

Marriages

Stephen J Shaw and Hannah Wicks
married Oct 19th 1822

^{Wm} Wm Shaw & Mary Jane Warrington
Married March 4th 1843

James Silvermail & Emily Shaw
Nov 21st 1849

John Lyons jr and Almira Shaw
Married Dec 31st 1849

George Gale & Margaret Ann Shaw
March 13th 1850

William W. Silvermail and Rebecca Jane Shaw
Married Nov the 20th 1856

~~the above is~~
George Noxon and Hannah J. Shaw
Married March 15th 1860

John B. Shaw and Sarah A. Boring
Jan 14th 1854

William H. Shaw and Anne E. Hand
Sept 7th 1854

Marriages

James Silvermail and
Emily Shaw was married

Nov. the 21st 1849

Births

James Silvermail Born
May the 2nd 1825

Emily Shaw Born
April 14th 1829

Oasis Silvermail Born
Nov the 5th 1856

Ella Florence Silvermail
Born Nov the 12th 1859

Harry Silvermail
Born January 5th 1870

Family Record

Stephen D Shaw was Born July 31st 1801

Hannah his Wife Born February 10 1801

William W. Shaw December 7th 1823

Egbert Shaw was Born Nov 28th 1825

Margaret Anne Shaw Born October 16th 1824

Emily Shaw was Born April 14th 1829

John Benjamin Shaw July 19th 1830

Almira Shaw was born February 27th 1833

Hannah J. Shaw born December 31st 1834

Rebecca Jane Shaw was Born
Sept. 26th 1836

James P. Shaw born
Nov 30th 1838

Stephen Paul Shaw born
Jan 4th 1841

George Edward Shaw son of William H. and
Mary Jane Shaw was born April the 8th 1848

Charles Fremont Gale

born 2 miles west of Kenosha, Wisconsin
February 15, 1856

October 25, 1917

Aldula Gertrude Garrison

born in Iowaville, Wapella Co. Iowa
August 16, 1859

(children)

Clarence William Gale
(Adams, Gage Co)

July 12, 1886

(presently living in Beatrice)

1422 Elk St
Laura Olive (in Beatrice)

June 5, 1889

Mo R.B (Winters)

Robert Garrison

Gale

November 17, 1891

Margaret Marie
(Mullikin)

Gale

Jan 22, 1894

May 10, 1924

Dorothy Gertrude

"

August 1896

Georgia

"

August 19, 1900

August 21, 1900

Hebe J. Gale Tecumseh, Mo.

SHAW FAMILY RECORDS

born

married

died

(father and mother)

Stephen P. Shaw
Hannah (Hicks)

July 31, 1801
February 10, 1801

October 19, 1822

(children)

William W. Shaw *Civil War*
Mary J. Harington
* Ann Hand

December 7, 1823

March 4, 1843
Sept 7, 1854

*Killed during the
Civil War
1862-3-
* -?*

Egbert Shaw *(Civil War
vet.)*

November 28, 1825

October 1895

Margaret A. Shaw
George Gale

October 16, 1827

March 13, 1850
(January 11, on Conn record)

March 28, 1900
January , 1899

Emily Shaw *
James Silvernail

April 14, 1829
1825

November 21, 1849

November 15, 1907

John Benjamin Shaw
Sarah H. Vosburg

July 19, 1830

January 14, 1854

Almira Shaw
John Lyons

February 27, 1833

December 31, 1849

February 21, 1907
February 10, 1890

Hannah Shaw
George Noxon

December 31, ~~1833~~ ¹⁸³⁴

March 15, 1859-60?

Rebecca J. Shaw
William Silvernail

September 26, 1836

^{20,}
November/1856

James I. Shaw *(Civil War
vet.)*

November ^{30,} 1838

Stephen B. Shaw

January 4, 1844

* William & Mary had a
son, George Edward (Hate)
born April 8, 1848

* 3 children: Davis, 1856; Ella 1859; Harry 1870

(father and mother)

John S. Hicks was born February 27, 1771

February 1897

Anne (Devani) Hicks, was born April 9, 1770

April 1850

(children)

Jane Hicks
(Van Ketingburg)

August 27, 1792

December 21, 1838

James P. Hicks
Ann's name?

