



# 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.

**September 7-Workshop** Lori Bessler will present **Organizing and Analyzing Your Research** and **Meet Mrs. George H. James: Writing a Biographical Sketch**

After lunch we will discuss ways to share your family history.

**October 5-Searching Through the Windows of Your Ancestor's Home** by GCGS member Linda Schiesser.

**November 2 Using FamilySearch Wiki to Research English Ancestors – and Others**

Member Sharon Mitchell will show us how to find those elusive British (and other) ancestors with help from FamilySearch.

**December 7 Women's Suffrage** videos and discussion

## Green County Surnames List

We are updating the surname listing on the web. If you have Green County surnames and would like to add yours, please send us the information to :

[info@greencogenealogywi.org](mailto:info@greencogenealogywi.org) with the header Surnames. Be sure to check to make sure you are not already on the list.

## 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  
Other times available by appointment.

Call 608-328-7436

## Donations to GCGS through AmazonSmile

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## President's Column

### Making Connections

We have had a busy and fun summer around here. We enjoyed a visit from Cliff and Jackie Riley. We had the opportunity to gather with them over a potluck lunch. Then Sandy Wille and Donna Kjendlie made a trip to Nauvoo, IL to enjoy the history of the area.

In July, we also had a Field Trip to several Northern Illinois Historical Museums. We learned a lot at historical society and what their holdings are. While at the McConnell Area Historical Society I came across a book of aerial views and information for Stephenson County, IL (1955). I took a look to see if I could find any of the farms I lived on while growing up in the Winslow area. I found a picture of the Ellis farm that my parents rented when I was about 9-10 years old. I had to look carefully as all the buildings were as I remembered but it was a different house. Made me wonder what happened.

From McConnell we went to the Winslow Historical Society. Since I grew up in Winslow I was most interested in what their holdings were. I enjoyed seeing many of the familiar things and the childhood memories in brought back. Afterwards we visited Gary Montgomery's (Historical Society President) personal collection. The docent from the Historical Society joined us. I had an opportunity to talk with her sharing about growing up around Winslow. She said her maiden name was Reuber. I shared that we had a neighbor couple by that name when we lived on the

