



THE GREEN COUNTY GENEALOGIST

Calendar



Meetings

Meetings are held at the Monroe, WI Public Library at 10:00 a.m. on the first Saturday of the month.

Nov 04—"Why and How to Join a Lineage Society" - A panel discussion with members.

Dec 02—"Unique Cookie Cutters" by Dr. Gary Oldenburg

Old Postcards/Photos

Do you have old photos or postcards you'd love to share with us, please submit them to DLB56@aol.com. And if you have a current picture of the old location that would be fun to share to.

Research Center Location & Hours

We are located on the lower level of Monroe Public Library, 925 16th Ave., Monroe, WI.

Hours:

Tuesday & third Saturday of the month from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

First Saturday of the month 1 pm to 3 pm

Oct. thru May

Friday 1 pm to 4 pm June thru Sept.

Other times available by appointment. Call 608-328-7436

2018 Membership Dues

It's that time of year. Your 2018 dues will be due Dec 31, 2017. The dues are \$15 for an emailed newsletter and \$22 if you want postal newsletter.

If you need membership form there is one at the end of this newsletter.

Typo

Please excuse our typo. In the last issue of the newsletter we labeled Issue 6 when it should have been issue 5.

Donations to GCGS through AmazonSmile

AmazonSmile is a website operated by Amazon that lets you enjoy the same wide selection of products, low prices, and convenient shopping features as on Amazon.com. The difference is that when you shop on AmazonSmile (smile.amazon.com), the AmazonSmile Foundation will donate 0.5% of the purchase price to the eligible charitable organization of your choice (that's us – Green County Genealogical Society).

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President's Column

Do you have any family lore you would like to prove or disprove? My husband's family is always following the story that there is Native American blood in his paternal grandmother's family. After researching his grandmother's family line I keep telling him they are Scotch-Irish who settled in Virginia, then immigrated to Kentucky after the Revolutionary war, later to Illinois and finally Green County, Wisconsin. The only hint of anything Indian was when his 2nd great grandfather was seeking marriage with his 2nd great grandmother her parents weren't too happy with the match. They accused him of being a drunkard and having Indian blood. Thus the family story has grown with every generation.

At our recent workshop with Maureen Brady she presented how to research the Scotch-Irish line of our families. It was very helpful in understanding my husband's family line and where to continue my research. But I had to chuckle when she concluded that almost every Scotch-Irish family has a story of a Native American connection. It has been put to rest with a DNA test: 0% Native American. Do you have a family story that you have proven or disproved or was just a mix of truth and fiction? We would like to hear your story.

With the summer finally coming to end most of us have returned to our genealogical research. At the Research Center we are also doing some prioritizing with our projects. We have given the funeral records and digitizing marriage records top priority. If you would be interested in being involved with these projects (some of the work can be done from home) please let Donna or me know. All our volunteers are much appreciated. And there is always a project to do.

Ginny Gerber

Shelf Linings



Another summer has come and gone. Just wish I knew where as it went so fast.

Our genealogy society has been very busy with research as we had visitors from all over the country. It is always exciting to see where they come from, what surnames they are searching and if we can help them.

We have been very fortunate this year to receive many family genealogies either as a gift or to copy for our shelves. These have been a big help. We just received a King family one which I hope to be able to tie in with.

Our volunteers have been busy with our projects. A little slower as summer is family time too. We have increased our marriage scans, worked on tax and assessment records for a few townships. They have to have additional work before offering for research. We have tried out a different scanner that makes it possible to scan larger books. Our board has set some project priorities to see if we can complete many of the projects that have needed attention for a while. High on the list are the funeral records that Frieda Liddicoat was working on. We hope to have a completed indexed list by spring as there are thousands of names.

We need indexers yet so if you would like a winter project, let Ginny or Donna know. A big thanks to all of those that have been helping.

DID YOU KNOW that if our research books, have an index, you can ask us to see if one of your names might be there? See our research guidelines for any costs. Utilize the books, they are there to help you. Have a great holiday season and I hope that you all have time for some research and family time.

