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# *Kith and Kin*



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Volume Number 23

Issue Number 2

Date October 2007

## **RESIDENTS MESSAGE**

Dear Friends,

As summer dwindles down and fall approaches we all prepare to spend more time inside. Soon we'll put away the charcoal grill and fans to make way for the soup kettle, space heaters and electric blankets. And of course, many of us as good family historians will pull out and organize all of the genealogy snip-its we collected attending family gatherings and research trips this past summer. Just as we organize family files at home, the Genealogy Group likewise needs to perform some long overdue housekeeping as well. To get that process started, during our October meeting I will ask for a few volunteers willing to critically look at our constitution and by-laws. It was suggested that changes can be made that would better serve the organization. So let's make this a priority, establish a by-laws committee, and complete the review this winter. The committee can present its recommendations at the April meeting with formal consideration taking place at the business meeting in May.

Another winter project that needs to get organized is a Beginner's Workshop. We held very successful informal sessions as part of Historic Preservation month last May, but it would be nice to provide a series of basic "How-to-do, What-to-do and Where to go" talks for the real beginner. Our program chairperson will coordinate these sessions this winter and will probably be asking for your help along the way. If she taps you on the shoulder, please help out however you can.

Those who have helped the library with the soon to be released on-line index of 217,000 plus vital events reported in the Marshfield Newspapers are to be commended. What an accomplishment! As Pat Kell mentioned at our September meeting, "for a small group, the Marshfield Area Genealogy Group has some very dedicated people, who have done a lot of wonderful things." If you're one of those who

assisted the Marshfield Public Library staff with this project in any way give yourself a well-deserved pat on the back.

And of course, special thanks to Lori Belongia, and all of the library staff for seeing projects like this index through to completion. The library staff is an amazing group of people. All of us in the genealogy group appreciate all that they do to further the family and local history collections in our little corner of the world. Our hats are off to you always! Since this is my last opportunity to address you during 2007, let me close by sending my warmest wishes to you and yours for the upcoming holiday seasons and New Year too!

As Always,  
--Schnitz

### **Upcoming Meetings and Events**

**Thursday, October 25, 2007 at 7 p.m.**  
Marshfield Public Library, General Meeting Room  
**"Skeleton's in Your Closet."** An opportunity for each member to discuss some of the skeletons they've dusted off the closets while collecting their own family histories.

### **November and December – No Marshfield Area Genealogy Group Meetings.**

**Thursday, January 24, 2008 at 7 p.m.**  
Marshfield Public Library, General Meeting Room  
**"Writing Your Family History"** Vickie Schnitzler will share information gleaned from the Wisconsin State Historical presentation on writing your family history. She will share examples of published family histories.

**Thursday, February 28, 2008 at 7p.m.**  
Marshfield Public Library, General Meeting Room  
**"The New And Improved CLIO"** Mary Adler or Jessica Schiferl will update us on the use of CLIO and share a listing of new titles available for search on CLIO, the Digital Library Shelf of local and county histories. The Marshfield Public Library has purchased the remaining available titles for use within the library, putting more exciting resources



within easy reach.

### **OFFICERS MAY 2007-May 2008**

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### **Using a Mirror to Read Old Tombstones**

To use a mirror to read worn tombstones, hold the mirror so that reflected sunlight just grazes, or is at a low angle to, the face of the tombstone, which is itself not in direct sunlight. Any depressions, such as letters, will remain in shadow and will show up against the brighter surface. This won't work on a cloudy day, of course.

You'll get the same results in a photograph if you have a camera with an extension or remote flash. Hold the flash head so the flash grazes the face of the stone but doesn't go into the camera lens.

### **Googling the Insides of Books**

Another overlooked source for old books of genealogical interest is Google Book Search ([books.google.com](http://books.google.com)). Drawing on ongoing digitization projects involving millions of different books, the familiar Google search interface lets you search in books you didn't even suspect existed. You can view a large proportion of the digitized volumes in their entirety--chiefly out-of-copyright volumes, though some copyright holders have also

granted Google permission to share the full content of other books. If you find a viewable book you don't want to read immediately on screen, you can save it as a PDF file or print it out.

Other volumes are viewable only in part or in what are called "snippets"--usually a couple lines of context around a search item. If the snippet doesn't give you enough information by itself--genealogical research sometimes proceeds in such piecemeal fashion--it may at least let you know whether the book is worth tracking down through other means (say interlibrary loan or [BookFinder.com](http://BookFinder.com)).

If you're searching for names, remember to search for all variations, including inversions (both "John Fury" and "Fury John"). If there are too many hits, filter them by adding a location or occupation.

The library partners in Google Book Search range from the New York Public Library to the state libraries of Catalonia and Bavaria to the university libraries of Oxford, Harvard, Ghent, and Lausanne. Obviously, books are being added all the time, so if something particular doesn't show up today, check back again in a few months.

### **Humor in the Census**

When researching my Springfield line, I clicked on the 1880 census for Lamar County, Alabama. When writing down all the children's names, I came to Armie C. Springfield. I thought surely that was incorrect, but when I checked the record it was plainly written as such.

Of course, I wondered why anyone would name their child Armie and what the "C" stood for. It wasn't long before I found out--his middle name was Cannon. I still wonder what his parents were thinking when they named him Armie Cannon Springfield. I have a picture of him and he was a very nice looking fellow--didn't look anything like an army cannon at all. --

Thanks to Judy K. Wilson, Canton, Georgia  
RootsWeb Review: RootsWeb's Weekly E-zine 03  
October 2007, Vol. 10, No. 40

## HUMOR

### He Didn't Want Her

An entry in the marriage register of the Lutheran parish of the city of Mullheim in Baden chronicles the following event:

"In 1737, the 6<sup>th</sup> of November, Johannes Meyer of (the village of) Mengen, by order of His Serene Highness, was married by Mr. Deacon Zander, to Barbara Pfister, to whom he had repeatedly promised marriage, both (in person) and in writing. Since said Meyer absolutely did not want to marry the Pfister woman, he was escorted to the church and dragged to the altar by four armed guards. His hand was forcibly joined with the Pfister woman's hand, and, since her kept repeating the words, "I don't want her," the deacon, by order of His Serene Highness, said 'Yes' on his behalf."

Dr. Walter Freier, who reported the incident in *Genalogie und Heraldik*, 1949, issue no. 4, added this wistful postscript, "Alas, the parish record does not reveal what became of this marriage."

Everton's Genealogical Helper p. 75  
Nov/Dec 2006.