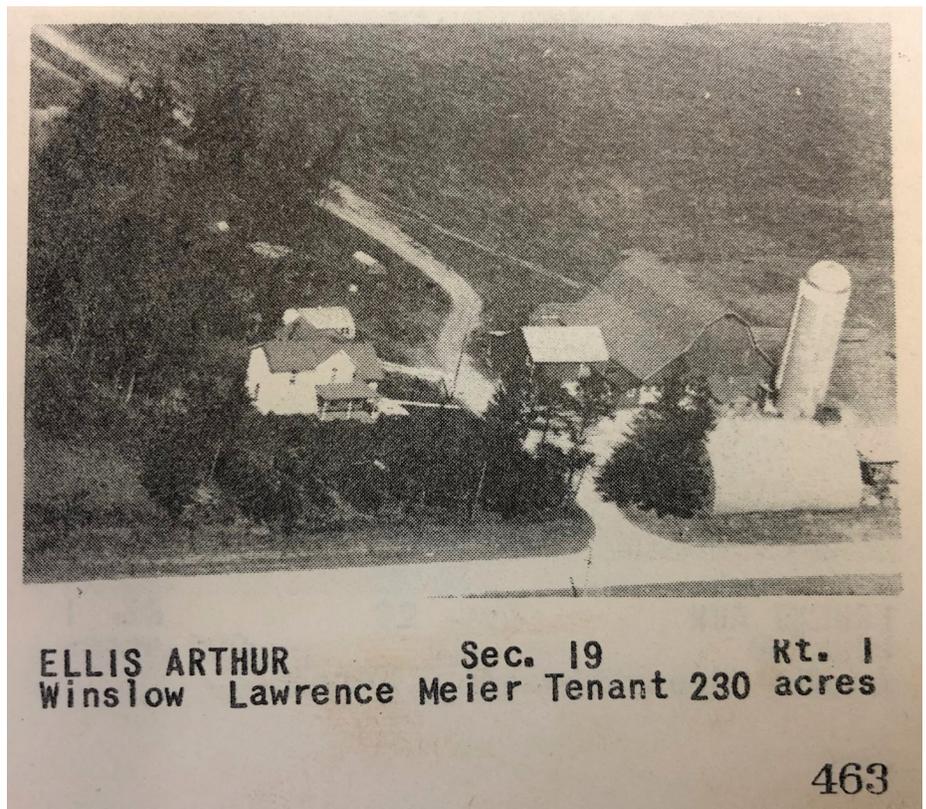
## President's Column

Winslow-Warren Rd. She was a school teacher. This happened to be her grandparents. Then she said her other grandparents lived in the neighborhood, also, and their name was Ellis. We laughed together when I shared that I had grown up on her grandparent's rental farm. We shared some common memories about the two farms and the school house that was across the road from her grandparent's farm. She also solved the mystery of the different farm house. The house had burned down in 1958. We moved on to the farm about 1959-60 into a new ranch home.

It is fun making these type of connections and adding some history to your story. This year has been a year of connections for me that have added to my story and family history. I hope your summer has given you an opportunity to make connections.

**By: Ginny Gerber**

1955 aerial view of Ellis Farm



## Credit Card Payments

We are now able to take Credit Card payments. Currently we can take credit card payments for memberships, workshops, and some publications. We will be working over the next couple of months to make more of our products available for credit card purchase. We are also able to receive credit card payments for research records also by sending an invoice by which credit card payment can be made. We also will be taking credit card payments at the research center/meetings with a terminal. We are excited to provide this service to our members and researchers.

## Trail's Mix

Who out there has photos of people with no idea who they are? Me. I'd bet all of us do.

I inherited photos from my mom, her oldest sister and their Mom. There were 100s with lots of them unlabeled. What was I to do? Since these were mostly of same family line I was able to identify duplicates that had labels but there were many more without labels.

I tried asking a few of the senior family members still alive and got a name or two here and there but not enough. There they set in my archival storage box for years calling me.

Well, a few weeks back I hit upon an idea. Facebook! Yes, facebook. About 20 or so of cousins on my Mom's side were friends with me. I posted about 7 one night that I thought might be a couple of them when little. Bingo. They all were identified by the person.

Saturday morning I added a few more. More identified. Then I added some more and created our own facebook page. Before a week had gone by I must've identified at least 40 photos! I was thrilled.

## Trail's Mix—contd

Then I decided to try some of the realllyyyy old ones that I had little hope in anyone knowing. It was worth a try. Well no hits but lots of comments that they remind them of someone in the family.

A couple of the cousins even brought out old photo albums they had to help identify people. YEAH!!

Now I'm trying to get them to add old photos they have, even identified, so we can continue having fun.

So, another great use of Facebook. I was thinking maybe we could do something like that for Green County photos but be sure to limit them to Green County. For example I have some cardboard photos that list studio and location on them, those would be perfect for that. Just a thought.

*Debra Bailey Trail*



GCGS Members at Cedarville Museum

## July GCGS Museum Field Trip

Ten GCGS members went “south of the border” July 25 to visit four Stephenson County, Illinois historical museums. Our first stop was in Cedarville where we saw the home that Jane Addams grew up in and then visited her grave site. At the Cedarville Museum we learned about Jane Addams (the first woman to receive the Nobel Peace Prize for her work at Hull House in Chicago with immigrants), her family, and were able to see furniture from the Addams family including the bed Jane was born in. We viewed other area history exhibits and checked out the library and local art gallery on the second floor. They have an elevator for those unable to climb the stairs. Museum and research center hours April 27-October 27 are on Saturday and Sunday 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. or by appointment by calling Jim Bade at 815-563-4485.