Donna Kjendlie

Postcard Challenge

Here are two older postcards of images in Green County. Your challenge is to find the spot now and submit a photo of how it looks in 2017. (Of course if you have some photos of the spot over last few decades those would be welcome too. Send to: DLB56@aol.com subject line GCGS Newsletter



My Summers in Albany

My dad grew up in Albany, a small town of about 800 people, during the years before and during World War I. It was such an idyllic childhood he wished the same for his three daughters. We lived in a bigger city but each summer we would drive up to Albany and my folks would drop us off and they would continue on up to my mother's folks in Door County for the summer. What wonderful memories we made.

My grandfather was the postmaster in Albany and in those days there was no mail delivery, you had to come into the post office and pick up your mail. In this way, Grandpa got all the hot gossip. It was my job to escort him home for lunch when the noon whistle blew. We would speed walk home when he had some good gossip which he would impart to my Grandma. Before you could say Jack Robinson Grandma was on the old crank telephone to her neighbor Lois. The operator always listened in on the calls, so Grandma would only say she had some hot gossip, come over, which left the operator in great suspense.

Lois would arrive at the speed of lightening and always reminded me of Rosie the Riveter with her hair tied up in a bandana and the next hour they two would huddle out on the porch swing dissecting this morsel. The next day Grandma would hot foot it down to Maxine's Beauty Shop to fill in everyone else who happened to be under the dryer. This was life in a small town, everybody knew everybody's business.

Across the street lived an old brother and sister, Laura and Charlie. Charlie's great claim to fame was that he could float in the Sugar River while reading the paper. Laura had at least 30 cats and my Grandmother would not let us out of doors on Tuesday mornings because that is when

My Summers in Albany

Contd

Laura burned the cat papers, big stink.

Each Fourth of July we would tie streamers through the spokes of our bikes and ride up and down the street with the parade. We would buy ice cream bars at Dehmer's and race home to jump in the little pool my Grandma kept outside.

I had two main jobs. First, to empty the pan of water under the icebox that collected from the ice brought in once a week by the ice man. It was a big deal when Grandma got an electric refrigerator. In August I had to go out to the grape arbor and collect grapes which I hated because of all the bees. Then Grandpa would take the grapes down to the cellar and they would make wine, distributed freely to us girls unknown to my strict Lutheran mother. We all got tipsy and had a good time.

Once every week we went down to the Sugar River to catch catfish for dinner. Our job was to wade out into the river and find clams which Grandma used for bait and every now and then we found a jagged pearl inside. My best memories are laying on the bank of the Sugar River on a sunny afternoon listening to the birds and crickets while Grandma fished for dinner.

Outside my grandparent's house were two huge trees and they tied a hammock between these trees and some nights two of us would sleep out there when it was hot. Remembering all these memories have long sustained me during times of stress in my life, it is the "happy place" I go to in my mind.

Submitted By:

Christine M. Spencer

Fridolin Streiff Story—Told at September Meeting

Peter Ott appeared in Civil War uniform to tell the story of his great-great grandfather Fridolin Streiff. Peter became interested in Fridolin's story as a boy seeing his great-grandfather's rifle in the corner. The rifle had been altered after the war, probably for hunting. Fridolin had eleven children. He would gather the grandchildren to tell Civil War stories. Fridolin was shot twice in his left leg. The grandchildren could stick their fingers in the hole from one of the wounds. His son said Fridolin was called the "Iron Dutchman" by his regiment. They were engaged in hand-to-hand fighting when Fridolin met a huge Irish Confederate soldier. The two drew swords and tussled. Fridolin was the one that survived.

Fridolin didn't speak English when he came from Switzerland in 1861. On October 8, 1861 he enlisted in the Union Army with 14 others from New Glarus. They went to Camp Randall and joined Company K (which replaced the original Company K) of the Second Regiment of Wisconsin. They were shipped to Washington, D.C. They didn't have any experience other than training but were anxious to fight the Rebels. They were joined by the 6th Wisconsin, 7th Wisconsin, 19th Indiana, and later the 24th Michigan. Their first battle was at Bull Run. The Second Wisconsin went forward, back, forward, and back again. They were the last regiment to leave the field of this Union defeat. The Second's casualties included the first 23 to die, the first 65 to be wounded, and 63 taken prisoner.