### A Worthy Cause

In July, one of our Therapist, Vicki Hanson, passed away after a brief illness. To honor her memory and achievements, a \$500 RT Scholarship for 2nd year students at MSTC has been established in her name. Below are more specifics with an attachment. A meeting was held Tuesday, August 21st, at the Mid-State Technical College, Marshfield Campus.

Among those in attendance was Vicki's husband, Jerry Hanson. The other participants are listed in the attachment. Jerry

stated during the meeting that he was overwhelmed and deeply moved by the caring response of the Respiratory Department. It will always be remembered. At the meeting, the Vicki Hanson Memorial Scholarship was established to honor her memory. Please read the attachment for more particulars. Al Labelle, RRT

### FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE VICKI HANSON MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP

A scholarship fund in the memory of Vicki Hanson has been established with the Mid-State Technical College Foundation. The goal is to make this fund sustainable to ensure an annual award to students enrolled in the Respiratory Therapist Program at the MSTC Marshfield Campus.

The Scholarship will be an up to \$500 award to a second year student enrolled in the Respiratory Therapist Program at MSTC. Vicki Hanson was a 1979 Respiratory Therapist graduate from Mid-State Technical College and worked at Saint Joseph's Hospital as a Respiratory Therapist for 28 years.

She was an integral member of Saint Joseph's Neonatal Transport Team, making over 600 neonatal and pediatric transports. With an outstanding bedside manner, she mentored hundreds of respiratory therapy students.

Hanson received an Outstanding Alumni Award from Mid-State Technical College and served on the Mid-State Respiratory Care Advisory Board.

If you would like to donate, please make checks payable to *MSTC Foundation* and note on the memo line of the check that the donation is to the *Vicki Hanson Memorial Scholarship*.

Donations may be sent to  
MSTC Foundation

500 32<sup>nd</sup> Street  
 Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54494.  
 Envelopes addressed to MSTC Foundation  
 are available.

For further information contact:  
 Chris Maguire, MSTC Foundation Director  
 at 715.422.5322.

Bill Rosandick, MSTC Clinical Education  
 Director, Respiratory Program at  
 715.389.7033.

Al Labelle, Registered Respiratory Therapist  
 at 715.486.9220.

## The Year Was 1845

The year was 1845 and in Germany and other parts of Central Europe, floods brought death and devastation. The Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review (Alton, Illinois) of 31 May 1845 reported on the "Frightful Ravages by Flood Throughout Germany."

"...The Elbe, the Weser, the Oder, the Danube and their tributaries have over flowed their banks and produced greater desolation than any flood since 1781.--When we bear in mind that the flood of that year was the greatest that had been experienced for a century, or since 1682, we may form some idea of the extent of the calamity....

"...The cause was not an unusual fall of rain, but the sudden melting of immense masses of snow, which the uncommon severity of the winter had caused to accumulate, especially on the mountains in which the rivers of Germany take their rise...

"In many places people had taken refuge in the second stories of their houses, and received supplies of ready-cooked victuals, furnished by their more fortunate fellow citizens, in boats. The Mannheim Journal states that nine milk-women, who were bringing their

accustomed supplies to that city were drowned in the Necker. "The valley of the Danube, in Bavaria and Austria had suffered immensely, and that of the Moldau, in Bohemia. At Prague, the streets represented as impassable, and thousands of persons are in the most deplorable condition. In some spots the appearance of steamboats was hailed as that of a delivering angel...."

In Ireland, 1845 brought with it the beginning of another disaster--famine. A fungus--Phytophthora infestans--which had spread to Ireland from North America destroyed the crop of 1845. Much of the Irish population had very little land on which to farm and because potatoes produced more food per acre than other crops like wheat, it had become the main staple in the Irish diet. Even in good times, hunger was a problem as there was often a gap between the time that the last of last year's supply ran out or was no longer edible, and the time when the new crop could be harvested. So when the blight hit in 1845 and again in 1846, the consequences were devastating.

The United States was growing and in 1845 both Florida and Texas were admitted as states.

1845 brought national fame to a poet by the name of Edgar Allan Poe with the publication of the well-known poem *The Raven* in the *New York Mirror*.

Ancestry Weekly Journal Sept. 9, 2007

## Were Your Ancestors Spenders or Just Window Shoppers?

by *Mary Penner*

President Calvin Coolidge said, "The chief business of the American people is

business. They are profoundly concerned with producing, buying, selling, investing, and prospering in the world." That sentiment may be true, but Americans haven't cornered the market where business is concerned. Ever since cavemen scratched on walls with rocks, people throughout the world have bartered, traded, bought, and sold goods and services.

The good news for family history sleuths is this: where there are businesses, there are consumers, and where there are consumers, there are ancestors.

We tend to picture our hardworking and industrious ancestors living off the land, raising their own food, sewing their own clothes, and making their own soap and hand tools. Depending on the historical time frame, that's often true to some extent.

In 1820, 86 percent of the American population lived on a farm, and many of them probably did fend for themselves for food, clothing, and the odd household gadget. But, by 1900 that number had dropped to 36 percent. So, even though some of your ancestors may have been self-sufficient holdouts well into the twentieth century, most of them ventured into town occasionally leaving a trail of clues in one store after another.

Before computers, credit cards, and super-secret PIN numbers, some people relied on a name and a handshake to conduct business. Yet, to keep all the details tidy, most business owners kept handwritten ledgers or account books of their daily transactions. For example, businessman Henry O'Neill kept ledger books for his general store in Santa Fe. The two books still in existence cover the years 1854-59, listing customer names and what they purchased. You'll also find the date and how much the items cost.

If you find your ancestors listed in a general store ledger, you'll get an insider's glimpse into their habits and

inclinations. While many of O'Neill's customers purchased fabric, shoes, canned goods, and the occasional cup and saucer, people plunked down the most cash for alcohol.

Aside from mercantile eavesdropping, these ledgers also put your ancestors into a certain place and time. This can be particularly helpful, especially in the gap between census years, when you're trying to trace their movements across the ancestral landscape.

Additionally, these ledgers often have added notations that help genealogists. For example, an eighteenth-century ledger for the Rock Run Store in Maryland noted on Elizabeth Gover's account that she was the mother of Samuel and Cassandra. Henry O'Neill also made comments in his ledgers, such as a customer's residence or occupation, and he noted when customers died.

Retail businesses aren't the only type of commercial records that are valuable when hunting down ancestors. You might find bank records, law firm or physician account lists, and hotel ledgers.

Business records are usually considered historical documents. Therefore, you can find them most often in libraries and archives as part of their manuscripts collections.

