

Phelps Helps



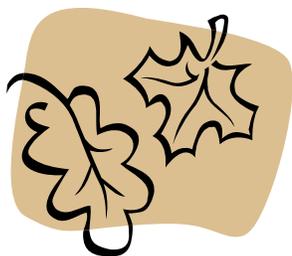
Volume 18, Issue 3

Fall 2010

**Meetings held at the
Nebraska Prairie
Museum
on the first Monday
of the month at
2:00 PM.**

**The public is
welcome!**

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Genealogy Club
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Richvale, CA —A Legacy of Courage, Dedication and Preseverance

One of our new members, Norma Eggi, from Santa Barbara, California has been instrumental in providing us with this wonderful new book for our library. Starting about 1911 Several Phelps County families moved to Richvale, California to start rice farming. T. A. Carlson, who was a photographer in Holdrege in the 1890s, went to Richvale in 1911 and became a land agent. Here is a list of the families that he sold land to from Phelps County: P. M. Nelson; C. J. Eckholm; John Olson; Charles L. Moline; Sam Lofgren; August Hendrickson; Frank Anderson; Carl Anderson; J. G. Rystrom; Eric Olson; Oscar Carlson; J. A. Hasselquist; Andrew Shellhase; Albert Erickson; Charles Sunblad; Charles Bloom; and Peter J. Swanson.

Other names I see that have Phelps or Harlan County ties are: Norris Anderson; Oliver Bjorklund; Oscar Fagerstone; Ollie Gustafson; Hilmer Hanson; Kelly High; Arvid Lofgren; Sam and Senia Lofgren; Harold Nelson; George Norall; Effie McLain; John Olson; Arthur and Harry Peterson; Swan L. Peterson; Johannes Gustav Rystrom; Clarence, Adolph, Elmer, Wesley, Alvin and Melvin Samuelson; Elmer Thengvall; and James Murray.

Here are some Nebraska names that may or may not be in Phelps County: Charles Erickson; Albert Erickson; Charles Helmers; David Lindberg; Paul Lofgren; Joe Lundberg; Albert Lindberg and Peter Swanson.

Many of these families resided earlier in northern Phelps County in the Holcomb Church area, Bertrand and Loomis. This book is indexed and has a lot of photographs.

Here is the note received in the book:

“This book is from the Lofgren/Lindberg/Anderson families who moved to Richvale, California from Nebraska. Denny Lindberg gave us this book. My daughter, Norma Eggi has really appreciated your assistance in her genealogy research.” —Signed Annette Kreeth



Erickson Lineage—Part II Continued from Last Phelps Helps

THE ANCESTRAL LINEAGE OF VICKI LOUISE (ERICKSON) WESTCOTT

By Kenneth Freeman Mosman

HENRY E. ERICKSON (*Andrew, Erick, . . .*) was born at Chicago, Illinois on 1 June 1869.¹ He married at Phelps County **AMANDA JANE CARLSON** on 1 January 1892.² Amanda was born at Andover, Illinois on 19 September 1869,³ the d/o Charles Johan Bernard and Margaret (Wahlstrom) Carlson.⁴ They and Henry's parents were born in Sweden.

Henry ran a model farm of 640 acres at Sheridan Twp. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a prominent Mason.⁵ In 1890 Henry was a member of a group of Phelps County citizens who built the Farmer's Elevator in Holdrege, organized the Phelps County Mutual Insurance Company, and were active in securing an auditorium for Holdrege.⁶

In 1900 Henry and Manda were enumerated at Sheridan Twp, Phelps County, Nebraska.⁷ In 1910 they were living in Holdrege with their newly born son Paul.⁸ They also were there in 1920 with their son Paul, age nine. Henry was age forty-nine and a bank president.⁹ In 1930 Henry and Amanda were residents of Holdrege when enumerated in the federal census. They were both recorded as sixty years of age and twenty-three when married.¹⁰

