



*A Publication of the
Kossuth County Genealogical Society*

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

*Volume I, Premier Issue
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The Winter of '36

By Pat Klemm

The following information about the winter of 1936 was found in the *History of Kossuth County Iowa 1912-1976*. The portions within quotations are taken directly from the text. The book is available at the Algona Library.

“From Jan. 18 to Feb. 13 in 1936 the minimum temperature was below zero. The lowest was Jan. 22 when the mercury sank to 29 below zero. The next day the high was 10 below zero. It snowed 12 days during that time and the total snowfall from Jan. 1 to Feb. 12 was 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.”

“There were high winds most of these days which drifted the snow into drifts that supported a man easily and in some instances even horses walked across the top of drifts. Travel was by bobsled or horseback.”

“Waterlines four feet underground froze in Algona, and in areas far from the water tower residents kept faucets running 24 hours a day to keep water flowing through the main. Ice inside the water tower was 24 inches thick around the sides.”

“There were days at a time during the period when trains did not run at all. Bancroft was isolated for three days from any travel except by horseback or bobsled.”

“Men were recruited in Algona to take teams and bobsleds to Whittemore to shovel out the Milwaukee passenger train out of a huge drift, more than 8 feet deep and several rods long. The Northwestern was stalled south of Burt and passengers spent several nights at neighboring farm homes.”

“February 21 dynamite was used to blow out drifts. A half stick was placed in rows on drifts to a depth of several inches and then set off. It didn't clear the road but it loosened the hard packed snow so plows could push it to one side. The wind packed snow seemed like concrete.”

“There was a coal shortage and coal was rationed by dealers. Gas and oil had not come into use there was no gas piped into Algona. People of that day feared oil explosions, and coal was unloaded from cars by hand and then unloaded into bins in cellars by hand.”

More information about the winter is in the book but more personal stories of that winter are found in the memories of those who actually lived through that time. We probably all have memories of times when we were caught in snowstorms or blizzards but the stories told to us by our parents, grandparents and great-grandparents seem to capture the difficulties they faced daily during that time. We cannot begin to imagine how difficult it was just to survive, especially those who lived on farms and miles from a town. Today if we are without power or have a snow day when we can't go about with our daily routine it seems like a major catastrophe. Let us be mindful of what our ancestors had to deal with and be grateful that we live in today's modern society with all of its conveniences. Remember the determination they had to survive adversity and that we also possess some of that same DNA. So keep following those family roots and record as many memories and stories as possible for future generations.



**Upcoming
Events:**

January 14, 2008
 Monthly Meeting
 Program:
 Beginning
 Genealogy
 By Bob Kent

February 11, 2008,
 Monthly Meeting
 Program:
 To Be Announced

March 10, 2008,
 Monthly Meeting
 Program:
 To Be Announced



Ah, the winter of '36

This winter, with its abundance of snow, is being compared to the infamous winter of 1936, which lives in history as one of the snowiest ever. These pictures were taken in February or March of that year near the Ed Brown farm home, one and one-half miles west of Titonka (present home of Gary Ukens). According to Vollina Michaelsen of Titonka, who sent us the picture, "Neighbors and young businessmen from town rallied around the snowplow with their scoops and manpower. Lynn Kuchenreuther operated the snowplow. It would take most to the day to open the road to the Ole Michaelsen farm two miles west of Titonka so neighbors could get to town for much-needed supplies with their horses and sleighs. Sometimes another blizzard would close the roads the next day." Some of the neighbors pictured here are Louis Huber, Pete Callies, George and Albert Nelson, Orlo and Earl Zwiefel, Ed Ites, the Graham brothers, and Ole, Neal and Donald Michaelsen. Maurice Kiel took the picture. Those still living are Pete Callies and Neal Michaelsen.

— M.S.M.

Article taken from
 an unidentified issue
 of the Algona
 Newspapers. (From
 the news clipping
 collection of
 Dorothy Climer).

