THE POLK COUNTY POST

Polk County Genealogical Society (PCGS)
November 2007, Volume #9, Issue #11

Polk County Genealogical Society
POB # 101
Balsam Lake, Wisconsin 54810

VISION STATEMENT: The vision of the Polk County Genealogical Society is to empower those interested in developing concise, accurate, and comprehensive family histories.

MISSION STATEMENT: The mission of the Polk County Genealogical Society is to assist in the exchange and dissemination of information for genealogical investigations.

PCGS BOARD OF DIRECTORS
President: **Richard Kretzschmar**
Vice President: **Kathy Clark**
Treasurer: **Russ Adams**
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Editor: **hs35@uwrf.edu**

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THANK YOU, **Wally Milbrath,** for the October meeting program, "Wisconsin, the Civil War and Genealogy." The program was greatly enjoyed by the PCGS membership.

Get Well wishes to PCGS member and club secretary Dorothy Adams, now recuperating at home.

2007-2008
Tentative Schedule

Attn: The November meeting will begin at 6:30 pm at the Osceola Library. **Ms Oestreich** will give us about an half-an-hour of "how-to" on information gathering before the scheduled program.

*Monday 26 November 2007
Barb Oestreich
"Writing your Family History."
Bring your memories along with pen and ink " Included will be an update on Leon, his three wives, and how that information was discovered.
Osceola Public Library - Osceola, Wisconsin
Refreshments

*Monday 10 December 2007
Noon Holiday Potluck
at the home of
Richard and **Norma Kretzschmar**
205-9 th Avenue
Osceola, Wisconsin

*Monday 28 January 2008
"The 'Dos & Don'ts' of the Internet"
presented by
Richard Kretzschmar/President PCGS

VETERANS GRAVE REGISTRATIONS
POLK COUNTY , WISCONSIN
VOLUME ONE- (continued)

Name	Cemetery	Page
SMITH, John S.		
	Clear Lake	94
SUTTON, William		
	Clear Lake	104
SKONE, John August		
	Cushing	105
SHAFNER, James A.		
	East Lincoln	113
SWAIN, Olof		
	Hale Cem (Osceola)	123
STEINDORFF, August		
	Long Lake	134
SMITH, Orland R.		
	Loraine	160
SCHANDORFF, Holger N.		
	Luck Village	163

POLK COUNTY MARRIAGES 1855-1867

ABRAHAM, John to **Margrett ANDREWS**
18 December 1871   Vol/2-#239

BARNES, Henry W. to **Fannie WILSON**
31 May 1866   Vol/1-#41

CAMPBELL, John to **Jennie KENYON**
16 November 1869   Vol/2-#178

DELORIA, John to **Mary SHAMBA**
14 December 1866   Vol/1-#38

FENKESBERRY, Parker to **Sarah NASON**
8 September 1861   Vol/1-#50

GINTHER, Jonalteau to **Sarah TAMSETT**
18 March 1863   Vol/1-#58

HALE, John to **Mary C. BUDLEY**
25 September 1860   Vol/1-#164

JENNISON, Avilliston & **Emma MITCHEL**
5 July 1869   Vol/2-#168

KENNER, William to **Emma E. ROGERS**
21 September 1869   Vol/2-#172

LEGOO, Benjamin to **Sophia CADOTTA**
29 May 1866   Vol/1-#69

McKEE, Samuel to **Mary ADDINGTON**
27 April 1871   Vol/2-#49

NASON, Levi to **Arzelia TYLER**

26 November 18871   Vol/2-#247
 OLSON, John to **Marie JOHNSON**
10 March 1866   Vol/1-#73

PEDERSON, Hans to **Karen PEDERSON**
30 June 1871   Vol/2-#76

REMELY, John to **Magdalena HURST**
21 November 1856   Vol/1-#198

STEPPENSON, John to **Ann MONSON**
14 August 1866   Vol/1-#62

THOMAS, Edwin to **Mary HOOVER**
14 August 1858   Vol/1-#27

VINCENT, Wm. to **Mira WORTH**
1 October 1855   Vol/1-#1

WALTER, Joseph to **Sophia MESSENGER**
22 MARCH 1869   Vol/2-#153
(to be continued in next issues)
Copied from Polk County Vital Records
by **Muriel Morgan Pfeifer**
PCGS member

Polk County Connection?
<u>Stephenson</u>, the Hired Hand

   "**Ed Stephenson** came to our house when he was about seventeen and asked for work. ..... **Ed** was a hard worker but how he could cuss. **Sly** put him to work one day cleaning out the barn, and told him to use a team of a stallion and a thoroughbred mare. The stallion was slow and the mare was fast. When **Ed** told them to giddap, the mare would be off like a shot and the stallion would be riding on the scraper. **Ed** cussed them until the air was blue and I could hear him all over the place. I told **Sly**, 'For Heaven's Sake, take that team away from that man. He's wearing himself out just cussing.' "
Frontier Woman *The Life of a Woman Homesteader on the Dakota Frontier,* Retold from the original notes and letters of **Grace Fairchild**, a Wisconsin schoolteacher who went to South Dakota in 1898, by **Walker D. Wyman.**

*(Well worth reading, and I have a copy if
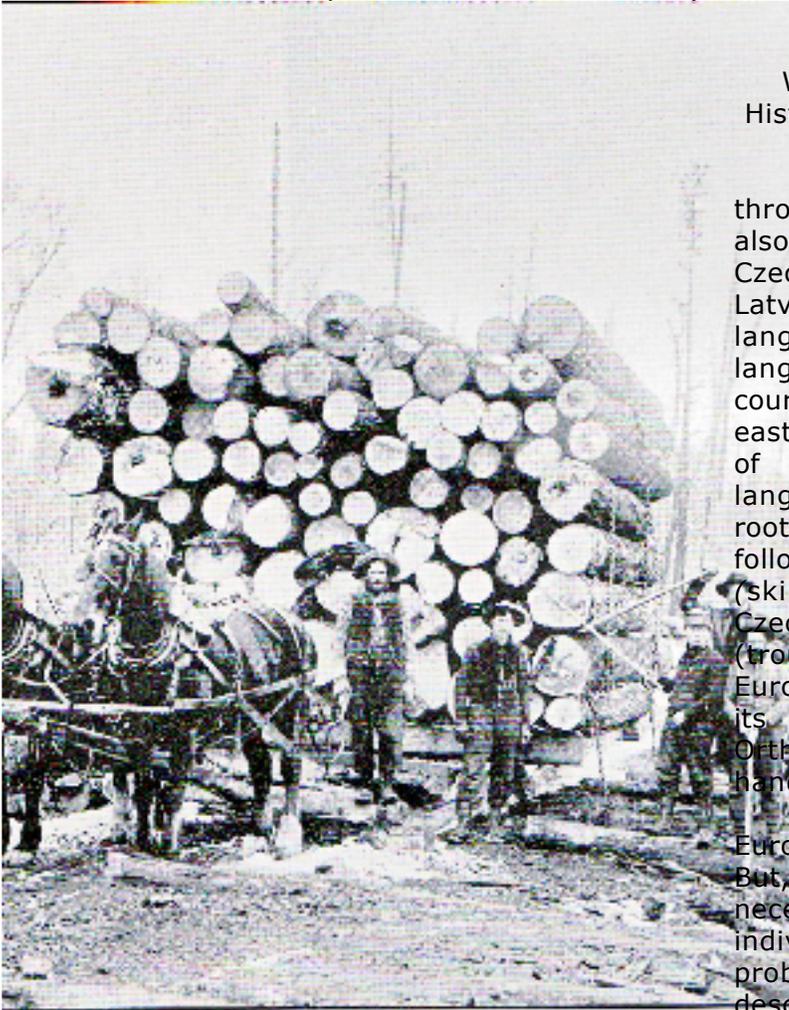
anyone is interested-Editor)

Dells Lumber Company employees near Kennedy, about 1910.

"The men would go into the woods in the fall, then come back in the spring with their money...and that was the only means of getting any money, really...there wasn't much dairy in them days. You never milked in the wintertime..."
-**Carl Penskover**, *Rice Lake, (*Interviewed 1998, speaking of the 1910s and 1920s) -farm life/**Frank Smoot**/2004

The 1837 "Lumberman's Treaty" signed between the United States and the Ojibwe Nations opened great expanse of Northwest Wisconsin to lumbering. Immigrants from Ireland, Germany, the Scandinavians Countries, Canada, and Yankees flooded the area.

John? Jan? Johan?
by **Daniel M. Schlyter**
Wisconsin Sesquicentennial Family History Conf., 1998, Madison Wisconsin

The German language is found throughout eastern Europe. There are also many Slavic languages: Polish, Czech, Ukrainian to name but three. Latvian and Lithuanian are Baltic languages. Romanian is a Romance language related to Latin. And Latin, of course, is found in all Catholic areas of eastern Europe. These are all members of the Indo-European family of languages. They all have common roots. Note the relationship between the following: English/*clothes*; Scottish/*kilt (*skirt*);* German/*Kleide (*dress*);* Czech/*kalhoty (*pants*);* Spanish/*Calza (*trousers). Hungarian is not an Indo-European language. Each language has its own way of spelling things - Orthography. Each has its own way of handling names - Onomastics.

In earlier centuries throughout Europe, one name was usually sufficient. But, as populations increased it became necessary to distinguish between individuals with the same name. The problem was usually solved by adding descriptive information. Thus we find John the tailor, John the son of Nicholas, John the short, John the newcomer, or John from Moravia. When these "surnames" first came into being they were applied only to one person and not to the whole family. In time, these names became hereditary so that they passed from generation to generation. It is not possible to determine the exact year or even the century when hereditary family names were taken. In most countries, the process took two or three centuries to become universally established in the society. Hereditary names were first used by the nobility and wealthy land owners. Later the custom was followed by merchants and townspeople and eventuality by the common village folk.

Neighboring Society:

St. Croix Valley Genealogy Society
15 November 2007

Lorraine Jacobs
The Italians in North Hudson

River Falls Public Library
140 Union St.
River Falls, Wisconsin

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BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GENEALOGICAL
INFORMATION
by
Gretchen Dokken Hellie

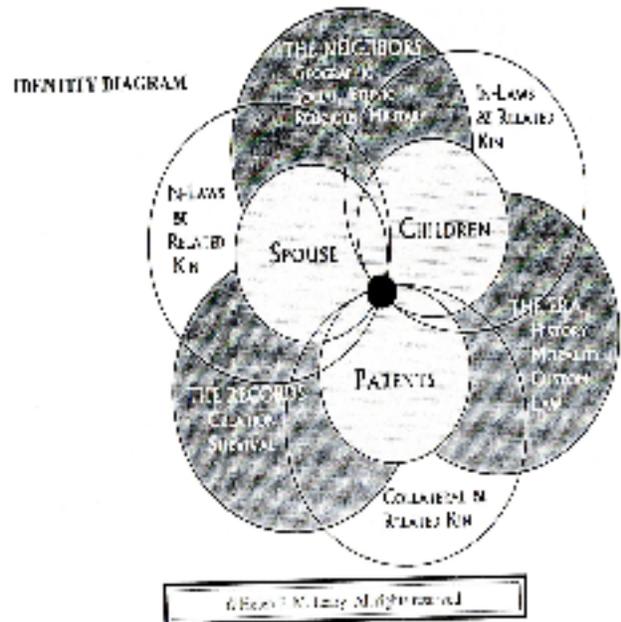*Cambridge University Press:*
www.cambridge.org

A History of the Vikings
by **Gwyn Jones**
Oxford University Press.

English Genealogy
by **Sir Anthony Wagner**
Detailed records from 1000-1700 AD

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SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS IN
THE STATE OF WISCONSIN
WWW.MAYFLOWER.ORG

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HISTORICAL SOCIETIES can be a great
resource, especially if you do not live in the
area. First step might be to visit:
<www.daddezio.com/society/>
for a listing of historical societies arranged
by state. Resources may include:
business directories; oral histories; church
records and family Bibles; newspaper
archives; cemetery records; military
records; local histories; maps; and photos.

Barbara Krasner-Khait
Family Chronicle
March/April 2003

IDENTITY DIAGRAM

When searching for family history records consider the relationship between:
Spouse/Children/Parents
(*3 inter circles*)
Their extended families
In-laws/related kin
Collateral/related kin
(*3 bigger circles*)
The Neighbors (3 dark circles)
(Geographic/social/ethnic/religious and the military)
The Records (Creation/survival)
The ERA (History/morality/customs/and the law)

   1. Records come at least in pairs, so look for other records. 2. Immigrants moved in groups so look for extended families and neighbors who may have already been family or became family at some point.   3. Neighbors will also fill out the story in placement and time.

   4. What the records *means* as well as what it says, is important!   The law affected people's behavior and the records they created, and the *process* will tell you how the records moved thru the system, and therefore, where to locate the record.

Helen F. M. Leary
1998 Wisconsin Sesquicentennial Family