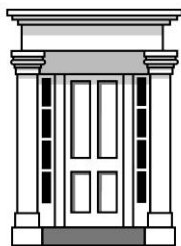


SHEBOYGAN COUNTY



HISTORICAL
RESEARCH
CENTER

The Researcher

The Newsletter of the Sheboygan County
Historical Research Center

Volume XX Number 3

February 2010

Get in the Habit, Support the Research Center

As The Research Center launches its 2010 Annual Campaign, there are a few things we'd like you to know.

- Last year more than 10,000 new photos were added to the collection.
- Fifty-three public programs were offered and
- Two great new books about Sheboygan County were published including the 500+ page *History of the Public Schools in the City of Sheboygan*.



Get In The Habit- A group of sisters (School Sisters of Notre Dame) from Sheboygan play volleyball and enjoy a beautiful day during an annual August outing at Boy Scout Camp Rokilio. This image was taken before March of 1963, when the sisters made a change in their traditional habit. The School Sisters of Notre Dame lived in the convent at Holy Name Church and taught in city parochial schools. Photo #521-38 SCHRC collection.

This year's goal is \$60,000. We need your support to meet this goal. The annual campaign is essential to SCHRC's existence. It helps pay for operating expenses, costs which are the toughest to fund through grants and foundation donations. Operating expenses include electricity, gas, telephone and internet, insurance for the building and collections, cleaning supplies, copier costs, office supplies and payroll. Without any of these things, the Research Center cannot provide services to Sheboygan County and its citizens.

It is important that you know that every dollar you donate will be used thoughtfully – seriously- efficiently – resourcefully – economically and ably to preserve Sheboygan County history for future generations.

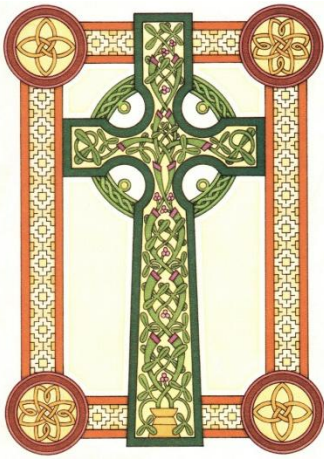
Soooo....When your annual campaign request arrives about March 1st, 2010 please give generously to SCHRC.

Get in the Habit. Support the Research Center.

The Sheboygan County Historical Research Center is located at 518 Water Street
in Sheboygan Falls. Open Tuesday through Saturday, 9:00am - 4:00pm.

Phone: 920-467-4667 Fax: 920-467-1395 E-mail: schrc@att.net

Website: www.schrc.org



New for 2010: Sheboygan County's Ethnic Food Heritage: A Cookbook and Historical Memoir.

Weiner schnitzel like Grandma used to make? What's your family's favorite kugel recipe? How many variations on hutspot (kecta to some!) does your family make? Baklava, anyone?

An ethnic cookbook highlighting the rich traditions of Sheboygan County is planned for publication by Christmas 2010. We'd love to see your family's favorite recipes and the traditions behind them. Has your recipe been adapted for American taste buds, or is it still the way your immigrant ancestor made it? Is there a story behind why or when the dish is served? We will provide historical information on the various immigrant groups and are counting on you for your favorite recipes and the traditions behind them. Please be sure you've checked the measurements, ingredients and directions before you submit them! If you're interested in participating in selection and review of recipes, please let us know! Call 920-467-4667 and ask for Mary Risseeuw if you have questions. She can also be reached at maryr.schrc@att.net.

Recipes from all ethnic groups are welcome. Our list at this point includes: German, Irish, Dutch, Lithuanian, Slovenian, Croatian, Italian, Greek, Mexican, Hmong, Scandinavian, English, Scottish and Polish. If you don't have a recipe, but have great stories about your family's gastronomic history and customs, send them in.



Prange's Department Store, A Cornerstone of Sheboygan Life-

Mention the name Prange's and no matter your age from 40 to 90 you should have a personal memory of the legendary Sheboygan department store. Whether it was the annual animated Christmas windows, the due bills, the x-ray machine in the shoe department or the escalators, we want to hear about your personal memories.

Think hard and remember the small things, something unusual about the store. The Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 518 Water Street, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin is collecting personal stories, memories and photos for a publication about Prange's. Employees and customers alike are encouraged to participate in this enjoyable historical scavenger hunt.

You can send your memories in writing to SCHRC. You may call SCHRC and leave a message in voicemail. You can speak to someone at SCHRC on the phone or in person to share your memories. We're looking for photos of Prange's activities, interior store images, images of Christmas windows and Christmas activities or any other aspect of life at the legendary department store.

The recipe for Prange's famous Sour Cream Muffins just arrived at SCHRC along with a freshly baked sample of them. Fabulous! Everyone wants to know the mystery ingredient in the recipe- It's mace. Who knew??? Not your usual muffin ingredient. We're also looking for the recipe for Prange's Chicken Dumpling soup. So far about a dozen replies to the request have arrived. But, there must be more!

Quasius Construction has donated photos of the great disaster (building collapse) of 1983 including the pipe with hole that started the catastrophe. We also acquired a collection of items from Prange family members.

Wish List

Microphone Stand
Paper Towels
Toilet Cleaner

Sponsors for Ancestry.com- Annual Subscription is \$300.00 per year.
Sponsors for Accessnewspaper.com- Annual Subscription is \$100.00 per year.

Mark Your Calendars

2010 Sheboygan County Local History Expo

Monday, May 3, 2010
Rangeline Inn, Kohler, WI
4pm-8pm

Cost \$21 per person
includes dinner

Speakers include:

Jerry Apps, writer and historian
Lance Herdegen, Civil War expert
And WHS Archaeologist,
John Broihahn

Tickets on Sale after February 1, 2010.

Support your local organizations from
throughout the county- Please buy
your tickets from SCHRC.

You're sure to have an evening of fun
and entertainment.
Displays, Music, What's New in Local
History, Videos, Books.

Genealogy Classes

March 8, 2010 – 1:00pm to 3:00pm -
Field Trip to Register of Deeds at
Register of Deeds, 508 New York
Avenue, Sheboygan, **Class Size
limited**. How to Best Use the Register
of Deeds resources.

April 12, 2010 – 1:00pm to 3:00pm –
at Sheboygan Falls Memorial Library -
**Cemeteries, Graveyards and Burial
Grounds** – What Stories They Hold
and How to Access and Interpret
Them.

May 10, 2010 – Full Day Experience –
**Research Field Trip to Wisconsin
Historical Society in Madison** – Cost
and Travel Arrangements Pending.
Class Size Limited. \$\$\$ to be
determined.

June 14, 2010 – 1:00pm to 3:00pm –
at SCHRC - **Research Outside the
United States**- Mary Risseeuw.

July 12, 2009 – 12:30pm to 4:30pm –
**Field trip to Luxembourg-American
Cultural Society in Belgium,
Wisconsin** – Tour and Research
Afternoon- **Class Size Limited**.

August 9, 2010 – 1:00pm to 3:00pm –
at SCHRC - **Civil War
Research/Revolutionary War
Research**. Mary Risseeuw.

September 13, 2010 – Time and Place
to be Determined. **German Research**
and All of Its Complexities. \$\$\$ to be
determined.

October 11, 2010 – 1:00pm to 3:00pm
at Sheboygan Falls Library.
Scandinavian Research.

November 8, 2010 – at SCHRC – **Work
Session for Brick Walls** – Multiple
instructors.

December 13, 2010 – 1:00pm to
3:00pm - at Sheboygan Falls Memorial
Library – **Photo Identification and
Management**. Beth Dippel.



History in the Making: Legacy Society Honorees 2010

Legacy Society members are cordially
invited to join us for the annual event
honoring our Legacy Society.

There are 13 new inductees for 2009.
Please join us in welcoming them!

Refreshments

Thursday, March 11, 2010

4 – 7 PM

At SCHRC

518 Water Street, Sheboygan Falls, WI

Please call 467-4667 to

R.S.V.P. by March 4



St. Kevin's Church and Graveyard, Glendalough,
County Wicklow, Ireland

History on the Move

Lakeview Community Library
112 Butler Street, Random Lake, WI
1:00pm-3:00pm

March 4th – City of Sheboygan
Churches

April 1st – Beyond the Cemetery Gates

Facebook

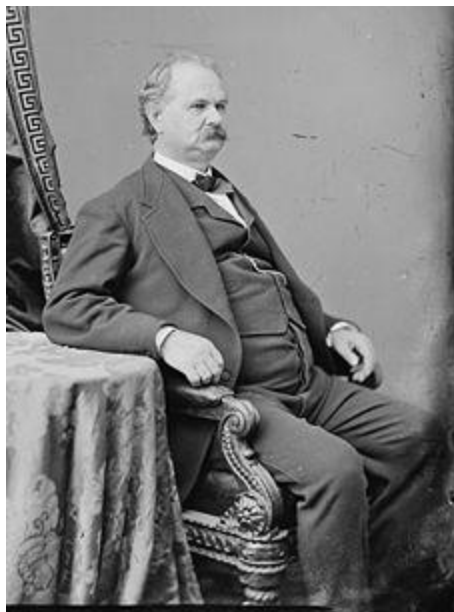
One way to stay current with SCHRC's
projects and programs is to visit our
facebook.com page.

Become a fan of SCHRC
Updates are done daily.

Feel free to make suggestions and ask
for information about services and
activities.

Did You Know?

An advertisement in the 1910-
1911 H.C. Prange Fall and
Winter Style catalog boasted
that "all orders from this catalog
amounting to \$5.00 and over
will be delivered within 100
miles of the Store – FREE."



Odd Wisconsin Archive

When Wisconsin Had Two Governors

www.wisconsinhistory.org

Jan. 24th was the birthday of Coles Bashford, the leading actor in a bizarre political drama of the 1850s in Wisconsin.

Democrats had controlled the state for years, so when incumbent Democrat William Barstow ran for re-election as governor in 1855, he expected an easy ride. The only serious opposition came from Coles Bashford of Oshkosh. He was the candidate of a little-known extremist party that had recently adopted the name "Republican" and championed such radical notions as freeing the nation's slaves. The Democratic machine assumed an easy victory, as usual.

But the fledgling Republicans took everyone by surprise. Democratic incumbent Barstow won by such a slim margin that the Republicans not only claimed victory themselves but also charged the Democrats with vote-tampering. On Jan. 7, 1856, Barstow and Bashford each claimed to be the true governor of Wisconsin, and both of them held swearing in ceremonies. The Supreme Court investigated and found that ballots had been tampered with, returns supposedly sent from outlying counties had in fact been written on paper only used under the Capitol dome, and vote totals had been tallied from northern townships where no voters actually lived.

As the evidence of fraud mounted against Barstow, he threw in the towel on March 21, 1856, leaving his Lt. Governor, Arthur McArthur, as the state's chief executive. On March 25th the Supreme Court gave its final ruling in the case and named Coles Bashford Wisconsin's legal governor.

Tensions had run so high that when Bashford arrived at the Capitol that day to assume office, he brought along a sizable contingent of muscular friends. After calmly hanging his coat in the official gubernatorial closet, he told McArthur that he'd come to take possession. "Will force be used?", McArthur asked. "I presume no force will be necessary," Bashford replied, "but in case any be needed, there will be no hesitation whatever, with the Sheriff's help, in applying it." McArthur beat a hasty retreat to the sound of jeers and hoots from an assembled crowd.

Unfortunately, Bashford turned out to be as dishonest as Barstow. During his administration (1856-1857), the legislature distributed two huge grants of land awarded to Wisconsin by the U.S. government for building railroads. In 1858 an investigating committee uncovered a series of frauds committed during this parceling out of railroad lands.

Members of the legislature and other officials had received bribes proportionate to the importance of their positions, but the prime beneficiary was Gov. Bashford himself. From the La Crosse railroad alone he had received \$50,000 in bonds, which he later converted into \$15,000 cash. Although he managed to serve out his term, Bashford retired in disgrace and in 1863 fled to Arizona Territory, where he died in 1878.

Receive Your Researcher Electronically!!

The Researcher is now available electronically in a PDF format. Your switch to an electronic format will help SCHRC in a couple of ways. #1- It will save money, money for postage and printing. #2- It will save paper, a great deal of paper. So, if an electronic copy works for you- return this form with your name, mailing address and email address. Or you can email Katie at katied.schrc@att.net to switch to electronic format.

An added benefit of receiving *The E-Researcher* is that it is available in full color- All pages and all photos can be seen in color.

Go Green- Save \$\$\$ and trees. Register for your *E-Researcher* today.

Name _____

Address _____

Email _____

Who Are the Gottsackers?



And Where Did They Come From?

Excerpts from www.gottsacker.net

Jerry Gottsacker

Gottsacker- What Does It Mean?
Early in the middle ages people took on last names. Prior to that, the population of a village was small enough that only first names were needed. Eventually, to avoid confusion, people began to add a bit of explanation to the first name to avoid confusion.

After some research, we've come across a couple of ideas - God's Acre in German means cemetery, but in our case, Gottsacker or God's Acre could well mean a person who works in a cemetery. But, God's Acre also means "beautiful plot of land". Since we came from a wine-making area of Germany in a village surrounded by small vintner's plots, our name may be a reflection of what our ancestors did for a living.

Wisconsin as a destination for Germans

Mayschoss (located just south of Bonn, Germany) was also the origin of several other Wisconsin families. You may recognize the names Ripp (Cross Plains, Sauk City, Springfield), Pingst/Pings (Cross Plains), Betram (Roxbury) or Schorn, Ley, Colborn, and Schmitz/Schmidt/Schmitt. All of these families in Wisconsin had ancestors that at some point emigrated from Mayschoss. Wisconsin was the destination for many German immigrants for a number of reasons. German settlers encouraged potential future German settlers through the letters they wrote to relatives back home in

Germany. Established German settlements in America had a common language, heritage, and customs, making the transition from Germany to America that much easier. There was even an effort at one point to make Wisconsin a German state where German customs and institutions would rule the land. That effort failed miserably. Available farm land at reasonable prices and work both on farms and in a thriving and growing industrial base meant consistent incomes. The climate was similar to that of Germany and the crops were the same as those grown in Germany. A growing immigrant population also meant increased demand for craftsmen to make, create, and build. There were lots of reasons to come to America and lots of reasons to settle in Wisconsin.

Why They Left

Most villages in Germany maintain a village book or chronicle of finances, events and the like. Mayschoss has such a book and during one visit I was fortunate to be able to look through the book (they are typically very, very old and fragile). A relative of the Mayschoss Gottsacker family, Hubertus Kunz, was mayor (burgermeister) at the time of our visit. Hubertus brought the village book in an aluminum case to Franz's house so we could look for any evidence of Gottsacker emigration. A notation in the year 1864 indicated that 'many souls' had left Mayschoss for America. The village book also notes that there were bad harvests from 1849 to 1854. In 1854 crops which promised to a great harvest were destroyed by a frost on May 4th. There had also been political unrest in Germany aimed at liberalizing the constrained political and social life of Germans and this liberalization effort had largely failed.

Leaving Mayschoss, Germany for America

It is not difficult to imagine the combination of heartbreak and excitement felt by German families who watched their kin depart for

America. Carl Shurz, a German immigrant, and a leading politician in the 1850s, characterized this situation in a speech: "It is one of the earliest recollections of my boyhood that one summer night our whole village was stirred up by an uncommon occurrence...One of our neighboring families was moving far away across a great water, and it was said they would never return. And I saw silent tears trickling down weather-beaten cheeks, and the hands of tough peasants firmly pressing each other, and some of the men and women hardly able to speak when they nodded to one another a last farewell. At last the wagon train started into motion, they gave three cheers for America, and then in the first gray dawn of morning I saw them wending their way over the hill until they disappeared into the shadowy forest. And I heard many a man say how happy he would be if he could go with them to that great and free country where a man could be himself."

In the early 1800s in Mayschoss, there was one Gottsacker family that was pivotal to both American and German Gottsackers. The children of Petrus Josephus (Peter Joseph) Gottsacker and his wife Maria Christina Schorn are ancestors of most living American and German Gottsackers. Peter and Maria had 7 children who lived beyond childhood. (It is important to remember that until the 20th century, death at birth or in early childhood was fairly common). Three of the male children eventually emigrated from Mayschoss to Wisconsin and became the foundation of the American Gottsacker family. Two other brothers stayed in Germany and are ancestors of our cousins in and around Mayschoss and Essen.

For More on the Gottsackers

Please visit www.gottsacker.net to see much, much more on the Gottsacker family on both sides of the Atlantic. Jerry has done a wonderful job chronicling his family. Check it out!

Yvette's Dutch Genealogy Homepage

www.dutchgenealogy.nl

Yvette Hoytink has maintained a Dutch genealogy website for about 15 years. She participated in SCHRC's Dutch Conference via Skype in 2008. Following are some of the questions-asked and answered at the conference.

How is it that many of the names you showed us ended in -ink, but not Kastein?

People in the eastern part of the Netherlands and the neighboring German area, including Winterswijk, were named after the farms they lived on. Many old farms were established before the year 1200. These farms often have the suffix -ink, which means 'belongs to', or 'of the clan of'. For example: 'Hoytink' originally was 'Hoikink' which means 'of the clan of Hoiko', an ancient Saxon first name. Later farms got different names so Kastein must be a later farm than Hoytink. See my [article about farm names](#) and my [article on suffixes in Dutch names](#) for more information.

Is 'Glewen' a farm name as well?

The original name was 'Gliuwen'. Gliuwen is indeed a farm, in the hamlet of Woold. In fact, I was there a couple of years ago and it now has a railroad running right past it, so it may have been a nicer place to live back then than it is now!

Was the cholera outbreak in the 1840s a factor in the emigration?

I think it may not have been the single reason, but one of the many factors that led people to emigrate for economical reasons. The cholera outbreaks probably made them realize that their children may have a better future elsewhere.

What was the effect of the Phoenix disaster on emigration from Winterswijk?

I think the Phoenix disaster is one of the major causes for the huge drop in emigration rates in 1848-1853.

Is it true that Winterswijk Catholics had their children baptized in Süderwick?

Before 1795, Roman Catholics were not officially allowed to worship. For areas near the border, the papacy established new chapels just across the border in Germany. Roman-Catholics from Winterswijk had their children baptized in several different chapels, depending on in which hamlet they lived. People from Meddo, which had the largest Catholic population, went to Zwillbrock; people from Kotten, Brinkheurne and Ratum went to Oeding. None of them went to Süderwick, this was a dozen miles further south and is where the Roman-Catholics from Dinxperlo had their children baptized. The Aalten and Bredevoort Catholics went to the Kreuzkapelle (chapel of the cross) just across the German border there.

It is good to know that Süderwick and Dinxperlo are really, REALLY close together. There is one road that is the border, houses on one side are Dutch, houses on the other side are German. You could say that the dotted line separating the lanes is the dotted line you see on the map marking the border! No wonder the Dinxperlo Catholics worshipped in Süderwick while the Süderwick Protestants worshipped in Dinxperlo, they just had to cross the street.

There were two Ten Dolle sisters who emigrated as maids. Would they have expected to see their family again?

People who emigrated would not have expected to ever return to the Netherlands, so they would not have expected to see most of their family again. However, they may have

expected to be able to send them some money to get more family members to emigrate.

The case of these Ten Dolle women is slightly different. Although they emigrated as maids, their parents were already in the United States.



Willemina ten Dolle's grave

Gerrit Hendrik ten Dolle and his wife Engele Geertruid Annevelink emigrated together with most of their children in October, 1846. Their daughter Willemina ten Dolle emigrated a year later with the Wilterdink family where she served as a maid. They ended up on the Phoenix and the entire party perished, save for the husband (Hendrik Jan Wilterdink) and Willemina ten Dolle. They married each other and started a new family.

Prange's maintained a complex refrigeration plant in the store on 8th Street. The unit kept dairy products separate from meat; fresh poultry was isolated from vegetables and fruit. A fur storage vault kept valuables below freezing and safe from moths, fire and theft.

I heard a story that in the 1870s, the Germans came across the border to force men into the military and my Debbink ancestors emigrated to avoid that. Do you know anything about that?

I don't know this particular story but the 1870s was the time of the German/French war so it could have happened. I will check the lists of emigrants at the National Archives in The Hague to see if anybody officially lists this as a reason to emigrate.

What was the percentage of seceders in the total amount of emigrants?

I don't know exactly, I haven't done the numbers. My rough estimate that in the 1840s they may have comprised as much as 50% of the total number of emigrants from Winterswijk, while their numbers dwindled to probably just a couple of percents after 1850.

Is it true that the Zeeland and Gelderland people didn't like each other very much and didn't intermarry at first?

I have seen a trend that the first generation tends to marry within their own province or even town that they came from. The second generation and later tends to still marry within the Dutch community, but not necessarily within their own province where they came from. We have to keep in mind that this may have something to do with the fact that they were learning English. Although both the Gelderland and the Zeeland people came from the Netherlands, they spoke very different dialects which would make it very hard to understand each other. Perhaps speaking a common language was a factor in the blending of the Gelderland and Zeeland immigrants.

Can you see in the Winterswijk phone book how many people with my name still live in the Winterswijk area?

You can search the phone book of the

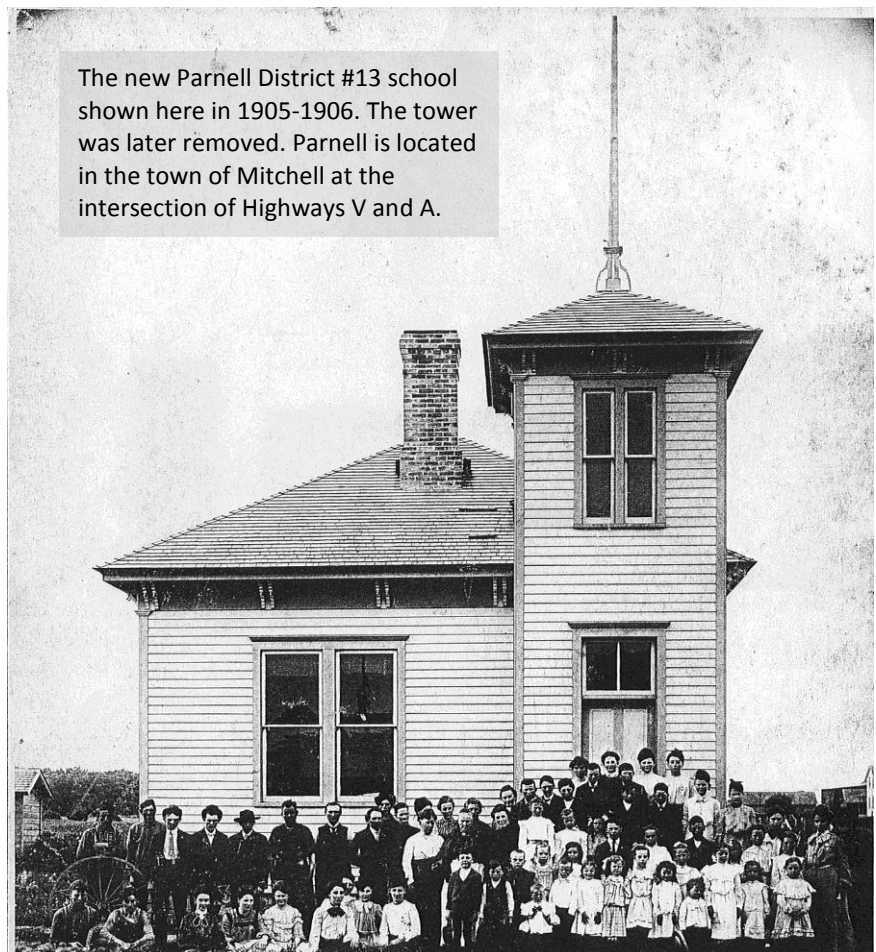
Netherlands yourself at www.detelefoongids.nl. In the green rectangle fill in the last name in the 'Wie' (who) textbox and fill in the town (e.g. Winterswijk, Aalten, Dinxperlo) in the 'Waar' (where) textbox. Then click 'Zoek' (search). It will give you a list of names, addresses and phone numbers. If you do want to call one of your long lost cousins, the international access code of the Netherlands is +31 and you have to drop the first 0 of the phone number!

**Oakland Tribune Oakland - California
- November 22, 1907
Hair On His Plate Sends Him On
Rampage**

Sheboygan, Wis. - Because he found hair on his plate at breakfast, Frank Demann, a real estate dealer and contractor, smashed the plate, broke up the dining room furniture, and beat his wife. He was arrested and fined \$14.

Eagle Carries Child Away
Source: Davenport Weekly Leader,
Davenport, Iowa July 27, 1900

Sheboygan, Wis. July 26 - An eagle measuring six feet one and a half inches from tip to tip of wings was killed by T. Smith, a farmer living in the town of Sheboygan Falls. While at work he saw the great bird fly close to his children and clasp his daughter, Mary, aged 3 years. The man secured a rifle and shot the eagle. The child and bird fell to the ground, the child not being injured



The new Parnell District #13 school shown here in 1905-1906. The tower was later removed. Parnell is located in the town of Mitchell at the intersection of Highways V and A.

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Celebrating in Ireland

In Ireland, St. Patrick's Day is both a national and religious holiday. Stores and offices are closed, but restaurants remain open. Many people attend church and offer special prayers. The holiday falls during Lent, a period when eating meat is forbidden, but the ban is lifted on St. Patrick's Day and families enjoy special meals with traditional Irish food.

Since 1995 the Irish government sanctioned festivals and other events on St. Patrick's Day as a way to increase tourism and show off Ireland to the rest of the world.