AREA NAMES AND PLACES

By Jack Celoni

Every person has a genealogy. At times, assistance is needed. For this reason, Kossuth County Genealogical Society exists. Early settlers whose information is available: Asa Call; Ambrose and Nancy Henderson Call; Jessie and Abbie Rist Smith; Francis and Eugenia Kennedy Rist; Sylvester and Mary Millen Rist; Luther and Betsey Rist; Malachi and Rachel Clark; Essie Cleary; John Durant; Anthony Durant; Theo Chrischilles, Sr.; Theo Chrischilles, Jr.; David W. and Lydia King; Gardner and Florence Call Cowles; William H. and Caroline Ingham, August Zahlten, Joseph and Jessie Kuhn; Carl and Anna Soderberg. More families and individuals available from KCGS will be forthcoming.

Businesses and services complete the landscape upon which our families developed: The Chrischilles Store, the Chicago & Northwestern RR; Kossuth County State Bank; local fire departments, Central School, Third Ward School, O.B. Laing Middle School, County Courthouse, the Carnegie Library, Congregational Church, First Methodist Church, George Galbraith store, St. Cecelia Catholic Church, Algona Advance newspaper. Much more to be investigated. Contact KCGS.



1936 blizzard blocks train

These pictures show the Chicago Northwestern railroad train being shoveled out from one of the several blizzards that hit this area in the legendary winter of 1936. The train was pushing its way between LuVerne and Galbraith when the photos were taken. They belong to Richard Nielson of LuVerne.

— M.S.M.

Article taken from an unidentified issue of the Algona Newspapers. (From the news clipping collection of Dorothy Climer).

2007-2008 OFFICERS:

President	Jean Kramer
Vice President	Robert Kent
Recording Secretary	Tiff Celoni
Research Secretary	Nancy Yeoman
Treasurer	Letty Hurlburt

**NEWS FROM THE PRESIDENT**

Welcome to all charter members of the Kossuth County Genealogical Society. Can you believe it -- our very first newsletter! Just another sign of how far we have come. It has been an exciting few months. From the initial exploratory meeting held in March until now, we have accomplished much. A big thanks goes out to Letty Hurlburt who was and is the driving force that brought our society into being. I would also be remiss if I didn't offer our thanks to the genealogy societies of both Humboldt and Palo Alto Counties for sharing their knowledge and expertise with us. It is good to know that as questions arise, we have experienced individuals to call on.

The Kossuth County Genealogical Society was officially incorporated on June 11, 2007 with the Secretary of State of Iowa as a non-profit corporation and we adopted Bylaws shortly thereafter. Officers have been elected (we are still looking for someone to fill the position of historian/librarian so if you have any interest please call!). In August, the society also became a chapter of the Iowa Genealogical Society. The area representative for IGS, Grace Hertz, has been regularly attending our meetings and has provided much advice and encouragement.

The Algona Public Library has a very small room which has long been

dedicated to genealogy, but has never been well organized. KCGS entered into an agreement with the library to store our materials there. One of our first goals is to organize that room and begin to fill it with genealogical information from all across Kossuth County. This is not a task that will be completed overnight. It will take a lot of volunteer time as well as money and patience. If you know of anyone who has genealogy materials such as old atlases and maps of Kossuth County, school yearbooks, church or community centennial books, etc., who would be willing to donate them to the society, please let us know. Monetary contributions are always welcome as well.

We are still at the toddler stage and as a young organization, we have a lot of growing to do. It was important to us to get a newsletter out yet this year to provide a report on the society to our membership. Hopefully we will be able to establish a regular publication schedule in the future. If you have suggestions for things you'd like to see in future newsletters, please share them with us. We want to serve your needs.

There will be many growing pains ahead, but if we all keep focused on the goal of a comprehensive, well-organized, easy-to-use genealogy library for Kossuth County, we cannot fail. Thanks for your membership and your support.



RESEARCH TIPS:

Why Are Two Little Dots So Important?

By Hans-Georg Boyken

Doing research in Germany or going through German records you will come across some letters we don't have here in the U.S. Those letters are:

ä [ALT 0228], Ä [ALT 0196], ö [ALT0246], Ö [0214],
ü [ALT 0252], Ü [ALT 0220], ß [ALT 0223].

If you don't translate today the two little dots (Umlaute) into a letter, you don't find the correct ancestors and you will "produce" incorrect names for the future. Here are some samples:

The German location of a "Münster in Münster" means that there is a "Münster" (minster or cathedral) in the town of Münster in the German Federal State of Nordrhein-Westfalen. If you eliminate the dots in the town's name, you end up with the name of "Munster," but this "Munster" is a town in the German Federal State of Niedersachsen.