January 23, 1794

January 25, 1835

Caty Hicks
(Jones)

May 27, 1797

February 18, 1869

Timothy P. Hicks
Wife = Mary

January 20, 1799

*(crippled - living
in east near Rebecca.)*

Hannah Hicks
(Shaw)
Margaret -

February 10, 1801

February 22, 1886

William Hicks

October 14, 1802

February 18, 1860

Anne Hicks

~~1/11/26~~ Nove. 29, 1804

September 29, 1875

Rebecca Hicks *
(Compton)

December 13, 1807

January 26, ~~1881~~ ~~1882~~ ~~1883~~ ~~1884~~

* Many letters - 1850 - 1886
From Rebecca & husband, William.
to Margaret (Hannah's daughter.)
Sale -

1046

Dr. William H. Garrison, of Pearl Illinois, (near St. Louis, Mo.0

Children: & 7 sons and 1 daughter

Silvester S. died at age 32 in Civil War. had been married 9 years...

Omer Tousey (grandpa Garrison)

Harold D.

Amos Linus (Amos & Jane Garrison lost their 3 children all in 1 week of diphtheria 13 - 16 years old. Viola was born after that and she lived to care for her mother.)

William Henry, Jr. died at age 22 months

Robert Morgan Garrison, died at 19

Silas James (Uncle Silas)

~~Mary~~ Ann Died when 2 years 8 months old.

Nebraska was organized as a territory in 1854. Its boundaries enclose, besides the present state, all the land north to Canada, and west from the Missouri to the Rocky mountains. New territories were formed at different times from this great area until finally Nebraska was admitted to the union in 1867, with the boundaries about as at present.

It is difficult to realize that about one hundred years ago the Nemaha valley and surrounding country was a region of boundless, grassy prairie where great herds of buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, and many other animals made their homes. They were at the mercy of various tribes of Indians, who for centuries had roamed over the prairie which was a paradise to the red man as hunting was a great pastime as well as a means of acquiring food. The pleasure of hunting was so great that in speaking of the future place of abode they referred to it as the happy hunting ground.

In the spring of 1857 Mr. John Adams came to the Nemaha valley on horse back, selected a tract of land of which Adams is now a part, proved his choice by stretching a piece of bark, between two saplings, on which was written (John Adams claims this tract of land this thirtieth day of March 1857.) He then returned to Missouri and brought his family to the new home. They consisted of Mrs. Adams, Nelson, Nancy, Isaac, Quince, Leander, Naomi, and Anna. At this time not a wagon track was to be seen, nor a habitation of any kind; yet in a months time a comfortable log cabin was hewn and built with their own hands, also a crop of sod corn was planted which proved to be quite a material help.

SCENE

In the evening of July 6; 1857 a caravan composed of eighteen persons moved slowly westward. They had traveled many a weary mile and had spent the fourth of July near where the town of Hoag now stands. They had passed over the site where Lincoln is now located. The immigrants were Stephen Shaw, his wife Hannah Hicks Shaw, and their five sons, John, William, and their families, James, Stephen, and two sons-in-law James and William Silvernail and families. They camped on the land now owned by Mr. John Heetlage. They had traveled all the way from Menasha, Wisconsin, leaving there May sixth with six lumber wagons drawn by eight yoke of oxen. Later in that year the little colony was increased by the arrival of John Lyons, and George Noxon, and Egbert Shaw, and George Gale and family following the next year.