The Battle at Brawner Farm (August 28, 1862) found the 6th in the lead, followed by the 2nd, and 7th. They had six light artillery. The Union had less than 4,000. Confederates were more than 10,000 and 24 guns. Fridolin was wounded by two shots to his left leg. He was lucky they didn't hit bone since

Fridolin Streiff Story—contd

that would have meant amputation. He was able to crawl to the woods. Rebel soldiers found him later and took him prisoner. He got chronic diarrhea in the prison camp hospital and was moved to be part of a prisoner exchange. He went on a hospital steam boat to Alexandria and then to New York. His regiment continued on. Their next battle was watched by Major General McClellan who commented that Gibbon's Brigade must be "men made of iron." The men of the "Iron Brigade" were very proud. Another nickname for the Iron Brigade was the "Black Hats" due to the black hardee hats with black feathers worn by the unit instead of the blue hats issued to most of the Army.

Peter told us (without any notes) not only each battle and hospital his great-great-grandfather was in, but also the battles the Wisconsin units were in after Fridolin was injured. Fridolin didn't get back to the Second until Gettysburg—a three-day battle. The Confederates had heard that there were shoes in Gettysburg and met General Buford's Cavalry on the way to get some. Buford's unit was made up of 5000 compared to the Confederate Army 80,000. The Union Generals went for the high ground and Seminary's Bell Tower where they could see better. The Wisconsin was told to hold until the rest of the army got there. They never retreated unless ordered to do so. With the Union Army on the high ground of Little and Big Round Tops and Seminary Ridge, the Confederacy had to fight up hill. The Iron Brigade had heavy casualties. The Second Wisconsin had 77% casualties. If General Meade had pursued the Confederate Army following the battle, the war would probably have ended. As it was, Lee was able to retreat to Virginia and but were brought in to fill the void. Many of the new soldiers were draftees rather than volunteers.

Fridolin Streiff Story— contd

Fridolin went home on furlough and married Barbara Wilde. His best friend Ferdinand Luchsinger and he reenlisted and were assigned to the Sixth Wisconsin Company where they served in the wilderness. After a train wreck, Fridolin was hospitalized in Madison, then assigned to guard duty reserve New York Regiment. He was discharged August 8, 1865. He farmed in New Glarus and saw the 50th Anniversary of the Civil War. He was 79 when he died in 1917. He received a pension and after his death, his widow received it.

Peter Ott was an active Civil War re-enactor for a number of years. He was the only one in his reenactment regiment that was a descendant of a veteran. Re-enactors live the life of the Civil War soldiers – including their clothing and what they ate. Peter learned about his great-great grandfather by researching Fridolin's war records and reading [The Iron Brigade](#). This book and others about Green County Civil War veterans are located in our Research Center. There were 91,000 men from Wisconsin in the Civil War; 11,000 killed. Most fought in the Western Theater.



Trail's Mix

Well, depending on what part of the country (or the world) you are in the season has definitely changed. Whether its leaves fall or spring spouted (for those southern hemisphere folks) I take this time to do a few "safety" things. Starting with changing batteries in smoke detectors, getting the truck prepped for winter, stocking up the freezer, and no you are wondering what this has to do with genealogy. Let me tell you. It's time to make sure all your files are backed up. As for this OCD person I have two sets of dvds (one goes in my desk drawer at work), one to fire proof safe; external hard drive and finally a couple thumbdrives.

These back-ups include all my documentation, photos of tombstones and photos of houses, people etc. Having everything digitized makes me feel a little more secure should something every happen to my original documents.

My next task this fall is looking into possible putting my stuff in a dropbox, cloud or such storage location. But I'm sort of cheap on that and don't want to spend lots of money to do that right now.

With those seasonal tasks complete it's time to dive into more research!!! Yes, long dark winter days and research it is.

And since we have holidays approaching one might thing of asking how family members celebrate them Are there any family traditions? It might be fun to start asking that information now and maybe you could use it to write up a Holiday Letter to family about our ancestors and traditions.