In Ostfriesland for many years there was the first name "Töpke" (like in "Töpke Swidden") in use, besides the writing as "Toepke" (for the same person) and also the last name "TÖBEN." Ignoring the dots you would get:

- The first name "Topke" besides the writing as "Toepke"—two different names in modern typewriting/word processing, but the same person
- the last name TOBEN.

Those samples show you that we should stop Americanizing German letters and names into a version that we think are the correct ones!

Would you please do other genealogist the favor and translate the dots into the letter "e":

ä	--	ae,
Ä	--	Ae,
ö	--	oe,
Ö	--	Oe,
ü	--	ue,
Ü	--	Ue.

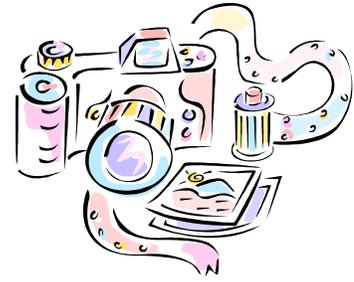
Doing this, you will end up with the names of "Muenster" (instead of Munster), "Toepke" (instead of Topke), "TOEBEN" besides the German version of "TOBEN," but different last names.

And before the end of this story, another favor to the genealogists you can do them: The German letter "ß" means "ss," "sh," and "hs." Please don't use a "B" – it will cremate the name and you will go in the wrong direction in your research.

Photographs

Copying Photos, Negative Storage and Digital Cameras

by Elaine Powell



Most people will admit that the first thing they would take from their home in the event of a fire, flood, etc., after their family members of course, would be family photos.

Taking photos and collecting family photos to add to the genealogical records of your family is a wonderful addition to your family history. If you are planning to take photos of relatives, tombstones, old homesteads, etc., be sure and keep the negatives of these photos.

It is unlikely that you will have a negative for an old family photo. And so, if you do not have the negatives, I recommend making copies of all of your older photos. Your vintage photos are a piece of history that you will want to preserve and protect. Store your original photos, or negatives if you have them, in a safety deposit box or in a different location other than your own home so that in the event of a loss, you will still have a backup copy. They should be stored flat, in archival envelopes or in archival albums.

If you have old photos, the best way to copy old photos, if you do not have the original negative, is to have a negative made of your old photo. Then you can have a print or several prints made from that negative. You can have this done at a good quality photo lab. If you are a skilled photographer, you can also take a photo of your photos, using a macro lens, if your camera has removable a removable lens. You should take the photos outside and lay them on a plain neutral background in an area that has good natural light, but not in direct sunlight, as you want to avoid shadowing. A bright, overcast day would be perfect. Turn your flash OFF so you don't get a flashback on your photo from the flash bouncing off the glare of the photo. Then and put your camera on a tripod to insure that you don't get a blurred photo. You should also use a timer, if you have that option on your camera, to further prevent blurring. You can then have prints made in any size you wish.

There are self-service photo copying machines in stores such as Wal-Mart, K-Mart, Sam's Club, Eckerd Drug, etc. There is one made by Kodak called the Picture Maker Machine. There is also one made by Sony. Those companies say that a photo copied on their machine is considered an archival print that will last 75 years. A laminate of sorts is sprayed on the photocopy to preserve the image. These copies are fairly expensive, costing from \$5.00 - \$8.00 per 8 x 10 print.

Photographs stored on Compact Discs are becoming more popular. The benefits of such storage are that they cannot fade while on the disk and are very compact. However, the media can fail. Cheaper discs have a shelf life of only ten years. Other higher quality discs are rated for 100 years or more. Also, the media on which they are recorded can "fail" by becoming obsolete. If you had a picture stored on an 8" magnetic floppy disk, you wouldn't be able to find a machine that could read such media today

Many people today are copying their photos on color copy machines or scanning them into their computer and then printing them out onto acid free paper or photo paper, thinking that those are safe, long-lasting photos. Many people are using those copies in their family albums. People also are using their digital cameras and printing out those images on their home printers. Remember that these are NOT photographs. They are simply ink printed on paper and they will fade rapidly. (This includes the paper designed for computer photos.) Real photographs go through developer, bleach-fix and stabilizer. So, if you use a digital camera, use film also. And get prints made, if you wish to keep the photos for any length of time.