Henry died in Phelps County, Nebraska on 4 November 1932.¹¹ Amanda died at Holdrege on 23 November 1944. Both she and Henry are buried there in the Prairie Home Cemetery.¹²

Child of **Henry E. and Amanda Jane (Carlson) Erickson**:

i. **PAUL WESLEY ERICKSON** b. at Holdrege

16 March 1910.

PAUL WESLEY ERICKSON (*Henry E., Andrew, Erick, . . .*) was born at Holdrege, Phelps County, Nebraska on 16 March 1910. He married at Holdrege **ANN LOUISE JOHNSON** on 6 June 1937.¹³ Ann Louise was born at Holdrege on 10 November 1912, the d/o Gustavus A. and Anna (Smith) Johnson.¹⁴

Paul Erickson was active in city and county affairs. He served one term on the Holdrege city council and thirteen years on the Library Board. He was the manager of the Railway Express Agency at Holdrege. Paul was a member of the Bethel Lutheran Church, the Masonic Lodge, and the Tehama Shrine.¹⁵ Paul was a co-founder of the Phelps County Historical Society. He was a member of the Bethel Lutheran Church, the Holdrege Country Club, and the B.P.O.E. Club.¹⁶

Paul was the Chairman of the Phelps County Board of Supervisors at the time of his death in an Omaha hospital on 15 December 1976.¹⁷ He had been a member of the Board for twenty-eight years. He was buried at Holdrege in the Prairie Home Cemetery. Ann Louise died at Holdrege on 19 November 1993. She is buried near her husband Paul in the Prairie Home Cemetery.¹⁸

Children of **Paul Wesley and Ann Louise (Johnson) Erickson**; all born in Holdrege:

- i. **PAULA ANN ERICKSON** b. 4 November 1941. She m. Louis George Titus 3 July 1965. Louis was the s/o Luscomb J. and Jane A. (Youngson) Titus.¹⁹
- ii. **VICKI LOUISE ERICKSON** b. 11 May 1943. She m. Marvin Clay Westcott at Holdrege on 25 June 1966.²⁰

(Part II Continued on page 3)

(Part II Continued from page 2)

- iii. PAUL WILLIAM ERICKSON b. 22 April 1946. He m. 28 November 1974 Alice Jane Hoffman. Alice was b. at Trenton, Missouri 4 February 1953, the d/o Frank and Mary Hoffman. Ch., both b. in Holdrege: 1. Christopher Lee b. 22 September 1981, and 2. Benjamin Hoffman b. circa 1984.
- iv. HENRY FRANK ERICKSON b. 13 August 1951. He m. Deborah Ann Boyd 9 July 1977. Deborah was b. at Cody, Wyoming in October 1951, the d/o Jack and Martha Boyd. Ch. all born in Holdrege: 1. Lance Paul b. 22 December 1980, 2. Peter Jack b. 27 May 1983, and Stephanie Ann b. 19 February 1987.

END ERICKSON LINEAGE

Erickson Footnotes:

1. His obit., Holdrege Daily Citizen, 9 November 1932.
2. DYAS, Vol. 1, p. 23. The year is 1891 in her obit in the Holdrege Daily Citizen, 24 November 1944.
3. 1900 U.S. census, Holdrege, Phelps Co., Nebr. The year is 1868 in her obit.
4. DYAS, Vol. 1, p. 23.
5. COMPENDIUM, pp. 292-293.
6. "A History of Phelps County 1863 to 1958," p. 151.
7. 1900 U.S. census, Sheridan Twp., Phelps Co., Nebr.
8. 1910 U.S. census, Holdrege, Phelps Co., Nebr.
9. 1920 U.S. census, Holdrege, Phelps Co., Nebr.
10. 1930 U.S. census, Holdrege, Phelps Co., Nebr. N.B. In the 1930 census Henry is living on Burlington Street in Holdrege next door to Emil Victor Erickson (see Emil's father John E. Erickson, wife Nellie, in the Erickson file at the Donald E. Lindgren Library on Burlington Street in Holdrege, Nebr.)
11. His obit., Holdrege Daily Citizen, 9 November 1932.
12. PHCEM, Vol. 2, pp. 43-44.
13. DYAS, Vol. 2, p. 26.
14. Her obit., Holdrege Daily Citizen, 22 November 1993.
15. His obit., Holdrege Daily Citizen, 16 December 1976.
16. "Who's Who In Nebraska, Bicentennial Edition, 1976-77" (Omaha: Merit Publishers, Inc.), pp. 253-254.
17. Social Security Death Index.
18. PHCEM, Vol. 1, revised, p. 44.
19. DYAS, Vol. 2, p. 20.
20. Ibid.