Happy Hunting

Debra Bailey Trail

Genealogy Workshop Held in October

A drizzly October 7 found a group of genealogists in Monroe Clinic's Founders Hall learning more to help with their ancestor searches. Maureen Brady returned to speak on four subjects that kept our minds busy.

The first topic Maureen spoke on was "The First Frontiersmen: The Scots-Irish." We learned the history of the Scots-Irish that caused them to immigrate to America. In early Scotland and England, the borders between the two were not defined and it was a lawless area where the outlaws were helped by the rough terrain. The clans followed their chiefs and didn't recognize the authority of the government. Protestant King James I of England (who was also the King James VI of Scotland) decided to take care of two problems at once – the problems of the Borderers and the troubles ruling Catholic Irish. He decided to "plant" these Borderers and others in Ulster, thus reducing the crime at the borders and introducing Protestants to Ireland. While those planted in Ulster didn't have a choice, they were given good land. This land eventually played out and since Irish inheritance law required the land be divided equally between all sons, after a few generations it was no longer good to be in Northern Ireland. These Scots-Irish didn't like government and many had come from border raiding families. The largest migration of these people to America was between 1717 and 1775. As populations in the colonies increased, the Scots-Irish would head west with many ending up in the Appalachians. There they were not subject to government. The anti-government and change trait of these people is responsible for them and their descendants holding important places in the history of the United States including becoming presidents and military and other leaders. Maureen gave us a large bibliography to use which is available in the subject file at the Research Center.

Genealogy Workshop—cont'd

As part of her presentations, Maureen told us about changes in the Family Search (a free website). The microfilms are no longer available through the Family History Centers, but are being digitized and can be found in the Family Search Card Catalog. There look first for place, then record type, followed by date range. If a camera shows to the right, there are images of the records. A black camera means that the images are available on Family Search, a white camera means they are available on Ancestry, Fold 3, or another a subscription website. If there is a key above the camera, the images are available only at Family History Centers or affiliated libraries. (Monroe Public Library is working toward this availability.) Maureen encouraged us to use the Family Search wikis to learn more about a place, subject, or record type. In Family Search you can search using wildcards (*) in any position of the word/name. In Ancestry you must use the first three letters of the word/name before entering a wildcard.

Canadian Records was the second topic covered by Maureen. Canada is officially a bi-lingual country with all government documents and advertising required to be in both English and French. Many of our ancestors may have come through Canada or settled in an area that was once Canada. Jacques Cartier claimed the St. Lawrence River and all its watershed and tributaries for France in 1534. This included the Great Lakes and down the Mississippi River to New Orleans. (This is how New Orleans became French.) The English chartered the Hudson Bay area in 1670. Canada went through many changes of borders. They celebrate July First as Canada Day – the day of the confederation of the four provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East (Quebec), and Canada West (Ontario) in 1867. Nunavut is the newest province

Genealogy Workshop—cont'd

formed from part of the Northwest Territories in 1999. The population there is mostly Inuit (or First Nation - native peoples). Besides French and English – Inuit is their third official language.

In order to research our ancestors in Canada, we must first think about who was keeping records at the time and place they were. Was it French, English, church, or other government or civil organizations? In addition to Family Search and Ancestry, Maureen recommended several websites: Library and Archives of Canada (www.bac-lac.gc.ca), Canada Gen Web (~canwgw/), Historic Canadian Newspapers Online ([libguides.bgsu.edu/Canadian Newspapers](http://libguides.bgsu.edu/Canadian-Newspapers)), and Cyndi's List (www.cyndislist.com). One tip she gave us was that early on there were marriages by contract and those records would be found in "Notarial Records" since they had to be notarized. Marriage records were often the first to be made official to legitimize the offspring. Loyalist families often moved back and forth the Canadian and United States border.