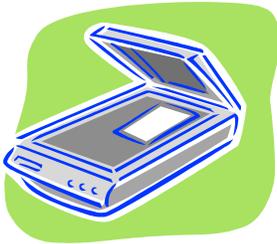
http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~bjstockton/editors/tech_photo.html

Tips on Scanning Photos

By Louise Power

As a desktop publisher, I find that the most important thing is to scan photos at a high resolution. The preferred resolution for publications is 300 dpi (dots per inch). It will take up more room on your CDs, but it will make your photo much better in any publication. You may not be planning a publication at this point, but someone in your family may in the future. You can always reduce the size of a copy of the photo to 72 dpi for Web publication. If you understand the principle behind this, you'll see why it's important.

Photos are not made up of solid color or black and white masses. They're made up of thousands of pixels (short for picture element) or pieces of information. If you scan a photo of a certain size at 72 dpi, a common resolution for Web photos, it will look fine on a website even if you make it smaller. If you try to enlarge the picture for, say, publication, you end up enlarging each pixel giving the photo a fuzzy look. Just remember, you can always take information out of a photo by resaving it at a lower resolution, but once that's done, you can't put information back into the picture.



In 2001, Texas A&M University's Agricultural Communications Dept. published some guidelines for photos used in publications. They said, in part:

"Avoid saving images as JPEGs. JPEG is a compressed image format. Saving an image as a JPEG reduces the size of the file, which is convenient in terms of storage space. However, compressing also degrades the image. The more times you open a JPEG, make changes, and resave it as a JPEG, the more the image deteriorates. If you must use the JPEG file type, take photos at the highest possible resolution and then do not open your images or manipulate them in any way. Simply copy them to your computer (or a disk or CD) and then forward the files to the editor of your publication."

The preferred file type for publication is TIF. A TIF file can be edited without losing data. Uncompressed PICT files and EPS files also are acceptable.

A 72 ppi image is fine for viewing on a computer monitor; 300 ppi is the resolution required if an image is headed for a printing press. Another way to understand resolution is in its relationship to image size. If a 72 ppi image is 17.7 x 14.2 inches on your monitor, it will be just 4.3 x 3.4 inches when sized for printing at 300 ppi. So, if you submit a 72 ppi image to use in a publication, the largest size at which it can be printed will be about one-fourth of its original size."

And I say, always assume that at some point your photos will be used in a publication, so make them the best that you can.

Another thing is never work on your original scan. When you open it up, immediately save it as a copy and work on the copy. Then, if you mess it up, you can always go back to the original. As I said above, you can always take information out of a photo by resaving it at a lower resolution, but once that's done, you can't put information back into a picture. If you work on a copy, however, you'll always have the original to go back to. On your CD, you may want to make two folders, one for the original, high resolution photos and one for the lower resolution copies. You can name each one the same except use HR or LR to denote the different resolutions.

Lastly, for longevity, I recommend investigating gold CDs which many institutions now use for archiving electronic media since gold does not deteriorate.

Family Histories/Information Currently Located in the APL Genealogy Room:

- Book of Adam – Copy of The First Edition of the Genealogy by Harold King Bowen
- A Swedish & United States Family History – Volume I Descendants of Olaf **ANDERSON (SEASTROM, BJORKHOLM, WALLERSTROM & SIGFRIDSSON)** and Nils Anderson, Anders **NILSSON** & Ola **LARSSON** (Seastrom, **NELSON** and **OSTROM**) as they were identified in Sweden in the 1700s by William Seastrom **MONLUX**
- Genealogy on **BARNETT-DEVINE** Family compiled by Rachel Levine
- **BENSON – LANGSETH** Family History and Genealogy compiled by Melvin Benson Gillund
- The **BIRDS** of Brushy Creek by R. Byron Bird
- William and Dorothy **BOLDRIDGE** Family by Robert Boldridge
- The **DITSWORTH** Family of Jacob, Samuel, Abraham and Susan compiled by Larry Coleman
- **DITSWORTH** Family History (Larry Coleman) in manila envelope
- **DREESMAN** Family – Ft. Dodge Messenger and Time Magazine articles on murders
- **FABER** Family by Gloria Faber Ellwanger
- **FISH** Family of Kossuth County by John A. Fish
- **FITCH** Family compiled by Alberta Hickling Fitch
- The **HAUSER** Family from Abenheim, Germany to North Washington, Iowa by Gloria (Faber) Ellwanger
- **HEIDERSCHIEDT** and **WAGNER** Families – Pioneers of St. Joseph, Kossuth County, Iowa by Gloria (Faber) Ellwanger
- **HULTERSTROM** History & Memories by E. Clair & Dorothy (Tayer) Halvorson
- **INGHAMS, RICES, SCHUYLERS** – My Family – A Memoir – Ancestors in America Down Through my Parents with Emphasis on Grandparents and Parents by Richard E. Undeland
- Letters of John and Sarah **KENYON**
- Histories of the **KLEIN** and **LENERTZ** Families Kossuth County, Iowa
- **KOEPKE** Family by Larry Coleman
- Abner Lyman **LONG** History
- **MUCKEY**, Andrew, Sr. compiled by Charlotte Muckey
- The **PRESNELL** and Related Families of County Kent, England (**BROOMFIELD, Pressnell, RIDDLE, SINDEN, TAYLOR**) by Robert E. Wilson
- **RANEY'S** of Kossuth County compiled by Madeline Gringl
- **REILLY** Family Information
- **RISTAU** and **ERDMANN** Families in the United States and Canada by Maurine Klinker Glover
- **ROSENTHAL/NITZ BOLLINGER REYNOLDS** by Mark Eugene Reynolds
- **RUSCH** Genealogy – A Record of the Wilhelm Rusch Sr. Family & Descendants in America compiled and edited by Wilbert, Evelyn, Ken, Allan & Judy Ruhnke
- Grandma was a **TILTON** and They Go Back A Long, Long Way by Don R. Cook
- Meet the **TISDALES** by Rosa D. Tisdale
- **WARD** Family 1925 (William Ward Genealogy) by Artemus Ward
- **WARD** Family (Descendants of William Ward) by Andrew Henshaw Ward. A.M.



Holiday Traditions

By Pat Klemm

We all celebrate holidays with family traditions some of go back many generations others may be more recent as the older generations pass from this life new ones emerge. Families and traditions continually change, modify and evolve.

In November we celebrate Thanksgiving. On that day most families in the United States will gather together to feast most likely on a turkey dinner with all of the trimmings, enjoy the company of family, watch the Thanksgiving Day Parades and football games on TV. . Many may even attend a church service as a way to give thanks for their blessings during the year. Some of these traditions are rooted in that first Thanksgiving in the colonies when the Pilgrims and the Native Americans came together to share the food they had.



In December we celebrate Christmas. Many of the symbols of the season are rooted in pagan cultures. The first Christmas celebration according to history was celebrated with the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ. The word Christmas is from the old English term 'Cristes Maesse' meaning 'mass of Christ'. It is widespread belief that Christ was born on the 25th and although an exact month is unknown; the month of December was most likely chosen because of its closeness with the winter solstice in the Northern hemi-sphere. This was a time of celebration among many ancient cultures.

Among the many traditions or symbols of the season revolve around the Spirit of Santa Claus, becoming an almost universal symbol. The origin of Santa began in the 4th century with St. Nicholas, the Bishop of Myra an area in present day Turkey. He was known for his generosity and claims were made that he could perform miracles. He later became the patron saint of Russia, and was also recognized because of wearing long red cape, white flowing beard and bishops mitre. Over a period of time he became a legend and thousands of churches in Europe were dedicated to him. In the 12th century it became an official holiday and December 6 became St. Nicholas Day in most of Europe and a day of celebration with gift giving and works of charity. The Dutch brought this custom to the colonies when they arrived in the 17th century.

Today with the many cultures in America, Santa and gift giving seem to be the one tradition celebrated by the majority. Other customs besides gift giving, many celebrate the birth of Christ by attending church services, visiting shut-ins, presenting Christmas pageants and caroling. Food is another common denominator and varies by region and ethnic background. Usually the food will be the comfort foods the family enjoys, or those special goodies that are only prepared for the holidays or other special occasions.

As genealogists we need to think about these things and as we gather ask questions of those around you. Ask the who, what, where, and why questions about how we celebrate the holidays and make notes so that family history will be preserved for future generations.