Our next stop was at the Lena Historical Museum where we learned a lot about the history of Lena through their timeline exhibit. We check out their exhibit on general and other stores. A number of exhibits on the schools, businesses, medical, military, etc. were in their addition which is also used for meetings and programs. We did not visit their outdoor exhibits – the first log school house, and Illinois Central (repainted this year), summer kitchen, or blacksmith shop. As they do not have a research library, they recommend visiting the local history room at the Freeport Public Library for researching Lena area. The Lena museum is located at 427 Grove St., Lena, IL and is open 1-4 Saturdays June to September or by appointment. Call Gary Price 815-369-4135.

We enjoyed lunch at the Lena Mercantile. Those of us who ate fast had a chance to stroll through the booths of vintage and collectible items in front. Lena Mercantile Eatery is located at 101 West Railroad St. in Lena.

The next stop was at the Winslow Historical Museum. We learned the history of Winslow. The area was originally home to the Winnebago and Pottawatomi Indians. Displays told the stories of

## July GCGS Museum Field Trip—contd

early settlers, business men, and schools. They are proud of Doc Carver (world champion rifle shot and co-owner of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, author George Eells, and Fred Karlen who developed the recipe for what is now Philadelphia Cream Cheese. They had two large fires that destroyed large portions of the town and numerous damaging floods. Winslow being on the Pecatonica River has its benefits and drawbacks. Members enjoyed the model of an early farmstead and looking through the research library on the second floor. The Winslow Historical Society Museum is located at 606 Bridge St. in Winslow. They are open April-October on the second Saturday of the month 10 a.m. -3 p.m. or by appointment. Call Dori at 815-757-7926,

Winslow Historical Society's president, Gary Montgomery, invited us to view his collection after visiting the museum. It was amazing how many items he was able to display in his building. We saw signs, oil cans, flywheel engines, small engines, vintage garden tractors, kiddie tractors, and a pedal scroll saw to mention a few things.

We all learned about the history of the county to the south of us. Many found references in the displays and/or libraries of relatives or friends. McConnell and Winslow museums both were affected by the flood this spring. It was good to see their efforts to recover. Each museum told us of their plans for future displays or expansion. These museums rely on donations to survive. Many of us indicated we would return to show others and/or research in the libraries. I hope others will also take the time to visit these museums nearby.

**Explore Museums**

## Erie Canal

Duane Freitag, originally from New Glarus and now from Green Dale, told us the history of the Canal. At our April meeting.

We learned about how our ancestors came through the Erie Canal on their journey to Green County. The canal opened in 1825 and was called (Governor) Clinton's Folly. It was enlarged between 1834 and 1862 when locks were added. After 1905 it became a barge canal. The canal was first used to bring produce east from Michigan and other places to the west. Then it was used by immigrants to find their way west. The canal was used heavily until the railroad reached Chicago. After that it was more comfortable for passengers to travel by rail. Pennsylvania was jealous of New York and wanted their own canal. Unfortunately for them, the mountains made it difficult to build a canal to the west. They had to supplement the Pennsylvania Main Canal with the Allegheny Portage Railroad that took the boats up the mountains.

Many Swiss immigrants to Green County landed in Baltimore. They would have gone up the Hudson River and taken a left (on the canal) to Lake Erie. The west end of the canal was 568 feet higher in elevation than the east. There were sixteen locks from New York. These were to be avoided if possible. The canal was 363 miles long with 72 to 83 locks (depending on the year.) Building the canal was responsible for some inventions. A stump puller invented could remove 40 stumps a day. Hydraulic cement from canvas white limestone found in central New York was invented to repair under water leaks. Wooden trough aqueducts were built to go over rivers and streams.

Barges carried freight to both the east and the west. Packet boats were used to carry passengers. When the canal was completed, people would ride on the canal for a few days. As they sat on the roof, they would have to get down for low bridges – which also meant they were

## Erie Canal - contd.

coming to a town. The mules or horses pulling the barges and packet boats were changed every 15 miles. The canal shut down during the winter and opened again in mid April.