Conduct your search for business ledgers based on location and time. For online catalogs try a variety of terms: ledger, daybook, journal, account book, retail, general store, and sales. For example, a search of the Ohio Historical Society library catalog yielded forty-six hits using the terms "general store daybook." Use the [WorldCat online catalog](#) to search for far-flung records. Even though a nineteenth-century proprietor operated his store in Nebraska, you might find his records in a California library.

You can also check for business records in local repositories where your ancestors lived, such as historical societies, museums, and public libraries.

When hunting for ancestral buying habits, don't limit yourself to the local stomping grounds. Our ancestors did occasionally hitch up the buckboard for an overland trip to a neighboring county or even to a large city several days travel away. Finding an existing business account book for a store where and when your ancestor may have shopped is challenging, but fortunately many of the ledgers have built-in indexes, which are some consolation for your arduous detective work. Even if you don't spot your ancestor in a business ledger, the books are fascinating snapshots of that long ago time.

Genealogist Mary Penner writes "Lineage Lessons," a weekly genealogy column, for the *Albuquerque Tribune*. She can be reached through [her website](#).

*Ancestry Weekly Journal* Sept. 9, 2007

## Tips from the Pros: Tax Records

*from George G. Morgan*

Land and property records are among the most numerous of all documents in the U.S. and can provide genealogists with great information. Between censuses, tax rolls can confirm the presence of your land-owning ancestors at a particular place and time. The addition of an ancestor to the tax rolls indicates he or she arrived or purchased property in the area within the previous twelve to twenty-four months, while his or her disappearance from the rolls may indicate a property sale and/or a move from the area. In any event, tax records can point you toward other land and property records.

*Ancestry Weekly Journal* Sept. 9, 2007

Remember that the Marshfield Public Library has many of the original tax records for the City of Marshfield and some of the other

Townships in North Wood County. They are available from the Reference Desk.

**Marshfield News Herald June 30, 1931  
page 5**

### WISCONSIN DEATH CAUSES FOR 1930 BY AGE GROUP

When you reach your forties in Wisconsin, heart disease supplants tuberculosis as the leading menace to your life, the records of the bureau of vital statistics show.

Deaths in this ten-year span in 1930 numbered 2,476, a reduction of 74 deaths from the 1929 toll. Diseases of the heart accounted for 343 of the 1930 deaths, cancer was second among the causes, claiming 314 lives, and 281 members of the group met death through accidents, 16 more than in 1929.

Tuberculosis was in fourth place with a toll of 234 men and women in their forties, a reduction of six deaths from the 1929 item, the survey reveals. Pneumonia followed in importance, claiming 177 lives.

Increases were noted in deaths from the remainder of the nine leading causes for this age group. They were nephritis, up three cases to 157; suicide, up 20 cases to 115; cerebral hemorrhage, up two cases to 114; and appendicitis, up 20 cases to 79 deaths. Diabetes supplanted influenza as the tenth most important death cause for this group.

It is significant that in 1930 the accident toll decreased from that of 1929 in all the Wisconsin age groups under 15 years, an inestimable profit reaped from unflagging efforts to teach prevention, while between the ages of 15 and 50 years only one group has shown fewer accidental deaths in a comparison of the two years, that being the 30-to-34 year group. Apparently education

of the adults must be the next order of business.

**Marshfield News Herald July 1, 1931**  
Page 5

### **WISCONSIN DEATH CAUSES FOR 1930 BY AGE GROUPS**

Heart disease, greatest menace to the lives of Wisconsin residents above the age of 40 years, were curbed by the 50-to-59-year group in 1930, who surrendered 669 lives to this death cause, 42 less than in 1929.

Cancer, second deadliest of this group, more than offset this gain by claiming 652 lives, 63 more than in the preceding year. Cerebral hemorrhage, third in importance, took toll of 293 residents in their fifties, seven less than in 1929, but accidents, in fourth place, caused 266 deaths in 1930, an increase of 31 fatalities.

It was nip and tuck in the battle against the 10 leading death causes, and the total mortality of the group reached 3, 532 for the year, marking an increase of 39 deaths over the 1929 toll.

Nephritis, pneumonia, tuberculosis, suicide, diabetes and gallstones were the other death-dealers of the first 10 causes, named in order of importance.

A remarkable gain against tuberculosis was scored by the 50-to-59-year men and women of the state, the toll from this cause standing at 165 as compared with exactly 200 deaths in 1919. The grim figure of suicide haunted this age group last year. A total of 137 cases was reported compared with 98 for the previous year.

**Marshfield News Herald July 2, 1931**  
Page 2

### **WISCONSIN DEATH CAUSES FOR 1930 BY AGE GROUPS**

Heart disease and cancer, the two leading death causes among Wisconsin people in their sixties, increased their depredations in this age group in 1930, the survey of the bureau of vital statistics, state board of health, reveals.

Heart diseases exacted 1,410 lives in this age group, 27 more than in 1929, and cancer caused 967 deaths, marking an increase of 23 over the item for the previous year. Cerebral hemorrhage, third in importance among death causes for the group, brought death to 656, a reduction of eight cases.

Death from all causes in this age group nearing the traditional life span of three-score-and-10 years reached 5,426 in the state last year, marking an increase of 90 deaths over the 1929 total. As the average age at death grows higher in the state, deaths in the advanced age group will increase, of course, while those in the younger groups will decrease.

Nephritis was the fourth leading death cause for those in the 60-to-69-year group last year, costing 469 lives. Pneumonia deaths were down nine to 264, but accidents caused 238 deaths as compared with exactly 200 in 1929. Diabetes, tuberculosis and diseases of the arteries followed in the order named, and suicide with 82 cases supplanted influenza as the tenth cause.

Moderation in exercise and diet, practiced faithfully in the earliest decades, are the best insurance against death in the 60-year span, according to the state board of health.

The last two columns will appear in the next newsletter. They will encompass the 70-79 year old group and the over 80 year olds. It is amazing to think that 70 years ago gall stones was a major cause of death. What will

the next 70 years bring in health care

## Cemetery Locations

This master index includes all the cemeteries in the Wood County Cemetery Index, Volumes 1-9, with the exception of the following cemeteries: Forest Hill, Calvary, and Restlawn Memorial Park in the Town of Grand Rapids, and Hillside Municipal and Gate of Heaven Catholic in the Town/City of Marshfield.

The listings were made in the late 1970's and early 1980's. All spellings are as listed in the Index, and since the original index is no longer being printed, corrections cannot be made in it. Each cemetery is given a number and a volume number. The code below will identify the cemetery and volume.