Just another thought for the season a quote from American and Iowa author Marjorie Holmes—"It comes every year and will go on forever. And along with Christmas belong the keepsakes and customs. Those humble, everyday things a mother clings to, and ponders, like Mary in the secret spaces of her heart."

Can You Help?

We recently found a source who has preserved over 23 years of obituaries, marriage/anniversary and birth and miscellaneous articles from the Algona newspapers. They have consented to let us copy the 70+ books they have put together. However the cost of copying the information and covering them will amount to approximately \$1,000. We want to get this material on the shelves of our genealogy room as soon as possible. Your financial assistance would be greatly appreciated. All funds can be sent to the same address shown on the membership flyer at the end of this newsletter.

Thank you for your support.

FOR SALE

Available January 1, 2008

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

78 pages including 8-page index

*Transcribed from notes taken
from original record*

\$25 + tax and P&H

To order your copy,
Contact Jean Kramer at

jkramer1976@hotmail.com

or KCGS by mail

KCGS Charter Members:

Anglen, C.L. - Nebraska
 Barringer, Sally - Washington
 Black, Gene and Mary – Oklahoma
 Bolte, Beverly – Iowa
 Boyken, Hans-Georg – Iowa
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 Burbank, Marilyn – Minnesota
 Celoni, Jack - Iowa
 Celoni, Tiffany - Iowa
 Decker, Robbie - Iowa
 Dole, Susan - Wisconsin
 Ellwanger, Gloria – Texas
 Gifford, Arla - Iowa
 Goodson, Joyce – Arizona
 Grissom, Marieta - Iowa
 Haines, Steve - South Dakota
 Hall, Tim – California
 Hanson, Donna - Iowa
 Hendren, Dennis – Minnesota
 Hertz, Grace - Iowa
 Hoeck, Rosie and Harley – California
 Hundertmark, Marilyn - Iowa
 Hurlburt, Letty - Iowa
 Immerfall, Kenton – Wisconsin
 Johnson, Richard – Oregon
 Kent, Robert – Iowa
 Klemm, Pat - Iowa
 Kofoot, Jet – Iowa
 Kramer, Jean - Iowa
 Leigh, Amy - Iowa
 Lemke, Charlotte – Colorado
 Lemon, Lindy - Iowa
 Little, Sherman – California
 Maahs, Gene - Iowa
 Narret, Lynn - Illinois
 Navorska, David – Texas
 Palik, Delyce – Arkansas
 Payne, Gloria - California
 Rainford, Robin – Minnesota
 Randolph, Suzanne – Iowa
 Roadinger, Ruth - Iowa
 Schmidt, Darrel - Iowa
 Simpson, Karolyn – Montana
 Smith, Gail – Iowa
 Swalin, Linda - Minnesota
 Sweaney, Don - Missouri
 Thompson, Greta - Wisconsin
 Tisnado, Carol – California
 Wolf, Carol - Iowa
 Yeoman, Nancy - Iowa



Queries

As a member of the KCGS, you are entitled to submit queries for publication in the newsletter free of charge. If you are not a member of the KCGS, there is a \$5.00 charge per query.

How to Submit a Query

- **Type or print your query, double-spaced on 8 1/2" x 11" paper. Please limit your query to 50 words or less.**
- **Ask questions. What specific information are you searching for?**
- **Don't abbreviate. Our queries editor will make the correct abbreviations.**
- **Read your query. Are the names, places and dates correct? Are they legible to a person not familiar with the information? Can the maiden names be easily identified?**
- **Did you remember to include your name and address?**

Mail your queries, along with the correct monies in the form of check or money order, to:

**Kossuth County Genealogical Society
 Attn: Query Editor
 Kossuth County Library
 210 N. Phillips Street
 Algona, IA 50511**

Or members may email their request to
kossgensoc@hotmail.com
Be sure to put "Newsletter Query"
in the subject line.

Queries are printed as space permits, usually only one query per person per issue of the newsletter. The KCGS reserves the right to edit and/or reject material submitted for publication. Thank You!

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 regular monthly meetings with a variety of programs and guest speakers and hold workshops. 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:

Membership dues are \$10 per year 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, the society welcomes any 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. the **second Monday** of each month except December unless otherwise notified. 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 nycyeoman3@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 \$10 annual dues to Kossuth County Genealogical Society, c/o Letty Hurlburt, 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