SCENE

The settlers had many contacts with the Indians. In July 1861 there was a great Indian scare along the Big Blue and Nemaha rivers, word came that the Cheyennes and Sioux were on the warpath and were killing and burning everybody and everything in their path. A meeting of the settlers was called at Mr. Adams' home to consult together what should be done. They decided to load up their wagons with necessary things and either bury or hide in the bushes the rest. George Gale hid his cook stove, Mr. Adams buried his blacksmith tools,

and other things, but before leaving for a place of safety they found it was a false alarm. Later though, in 1864 there was an outbreak when the Sioux Indians started on the warpath along the Platte and the Big Blue. They killed every man and either killed or took captive every woman and child in their path. This was disastrous to the settlements as the women and children lived in constant fear of their lives. Many settlers left, but the majority of them stayed. The Indians often passed through the community to hunt, but more often to beg. One incident--The Indians were in the neighborhood. It was necessary for Mr. Shaw to go to the mill as their flour and food was all used up. Mr. Shaw hesitated to leave the family alone but Mrs. Shaw insisted that she was not afraid, so at three o'clock the next morning he started. Mrs. Shaw thinking it a good time to get an early start began to wash. Soon their trusty old dog Pat began to growl (for he hated Indians and could always detect their presence.) Mrs. Shaw was sure there were Indians around so she went into the house, brought out the old shot gun and leaned it against the house, put the two little boys, Walter and Fred, behind her and continued to wash. Soon five or six big husky Indians appeared and asked for food. She told them she had nothing for them, they insisted and kept putting their hands in their mouths and pointing to a pail of watermelon rinds. Mrs. Shaw told them that she had said that she had nothing for them. By this time the dog was unmanageable and ready to leap upon them. Mrs. Shaw took up the gun and between the gun and dog the Indians considered it best to leave. She followed them with the gun until they were passed the watermelon patch.

Scene

Later in 1857 the colony was rejoiced to learn that several families had settled on the north branch of the Nemaha. They soon found a way (as was the custom in those days) to get acquainted. They formed a lasting friendship for these kind and worthy friends. Memories of those fine people, their neighborly love, kindly deeds, still linger in the minds of the descendants of those brave pioneers. Among others were Mr. and Mrs. John Watson, Mr. & Mrs. Ben Baker,

Mr. & Mrs. John Stafford, and the Mathews family, the parents of our very dear friend Mrs. Kaiser.

In those homes used to be free-hearted hospitality, it was no unusual thing for two or more families to pile into a wagon and drive for miles to visit a neighbor. The pleasure would be genuine on the part of the hostess, too, even if she only had corn bread and pork to offer them at dinner. They all lived much the same, none were rich and few so poor as to suffer by contrast. A true sense of equality existed that is not always found among the people of today. One incident of the plain and meager mode of living was told by Aunt Em Silvernail. After living on corn bread and mush for over three months the wheat was at last harvested, threshed, and ready to be taken to the mill. Early in the morning several settlers started for the mill at Nebraska City. It took three days to make the round trip, the third day she watched all afternoon for their return, and in the evening almost at twilight she saw three teams silhouetted against the horizon. At once she went into the house, built the fire, got out her baking utensils and when they arrived she rushed out, got a pan of flour and by the time the horses were taken care of there were biscuits on the table. She said she never tasted anything so delicious in her life.

There's nothin' like the neighbors that in early days were seen
Before so many people built their houses in between;

Them days we use' to neighbor all along the Denver road--

Nursery Hill to Camden Forks an' on to Kearney Ford--

Thompson's ranch at Walnut creek an' Millspaugh's further on,

Fouse's and McFadden's--an' another one that's gone;

We went forty miles to funeral an' sixty to a dance--

An' everybody eager, like it was their only chance.

Shakin hands an' swappin' news an' meetin' heart to heart,
Before so many houses pushed us all so fur apart.

The folks acrost the road is kind enough today,

But they're nothin' like the neighbors who lived twenty miles away;

No! There's nothin' like the neighborin' the early days has seen

Before so many people built their houses in between.

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The first Sunday school was organized in the year 1858. Mrs. Hannah Hicks Shaw being a godly woman and feeling the need of divine council and wisdom both for herself and others resolved to organize a Sunday school. This she accomplished by inviting the settlers to her home to talk the matter over. The result was a success. A thrifty Sunday school was organized. Mrs. Shaw was elected superintendent with Miss Phoebe Gale (later Mrs. Lou Griggs, of Beatrice) as instructor for the adults. Mrs. Rebecca Silvernail was in charge of the juniors. From Sunday school supplies Mrs. Shaw made a trip to Nebraska City where she secured second-hand literature. From these small beginnings a religious sentiment was established that was an uplift to the community and greatly influenced the character of the youth of the settlement.