Little Known Facts About Nebraska

Phelps County

Spring Creek, about 10 miles west of Holdrege, took its name from the spring that was never known to go dry. The stream was heavily timbered and was the only source of timber in the county, except for a few small trees along the Platte River. Many early settlers in 1860, when they built their sod houses went to Spring Creek

to get their timber because it was the only place in the county with trees large enough for the ridge-pole. The rock, said to be the only rock in the county, was smooth and flat on top and made a good natural crossing, the waterfall then had a drop of 10 feet. In 1905 a drop of 6 feet and in 1960 a drop of 4 feet. From this rock, the post office got its name, "Rock Falls."

1901 Phelps County Promotion Book

This Information is from a 1901 promotion book for Phelps County compiled by P. N. Carlson

Phelps County is situated in the southwestern part of the State of Nebraska. It extends from Range 17 to Range 20, West of the Sixth Principal Meridian and from Township 5 N to Township 8 North and has an area of 576 square miles.

Phelps County was first organized in 1873 with a population of 110 people. The following were the first officers appointed: F. H. Young, clerk; R. M. Headman, treasurer; N. P. Miller, sheriff; John Shaffer, Judge; C. J. Dilworth, E. L. Barner and J. D. Mustgrove, commissioners.

The population in 1873 was only 110; in 1880, 2,447; in 1884, 5,320; 1890, 9,937 and 1900, 12,760. Total assessed valuation of Phelps County in the year 1901: \$1,093,668.

The county seat was first established at Williamsburg in a small building about 12x14 feet; in fact it was so small that the court safe could not be placed in the building and had to stand outside.

In 1873 the county seat was removed to Phelps Center where a little larger building was erected --- 14x16 feet---yet it was not large enough to contain the safe, so a small roof was built over it to protect it from the sun and storm.

This building burned in 1876 and in this fire the county lost some valuable records. The county then rented Ole Hedlund's house as a place in which to do business; but his house also burned in 1882 and another courthouse 12x16 was built. This building the county officers occupied until the seat of government was removed to Holdrege, in the year 1884, and from this time on the population of the county increased rapidly.

In the year the county was organized, bonds to the amount of \$75,000 were voted which resulted in subsequent litigation; the parties interested finally affecting a compromise and settling the whole amount for \$35,000.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS

Settlements were first made at Rock Falls township on what is known as Spring Creek. Here in 1872 the first white child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Sweezy, a girl.

In 1875, T. M. Hopwood came to this county and settled on the first homestead in Anderson Township. He afterwards sold his homestead and moved to Phelps Center where he opened a hotel, calling it the Arlington. Mr. Hopwood being of a literary turn of mind also launched a newspaper which he christened The Nugget, the first newspaper published in the county. The Nugget may not have been a great financial success, but nevertheless was the means by which Mr. Hopwood became quite a prominent figure in county politics.

He was subsequently elected as one of the county commissioners, which at that time was quite a lucrative position, since the board was either in regular or special session most of the time, and at the rate of \$3 per day and mileage made it quite an item for the poor homesteader.

REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SEAT

On October of 1883 people began to leave Phelps Center for Holdrege, Nebraska. Mr. David Voris moved the first house from Phelps Center to Holdrege and he was the first to locate here. Soon after the building, now occupied by Mr. H. S. Glaze's marble shop south of the Hampton house was moved
(1901 Continued on page 5)

(1901 Continued from page 4)

and stood on the northeast corner of East avenue and Haydon Street and was occupied by R. T. McGrew as a bank. Next came T. M. Hopwood with the Arlington Hotel. This was the only stopping place in town, except a little grocery store opened by a man by the name of Stevens, started about the same time.

Mr. John Johnson, a mile west of town, was the first settler in the neighborhood and he had the only well in this section.

Mr. G. O. Lundvall built the first new frame house in Holdrege hauling his lumber from Kearney thirty miles distant, that being the nearest trading post. From that time on people began locating in Holdrege and by February 14, 1884 there were enough here to incorporate as a village. The boundaries as surveyed by the Town Site Company embraced a tract of one mile square.

The following gentlemen were appointed as the first trustees of the Village of Holdrege: E. D. Einsel, Lafayette Banta, C. N. Sears, George Rhea and Frank Kinley. The board organized by electing George P. Rhea chairman and J. A. McKillup clerk. John Einsel was appointed treasurer. About two years later the village had grown to such an extent that it became necessary to incorporate as a city of

the second class.

The first Tuesday of April 1888 a general election was held and the following officers elected for the city of Holdrege under the new charter: J. N. Clark, mayor; Nels Nelson, clerk; L. K. Morris, treasurer; Alderman, First Ward, Lew Webber and Morten Johnson, Alderman Second Ward, L. D. Vanderhoof, E. W. Roberts, E. W. Beghtol, police Judge, S. A. Dravo was appointed City Attorney.

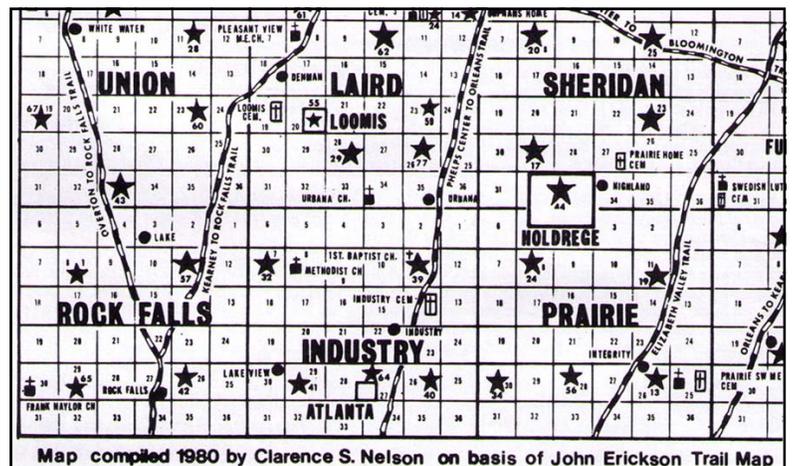
THE RAILROAD

The Burlington railroad began to build its short line from Kenesaw to Oxford via Holdrege in 1883 and started regular trains out of Holdrege east in January 1884. People began to foresee that Holdrege was going to be the City of the western plains and the accuracy of the conception is vouched for by our present population of 3,007 and one of the most substantial little cities between Omaha and Denver. Its geographical location and railroad facilities are unsurpassed.

There is not a city in the west that has made so phenomenal a growth in the same period as Holdrege. We point with pride to our substantial brick blocks, fine churches, fine brick school houses and hotel. The Hampton House is a substantial 3-story brick building which could be a credit to Lincoln or Omaha.

Here is a partial map of early Phelps County showing Rock Falls Township.