After our lunch break we learned about Researching Religious Records. Maureen said the good news about church records is that more are appearing every day. The bad news is that most are handwritten, not indexed and were in large books that may be in poor condition with missing pages. They would also be in the native language of the church at that time and place. At Family Search two wiki articles cover Church Records - the History of the Church and How to Research the Records. Many records are not indexed by can be browsed if you know the location. Circuit Rider records would be under the state because they were not limited to a town or county. In Britain, non-conformist records were those of churches other than the official Church of England.

Genealogy Workshop—cont'd

Events were required to be recorded in the Church of England records, even though they occurred in a different church. If you know where your ancestor lived, the best way to find the records is to contact the church directly. A telephone call should let know you where the records are and if they are available. If the church has closed, try locating the denominational organization. The local genealogical or historical society may have the records or know where they are. She gave a few examples of church archives: Swenson Immigration Research Center, Augustana College (www.augustana.edu/general-information/swenson-center), Mennonite Historical Library, Goshen, Indiana (www.goshen.edu/mhl), Norwegian-American Historical Association (<http://naha.stolaf.edu/archives/>), Catholic Church in Ireland are in Roots Ireland - a pay site – (rootsireland.ie).

For the fourth session, "Analyzing Your Research," Maureen had us looking at various records to find information or clues that we might have missed the first time we looked at them. For census records we should look at all the columns, not just the name, age, occupation, others we first look at. For example, the 1930 US census asks the date of the first marriage, the 1911 Scotland census asks how many children borne and how many still living. Look at the instructions to the enumerators. Some may instruct census takers to round ages up or down. In Scotland, women kept their maiden name, so often would be listed under their husband with a different last name. However, that doesn't prove marriage. When researching a family's church records, pay attention to the sponsors/witnesses. While it may not prove relationships, they most often were family, neighbors, or close friends. Names that appear repeatedly should be investigated and could answer unsolved mysteries. Look for
contd

Genealogy Workshop—cont'd

obituaries and newspaper articles on your ancestor. The obits often have clues about the deceased's family, past residences, education, church, and other affiliations that could help with research. Other news articles can also provide clues.

I believe we all went home with long mental genealogy to-do lists.

Submitted by:
Sharon Mitchell



Maureen's Workshop

Field Trip to Elizabeth, Illinois

On August 5, seven members of the GCGS went on an exciting and educational trip to Elizabeth, Illinois. It was a beautiful day, blue skies welcomed us to this quaint little town, not far from Galena. Our first stop was the Apple River Fort visitor center. We watched a video depicting the history of Elizabeth. We learned that in 1832, a large group of Sauk and Fox Indians crossed the Mississippi River into Illinois. The settlers in the Apple River area were worried that they would be attacked, so a fort was built out of logs to help keep them safe. Black Hawk, a Sauk warrior, led about 200 Indians in an attack on the fort. Both men and women inside the fort

Field Trip—cont'd

fought back. Blackhawk decided that he was over powered, so he ordered his troops to retreat. Three women, all named Elizabeth, were instrumental in protecting the fort. The Village of Elizabeth was named in their honor.

After leaving the visitor center, we drove to the area where the fort had been located. A replica fort, complete with living quarters, welcomed us. Inside the fort, volunteers in period costume, were busy making candles from beeswax, roasting corn over an open fire, and sharing stories about the people who had lived in the area. We decided after sampling the delicious sweet corn, that it was time for lunch. We stopped at a charming little diner that served some very tasty paninis!

Next on our agenda was a visit to the Banworth House and museum. Karl Banworth was from Baden, Germany. He came to the United States about 1867, and went to Hanover, Illinois. He became a blacksmith in Elizabeth, purchasing the Banworth house in 1876. He was married to Wilhelmina Himmelreich and together they had four children. Our tour guide was so wonderful, sharing stories about the Banworth family. Some of us tried on clothing from the time period of the Banworths. Bill Holland looked so dapper in his suit coat and top hat! Sharon tried on a spectacular skirt and blouse along with a very fancy hat! Very classy lady!

By this time, it was getting late. We made a decision to return another day to visit the Great Western Railway Depot, along with all the other sights and shops located in the picturesque little village of Elizabeth, Illinois.