The first sermon preached in Adams township was preached by J. B. Trueman at the home of Stephen and Hannah Shaw in November 1859. In 1867 Rev. LeRoy Britt Methodist minister of Tecumseh organized a class of seven persons, William Curtis, Silas Bryson, Mrs. Clara Bryson, Mrs. Almira Lyons, Mrs. Letitia Adams, Mrs. Harriet Adams, and Mrs. Robert Howard. Robert Howard was appointed leader. This class grew and was the beginning of the first Methodist church of Adams. The first church was built near where the auditorium now stands. Rev. Wharton organized a Baptist church in 1869 with J. H. Lynch and wife, Charles Whyman and family as supporters. The first Presbyterian church was organized in 1880 by Rev. George Little of Omaha, assisted by Rev. A. B. Erwin of Beatrice. W. A. Grey and F. G. Dickenson were chosen ruling elders.

Among those who enlisted at the first call for soldiers were John Hillman Jr., William Hand, William Shaw, Egbert Shaw, James Shaw, Charlie Austin, (who went east and enlisted in an Ohio regiment) William Ruderuff, and two young men on the Blue whose names are forgotten. William Shaw, father of Nat Shaw, never returned.

Only three soldiers, of the large number of members of Sergeant Cox Post number 100 G.A.R. survive. Mr. Booth who belonged to Company E, 18th Missouri volunteer infantry has been a resident of Nebraska for about sixty years. Mr. Chaney was born in 1840 in Green county Illinois. He volunteered in the union army the tenth of May 1864 enlistment fifteen B in Illinois infantry company C. Served on Mississippi river guarding prisoners. Discharged in Nov. 1864. Later married Miss Emelia Finley of Green county Illinois. Mr. Charles O'Hara was born December 6, 1841 at Newcordian Adams county Indiana. Enlisted in August 1862 in the union army and served three years. He fought in six major battles and many others. He served as sergeant and lieutenant most of the time. Belonged to company E 39th Indiana regiment.

In Switzerland near lake Lucerne and in sight of the Alps was the birth place of two little boys, Lee and Jacob Hildebrand, who spent their childhood days there. They had often heard of America and its wonders so they planned together that when they grew to be men they would cross the great ocean and become citizens of that land. As time passed on and the boys became men the older brother Lee joined the Italian army. They both continued to dream of America. The younger brother, Jacob, at the age of sixteen had the opportunity to cross the waters, which he did. He landed in New York where he found work, later he went west where he worked for a short time. He finally drifted farther west, crossed the Mississippi river and in 1837 traveled on until he reached the territory of Nebraska, and to his great joy learned that his brother Lee had preceded him. He and a friend soon started for the Nemaha valley, walking most of the way. We can imagine what a pleasure it was for the two brothers to meet again. Lee had pre-empted 140 acres of land and after Jacob's arrival the boys procured more land. They lived and owned the farm on which Mr. Stroman now lives. In 1878 Mr. Jacob Hildebrand was united in marriage to Miss Edith Morris, a niece of Mr. David Blackhart.

Mr. John Hillman and two sons, John Jr. and Thadeus came to the Nemaha valley in 1860 and are numbered with the pioneers, and were good soldiers in the union army during the civil war. Mr. John Hillman Sr. at one time was postmaster in the Hooker district.

Mr. William Curtis was a native of Connecticut. After the marriage of their daughter Mary they moved to Chataqua county New York where Mr. Curtis became a teacher in the schools of Buffalo. His health failing he went to California. Here he was greatly benefited so he returned sixteen months later. In 1861 they came to Nebraska. Mr. Curtis took a homestead, the place where Royal Garrison now lives. The patent of which was number 14, and signed by Abraham Lincoln, is a valuable document to the Curtis family. In 1878 Mr. Curtis was elected to the Nebraska legislature but owing to serious illness he was prevented from taking his seat. He passed away March 17, 1879.