Map Of Phelps County 1870-1885
 Showing Early Trails In Regular Use
 ● Post Offices Established Before 1880
 Phelps County In 1908
 ★ Rural Schools † Rural Churches ☒ Rural Cemeteries



Orleans College—From Orleans Centennial 1872-1972

Orleans College opened in 1884 under the leadership of Rev. and Mrs. C. M. Damon, pioneers in western Kansas, who were eager that their own and their neighbor's children should have the privilege of attending a Christian school. Their original idea of a temporary two-room sod school building near Almena, Kansas, was abandoned when, largely through the generous offer of the generous citizens of Orleans, the erection two substantial brick buildings in the city was made possible.

This Free Methodist school in the Mid-West became of scene of heroic efforts and many sacrifices in an urgent battle against the forces of nature and meager funds. In 1893 the school became the property of the Methodist Church, but came back to the Free Methodist in 1897. But the struggles and sacrifices necessary to maintain this small Christian school were not in vain. From Orleans Seminary, as it was later known, went forth many courageous missionaries, capable ministers, and worthy laymen who went on to fill positions of honor in the church, the state, and the nation.

The location of the school at the extreme northwest of its patronizing territory and the uncertain crop conditions of this section led President L. G. Lewis and about forty pastors and church leaders from the patronizing territory of Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, Iowa and Colorado to decide that the change of location was essential to the maintenance and development of the school.

In 1914, Central College, the oldest accredited junior college in Kansas was established at McPherson. It is a direct descendant of Orleans

NOTE: The Phelps Helps Newsletter highlights Harlan County in this section. With many of our subscribers interested in and from Harlan County, and since Harlan County is a connecting county to Phelps County, the Phelps Helps will publish history information on Harlan County.

College and Seminary, and although beginning with very limited financial resources has, through the untiring efforts of its founders and leaders, made remarkable material progress.

The enrollment was usually about 300. A great many of the students, after finishing at Orleans College, took further work at Nebraska Wesleyan University at Lincoln. Students lived in the upper floors of the college buildings and a great many Free Methodist families moved to Orleans and built small houses near the college so that their children could have the advantages of a college education. Still other students lived and worked in Orleans homes in order to go to school.

During the years of 1893 to 1897 the Methodist Church operated the college. J. L. McBrien was dean. Instructors were Mrs. Alma Holmon Burton, languages; Miss Udora Marshall, music; Herbert R. Estabrook, mathematics; Miss Jessie Wakefield, English; William Llewellyn, commercial department; J. Harris, band and physical education;



(Orleans Continued on page 7)

(Orleans Continued from page 6)

Mr. Edwards, commercial; and a Miss Lane, art. Most of the faculty members came from DePauw University at Green Castle, Indiana. Miss Holmon, the languages instructor, was a graduate of DePauw and was instrumental in getting many of the other teachers. She married George Burton, an early banker in Orleans, who built a house north of St. Mary's Catholic Church. It was a show place of the town and hosted Orleans' only bathtub at the time.

In 1894 the college sponsored a big Chautauqua, with such speakers as T. Dewitt Talmadge and William Jennings Bryan. The night Mr. Bryan left Orleans he went to the National Democratic Convention and was nominated for the presidency his first time.

About 1914, A. P. Edward bought the old college buildings and tore them down. With the lumber salvaged from them he built the house on the old college site which is now occupied by Steve Ralston.

The Indian Scare of 1878

Early History of Phelps County by J. C. Mitchell

Holdrege Daily Citizen

April 11, 1947

Prairie fires were also among the things much feared and dreaded by early settlers. "When a prairie fire approached, everything else was deemed of little importance; the main thing being to save the home. A prairie fire always did damage whether it burnt any property or not. The burnt over prairie always fried up sooner than that which was protected by a mat of dry grass and new grass did not make much of a growth until the second year after the fire when a spare carpet of grass had lent it one year's protection."

Although they seldom ever materialized into any real danger, "Indian Scares" were perhaps the cause of more fear and anxiety than any of the other dangers of pioneer life. The "Indian scare" of 1878, was one which had some real basis of fact. The Northern Cheyenne, who had been forcibly removed from hunting grounds of western Nebraska, broke loose and left the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agencies on the ninth day of September 1878. About three hundred of them crossed the Kansas-Nebraska line on the first of October, heading for their old home in western Nebraska. It was reported that thirty-two

whites were killed by them in Decatur and Rawlins counties in Kansas, in the raid.