Castle Garden opened in 1855 in the lower end of Manhattan. After that, most immigrants came through New York City and records were kept. Immigrants were warned to beware of con men and thugs. They had to get their ticket across NYC. Then they would go up the Hudson River north of West Point to Albany. They could ride a packet boat which included meals and ran on a set schedule or a freight barge which was cheaper but didn't include meals. The boats had to avoid the walls and traffic coming from the other direction. On the freight boats, the family lived on the front where the change of mules was also kept.

In Syracuse the canal went through downtown and had a weighing station. At first they tried weighing using water displacement in the locks. That didn't work, so they put leather straps attached to an overhead scale in a lock. The barge would enter the lock, they would lower the water, and the scale would weigh the boat. Bridges were built over the canal that facilitated the horses and mules being able to move from one side of the canal to the other. Duane told us about a story related by a Rock County man who heard it from his grandfather. People sometimes would get bored sitting on the boat, would be let out and then walk to the next bridge and hop down as the boat went under. In this story, the people walked to the bridge and found it was a little more than a hop to the boat. So, they needed to hang down and then jump. It went fine until last person, a "rather large" woman, was hanging down and lost her courage. The boat ended up

## Erie Canal - contd.

having to be pulled back up the canal and the woman helped (still hanging) back onto the boat. Everyone coming to Green County on the canal would have gone through the locks in Lockport. The canal had to be raised 50 feet there. As the locks only could raise the level 10 feet, it took five locks to get it done.

After getting on Great Lakes, it took two days for our ancestors to get to Milwaukee on either freight schooners or steam ships. In Milwaukee they would go up the Milwaukee River. Freight wagons would be waiting to take passengers to hotels or boarding houses where they would get ready to head west. Many German-speaking people made contact with Jacob Nunemaker, a successful business man in Milwaukee. Territorial roads were used between 1839-1840. In 1845 there were stage coach lines from Milwaukee to Galena. The route alternated between Milwaukee-Madison-Galena and Milwaukee-Janesville-Monroe-Shullsburg-Galena. The people would have to walk from either Madison or Monroe to get to New Glarus.

Not everybody would come to Green County came from the east. In 1846, the Swiss came through New Orleans. New Orleans was very hot in the summer and there was cholera. Many immigrants did not make it out of New Orleans. It was easy for the immigrants to get off the ships and onto Mississippi river boats. They went up the river and then east from the river to New Glarus.

Some of the Erie Canal is still used somewhat for recreation such as fishing and boating. Some of the canal is dried up or in disrepair. There is barge traffic, concerts are held, and some great museums along the old route. Duane recommended the Chittenango Landing Canal Boat Museum and Syracuse Erie Canal Museum. Our

## Erie Canal - contd.

speaker, Duane Freitag, wrote [A Common Treasure; The Challenging First Decade of the Swiss colony of New Glarus 1845-1855.](#)

## Shelf Linings

Fall is on the way!! People are moving and people are cleaning. We have been contacted to see if we would want paperwork, some records or some books. We can't take everything, however, we have received some wonderful items. Several books that have been donated have been cataloged and put on the shelves.

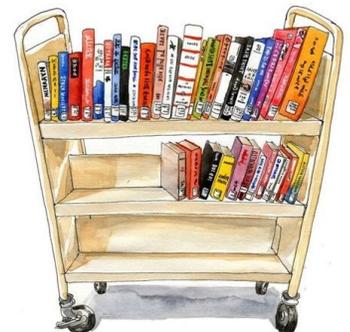
We too, have been cleaning out some things that no longer apply to our library. These have been offered for sale and will be offered online as we move into more of a social media group.

We invite you to stop in on Tuesdays and take a look at what is offered also. There is always more there than we have time to get on the web.

Our scanning team was busy this summer finishing up Spring Grove Township records. Many thanks to the township for permitting us to do this. These records now will be renamed and an index will be made to get them ready for searching. Our next project will be Sylvester Township possibly this fall.

We are fortunate to be gaining volunteers to help with indexing and other projects at the center. Our society has a great social time and lots of fun. Come join us or visit.