### Cemetery Location Code

#### **CEMETERY #--NAME--**

#### **TOWNSHIP & VOLUME**

- |    |                                       |    |  |
|----|---------------------------------------|----|--|
| 1  | Evangelical Arpin 1                   | 22 | Grace Lutheran Lincoln 4                       |
| 2  | Arpin Town Arpin 1                    | 23 | Immanuel Lutheran Marshfield<br>(Hewitt) 4     |
| 3  | Emanuel Lutheran Arpin 1              | 24 | St. Michaels Catholic Marshfield<br>(Hewitt) 4 |
| 4  | Norwegian Lutheran Auburndale 1       | 25 | Hillside Municipal Marshfield 4                |
| 5  | St Mary's (Old) Auburndale 1          | 26 | Gate of Heaven Catholic Marshfield 5           |
| 6  | Greenwood Auburndale 1                | 27 | Hillside Lutheran Marshfield 5                 |
| 7  | St. Mary's Auburndale 1               | 28 | Queen of Heaven Catholic Marshfield 5          |
| 8  | St. John's Lutheran Auburndale 1      | 29 | St. Killians Catholic Blenker 6                |
| 9  | Slidre (Norwegian) Auburndale 1       | 30 | Union Protestant Miladore 6                    |
| 10 | Trinity Lutheran Cameron 1            | 31 | St. Wenceslaus Catholic Miladore 6             |
| 11 | Dexterville and Indian Dexter 1       | 32 | Port Edwards Municipal Port<br>Edwards 6       |
| 13 | Forest Hill Grand Rapids 2            | 33 | Riverside Port Edwards 6                       |
| 14 | Calvary Grand Rapids 3                | 34 | Sacred Heart Catholic Port Edwards 6           |
| 15 | Restlawn Memorial Park Grand Rapids 3 | 35 | Civil War Marker Port Edwards 6                |
| 16 | Cruikshank Grand Rapids 3             | 36 | Remington (Babcock) Remington 7                |
| 17 | Trinity Lutheran Hansen 4             | 37 | Bethel 7 Day Adventist Richfield 7             |
| 18 | Faith Reformed Hansen 4               | 38 | Brooklawn Memorial Garden<br>Richfield 7       |
| 19 | St. John's Lutheran Hansen 4          | 39 | Richfield Far View Richfield 7                 |
| 20 | St. James Catholic Hansen 4           | 40 | Richardson Family Plot Richfield 7             |
| 21 | Corpus Christi Lincoln 4              | 41 | Progress Rock 7                                |
|    |                                       | 42 | Township (Nasonville) Rock 7                   |
|    |                                       | 43 | St. John's Lutheran Rudolph 7                  |
|    |                                       | 44 | St. Phillipa (St. Philomenas) Rudolph 7        |
|    |                                       | 45 | All Souls Rudolph 7                            |
|    |                                       | 46 | Pioneer Saratoga 8                             |
|    |                                       | 47 | Greenhill Saratoga 8                           |
|    |                                       | 48 | Two Single Graves Saratoga 8                   |
|    |                                       | 49 | Pattee Family Cemetery Saratoga 8              |
|    |                                       | 50 | St. Joseph's Altdorf Seneca 8                  |
|    |                                       | 51 | Wood County Seneca 8                           |
|    |                                       | 52 | White India Seneca 8                           |
|    |                                       | 53 | Anawash India Sherry 8                         |
|    |                                       | 54 | Fairview Sherry 8                              |
|    |                                       | 55 | Christian Reformed Sigel 8                     |
|    |                                       | 56 | Bethany Lutheran Sigel 8                       |
|    |                                       | 57 | Holy Rosary Catholic Sigel 8                   |
|    |                                       | 58 | Griesbach Sigel 8                              |
|    |                                       | 59 | St. Paul's Lutheran Sigel 8                    |
|    |                                       | 60 | St. John's Lutheran Sigel 8                    |



61	Gaulke Family Sigel	8	Carlson, Regina H.	27
62	Frid-Hem Sigel	8	Carlson, Victor E.	47
63	First English Lutheran Sigel	8	Carpenter, Mary E.	42
64	Two Markers Sigel	8	Carr, Lloyd	36
65	Mound Cemetery Wood	9	Carr, Mary	36
66	St. Joachin Wood	9	Carr, Nelson	36
67	Founders Wood	9	Carr, Pamela G.	66
68	St. John's Lutheran Grant	9	Carson, Joseph	51
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	Cahill, Romane	34	Caski, Louis Jr.	29
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	Capek, Anna	47	Cattanach, Ann	42
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	Capes, Everett L.	38	Cattanach, Christine	42
	Capes, Shirley	38	Cattanach, Clara	42
	Carey, Anthony	34	Cattanach, Dorothy	42
	Carl, Ernest	33	Cattanach, Duncan	42
	Carl, Gregory	33	Cattanach, Elsie	42
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	Carlson, Edwin	27	Cattanach, Sarah	42
	Carlson, Eleanor (See Jackson)	33	Cattanach, Wilfred H.	34
	Carlson, Elizabeth (See Kohl)	22	Cavanaugh, Ann	11
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	Carlson, George	34	Cavanaugh, Edward	11
	Carlson, John G.	2	Cavanaugh, John (2)	11
	Carlson, Malma	33	Cavanaugh, Michael	11
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			Caylor, Bernice	36
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Cepress, Martha	57	Christensen, Fredrick	42
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Chandler, Isaac	16	Christensen, Robert (2)	42
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Cherney, Joseph	31	Christian, Neil H.	32
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Cherney, Kevin	29	Christiansen, Anna	39
Cherney, Lambert	31	Christiansen, Anna	59
Cherney, Marie E.	31	Christiansen, Louise	59
Cherney, Mary E.	31	Christiansen, Peter	39
Cherney, Matt	31	Christianson, Nels	47
Cherney, Thomas	31	Christman, Alla Etta	30
Cherney, Tina	31	Christopherson, Selma B.	10
Cherney, Wenzel	31	Chromis, Clarence	37
Chester, James C.	32	Chrystal, Armina	46
Chester, Judith	32	Chrystal, John	46
Chester, Wallace	37	Chrystal, Thomas J. Jr.	46
Chester, William	37	Church, Emily (See Albert)	43
Chinatl, Anna	31	Cibula, Amanda	34
Chinatl, John	31	Cibula, Anthony	34
Chonos, Myra J.	33	Cisler, James W.	31
Chounard, Archie	33	Cisler, John	31
Chounard, Permealia	33	Cisler, Marie	31
Christen, Alice	6	Cisler, Mary	31
Christen, Anna M.	6	Cizek, Anna	31
Christen, Armin C.	6	Cizek, Josef (2)	31
Christen, Edward A.	6	Cizek, Mathilda	31
Christen, Jacob E.	6	Clack, Bernice	65
Christensen, Alex	42	Clack, Ethel	65
Christensen, Annie	42	Clack, Father	65
Christensen, Carl G.	65	Clack, Mother	65
Christensen, Carl N.	65	Clancy, Eugene	34
Christensen, Clara	32	Clancy, Father	34
Christensen, David	65	Clancy, Mother	34
Christensen, Dora	42	Clapper, Joseph	65