"Reports of this trouble spread like wildfire among the settlers of Phelps and surrounding counties, and when the old lady declared that she had seen Indians on horseback the "Scare" was on. The fact that what she had taken for Indians had been nothing but a small herd of antelope, fleeing before the prairie fire, was not realized by anyone until afterwards. People all over the territory left homes and fled eastward in order to get out of the zone of danger.

In the sketch of the life of Andreas Olson of Divide Township, we read of this "scare" of 1878 as it affected the settlers of Phelps County: "The tranquility of the community was disturbed one day in October of 1878 when the report of Indians on the warpath went like wildfire over the prairie. A dense smoke was rising from the prairie along the western horizon and it was from that direction that the Indians were reported as coming. On Sappa Creek in northwestern Kansas, they had massacred ten Bohemians and were headed to the Platte River, somewhere in the vicinity of Kearney.

Andrew Burgeson, John Johnson and T. M.

(Scare Continued on page 8)

(Scare Continued from page 7)

Hopwood brought the warning as they were taking themselves onward to safety.

As Olson was getting ready to flee, a neighbor named Holmgren came with his oxen team, hitched to a farm wagon. He also was getting out of the way of the Indians. John Peterson, a neighbor and Mrs. Rydlund, the wife of another neighbor, now arrived and Olson took them up in his wagon and started out to the more thickly settled part of the prairie to the east of them. John Peterson, noticing that Holmgren's oxen were unable to keep up with them, said to Olson, "Don't drive quite so fast; the Indians are all mounted on oxen." Further along, A. W. Anderson, Andrew Bergman and Jonas Peterson were warned and joined the fugitives. At Charles Lindquist's home, Olson found Mr. Lindquist away and offered to take Mrs. Lindquist with him in the wagon, but she refused to leave without her husband and was left behind. She hid in a cave while waiting, but was later found at the common rendezvous. At Louis Peterson's place more settlers were roused. Here were the Lander's family and Peter L. Johnson. The old lady Lander evidently took the matter as a joke because she referred to the Indians as "The Philistines."

About that time settlers had met each other in great enough numbers so that they formed an idea of where to assemble for a stand against the foe. It became evident that people were assembled at Otto Abrahamson's place in Kearney County. Thither Olson also turned, stopping at Mirage Post Office to inquire what the postmaster knew about the Indian raid. The postmaster had heard nothing and Olson drove on.

Otto Abrahamson had a large sod house which he shared with his brother-in-law, John M. Nelson. The house had a division wall in the middle, each family living in a separate end. As refugees

kept coming all night, the house was taxed to its utmost capacity to provide shelter for the women and children in the different parties.

The weather was chilly and Mrs. Abrahamson, seeing so many children shivering with cold, went to her well-supplied trunks and chests and brought forth clothing and stockings for the bare limbs and shivering bodies of the little ones as long as her supply lasted.

The men began making breastworks for wagons and took inventory of the muskets and shot-guns in the crowd. These were distributed among the guards that were stationed around the camp. Many soldiers, veterans of the Civil War, were present, and to them were left the task of superintending the preparations of the defense. There is no doubt about the settlers giving a good account of themselves should they have been attacked. In the midst of the preparations for defense a man named Larson rolled forward a molasses barrel, saying he was bringing rations for the Indians. This brought uproar of laughter in the otherwise serious crowd. The night advanced and there was no attack. In the west was still seen a glow of the advancing prairie fire. A man came in reporting that he had seen the Indians, and that they were performing a war dance out on the prairie by the fire. At daybreak Peter L. Johnson an old soldier, who had been with General Custer in 1876 and knew something about the Indian mode of warfare, was sent out on a good horse to reconnoiter. When he returned he reported that he had seen no Indians, and furthermore that the "Indian war dance" had been nothing more than Morris and Sheedy, two of his neighbors, fighting the fire. The people becoming convinced that there was no danger, began to disperse and went back home. The episode lives in the memories of the old timers as "The Indian Scare."