*Donna Kjendlie*  
*Librarian*



## Photographic Formats

Simone Munson, Collection Development Coordinator at the Wisconsin Historical Society, explained the history of photographic formats at our August meeting. The chemical process that binds the image has changed through the years. Daguerreotype used a polished, silver plated sheet of metal that can be recognized by the mirror like surface when held at an angle. Daguerreotypes were introduced to the public in France in the 1830's and became available in the U.S. shortly after in 1839 when the patent went public. The Talbotype (aka Calotype) produced a salted-paper print which had a less detailed image and was less common. The daguerreotype fell out of favor about the time of the Civil War as the less expensive photographs became available.

The Ambrotype was mounted on glass. These should not be cleaned and were often included in cases to avoid air getting to the image. Tintypes (aka Ferrotypes) were images bound to iron or other metal (not tin, but tin snips were used to cut them apart). They were often the same sizes as previous photos but didn't need the protection of the case. They were most common for Civil War soldiers. They can rust, but not tarnish.

Paper prints were introduced about 1840. There were over 150 ways to create photos. The negative needed to be made immediately for the wet plate process, so required photographers to carry their dark room around for photos not taken in their studio. In 1855 the albumen print was developed that used a dry plat/dry film with albumen (egg white) to bind the image. (Many photographers at that time also raised chickens.) The image is shiny with a yellow tone. Cartes-de Visite were card-mounted (to prevent curling) usually 2 ½ X4 inches. The Cabinet Card was popular

## Photographic Formats—contd

in the United States measuring 4 ¼ X 6 1/2 inches. The Cyanotype (blue prints) were developed in 1880.

The dry plate process led to the commercialization of photography as a mobile darkroom was no longer required. In 1888 first Kodak camera was available. The Brownie camera was released in 1901 which allowed for candid photography and a great increase in number of photos. Before color film all color was added by hand. Although color film was introduced in 1905, it was very expensive and not popular. Black and white was considered more serious and artistic. Color film saw more regular use after 1955.

Simone encouraged us to go home and mark the photographs that we know who they are of. To identify those photos we don't know, talk to relatives. Reach out to cousins since they may have the same photo – identified. Use a photo identification worksheet (such as one Maureen Taylor has in the book in our Research Center). Simone recommended visiting [Graphicsatlas.org](http://Graphicsatlas.org) to see when each type of photograph was most popular for a given date range. Look at the photo for clues in the clothing and hairstyles, type of print, and set up of studio props, etc. We have books in the Research Center that show examples of fashions for different time periods. If the photographer's studio and town is imprinted, use Google or city directories to determine a date range when the photographer was in business. If the photo is of a special occasion, that may help determine the date and/or the identity of the persons in the photo. Look for other clues, if you can date a car or other vehicle, it would have to have been taken that year or after. Advertisements, building signs, etc. may help date a photo. When

## **Photographic Formats—contd**

we get a box or scrapbook with photos, Simone recommended we keep photos together until we can learn why they were in that order. Try to only work with a few at a time so you are not overwhelmed. Scan or copy photos to share with relatives who may be able help with identification of the photo.

Photos should be stored in room temperature, low humidity and pest-free environment (not basement or attic.) Exposure to light should be limited. If the photos are in a magnetic album and you can't get them out of page easily, she suggests scanning the photos. The adhesive in those albums are detrimental to photos. Simone Munson shared her powerpoint slides with us and are available to members on our website's members only page. Two links that she shared with us are Wisconsin Photographers index: <https://wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Article/CS3528> and real photo post card dating: <https://www.playle.com/realphoto/>.

