuth County Plat/Directory for 2009

Other:

Collection of Histories Compiled for Algona Centennial
Celebration 1954
Dorothy Climer Scrapbook Collection
Volumes 6, 7, and 8
Civil War Diaries of Colman D. Chubb and Charles C. Chubb

FOR SALE

**KOSSUTH COUNTY, IOWA
Death Record #1 - 1880-1897**

**KOSSUTH COUNTY, IOWA
Death Record #2 – 1897-1919**

*Transcribed from notes taken
from original record*

**1896 KOSSUTH COUNTY
PLAT BOOK**

Printed in black & white
With index

**Each of the above are
\$25 + \$1.75 tax and
\$5 P&H**

**KOSSUTH COUNTY
DIRECTORIES
For the years
1950, 1951, 1953 and 1954**

**Each year can be
purchased for
\$18 + \$1.26 tax and
\$5 P&H**

To order your copies,
contact Jean Kramer at
jkramer1976@hotmail.com
or KCGS by mail

KOSSUTH COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

The Kossuth County Genealogical Society was incorporated in June of 2007 and is a chapter of the Iowa Genealogical Society. The goal of our members is to archive the family records of Kossuth County, Iowa, and make them available to the general public. We collect and maintain genealogy material which is stored in the genealogy room at the Algona Public Library. We do research and answer queries regarding Kossuth County and its residents. We hold several meetings each year with a variety of programs and guest speakers. The society also publishes a newsletter several times throughout the year. To submit items for publication in newsletter, please e-mail to kossgensoc@hotmail.com including "newsletter" in the subject line or mail items to KCGS, c/o Algona Public Library, 210 North Phillips Street, Algona, IA 50511.

MEMBERSHIP:

Dues are \$10 per year individual/\$15 couple and run from March 1 to the last day of February. Membership includes subscription to the newsletter (one per membership). **In addition to membership dues, KCGS welcomes donations, both of money and/or genealogical materials.**

MEETINGS:

The Society meets in Room D of the Algona Public Library at 7:00 p.m. several times annually on a date to be announced. The annual meeting is held each March.

RESEARCH CHARGES:

The Society charges a minimum of \$5 for one-half hour of research and \$10 per hour thereafter, plus copying costs and postage. Your research requests can be mailed to KCGS at the address listed on the front of the newsletter or can be submitted via email to Nancy Yeoman at ncyeoman3@hotmail.com. When the materials requested have been located, a bill will be sent to you and upon payment receipt, the materials will be mailed to you. As a member of KCGS, you are entitled to submit queries for publication in the newsletter free of charge. If you are not a member of KCGS, there is a \$5 charge per query. (See the section "How to Submit a Query" in this newsletter).



Application for Membership:

Send this application and the annual dues to Kossuth County Genealogical Society, c/o Letty Henriksen, P.O. Box 16, Lone Rock, IA 50559. **Donations are also welcome.**

Name: _____ Amount \$ _____

Address: _____ Year: _____

City: _____ State _____ Zip Code _____ Check #: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____ Date Received: _____

Surnames Researching: _____ () New () Renewal