Clark, Albert	42	Codere, Peter	44
Clark, Edward	65	Coenen, Margaret	45
Clark, Flossie (?)	42	Coenen, Simon	45
Clark, George	42	Colbert, Marker	65
Clark, Gustie	31	Colburn, John	51
Clark, Heather Rae	29	Cole, George H.	16
Clark, James L.	54	Cole, Maude	11
Clark, James R.	42	Cole, William	11
Clark, Julia	11	Coleman, Maria Louisa	63
Clark, Lenore	42	Coleman, No First Name	18
Clark, Lindsey	42	Collier, Rebecca	33
Clark, Margaret	42	Collier, Anna	65
Clark, Mary	42	Collier, Arthur	65
Clark, Mary Ann	29	Collier, Catherine	65
Clark, Mary M.	42	Collier, Eliza	65
Clark, Ronald	29	Collier, Harrison	65
Clark, Thomas	65	Collier, Loretta (See Miller)	65
Clauben, Anna	44	Collier, Robert (2)	65
Clausen, Hermand J.	42	Collier, Willard	65
Clauson, Charles	33	Collins, Gertrude (See Akey)	44
Clauson, Victoria	33	Collins, Lloyd	36
Clemens, Glen	33	Collins, Michael	36
Clemens, Muriel	33	Collins, Robert C.	2
Clemens, Samuel	33	Collins, Theresa	36
Clemens, Wilma	33	Colvin, Danie	54
Clements, Almira	65	Connor, Craig P.	7
Clements, Henry	65	Connor, Maggie	6
Clements, Willard	65	Connor, Marie J.	7
Cleveland, Anna (See LaBude)	34	Connor, Mary	6
Cleveland, Edith Harney	33	Connor, Rebecca	6
Cleveland, Esther J.	16	Connor, Robert	6
Cleveland, Frank	33	Connor, Roger	6
Cleveland, Mary	33	Conor, Mable F.	6
Cleveland, Raymond	33	Conrad, Delores	38
Cleveland, Sylvia	33	Conrad, Oscar	38
Cleveland, Zelsa	33	Conway, Flora Z.	42
Cline, David	17	Conway, James	42
Cline, Geneva	22	Conway, Mayde E.	42
Cline, Viola	17	Cook, Agnes	65
Cline, Willa M.	22	Cook, Burr	33
Clover, Charles W.	10	Cook, Clara	33
Clover, Norma J.	10	Cook, Clara B.	33
Clover, Ronald C.	38	Cook, Lewis	65
Clouse, Infant Son	1	Cook, Renness	2
Clouse, Louis M. Jr.	1	Cook, Walter	65
Coates, Marie	46	Cooley, Arthur	36
Coates, Phyllis A.	46	Cooley, Raymond	36
Coates, Ray	46	Cooley, Susan	36
Coates, Satira	42	Cooley, William	36
Coats, Esther (See Wallace)	65	Coombs, Frank H.	33
Coats, M. B.	65	Coon, Albert	33
Coats, Mary	65	Coon, Cheryl	33
Coaty, Louis H.	10	Coon, Delos R.	6
Codere, Adelia	44	Coon, Ralph	6

Coon, Sarah	6	Craft, Lila (2)	39
Cooper, Arthur B.	30	Craft, Perry	39
Cooper, Bessie M.	30	Cram, Amanda	32
Cooper, Clifford A.	30	Cram, Charles E.	32
Cooper, Cora (See Brower)	33	Cramer, Caroline	24
Cooper, Grant	33	Cramer, Edmind B.	24
Cooper, Ina	33	Cramer, Eliz Ann	24
Cooper, Jack	33	Cramer, Frank	24
Cooper, Joan	33	Cramer, Oscar	24
Cooper, John	30	Cramer, Paul	24
Cooper, Mary	30	Cramer, Peter	24
Copeland, Gerald	36	Crames, Arthur J.	24
Copeland, Luella	36	Crandall, Elda A.	42
Copeland, Raymond	36	Crandall, Louis E.	42
Corbin, Martha	65	Craney, Frank	34
Corbin, William	65	Crawford, Sarah	30
Cornelissen, Lesley M.	7	Crevier, Ella (See Nobles)	47
Cornelius, Bertha	27	Crist, Harry A.	37
Cornelius, Henry	27	Crist, Margaret	37
Corrigan, Jane	65	Crocker, Mabel	65
Corrigan, William	65	Crotteau, Elmer	44
Cotey, Dawn (Nee Keiffer)	66	Crotteau, Emma	44
Cotey, Nellie	65	Crotteau, Eveline	44
Cotey, Nellie	66	Crotteau, Gloria	20
Courmoyer, Robert A.	66	Crotteau, Israel	44
Couture, Joseph	42	Crotteau, Leonice	44
Couture, Mary	42	Crotteau, Ralph	44
Covey, A. L.	65	Crotteau, Simon	44
Covey, Dora	65	Crotteau, Stella	20
Covey, Fred	65	Crotteau, Maria(See Krommenakker)	44
Covey, Glenn	65	Crouch, Edith E.	42
Covey, Harriet	65	Crouch, Jay R.	42
Covey, Infant	65	Crowl, John	51
Covey, Lee	65	Crowley, Arlyne H.	66
Covey, Mabel	65	Crowley, Catherine	66
Covey, Marvin	65	Crowley, Clarence C.	66
Covey, Nelson	65	Crowley, James	66
Covey, Sarah	51	Crowley, Joyce M.	66
Covey, Walter	51	Crowns, Arthur	33
Cox, Ole	36	Crowns, Elizabeth	33
Cox, Pearl	36	Crowns, George H.	34
Coyer, Bernice	34	Crowns, Henrietta	34
Coyer, Cecelia (See Wypych)	34	Crowns, Mary	34
Coyer, John F.	34	Crowns, Neal	34
Coyer, John H.	34	Crye, Alice (See Sugden)	11
Coyne, Ann G.	28	Crye, Frances	11
Coyne, Vincent	28	Crye, John	11
Cozzadd, Mary	51	Crye, Sarah	11
Craft, Arthur	39	Culler, John	37
Craft, Clara	39	Culler, Vern C.	37
Craft, Florence	39	Cumming, Louis	65
Craft, George	39	Cummings, Harriett A.	2
Craft, Kenneth	39	Cummings, Harry A.	2
		Cummings, Johnney	36