## **Collecting Wood Fishing Lures**

Jerry Pardus told us how he got started collecting old fishing lures when he retired from the Stephenson County Sheriff Dept. His wife, Robin, suggested he get a hobby to keep him busy. Jerry inherited his dad's tackle box and was impressed by the quality of the lures and started collecting. The primary focus of his collection is the "big five" lure companies: Creek Chub, Heddon, South Bend, Shakespeare, and Pflueger. He also has lures from other companies including some made in Wisconsin. He brought examples from his collection including one from Freeport Hook Co. made in Freeport, IL from the 1890's. He told us that Keeling lures made in Rockford, IL are some of hardest to find. When asked

## **Collecting Wood Fishing Lures—contd**

asked about the colors of the lures, he said he thought the lure color schemes were more to attract the fishermen than the fish.

Jerry shops for his lures at garage sales, ads, Facebook marketplace, and from other collectors. He said it is hard to find a lure with the original box. Most lure boxes didn't fit the spaces in tackle boxes, so got tossed. To find the appropriate box for a collectible lure may cost more than the lure.

Jerry's wife Robin said she started collecting Weber lures (since her maiden name is Weber) to keep from getting bored when Jerry was looking for lures at sales and flea markets. Weber lures were made in Stevens Point, WI. The variety of lures made by Weber is great. Robin showed us some cute Weber mouse lures.

Jerry explained that in the 1800's lures had a metal base. Wood plugs followed and most were made from red cedar until the supply started running out. The first ones had glass eyes from Germany. Tack eyes followed; the tacks were then painted to look more like eyes; eye shapes pressed eye into the wood came next. In the 1930's there were plastic lures, but the plastic was not very stable and tended to crumble. In the 1960's and 1970's there was a shortage of wood and it was cheaper to make plastic lures. He said that most lures work for multiple fish species. The very large lures for muskies, northern, etc. are an exception.

Jerry only collects the wood lures although he has others in his tackle box. The lures in his collection will never see water. Lures can be dated by looking at the hardware – lips, hook, and how the hook was fastened to the lure. He has not yet inventoried his collection. He has it in various cabinets and loosely organized by

## Collecting Wood Fishing Lures—contd

by company and type. He used to collect old Mitchell reels and has about 50. He said that because his lures are made of wood, he has to keep them in fairly constant humidity and uses a humidifier in the winter and a dehumidifier in the summer. If the wood dries out it shrinks or if the wood swells, the paint can crack. He tries to take care of his “babies.”

‘Nita brought some of her grandfather’s lures to the meeting and Jerry was able to identify and tell her about them. He is willing to help with identifying lures if you have some you would like identified or would like to sell. You can call or email images to his cell (815-821-3432) or email address (nobhillfarms@aeroinc.net).

Nitas Grandfathers Wooden Lures



## Rambling Through Historical Societies for Ideas

I wanted to start writing some stories of my family. It seemed an easy task to write down memories that I had. What I found out, it was a little harder than I thought. I wanted a little history added about the person or item. I found that by going through different historical society museums, it helped me to visualize some of the items.

Our society had the opportunity to visit several museums lately. Each is so different within itself. Some are large and not a lot of researchable paperwork. Some gave me a timeline, learning what time this may have taken time. I visualized the “meat on the bones” scenario. It helped to show me how things worked together, what kind of life my ancestors had by what tools they had to work with.

This isn’t the only answer, however, it was very interesting not only to learn more about how my family may have lived, but what they went through to live it.

We all seem so busy these days and say that we will write the stories soon or someday. It is time to get busy. I have the research, I have the pictures, and sometimes even the heirloom, where do I find the time. Time is wasting, I need to get busy and hope that you will too.

*Donna Kjendlie*

## Montgomery Engine Works—Winslow IL



**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
	<b>CEMETERIES</b>		
	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.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

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)

I do \_\_\_\_\_ do not \_\_\_\_\_ give my permission to have my information printed in any handouts, newsletters or publications that GCGS may develop. If the box do not is not marked permission is granted.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## GCGS 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.

## GCGS OFFICERS

**PRESIDENT:** Ginny Gerber

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### DIRECTORS—Elected:

Program Chair—Sharon Mitchell

Smitch2416@aol.com

Sargent at Arms—

At Large—Bill Holland, Sandy Wille, Nita Halverson

Hospitality—Susie Rufener



**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](mailto: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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