Submitted by:
Sharon Mitchell

GREEN COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

Quantity	Publication	CD	Book
	1852 Militia Lists		\$5
	Naturalization Book One CD only	\$15	
	1873 Green County Atlas with index	\$15	\$15
	1877 History of Green County, WI.,		\$30
	1877 History of Green County, WI., Index only		\$15
	1884 Green County History CD only	\$15	
	1885 Monroe City Directory	\$15	\$15
	1913 Commemorative History of Green Co Bios and Index EACH Vol		\$30
	1913 Commemorative History Of Green County Bios and Index 2 vol		\$55
	Prairie Farmer's Reliable Directory of Farmers & Breeders of Green County, WI 1919		\$12.50
	2000-2005 Monroe Times Obituaries	\$15	
	Green Co Genealogical Newsletters 2001-2012 with Index coming soon	\$15	
	Juda Facts and Photos reprinted from original 1975 version and includes index		\$10
	CEMETERIES		
	Albany Township Cemeteries	\$15	\$20
	Adam Township Cemeteries	\$15	\$20
	Cadiz Township Cemeteries, revised edition 2013	\$15	\$15
	Calvary, Old Calvary, Poor Farm Cemeteries	\$15	\$25
	Clarno Cemetery Transcriptions	\$15	\$15
	Exeter Cemetery Transcriptions		\$15
	Greenwood Cemetery – Brodhead inscriptions	\$15	\$35
	Greenwood Cemetery, Monroe inscriptions	\$15	\$35
	Lewis-Jordan Cemeteries	\$15	\$15
	Monroe-Washington Twnshp Cemeteries – transcriptions	\$15	\$15
	Mt. Hope Cemetery Photos - Spring Grove tnsHP	\$15	\$35
	Mt Pleasant Township Cemeteries- Highland, Zwinglii, Truax, Trumpy	\$15	\$20
	Mt Vernon Cemetery – Juda	\$15	\$20
	Spring Grove Cemeteries-Transcriptions	\$15	\$15
	Spring Grove Township Cemeteries, Photos	\$15	\$25
	Twin Grove Cemetery, Photos, Jefferson Tnsp	\$15	\$25
	Union/Oakley Cemetery Photos	\$15	\$35

Shipping and handling—CD's are \$3 Books are \$3 for 1st book and \$2 for each additional

Send check to Green County Genealogical Society, 925 16th Ave, Monroe, WI 53566 Enter quantity you want in quantity col.

Annual membership is \$15.00 per year and entitles members to 10% discounts on publications. Year runs from Jan 1-Dec 31. If you wish hard copy, please remit \$22.00 to cover postage.

NAME	ADDRESS
PHONE	EMAIL ADDRESS
Total book price	Amount paid \$
Membership	Amount paid \$
DATE Cash or check #??	Total amount paid \$

MEMBERSHIP FORM

We invite you to join us.

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Can we print your name in the newsletter as new member? _____

This is a _____ Renewal _____ New _____ Sponsored Membership

I would like to give an additional donation of \$ _____

What topics are you interested in learning about? _____

Your surnames _____

Membership Fee \$15.00 (EMAILED NEWSLETTER) \$22.00 (POSTAL NEWSLETTER)

GC GS Meeting and Contact Information:

info@greencogenealogywi.org

Website: <http://www.greencogenealogywi.org/>

Meetings are at 10 a.m. on the first Saturday of the month. They are usually held in the Monroe Public Library located at 925-16th Ave. Monroe, WI. We are in the community meeting room on the second floor.

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Sargent at Arms—Jerry Stabler

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**Green County Genealogical Society Research Center
925 16 th Ave.
Monroe, WI 53566**

**Hours Tues and 3rd Sat 10-3
1st Sat 1-3 other times by appt 608-921-1537 (Donna Long Kjendlie)**

**WEBSITE: <http://www.greencogenealogywi.org/>
EMAIL: info@greencogenealogywi.org**

Contributions to Green County Genealogical Society, Inc. are deductible under section 170 of the IRS code. We are now a 501(c)3 organization. Please keep us in mind if you have articles, memorabilia, donations or other gifts in kind.

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