Currie, Cora Belle	33
Currie, George	65
Currie, Mother	33
Curt, Herman	33
Curtin, Caroline	24
Curtin, Edith W.	24
Curtin, James W.	24
Curtin, John D.	24
Curtin, LaRoy D.	24
Curtin, Marie	24
Curtin, Timothy	24
Curtin, William	24
Curtis, C. Roger	27
Curtis, Geraldine	27
Curtis, J. T.	67
Cutler, Rick A.	7
Czaikowski, Julia	29
Czaikowski, Louis	29
Czajkowski, Edward	59
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Czappa, Dennis	32
Czappa, John (2)	34
Czappa, Joseph	34
Czappa, Lena	34
Czappa, Leon	34
Czappa, Mary	34
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Czlapinski, Alex	32
Czlapinski, Frances	57
Czlapinski, Frank	34
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## SPELLING OF NAMES

**Question:** My ancestors come from Norway and I know they use the “sen” ending on the surnames over there. My surname is spelled with a “son” ending. In all the American records I find my ancestors in, the surname is also spelled “son.” Why?

**Answer:** As a general rule, in Danish and Norwegian records, surnames were recorded with the “sen” or “ssen” ending. In Finland, Sweden and Iceland, the “son” or “sson” was

generally used. The author has seen in very early Norwegian and Danish records where the “sson” is used. That also occurred in areas where a dialect might have been used.

There were two major factors that influenced how names of both people and places were spelled in records in Scandinavia and the rest of the world. Number one, there were few spelling or grammar rules in most countries until late in the 1800’s or early 1900’s. Number two, that meant phonics (sounds of letters) were used and names were spelled the way record keepers interpreted what they heard.

Record keepers spelled names and places the way they thought they should be spelled, which was often the way they were used to spelling it, based on their nationality. Also many people were illiterate and thus could not correct a “misspelling”.

Also there was a class factor. A common man would never correct the high class record keeper.

That is why it is so critical that we do not ignore a name simply because “it is not spelled right.” Think **phonetically**. If the name you are looking at in a record is phonetically close, don’t disregard it. Carlsen with a “K” is still Karlson, Heinrichson with a “k” is still Heinrichson, Braun and Brown are the same, and Killpatrick is also Gillpatrick, Blunte or Blount is still Blunt today.

Also, in Germanic based languages, “V” and “W” have much the same sound and are often interchanged.

Just think of how many times you have been asked to spell your name or it was spelled “incorrectly” by a person who presumed they were spelling it right. Remember, back then the record keeper did not ask how to spell the name, they just did. Everton’s Genealogical Helper p. 79  
Nov./Dec. 2006

## Obsolete Names and Abolished Counties

Names that have been used in the U. S. federal Censuses, 1790-1920, have changed. Counties have been abolished, changed, subdivided in to new counties. A listing of these changes can be found in the Everton's Genealogical Helper p. 29, March/April 2007

The following is true for **Wisconsin**. 1860 Census Bad Ax County renamed Vernon County in 1862; LaPointe County renamed Bayfield County in 1866; Dallas County renamed Barron County in 1869. **Michigan** changes were as follows: In the 1880 Census Montmorency County was enumerated with Alpena County; 1890 Census Manitou County was abolished in 1895 and annexed to Charlevoix County; 1880-1890 Census Isle Royle County was abolished in 1897 and annexed to Keweenaw County.

**Minnesota** has too many changes to record here but the 1857 state census includes 7 paper counties ( Jackson, Cottonwood, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, and Rock) that had all the names in them faked to cover up an election fraud, as they were Indian territories and had no white settlers.

An excellent review of the many county/city changes can be found at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Consolidated\\_city-county](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Consolidated_city-county)

**CORRECTION** to an article in the last issue. The reference to a site that would aid you in finding free material on Ancestry was incorrect. New owners have taken over Ancestry and made the operators of this site shut it down. It is no longer available. The information came out after the article referred to and this newsletter were published. Sorry for any inconvenience. Ken

## WEB SITES TO TRY

UK and Ireland [www.genuki.org.UK/](http://www.genuki.org.UK/)  
 Canada [www.cangenealogy.com](http://www.cangenealogy.com)  
 Access Genealogy -a free resource  
[www.accessgenealogy.com](http://www.accessgenealogy.com)  
 Genealogy Links [www.genealogylinks.net](http://www.genealogylinks.net)  
 Burial Sites Internment.Net  
<http://internment.net/>  
 Cemetery Junction  
<http://dadezio.com/cemetery>  
 American Local History Network  
[www.alhn.org/\\_sgg/f1000.htm](http://www.alhn.org/_sgg/f1000.htm)  
 There is an underline \_ between org/\_sgg  
 Online Genealogy Database Link  
[www.gentree.com/gentree.html](http://www.gentree.com/gentree.html)  
 Google Genealogy  
[www.genealogy-search-help.com](http://www.genealogy-search-help.com)  
 Cyndi's List [www.cyndislist.com](http://www.cyndislist.com)  
 Kindred Trails [www.kindredtrails.com](http://www.kindredtrails.com)  
 Richmond, VA Daily Dispatch 1860-1865  
 NO CHARGE both transcribed and  
 digitized and indexed. The Civil War as seen  
 in the South  
<http://dlxs.richmond.edu/d/ddr>

### NARA Needs Feedback

The U.S. National Archives and Records Administration is looking for feedback on their digitizing plan. Their Draft Plan for Digitizing Archival Materials for Public Access, 2007-2016, is now available for public comment. They are particularly interested in your comments on collections to be digitized, and their partnerships with Google, EMC, the University of Texas, Footnote, and FamilySearch (formerly the Genealogical Society of Utah), as well as their guidelines for future partnerships. You can view the plan at [www.archives.gov/comment/digitizing-plan.html](http://www.archives.gov/comment/digitizing-plan.html). Comments are due by November 9, 2007.

New England Historic Genealogical Society  
eNews Vol. 9, No. 37 Sept. 12, 2007

## Research Recommendations

*Are you a Good Ancestor?*

by Michael J. Leclerc

Eric Sager, professor of History at the University of Victoria, has written an excellent opinion piece for the *Globe and Mail* on the 2006 Canadian Census.

Statistics Canada, the governmental body responsible for conducting the census and tabulating data, earned a troubling reputation with genealogists and historians after their efforts to destroy the 1911 census without releasing it to the public. Their refusal to release the 1911 census records to the archives prevented genealogists from using the information for years after it should have been accessible.

Seven years ago, the Expert Panel on Access to Historical Census Records determined that census data is not sensitive, and that even the information that might be considered sensitive (such as income levels) would lose its sensitivity as time passed. The 1911 census records were eventually ordered opened, and Statistics Canada was forced to release the material. In 2006 they ensured that the census would provide information on only slightly more than half of the population of Canada to future researchers. Statistics Canada has created additional problems where, as Sager puts it, "we have now denied to our descendants the same right to history that we grant ourselves." Against the recommendations of the panel, they implemented a check-off system for the 2006 census. This system required Canadians to authorize release of their information in 92 years. 44% of those who filled out census

forms did not authorize the release. Although none of us today will be around to witness it, I wonder what will happen in 2098 when their descendants wish to access the information? You can read Professor Sager's excellent article

[www.theglobeandmail.com/servlet/story/RTGAM.20070912.wcomment0912/BNStory/Front](http://www.theglobeandmail.com/servlet/story/RTGAM.20070912.wcomment0912/BNStory/Front).

This story brings up a salient point for all of us. How often in our daily lives do we fill out information in forms? Will that information still be around in the future? And will it be accessible to our descendants?

What records do we use to place an individual in a locality? Land records, city and telephone directories and drivers license records can often help. I do not own property. I have not had a land-line telephone since 2000. Like many of my city-dwelling friends, I haven't driven a car since moving to Boston. (I heard that audible gasp from those of you living in rural areas, but trust me that it is different when you live in a city.) For most of the almost two decades of my residence in Boston, the major record of my existence is my voter registration record, carefully renewed each year.

As you move through your daily life, think once in a while about what records you are leaving for your descendants. Do you fill out all of the information in government forms, even the non-mandatory ones? Have you made provisions for your genealogical research? While passing it on to family members is wonderful, consider donating it to an archival repository that will carefully preserve the materials and ensure that they can be accessed by many future generations of the family. And make sure you leave a nice, wide trail of government and private records in your path for your descendants to discover.

New England Historic Genealogical Society  
eNews Vol. 9, No. 37 Sept. 12, 2007

From the NEHGS eNews:

### **NEHGS Contact Information**

We encourage you to email this newsletter to others who might be interested. To subscribe or view back issues of eNews, please visit [http://www.newenglandancestors.org/education/articles/NEXUS\\_eNews/enews\\_homepage.asp](http://www.newenglandancestors.org/education/articles/NEXUS_eNews/enews_homepage.asp).

NEHGS eNews, like all of our programs, is made possible through the generous contributions of our members. For more information about giving to NEHGS visit <http://www.newenglandancestors.org/giving/>.

To view the website of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, please visit <http://www.newenglandancestors.org/>.

To become a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, please visit <http://www.newenglandancestors.org/membership/levels/default.asp>.

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### **Wood County Veteran's Memorial**

A group of six members of MAGG got together this Spring for a couple of Sunday afternoons at the Marshfield Public Library to research the military personnel from North Wood County who were killed in any war fought by the US. These names were to be used to create the Wood County Veteran's Memorial honoring all of Wood County's fallen veterans, which is to be placed on the Court House lawn near the main entrance. The material was also to be used by area high school students to write biographies of the men from all of Wood County who gave their lives in military service. Thanks to those who were able to help in the project.

### **WSGS Fall Seminar**

The seminar will be held at Stoney Creek Inn of Wausau, located in Mosinee near the Cedar Creek Mall. The cost of the seminar will be:

Regular rate before Oct. 12 \$30

Regular rate after Oct. 12 \$40

WSGS Rate before Oct 12 \$20

WSGS Rate after Oct. 12 \$30

Luncheon Buffet before Oct 12 only \$17

Individual WSGS Membership \$18

Family MSGS membership \$20

Make checks payable to:

WSGS Fall Seminar

PO Box 5106

Madison, WI 53705-0106

**Speaker: J. Mark Lowe**

Past President of the Association of Professional Genealogists.

### **LECTURES**

**Cheap Land on the Prairie (or That's What the Railroad Man Said)**

**Land Barons or Dirt Farmers: Finding Land Transactions**

**My Ancestor, the Farmer: Shaping a Profile for Your Rural Ancestor**

**Locating Civil War Ancestors**

For more information and the necessary form to mail in go to

[www.wsgs.org](http://www.wsgs.org)

Just in case this may be of help to someone

**West Virginia Death Records**

[http://www.wvculture.org/vrr/va\\_dcsearch.aspx](http://www.wvculture.org/vrr/va_dcsearch.aspx)

There is an underline in [va\\_dcsearch.aspx](http://www.wvculture.org/vrr/va_dcsearch.aspx)

**Poznan Marriage Project**

<http://bindweed.man.poznan.pl/~bielecki/search.php>



The following article was written by Michael John Neill.  
A chunk of life back in the old days.

The Census Taker Cometh  
It is June 3, 1860.

Anna Gufferman, who is twelve years old, sees a stranger approaching her small home. He looks reasonably dressed and does not appear to be carrying a weapon. Illinois is not as wild a place as Nebraska where her cousins live, but mother has warned her that one can never be too careful. She shoos her five younger siblings in the house as the man approaches.

He approaches the front yard and calls out for the man or the woman of the house and says he is here to ask questions for something called the "census." Anna is wary of calling for her parents if there is no need. When Father and the boys are in the field, he does not like to be disturbed, not even if Grandfather comes. Mother is down at the creek by herself, having left Anna with the children. The weekly washing is one of the few times Mother does not have several small children underfoot, and Anna is hesitant to bother her if it is not absolutely necessary. Anna decides this "census" does not require her to disturb her parents. She tells the census taker that she is very familiar with the family and the goings on in the household. After all, she is twelve years old and responsible for several younger siblings.

The census taker asks Anna several questions, which she frankly thinks are none of his business. He tells her that the government needs to know this information and that it is important it be accurate. Anna does the best she can to

answer his questions. He starts by asking her the names of her parents and her siblings.

"It is a good thing my parents are not here," Anna thinks to herself. While her English is rudimentary, it is considerably better than the handful of words her parents have managed to learn.

Determined to impress the census man with her knowledge of English, she indicates that her parents are not Hinrich and Anneke Gufferman, but that they are rather Henry and Ann. Her other siblings all have names more German sounding than Anna's. She decides to provide the census taker with English versions of their names, just as she did with those of her parents.

Anna is not quite certain how old her parents and her siblings are, but the man seems to insist on knowing their age precisely. Their christening names and dates of birth would be in the family bible, but Mother would fly into an absolute rage if Anna got the bible herself and began leafing through it. Deciding it was not worth the risk of her mother catching her in the act, Anna guesses as to the age of her parents. Despite her uncertainty, she speaks clearly and distinctly to convince the census man that she knows the ages precisely. He seems pleased to get the information.

He then asks where her parents were born. Anna knows they were born in Germany and were married there. Those questions are easy. The census man then asks where she and her siblings were born. These questions are not so easy. She cannot remember which of her older brothers were born in Germany and which ones were born in Illinois. She remembers that her

parents lived for a while in Ohio before coming to Illinois . And frankly, she is getting tired of all the questions. Consequently she tells the census taker that her two older brothers were born in Germany , the next was born in Ohio and that all the remaining children were born in Illinois .

Anna decides to give hurried answers to the rest of the census man's questions. He has taken time away from her chores and Mother will not be happy if the morning tasks are not done when she returns. Occasionally impatient with Anna's delayed answers, the census man seems pleased when Anna begins answering the questions more quickly. Eager to please and knowing she should return to her chores, Anna speedily answers the remaining questions, paying little concern to the accuracy of her answers.

It is June 25, 1880.

The census taker arrives at the home of Hinrich and Anneke Gufferman. It is a different place than his fellow enumerator encountered in 1860.

Hinrich and Anneke have two children at home, the youngest son who helps his father farm and a daughter who works as a hired girl for a Swedish couple up the road. There is still plenty of work for Anneke to perform around the house, but no longer meeting the needs of twelve children makes her life less harried than it was before.

Anneke invites the census taker into her kitchen and after he indicates some of the information he needs, she goes and gets the family bible, which contains the names and dates of birth for her husband and her children. She opens the bible to the appropriate page and

tells the census taker there is the information. The entries are written in Hinrich's bold, clean script and the census taker only has difficulty in reading the name of the youngest daughter Trientje, which he copies down as Fruita. Otherwise the odd-sounding names are easy to read and the census taker simply copies them into his record. There are additional questions and Anneke provides the answers as best she can. In Germany , her husband was a day laborer and had moved several times looking for work. When asked where her husband's parents were born she is not certain; Hinrich's mother died when he was a baby and the father had died shortly after their marriage. Anneke told him the parents were born in Germany . Anneke was not certain of her father's place of birth, either. He had died before her birth and had been a soldier. Anneke had been named for her father's mother, with a first name that was unusual for the area of Germany where she was from. Thinking her father was Dutch, she told the census taker that her father was born in Holland . But she was not really certain.

It is June 16, 1900.

The census taker comes to the door of Hinrich Gufferman. It has been a month since his beloved Anneke has died. Hinrich does not know the census taker. He swears at him in German in a booming voice and the enumerator senses that he will get no answers. Gufferman's son Johann lives a few miles up the road, fortunately in the same township. The son had told the census taker that Hinrich was taking the death very badly and was only speaking to a few family members. Johann told the census taker to come back if

information was needed on the father. It looked like the enumerator would have to take Johann up on his offer.

Ever wondered why some census entries look like creative accounting? Have you ever thought about what actually transpired when the census taker arrived at your ancestor's home?

#### THE CENSUS TAKER

It was the first day of census, and all through the land;

The pollster was ready ... a black book in hand.

He mounted his horse for a long dusty ride;

His book and some quills were tucked close by his side.

A long winding ride down a road barely there;

Toward the smell of fresh bread wafting up through the air.

The woman was tired, with lines on her face;

And wisps of brown hair she tucked back into place.

She gave him some water ... as they sat at the table;

And she answered his questions ... the best she was able.

He asked of her children ... Yes, she had quite a few;

The oldest was twenty, the youngest not quite two.

She held up a toddler with cheeks round and red;

his sister, she whispered, was napping in bed.

She noted each person who lived there with pride;

And she felt the faint stirrings of the wee one inside.

He noted the sex, the colour, the age

. The marks from the quill soon filled up the page.

At the number of children, she nodded her head;

And saw her lips quiver for the three that were dead.

The places of birth she "never forgot"; Was it Kansas ? or Utah ? Or Oregon ... or not?

They came from Scotland , of that she was clear;

But she wasn't quite sure just how long they'd been here. They spoke of employment, of schooling and such;

They could read some and write some ... though really not much.

When the questions were answered, his job there was done;

So he mounted his horse and he rode toward the sun.

We can imagine his voice loud and clear;

"May God Bless you all for another ten years."

Now picture a time warp ... it's now you and me;

As we search for the people on our family tree.

We squint at the census and scroll down so slow;

As we search for that entry from long, long ago.

Could they only imagine on that long ago day;

That the entries they made would effect us this way?

If they knew, would they wonder at the yearning we feel;

And the searching that makes them so increasingly real.

We can hear if we listen the words they impart;

Through their blood in our veins and their voices in our heart.

**Author Unknown**

## **Appalachian Families**

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com:80/~appalachian/LINKLAND/linkland.htm>

## **Historical and Genealogical Resources for the Upper New River Valley of North Carolina and Virginia**

<http://www.newrivernotes.com/nrv.htm>

## **Acronyms and abbreviations**

<http://www.rootsweb.com:80/~njmorris/acronyms.htm>

## **Subject: [PRUSSIA-ROOTS]**

### **Researchers in Poland**

A few years ago I went looking for the villages of my grandfather in

West Prussia, now Poland, near Bydgoszcz.

Lukasz Bielecki

[bielecki@rose.man.poznan.pl](mailto:bielecki@rose.man.poznan.pl) assisted me.

He lives in Poznan and drove up to meet me, then drove me around the area to see the villages and talk to people. Lukasz speaks English, German & Polish. He works with the Poznan Project, and puts out a newsletter.

<http://www.discovering-roots.pl/poznanproject/project.htm> He is very knowledgeable and I recommend him. Robert Lipprandt (A member of the Clark County History Buffs group.)

## **KITH AND KIN**

**Marshfield Genealogy Group**

**PO Box 337**

**Marshfield WI 54449**