Mr. Fredrick Grund of German parentage was born in the province of Wittenburgh July 17, 1833. On October 14, 1854 at Dover, France he embarked on a sailing vessel bound for America and landed in New York City November 20, then proceeded to the town of Marietta. Later he drifted to Chicago, Illinois. In 1858 he left the territory of Chicago for Nebraska, and finally came to Nebraska City. In 1861 he married Miss Emily Golden. In the year 1869 he homesteaded his farm of 180 acres, a mile and one-half west of Adams, where he spent the remaining years of his life.

In the fall of 1862 wheat at Nebraska City was 33¢ per bushel. Salt was \$8.00 per barrel. The settlers drove to Lincoln and brought home a quantity of salt that had become crystalized by the action of the sun. By dissolving and purifying it they succeeded in reducing it to a very fine grade of salt. Sorghum molasses took the place of sugar, which sold for a dollar for two pounds. As necessity is the mother of invention, Mr. Adams turned to blacksmithing and boots. George Gale made ropes. Alfred Gale wove baskets and John Shaw made brooms.

In January 1866 Mr. Morace Barmore homesteaded 160 acres of land on section 33 Adams township. Mr. & Mrs. Barmore came from Berrien county, Michigan and made the journey with wagon and horses, bringing their two children Frank and Carrie. They left Michigan October 20 and arrived in the Nemaha valley December 23. After securing a claim Mr. Barmore at once began the erection of a log house, in which they spent many years of contentment. Mrs. Barmore was Miss Mary Curtis a daughter of Mr. & Mrs. William Curtis.

At the close of the war after Mr. Krause had served his company four years he came from Wisconsin to Nebraska. He walked all the way, bought a farm three miles southeast of Adams then walked back to Wisconsin. A few months later returned bringing his father, mother, and brother, and a team and wagon. For a few years they lived in a one room log house, later they built a two room frame house. Mr. Krause cut walnut trees in his timber, hauled the logs to Nebraska City and had them sawed into lumber, out of which he made their furniture. Mr. Krause is the father of John and Ernest Krause, and Mrs. John Fritz.

James Henry Lynch was born April 9, 1835. Mr. Lynch taught school in the east a few years and in 1861 he enlisted in the service of his country in Company C third regiment Illinois volunteers, and was at the battle of Pea Ridge. On October 17, 1865 he was married to Miss Tabitha Campbell. They are the parents of Mrs. Evelyn Meyer, Lincoln, Nebraska, and Mrs. Margaret Johnson, League City, Texas.

The first school house was built in 1865. It was built of logs and was located about three and one-half miles northwest of Adams on the land now owned by Mr. Neetlage. The first teacher was Miss Carrie Gale and the first pupils were Mary, Edward, and Charles Gale, Walter, Fred, and Nat Shaw, Charlie, and Frank Everet, Oasis Silvernail, Tim and Eugene Gibbs. This was the first school house in what was then known as Clay county. The county was twenty-four miles square; it was later divided and the south half was attached to Gage county and the north half to Lancaster county; thus placing us in Gage county which was named for Rev. Gage, a chaplain of both houses of the legislature. In 1871 a frame building was built about one-half mile west of Adams and within a stones throw of the old school house pond. This served as a social center until a few years later a school house of four rooms was built in Adams.

The people of the settlements were always glad to welcome new settlers and at this time, in the year 1866, the newcomers were Mr. & Mrs. Silas Bryson, who located in the valley within a mile of the present site of Adams. They had made the trip from Ohio by boat down the Ohio river and up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, landing in Nebraska City in 1861. They spent four years near Sterling. The family consisted of Mr. & Mrs. Bryson and children Lucretia, Douglas, William, Linny, Sarah, Jane, Mary, Young, John, Gertrude, and David. They located one and one-half miles northwest of Adams where the children grew to be useful men and women. Mr. Bryson was one of the early pioneer educators and at times received a very low salary. The first school in Adams was a private one. Mr. J. O.

Adams, the founder of our town, engaged Mr. Bryson to tutor his children and any others who desired to attend. A cow valued at twenty dollars was his reward.

SCENE

The Littlejohn family descendants of an honored Scotch family, in Kilbirnie Ayrshire Scotland, emigrated to America in 1806 and in 1869 came to Nebraska and bought land in the Hanover township. David, Robert, and William Littlejohn were members of a family of fourteen. David being the eldest. The family came to Hanover township and the boys at once began farming. In 1876 David was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Smith of Sangamon county, Illinois. William married the sister of Mrs. David Littlejohn, Miss Belle Smith, in the year 1887.

Adolphus Meyer was born at Westpoint, New York in 1841. He enlisted in the army June 1861. Was mustered out of the army June 10, 1868. He was in Company G twenty-fifth Ohio infantry. He was in fourteen battles; the principle battles were the second battle of Bull Run, Chancellorville, and Gettysburg and he was wounded at Cross Keys, and Gettysburg. He came to Nebraska March 12, 1867 and was married to Elizabeth Howland, a daughter of one of the old families of the community, November 23, 1869.

James Platt was born at Belton Lincolnshire, England August 21, 1844. In 1853 after a stormy voyage of eight weeks he came to America. In 1862 he enlisted in the 100th Illinois infantry Company D under Colonel Bartleson. He was in all the battles of the 4th corps army of the Cumberland excepting the battle of Chickamauga being detailed for other work at that time. At Franklin, Tenn. he was captured and taken to Andersonville prison where he was confined about two months. In 1867 he came to Nebraska and resided four miles north-east of Adams until 1905. In 1872 he was married to Miss Augusta Moore, a daughter of Kimber A. Moore. Mr. & Mrs. Platt will be remembered by their many friends for their good works and hospitality.

Curran H. Moore reached Omaha the 15th of April 1867 in company with 8000 emigrants seeking their fortunes in the wilds of Nebraska. In company with James Platt they proceeded to Nebraska City, procured a plot of government lands and started across the vast prairie to explore the country at a distance of forty miles from Nebraska City, struck the head of the Nemaha river where he located. B. Frank Moore reached Omaha on August 23, 1867, came to Brownville and worked at trade of brick layer until December 20. Proceeded to the Nemaha valley having registered his location on October 19, 1867. James H. Moore filed on his homestead November 5, 1867. John Oscar Moore and David H. Moore arrived on March 10, 1868, their father K. A. Moore on Sept. 8, 1868. They were later joined by William H. Moore and Dr. C. W. Moore. Two brothers remained in Pennsylvania. Eight of these boys served in the Civil war.

This land has never changed hands and is now occupied by his son Harry.

The first post office was located in 1867 one and one-half miles west of Adams and was called Leona. It was named by John Watson, postmaster of Latrobe, Johnson county which is now Sterling. John Lyons was the first postmaster.

Mr. L. O. Clark was born March 14, 1848. He enlisted as a soldier in the Union army in February 1862, a month before he was 15 years old, and was mustered out at San Antonio, Texas. Mr. Clark came to Nebraska when nineteen years of age, making the trip from Illinois in a covered wagon. The marriage of Mr. Clark to Miss Mary Whyman took place April 16, 1874. Mr. Clark was a member of the Presbyterian church, I. O. O. F., and G. A. R.

Mr. Plymton Zuver was born November 8, 1840 in Wayne county Iowa. He attended the common schools and in the winter of 1860 taught school. In April 1861 Mr. Zuver enlisted in Company D twelfth Iowa infantry, being the first to enlist from that county. At the battle of Shilo his regiment was taken prisoners and was paroled May 1862. Leaving St. Louis on April 9, Mr. Zuver once more started toward the front. His first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln. The following year he took a homestead in Hooker township and on the 16th day of October 1873 married Miss Nancy Adams, daughter of J. O. Adams.

In the year 1868 Mr. Charles Whyman and family traveled all the way from Erie, Pennsylvania in a covered wagon to the Nemaha valley. The family consisted of twelve children. They made their home for a time on the J. B. Shaw farm. Here the Whyman and Shaw families formed a friendship that has existed through all the years. They finally settled on their homestead where Charles Horton now lives. The children were Molly, Alice, Frank, Peter, Cora, Victor, Nellie, Oren, William, Theodore, Charlie, and Charlotte.