More Newspaper Microfilm Purchased

The Nebraska Prairie Museum is purchasing the following microfilm for use in the Genealogy Library.

The Holdrege Progress-Holdrege, Phelps County, Nebraska

Reel 20-June 9, 1927 (vol 41, #20)-Nov. 15, 1928 (vol 42 #43) 669 Expos. #8429

Reel 21-Nov. 22, 1928 (vol 42, #44)-Jan. 23 1930 (vol 44. #1) Sec 1, 694 Epos # 8430

Reel 22-Jan 23, 1930 (vol 44 #1)sec 2-June 4, 1931 (vol 45 #20) Sec 1, 721 Expos # 8431
Note: Dec. 25, 1930 Sec 1 is missing

Reel 23-June 4, 1931 (vol 45 #20) Sec 2-Dec 22, 1932 (vol 46 #49) 725 Expos # 8432

Reel 24-Dec 29, 1932 (vol 46 #50)-Aug 16, 1934 (vol 48 #30) 722 Expos #8433
Note: Jan. 30, 1933 starts publishing twice a week. Oct 5, 1933 starts publishing once a week.

The Holdrege Daily Citizen-Holdrege, Phelps County, Nebraska

Reel 1-May 31, 1892 (vol 8 #40)-Dec 31, 1897 (vol14 #19) Expos 493 #5087

Note: Mar 12, 1897 title changes to The Holdrege Citizen-Forum.

Reel 2-Jan 7, 1898 (vol 14 #20)-Jan 18, 1901 (vol17 #21) Expos 616 # 5090

Note: June 17, 1898 title change to The Holdrege Citizen

Reel 3-Jan 25, 1901 (vol 17 #22)-July 1, 1904 (vol 20 # 44) Expos 611 #5091

Reel 4-July 8, 1904 (vol 20 #45)-Apr 6, 1906 (vol 22 #32) 770 Expos #5092

Reel 5-Apr 13, 1906 (vol 22 #33)- Oct 24, 1907 (vol 24 #9) 760 Expos #5093

Please stop by and look them over!

New Members & Queries

- Theresa Anne Holloway**
2032 North 7th Street
Grand Junction, CO 81501
ramblinrose135@hotmail.com

My Grandfather, Benjamin Vernon Hill was born in Holdrege, Nebraska on February 22, 1884 to George W. and Lina Adelaide (Glazier) Hill. They were married

only a few years. It is unknown who Benjamin lived with in his childhood years. Any help would be appreciated. Benjamin's father, George later married Virginia Morehead in Adams County, IL Their Children were Edith, Edward, Annie and Albert Hill. His mother Adelaide may have moved to Colorado. It is unknown

where she lived after the 1900 census when she was residing with her mother in Phelps County, Nebraska.

- James H. Prichard**
R. R. 1 Box 33
Upland, NE 68981

Last Sod House Burned Down

LAST SOD HOUSE ON THIS SECTION IS BURNED DOWN—1913

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Hopkins located about three and one half miles northeast of Atlanta (Phelps County, Nebraska) burned Thursday evening of last week. The family was at one of the neighbors at the time the fire started and was on the way home before they were aware of their misfortune. The house was a “soddie” a relic of pioneer times, the last of its kind in the community. The contents of the house were completely destroyed, but it



A Typical Nebraska Sod House

was possible to save a frame addition and its contents.

A miscellaneous shower was given at the home of Mr. E. B. Hassel Tuesday afternoon for Mrs. Bradford Hopkins.

About thirty-five ladies were present and brought useful gifts. Mrs. Hopkins was truly gratefully for these substantial tokens of sympathy of her friends.



Holdrege Area Genealogy Club
 PO Box 164
 Holdrege, NE 68949
 ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED