Resources for Local History and Genealogical Research
Campbellsport Historical Society

Focus on Southeastern Wisconsin
Includes Information that Applies to Broader Areas
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Comments:

- This aid is intended to give researchers some preliminary aids. Experienced researchers may find some of the suggestions unnecessary, but may be happy to add other suggestions.
- The following helps are not intended to be comprehensive. At this point in time, being comprehensive is impossible! Every day, a massive amount of information becomes available online (on the Internet). To keep abreast of what is available would be extremely labor intensive. In fact, it would not be possible. We suggest that if you do not already use the Internet, it would benefit you to learn. It is not difficult!
- Specific information and web addresses are often provided. These are not necessarily the only or the best sources. In some cases, however, they may indeed be so.
- ***Use primary sources whenever possible***! Primary sources are the original documents or an exact copy thereof (photocopy, microfilm, etc). Secondary sources may or may not use the primary sources to report information. An example would be a book about the history of Fond du Lac County. This would generally be a secondary source, but it might also include some verbatim material or an exact copy of a primary source. Some of the data on the "Net" is primary, some is not.
- Occasionally you will see the acronym **CHS**. This stands for Campbellsport Historical Society. Information about the holdings of the Campbellsport Historical Society can be found below, # 20.

Some Resources You Can Use:

1 **The Federal Census** (a good place to start)
   - Years for which there was a U.S. Census : Every 10 years, from 1790 to the present. (Note: Most of the 1890 census was destroyed in a Department of Commerce fire in 1921. The entire Wisconsin census was lost in that fire.)
   - The census of 1880, and 1900 through 1930 is indexed, but for only some years and/or for only some states:
     a 1880: The index for the 1880 census includes only families with children 10 years old or younger . For other families or people not living in a family group, you will have to search page by page.
     b 1900: There is an index for every state, and every person is indexed.
     c 1910: Only 21 states have been indexed. Unfortunately, Wisconsin is not among them, so you have to search page by page.
     d 1920: Every state is indexed.
     e 1930: Only a few areas are indexed. So far, no area in Wisconsin is included.

     Using the index is tremendously helpful, and saves a massive amount of time. ***The indexing system used is SOUNDEX.***

On the census, as well as elsewhere, inconsistency in the spelling of proper names was the rule, rather than the exception. Generally speaking, this was the case up to about 1900-1910. This was true primarily because *there actually **was** no set spelling for proper names!* The vowels were especially problematic. Using the exact spelling, as it appeared on the census, regularly created confusion, as the spelling used by the researching family was often different from the spelling on the census. Therefore, the SOUNDEX system was developed. In Soundex, a name has only 4 digits. The first is the first letter of the surname. The next three are the number code for the next 3 consonants. The coding system is as follows:

Number	Letters
1	B, F, P, V
2	C, G, J, K, Q, X, S, Z
3	D, T
4	L
5	M, N
6	R

- Disregard the letters A, E, I, O, U, H, and W
- A few examples: Pelfer would be P416; Washington would be W252. (2 for sh, 5 for the n, and 2 for the g.)
- If there are not enough consonants, fill up the required spaces with zeros. (Example: Lee would be coded L000, and Marx would be coded M620.)
- If the name has more than three consonants, the extras are simply ignored. Thus, Hanselmann would be H524. Only the n, s, and l are coded.
- If the name has double letters, the letter is counted only once. So, Miller would be M460.
- If 2 consonants are next to each other, but make only one sound, code only the first of the two consonants. Example: Pfister would be P236. (The p is coded, but not the f.)
- Names with prefixes pose a special problem. Some persons doing the index used the prefix, but some did not. Therefore, it may be necessary to look in both places on the index. (So, if you could not find VanDeusen under V532, try looking under D250.
- Religious names were coded as if "Sister" was the surname. (S236). However, sometimes the census taker recorded the given name and family name, rather than the religious name. In that case, one would follow the regular rules for coding.
- Asian and Native American names were sometimes coded in various ways, posing a problem for researchers. For example, the name Shinka-Wa-Sa, could be coded S520 (the h in the sh is not coded), or S000 (for Sa).
- For more detail, you can look up SOUNDEX on the "Net".
- In Wisconsin, your driver's license number begins with your Soundex. So John Pfister's driver's license number would begin with P236.

- At this point in time (2004), the most recent census *open to the public* is the 1930 census. The 1940 census will be open in 2010. (70 year rule)
- Data provided on the census varied from decade to decade. In general, more info was asked each time the census was taken. Thus, for example, the year in which

an immigrant arrived in the US is given on the 1900 census, but not on the 1880 census.

- There are many errors on the census. (For example, one of my ancestors did not age at all from one census to the next! There are many inconsistencies in spelling as well, but remember, there was usually no set spelling for proper names until about 1900. Also, many times there was a significant language barrier; either the census taker could not understand the resident of the house, or vice versa.) However, the census still provides a great deal of valuable information.
- You will have to read the census on **microfilm**. Sometimes the copy is hard to decipher. In some cases, the census taker did not use good ink, and the copy is so faded, it may be impossible to read. In other cases, the penmanship may be poor, even though penmanship was considered when census takers were selected. The census is also available for use at the Mormon libraries.
- Abbreviations regarding citizenship status used on the census:
  - a A or Al meant "Alien" or not a citizen
  - b NA meant the person was naturalized.
  - c PA meant that the person had filed the first papers (declaration of intent).
- Where the researcher can examine the census:
  - a The Fond du Lac Public Library has a microfilm copy of the census for Fond du Lac County for every census year. However, they do not have the Soundex Index. But all is not lost. Their web address is www.fdlpl.org. If you have a library card for Fond du Lac Public Library, you can get an index (not Soundex though) by following these steps:
    - i Go into the home page for the library (See web address above).
    - ii Click on Electronic Library (on the left side)
    - iii Click on Electronic Data Base
    - iv Click on Genealogy
    - v There will be other headings on the page besides Genealogy. But under Genealogy, click on Heritage Quest. Then you will need your library card. Follow directions as given.
  - b The Wisconsin State Historical Society (Madison, the university campus) Their web address is: www.wisconsinhistory.org. Click on Library/Archives.
- Mormon libraries. Web address is: www.familysearch.org.

2 **Wisconsin State Census** (Limited info: usually named only the head of the household, and how many males and females were living in that house. Ages not given. Covers years halfway between the federal censuses, e.g., 1875.)

3. **City Directories**. These usually list all the residents of a city, as well as their address, and usually their occupation. Sometimes a few other items are also given.
   - The Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS) has the actual book or microfilm copies of city directories from all over the country, usually for many of the years in which a directory was published. That is the case for the Fond du Lac City Directories. I have been advised by staff at WHS that the microfilmed copies may be borrowed. The web address for the Wisconsin Historical Society is: www.wisconsinhistory.org.
   - Locally, the Fond du Lac Public Library has a few city directories, but WHS has many more.

- The following site gets you into the Mormon collection, and would necessitate ordering a microfilm or microfiche, and viewing it at a Mormon library. www.uscitydirectories.com/wi/fonddulac.htm.
- Usually villages, such as Campbellsport, did not have a directory.

4. **Plat maps and Atlases** (show who lived where, but only those who owned the land; renters are not shown; also lists patrons of the Atlas, with a great deal of information about them, such as when they settled in the area)
5. **The National Archives (NARA = National Archives and Records Administration**) The Web Address is www.archives.gov/research_room/genealogy. This can be tremendously helpful to researchers, but usually only when you have done quite a bit of work already, and have a good deal of experience navigating your way around. You will not find tremendous amounts of info online, but you can order (buy) or rent copies of many types of films.
6. **National Archives Regional Centers**. Ours would be Chicago, also called the Great Lakes Region. The address is 7358 South Pulaski Rd., Chicago, IL 60629-5898. Phone numbers relevant to genealogy are:
   - Archival research: 773-948-9019
   - Court Records (older than 30 years): 773-948-9001
   - Genealogy: 773-948-9019
   - Naturalization records: 773-948-9019

     (See Naturalization records below, near the end of this paper, for more detail regarding their use.)
7. **Wisconsin State Historical Society** - Has one of the best and most comprehensive collections in the US. Entering the information online is not very far yet, but progress is being made. Web address: www.wisconsinhistory.org/libraryarchives/collections/. A sampling of the holdings:
   - All US Census for all states, from the beginning until the most recent census which may be viewed (in this case, 1930 – the 70 year rule) This includes the Soundex index, if there is one for Wisconsin for that year.
   - Newspapers from all over the US, even small towns like Campbellsport
   - Over 30,000 maps and atlases
   - Photographs and other visual materials
   - Some records of births, marriages, deaths
8. **Parish/church** where the person would have been baptized or marriage, and from which s(he) was buried. Many times, this avenue of research is difficult because the pastor may be away much of the time, may be unwilling to let researchers view the sacramental records (technically, the books are *not* public records), or the pastor does not have the time needed, as he should supervise the handling of the books by researchers. An added challenge: In German-speaking parishes/churches, many of the old records are written in the old German script.
9. **Archives of the Archdiocese of Milwaukee** (But see work of the Mormon microfilming project, in the next item.)
10. **Mormon Libraries (Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints**) Web address: www.familysearch.org
    - The Mormons have microfilmed the records of parishes in the **Milwaukee Archdiocese up to about 1920**. Campbellsport and the surrounding area are in

Milwaukee Archdiocese. Usually this consists of sacramental records (baptisms and births, marriages, and deaths and burials), but at times there are family registers or a parish census, which may be very helpful. Occasionally, there is a parish history, which may provide bits of info about an ancestor. The films may be borrowed for a very reasonable fee, but you will have to use a Mormon library to view the old church books. If the parish was a German-speaking parish originally, the entries in some of the books may be written in the old German script. Another challenge that sometimes occurs: itinerant missionaries did not always record baptisms, etc, in the parish where the person lived. They may not have baptized the person there, or simply may have recorded the event when and where it was convenient or possible. Fortunately, that type of thing does not happen often. Admittedly, it will take a lot of time and effort to get proficient in this type of research. However, ***using the original record will prove valuable and rewarding.***

- The Mormon Church is daily entering a great deal of information on the "Net". When you use this "ready made" data, you have to trust that the person who did the research, and the persons who entered the data on the Net made no mistakes, at least not serious ones! I have found that this is not always the case, and prefer to use the original document (in microfilm form, of course).
- An example of ready-made data which the Mormons have put online is the IGI (**International Genealogical Index**). This can be very helpful if you want to research farther back in the European country from which your ancestors came, but you do not know the name of the town from which they came. You would click on Search, and then on International Genealogical Index. A form appears, in which you enter the name of the person for whom you are searching. Sometimes it is better to just enter the surname, as the spelling of first names varies so much. In that case, you would also enter just the country. It will give you the date and the name of the town and church in which the baptism, marriage, or burial took place. *There is no fee for using this online.*
- Then there is the possibility that you would go to Europe (or wherever) to examine the actual church books. (I have had that opportunity!) However, before you leave the good old USA, make arrangements with the pastor in Europe for a time (and permission!) to view the books. This can be quite a challenge, as sometimes there is not a resident pastor, or the time is extremely limited, etc.

11. Court Records

- Births, marriages, deaths (Note that many states did not require that this info be recorded until about 1900. In Wisconsin, this occurred in 1907. However, in many areas, it had become customary somewhat sooner. At any rate, birth, marriage, and death records are "it-and-miss" before 1900.) In Fond du Lac County, they are kept at the Register of Deeds office.
- Probate records (often very informative)
- Register of Deeds also has property transactions, business licenses, …
- Arrests, incarceration records
- Incorporation records
  - a Cities and towns
  - b Businesses and organizations

12. **Military records.** Most are at the National Archives (NARA), but later ones are at St. Louis, in the National Personnel Records Center. Actually, this is also part of NARA.
13. **Civil War.** There is a massive amount of information, both online and off. Some deals with the veterans, and some deals with the war itself, mainly the history of the battles. Provided here are but a very few tips.
    - The National Archives (NARA) holds the records of the **veterans**. If the veteran died in the war (or was reported to have died), you may find the Widow's Pension Claim records. These are especially informative. They will give a marriage record, to prove that the claimant was actually married to the veteran, which may give the names of the parents of the bride and groom, and more. There will be info on date and place of birth, where and when he enlisted, where and when he died, and more. You can get a photocopy of the pension claim record for a reasonable fee. Also informative is the individual's military record. It will give data on place and date of enlistment, physical description (height, weight, hair and eye color), previous occupation, and notes. Sometimes the latter are quite revealing. The veteran may have been wounded and hospitalized, or he may have deserted! Desertions where very common in the Civil War – approximately 25 to 33%. This record can also be obtained for a fee. You can order online, or you can use a written form, which must be obtained from NARA. Use this web site: www.archives.gov/research_room/genealogy. There is a long trail of "clicks" to follow, but the steps are logical. I will not give every small detail, but here are the main steps:
      - **a** Under Genealogical Resources at the National Archives, click on "types of records".
      - **b** Under Research Topics, click on Military Records.
      - **c** Under Research in Military Records, go down to Military Resources on the NARA Web Site, and under that (quite far down), click on Ordering Information for military Service Records. That will open up a page on Order Forms.
      - **d** Under Order Forms, click on Military Pension Claim files. In the next to last step, you would click on Branches of Service, and then on Veterans Records.
    - Many areas, churches, etc., have published histories (usually small), and may include a section on persons who served in the Civil War.
    - There are many other web sites on veterans of the Civil War. Usually, if you just do a search using "Veterans of the Civil War", you will get many hits, each of which will provide a web site. There are too many to begin listing them here.
    - **Battles of the Civil War**. The *National Park Service* has responsibility for maintaining battle sites. However, they provide a great deal of additional info on the Civil War. Their web address is: www.nps.gov.
      - **a** Click on "History and Culture".
      - **b** Click on "Explore America's Past".
      - **c** Under "Links to the Past Objects from the Past", under "Symbols in Battle", click on "Military History".
      - **d** Under Civil War, click on "Battle Summaries".

- **e** On the left-hand side (in dark blue), you will see "Battles by State" and "Battles by Campaign". I find it easier to use the state option, but if all you know is the year, campaign would be better, as that is arranged chronologically.

- Again, you could simply do a search, using "Battles of the Civil War", or simply, "The Civil War". You will find a multitude of entries.
- Last, but not least! A real treasure can be found in the **Auburn Area Scrapbook** (See # 17, below.) ***A list of Civil War veterans is given for each township*** in Fond du Lac County! However, not much info is given for each veteran. It is taken from an 1880 history of Fond du Lac County. The author of the Scrapbook points out that there are some errors.

14. **Family Bibles**, and similar family items
15. **Memorial cards** from when a person passed away. The older memorial cards tended to give a great deal of information, much more than they do now. Often, they gave the name of the town of birth, even if it was in Europe.
16. **Early published and unpublished histories** of
    - County, state, town
    - Churches (usually in a centennial booklet, etc.)
17. **Newspaper Articles**
    - Formerly, this tended to be a very labor intensive project, as the articles were not indexed. However, a good deal of work has been done and continues to be done in that area, and in many cases, the results are online.
    - ***An very valuable exception*** for information on ***newspaper articles*** (may provide a good deal of information). Web address is www.wlhn.org/fond_du_lac/towns. Then click on Auburn and it will open up **Auburn Area Scrapbook**. Or you can simply use Auburn Area Scrapbook as a search word on the Internet. This includes info on Eden, Ashford, and Osceola Townships. One section of this site is a scrapbook of newspaper articles, most from about 1910-1925. There are 3 categories for the "scrapbook", (which is indexed alphabetically!): People, Businesses and Buildings, etc, and Organizations. ***Besides the newspaper articles***, there is an 1847 territorial census, an 1855 state census, plat maps for 1862, 1893, 1910, and 1920, federal land patents (includes the very early settlers), military records, histories (St. Matthew's First Parishioners – New Cassel; St. John's [Lutheran] Church and Cemetery at New Fane, 1910; History of the Bernard Ullrich Cigar Manufacturing Plant in Campbellsport; Village of New Cassel; Ebelsville (Eblesville) and New Fane, 1923; Genealogies; and Wisconsin State Gazeteer for 1895-1896 for New Cassel (lists some residents and their occupations)
    - ***Another valuable resource for newspaper articles: Go into the home page for Fond du Lac Public Library.*** (Web address: www.fdlpl.org Street address: 32 Sheboygan St., Fond du Lac, WI 54935 Phone: 920-929-7080)
      This is an index of newspaper articles on obits, marriages, important anniversaries, etc from 1846-1994. It will not give you the article itself, however. You can obtain a copy of the actual article by going to the library in person, or by mailing a request for it, along with $1.00 and a self-addressed envelope, to the

address above. Direct it to "Reference-Genealogy-Vital Records". To get the index,

a Go into the home page for the library: www.fdlpl.org.
b Click on Electronic Library
c Click on Electronic Data Base
d Click on Genealogy
e Under Genealogy, click on Vital Records. **You do not need a library card, and there is no fee to access this index.**

- ***Yet another very valuable source for newspaper articles*: Don't miss this!!! It's a treasure.** Go into **Fond du Lac County Genealogical Society.** Click on Table of Contents. You will find a section on newspaper clippings. In some cases, the scanned article can be viewed online. Be sure to check out the Braford-Bentley collection.

18. Other Resources at the Fond du Lac Public Library. This refers to material online. There are quite a few links to other sources of info. Go into the home page (See address above). Instead on clicking on electronic Library, click on Search the Internet. Click on Recommended Web site. The click on Genealogy. You will get a menu of 10 links. (One of them is ***Cyndi's List***. www.cyndislist.com. A very good source, with a broad variety of types of information, as well as multiple links to other sources)
19. See www.wlhn.org/fond_du_lac/towns, as suggested above under newspaper articles. You may find other treasures.
20. The **Campbellsport Historical Society** is housed in the Campbellsport Public Library. (See library hours, address, etc, below.) It is a new organization, only months old. Currently, we provide here a very brief and admittedly non-specific summary of the types of materials we have:
    - A few genealogies of local families
    - A small amount of census data
    - A few plat books and atlases
    - Research done by interested citizens over time, covering a broad variety of topics. One set is fairly comprehensive. Many histories of businesses, places, churches, people, and more.
    - Histories of specific places, groups, churches, businesses, etc.
    - Some cemetery records
    - A few birth, marriage, and burial records

    We do not as yet have a list of our holdings on our web site (which is a link from the Campbellsport web site: http://campbellsport.govoffice.com. We hope to offer a detailed index as soon as we can assure that it is complete enough to be helpful. We also hope to have online a fair amount of verbatim data, as gathered by researchers some years ago, as well as some cemetery records. In that way, researchers who live at a distance can access the information without traveling. In addition, we hope you will find this list of resources with its many links helpful in your research.
    The address for the Campbellsport Public Library is 220 Helena St., PO Box 405, Campbellsport, WI 53010. Hours are as follows:
    - Monday 12:00 PM – 8:00 PM
    - Tuesday 12:00 PM – 8:00 PM

- Wednesday 10:00 AM – 6:00 PM
- Thursday 12:00 PM – 8:00 PM
- Friday 10:00 AM – 5:00 PM
- Closed on Saturdays and Sundays.
- Phone: 920-533-8534
- Fax 920-533-8712

21. Try simply doing a search on the Internet, using Campbellsport, Wisconsin, or New Cassel, Wisconsin, or Auburn, Wisconsin (you will get some info on Auburn, NY), or Ashford, or Eden…..
22. Try doing a search on the Internet for "***Cemeteries in Fond du Lac County***, Wisconsin". (www.rootsweb.com/~wifonddu/resources/cemindex2.htm). All burials in some of the cemeteries have been entered (for example, St. Martin's in Ashford). In some instances, only original plot owners are listed (for example, St. Matthew's in Campbellsport) In most cases, there is **no** burial listing. Sometimes, there is a history of the cemetery, but nothing else. In that case, you would have to contact the cemetery office.
23. There are ***three cemeteries in the village of Campbellsport***, all in one large plot of land on the northeast edge of town (corner of County Trunk Highway W and Sheboygan Street). The three cemeteries are: Union Cemetery, St. Matthew's Catholic Church Cemetery, and the cemetery for the School Sisters of St. Francis, who have a large retirement home in Campbellsport. The Union cemetery burial records have been entered on this web site, under Cemeteries. For further information on Union Cemetery, contact Cliff Howard, at 920-533-8413. A bound volume of the list of burials in St. Matthew's Cemetery (printed in 1994) can be found in the Campbellsport Historical Society area in the Campbellsport Public Library. For other questions regarding St. Matthew Cemetery, contact Ken Jungers, at 920-533-4110. For the School Sisters of St. Francis Cemetery, contact St. Joseph Convent, at 920-533-8351.
24. **The Fond du Lac County Historical Society** was founded in 1948, and thus has had enough time to develop efficient and helpful structures. Members have entered a great deal of info on their web site. Use this address: www.rootsweb.com/~wifonddu/. (Note that there are 2 d's.) It has many helpful links. Their e-mail address is: fdlhistorical@dotnet.com. (The word "society" is not in the address.) An alternative address is adamsrc@dotnet.com. Street address (on the grounds of historic Galloway House and Village): Fond du Lac County Historical Society, 336 Old Pioneer Rd., P.O. Box 1284, Fond du Lac, WI 54936-1284. Office phone: 920-922-0991. Reception Center Phone (of Galloway House and Village): 920-922-1166.
25. Genealogical societies (most are online, and most charge a membership fee)
    - Ancestry.com (membership fee) www.ancestry.com.
    - Genealogy.com (membership fee) www.genealogy.com.
    - www.rootsweb.com This is a free site, and offers many kinds of information.
    - Others…
    - City / village societies (like Campbellsport Historical Society! Also, Fond du Lac County Historical Society, and Fond du Lac County Genealogical Society. See below.)

26. **Fond du Lac County Genealogical Society** This site is a treasure! Be sure to check it out. You may find something you were looking for at some earlier time, and just put aside. Web address: www.rootsweb.com/~wifonddu/index.htm.
27. Archives of businesses or groups in the area, e.g., Archives of the School Sisters of St. Francis (because the SSSF were founded in Campbellsport, there may be valuable info there…) OR published histories of such groups.
28. Local citizens (Oral interviews)
29. A useful source is the web site titled: Fond du Lac County Wisconsin Genealogy: Resources for Family History Research. The web address is: www.kindredtrails.com/WI_Fond_du_Lac.htmlThis web site will give you the ***locations where you can find a great variety of information***, including census and tax records, cemetery info, birth, marriage, and death records, obituary and newspaper articles, immigration and naturalization records, military records, land records and maps, church and bible records, wills and probate, Fond du Lac city directories, biographies, correspondence, and diaries, and more..
30. Genealogies or other research done by local people. There are a few genealogies, in the Campbellsport Historical Society's holdings, as well as a considerable amount of local research done by Roderick Reese in the Campbellsport Historical Society collection. Of course, you may know of individuals who have published a genealogy, but it is not in our holdings.
31. **Place names**. It is not unusual for the name of a town to have changed from what it was originally. A site that gives the names of towns in Wisconsin in 1853 is: www.wiroots.org/1853gazeteerG.html#j. However, neither Campbellsport, New Cassel, or Crouchville are listed! But Ashford and Auburn are.
32. When you wish to research an ancestor back into his/her European (or other) roots, finding the **exact location of origin**, usually a town, often proves to be the most difficult part of the search. Folks tended to try so hard to be American, that they seldom spoke of their roots. In addition to memorial cards, family bibles, etc, already mentioned, you may find some helpful leads in the following items.
33. **Ships Passenger Lists**, especially Hamburg, Germany. Researching these may give you a lot of new information, if you are lucky enough to find that your ancestors left Europe through Hamburg. Although there were a number of other ports of departure, depending on the time period, Hamburg and Bremen were the biggest and busiest. Unfortunately, the Bremen records no longer exist, but Hamburg retained its very extensive lists, covering 1850-1934. Again, the Mormons have microfilmed this (486 reels!).
34. **Port of Entry Records**. This would include ships' manifests, which name all passengers and give a small amount of information about them, e.g., their port of departure. (Note that there are other ports of entry besides New York!) Again, Mormons have microfilmed much of this. You can also get this through the National Archives (NARA). In fact, you can purchase the microfilm through NARA. Go into this web address www.archives.gov/research_room/genealogy. Then, under Subject Catalogs, click on Immigrant and Passenger Arrivals. Then, where it says, "This catalog is available online", click on "Immigrant and Passenger Arrivals…". Then you will have to click on the port of entry. There are 2 lists, according to a cluster of dates. Let's say that you want to research a passenger list (on the ship's manifest) for

early September, 1873, port of New York. You would click on "Passenger Lists…arriving in New York, 1820-1897" Note that the number of rolls (of microfilm) is in color. Click on the number of rolls, and it will open up a list of arrivals, according to date. Follow directions for ordering the microfilm. *Now you will have to find a place that has a microfilm reader! Campbellsport Public Library does not. Fond du Lac Public Library does, however.*

35. **Ellis Island Records** (Much is online) Begins with 1892, when Ellis Island began operation. Processing of immigrants prior to Ellis Island was done mostly at Battery Park – also called Castle Garden – and briefly at The Barge. Copies available for a fee, but you can obtain quite a bit of info online. Web address: www.ellisislandrecords.com .
36. **Glazier and Filby** – a 37-volume set called **GERMANS TO AMERICA**. Very comprehensive. You can even order your own CD-Rom. Web site for ordering: home.att.net/~wee-monster/gtoa.html. Just do a search on Germans to America (the book), and you will get a lot of additional hits.
    Consult also www.genealogienetz.de/misc/emig/GermansToAmerica.html.
37. **Naturalization records**. You will need to know the county in which the person lived when applying for citizenship. Sometimes, the Declarations of Intent and Petition for Naturalization are in the county courthouse, or some other local repository. In Milwaukee County, they are at the Milwaukee County Historical Society (corner of Kilbourn and 3rd St.. Web address: www.milwaukeecountyhistsoc.org.). Where the final Naturalization documents are depends on when the naturalization took place. In Milwaukee County, I believe most of these from before 1906 are at the Historical Society building. Those from 1906- _____ are at the U.S. Courthouse and Federal Building (517 East Wisconsin Ave.) If the person was naturalized after _____, the records are at the Chicago Regional Center for the National Archives. One has to write for the record, and there is a fee. Naturalization records can be extremely informative if the person was naturalized after 1906, when the information requirements of persons seeking citizenship became much greater. They usually give the name of the town in Europe from which the emigrant came, and sometimes you will discover relatives that emigrated, and you had not known about them! The name of the ship is also given, if the applicant remembered. When women were finally given the right to vote, many of them applied for citizenship. In one sense, it is fortunate that this came so late, as the information provided is much greater than if they had applied many years earlier. To locate the repository for naturalization records for other areas in Wisconsin, try this web site: www.arcat.library.wisc.edu. A good set of directions for finding naturalization records can be found on this web site: home.att.net/~wee-monster/naturalizationrecords.html.
    Records before 1906 are meager. If the person became a citizen after 1906, when the federal government standardized the naturalization process and asked for a great deal more information from applicants, there will usually be a wealth of info.
    You can also try www.naturalizationrecords.com/usa/wi_offlinedb.shtml. But that gets you into Ancestry.com, and there is a fee. However, you may find out if there IS a record somewhere.
38. ***Where to locate Declarations of Intent and Naturalization records for Fond du Lac County:*** The actual records should be at the Circuit Court, Fond du Lac County

Courthouse. Microfilm of the original records is at UW-Oshkosh. Go to UW – Oshkosh, to the Oshkosh Area Research Center (in Forrest Polk Library, 800 Algoma Rd., Oshkosh, 54901. University campus – library. Phone: 920-424-0828). Call number: Fond du Lac Series 36, 64 volumes, 10 archives boxes.

39. A source which provides many different types of info, but for which there is a fee is www.genealogical.com/search_gen.asp?afid=1000&Cat_ID=IM. You can buy CD's of the info, which may be worth considering. Also available through this source is **GERMANS TO AMERICA**, by Glazier and Filby, referred to above.
40. **Other tips on foreign research** (See also Mormon Libraries, above.) There is now a VAST amount online. Unbelievable! Increases geometrically every day. In some cases, you can even order your own copy of a CD! (*Example*: Württemberg Emigration Index. This could be extremely helpful if you are looking for the name of the town in Württemberg from which an ancestor came. This came out in book form first – 8 volumes, but now we can access it electronically.)
41. When researching ancestors who lived in East Central Europe, you may have trouble finding the town because the name changed, especially since 1945. A good source to use for finding the current name is **ShtetlSeeker**. (Yes, that is the right spelling). So far, it is free. The web address is www.data.jewishgen.org. Let's say, for example, that I want to know the name of a town that was in the Sudetenland (a German-speaking and cultural area that fringed the northwestern edge of Czechoslovakia). The name was Reichenberg, but I can't find it on any modern map. Chances are, the name was changed after WWII. So I enter Reichenberg on the form provided in ShtetlSeeker. If you think you know the country, click on that too. Then click on Begin Search, and a number of possibilities appear, along with coordinates and other identifying info. In this case, the current (Czech) name is Liberec. In some cases, you will not be successful because the town has been absorbed by a nearby, larger city, and no longer has its own identity.