SCENE

Mr. W. A. Gray was born in August 1822 in Bedford county, Penn. At the age of twenty-four years he entered the academy of Tuscaro valley. He attended school here for two years and later took a course in Jefferson college. On December 31, 1856 Mr. Gray and Miss Julia A. Moore were married. Mr. Gray enlisted in the army as a private under Captain Decker of Company K 202 Penn. infantry. In 1864 he was mustered in at Harrisburg, Penn. He well remembered the assassination of President Lincoln on the 14th of April 1865, and the excitement and sorrow. The negroes were so sad and kept exclaiming, "Uncle Sam is killed." After the close of the war Mr. Gray engaged in farming. In the spring of 1868 he and his family came to Nebraska and purchased 640 acres in Adams township. Their first house was a sod house and their surroundings were all in accord with the house. Mr. & Mrs. Gray were active and influential members of the Presbyterian church, but many years ago joined the church triumphant.

Samuel Sanders was born September 26, 1846 in Indiana. Mr. Sanders was a soldier in the Civil war, his grandfather a soldier in the war of 1812, his great grandfather, a Scotchman, came to America in time to take part in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Sanders

enlisted as a soldier in the Civil war in the year 1862, becoming a member of company G as a regular cavalryman. He received his honorable discharge from the army May 17, 1866 at Leavenworth, Kansas. He returned home and applied himself at working at the carpentry trade. On July 2, 1868 he was married to Miss Marcela Parks of Iowa. After their marriage Mr. & Mrs. Sanders made their home on the homestead in Adams township where they spent the remainder of their lives.

A. J. Merrick was born in Penn. November 18, 1846. At 16 years of age he enlisted in company B 111th Penn. volunteers and served until the close of the war. Returning home he attended school a couple of years. In the summer of 1869 he started west. Arriving at Nebraska City he travelled by stage as far as Vesta, then walked to the home of his uncle, William Curtis, arriving in time for Walter Barnore's first birthday dinner on September 8. He homesteaded 160 acres in section 22 known as the W. T. McClun farm. On December 21, 1870 he married Miss Lucy Lyons, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. John Lyons. Mr. Merrick took an active part in the up-building of the community. Mr. & Mrs. Merrick passed away in 1924 and 1926.

Mr. George Campbell was born in Bradford county, Penn. and was a soldier of the union army during the Civil war and was enlisted in company B, 7th Illinois cavalry. Mr. Campbell was with the troops of General Grant on his first expedition against Vicksburg. In 1864 Mr. Campbell was imprisoned in the notorious Andersonville prison of the south. He received his honorable discharge in April 1865, having been in the service three years and six months. He had been a captive in the rebel army 13 months 11 days. After his discharge he returned to Penn. Mr. Campbell at the age of twenty years was married to Miss Mary Dowey. In the spring of 1868 Mr. Campbell with Mrs. Campbell and two children located in Nebraska. He homesteaded 120 acres in section 23 Adams township. Mr. & Mrs. Campbell were always interested in the affairs of Adams.

Mr. & Mrs. Isaac Howard came to Nebraska in company with Mr. George Campbell and Mr. Elias Perish. In 1868 Mr. Howard homesteaded 80 acres of land which is now a part of Adams. They lived at first in a dug out on the east slope of what is now Mr. Kirk's acreage. Later they built a house on the lots where Mr. Beatty's garage now stands. Most of the old settlers well remember the Howards. His son George was connected with the State University for years and wrote many books. His son Ed Howard was an educator of some note and the youngest daughter Jessie now lives in Sterling.

Nothing in the natural history of the west has excited such wide-spread interest as the great grasshopper plague to which the early settlers of our state were frequently subjected. The first actual visitation known to history occurred in the year 1857, no less than seven invasions are known to have occurred in southeastern Nebraska before 1874. In a few instances the corn crop was far enough advanced to escape total destruction but in the invasion of 1874, combined with the drouth, not a greck thing escaped. This scourge was the cause of great destitution in Nebraska. It was estimated in January 1875 that more than ten thousand persons in our state were in need of aid. Great alarm existed among the people during the winter of 1874 and 1875 as well as the following spring and

summer on account of the billions and billions of grasshopper eggs. When hatching time came in the spring the sight was simply appalling, young grasshoppers appeared everywhere, so thick in places upon the rails of the railway track as to cause trouble. They were ravenous, every green edible thing disappeared like magic. They matured rapidly and about the middle of May they had wings and in a short time were ready to fly. When a strong wind from the north came along they would spread their wings and sail away southward; in June a south wind brought them back but providence intervened this time. It was soon noticed that although they had settled in multiplied billions in the fields and gardens no depredations were committed. An examination showed that every insect was the victim of more than a single species of parasite, among them being a small boring beetle at the base of the wing. None ever rose again in flight, they remained stationary a few hours and then perished. Their bodies were washed by wagon loads into the draws, frequently damming them and impeding the flow of surface water. This was the last of the grasshopper scourge in pioneer days.

SCENE

SINGING SCHOOL

Andrew S. Davis was born at Cairo and came to the Nemaha Valley in 1869. On December 3, 1837 he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Washburn. Mr. Davis was the father of Mrs. Ben Harnly and Mrs. A. P. Shaw.

Mr. Anthony Snyder was born in Dayton, Ohio August 27, 1837. Mr. Snyder at the age of twenty-four enlisted for 100 days of service in the army, in company G seventh Indiana volunteer infantry. On his return home he engaged in farming near Miami county, Ohio. In 1870 Mr. Snyder came to Nebraska and located in Gage county. Here he leased land in Adams township, later bought a farm of 120 acres. In Febr. 29, 1863 Mr. Snyder and Miss Christina Van Dusen were married.

Mr. Omer Garrison was born June 12, 1832. Mr. Garrison located in Wapello, Iowa. In the year 1853 Mr. Garrison married Miss Olive McCullough, coming to Nebraska in the fall of 1872. He came to Firth on the first construction train. They purchased the farm that is now known as the Hamilton farm.

Mr. Daniel Goodman was a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Northumberland county on April 1, 1847. He enlisted as a soldier in the civil war in February 1863 in company 1, 49th Pennsylvania volunteer infantry. When his nation no longer needed his service Mr. Goodman went to Illinois, afterwards he came to Nebraska in 1874. On February 1, 1881 Mr. Goodman married Miss Emma Reed.

Mr. John Wiar was born in Penn. in 1844. When 18 years of age he enlisted in company B, 47th Illinois Infantry and served until the close of the war. At Rockport, Missouri he married Miss Sarah Dawson. Mr. Wiar died September 14, 1923. Mrs. Wiar lives in Adams not far from the home of her son Albert.

Other names among these pioneers who came during the sixty's are B. F. Shanks, J. A. Sumpter, Steve Disher, David Blackart, Thos. Hibbert, Mr. Gibbs and perhaps others. After the coming of the railroad many more new names were rapidly added to our community roster and for fifty years or more these good people have been our highly respected citizens.

In the years 1872 and 1873 the Atchison and Northwestern railway was built from Atchison, Kansas to Lincoln. This was a great event, the culmination of the hope and desire of the pioneers. It seemed a real gateway to the outside world and prosperity.

~~SCENE~~

In May 1873 Mr. Adams, in conjunction with the Atchison and Nebraska railway, laid off the northeast corner of section 27 into a town site with the consideration that no saloon should be permitted to do business in Adams. The first ordinance passed by the first town board was prohibiting the sale, giving away, delivering, or furnishing in any manner any spirituous or intoxicating liquors within the village. The postoffice was then moved from Leona and called Adams, with Mr. William Curtis as the first postmaster.

To our visitors and citizens of Adams. We have given you just a glimpse of the experiences, the hardships and pleasures of the first settlers. Looking into the future could any of the most optimistic have visualized our town and community as it now exists. Our wonderful highways, cultivated fields, comfortable homes, splendid schools, newspapers, banks, business establishments, telephones and radios, air ^{planes}, our water system, electric lights, and gas system. We of today looking forward to the next 75 years shall we even venture to guess what the developments may be at that time.

SCENE