

## Kenosha County Genealogy Society



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November 1, 2016

## SOUTHPORT ECHO

## INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

<i>American Quiz</i>	1
<i>Mapping Your Genealogy</i>	1
<i>Upcoming Events</i>	2
<i>Survey Winners</i>	2
<i>Surname Project</i>	2
<i>Google Your Family Tree</i>	3-5
<i>The Mystery Men in the Family Plot: Turning Genealogy Clues into Answers</i>	6-7
<i>American Quiz Answer</i>	7
<i>Officers</i>	7
<i>KCGS November Meeting</i>	8
<i>Mapping My Genealogy</i>	9

## MEETING TIME / PLACE

- **2nd Monday of the month**  
**Gateway Technical College**  
**3320-30th Avenue**  
**Kenosha, WI 53140**  
6:00pm Social  
6:30pm Business Meeting  
7:00pm Program  
(NO meetings July & August)
- Our meeting will take place in the Madigrano Auditorium. The Auditorium building is to the North and back of the Main GTC Building.
- Check our Website Calendar for the most up-to-date location at [www.kengensoc.com](http://www.kengensoc.com)

**American Quiz** (Answer on page 5)

You found several records that give your ancestor's birthdate. Rank the sources for reliability.

- \_\_\_ 1834 baptismal record
- \_\_\_ 1850 census
- \_\_\_ 1902 death record
- \_\_\_ 1974 family history book

## Mapping Your Genealogy: A DIY Tutorial

Presented by: Sarah A. V. Kirby  
Appletree Knowledge Services  
[sarah@appleknowledge.com](mailto:sarah@appleknowledge.com)

Maps are one of the most valuable tools a genealogist can use to both illustrate your family history and provide insight and depth into your research. Ms. Kirby suggested creating and publishing a generational booklet for a Christmas family gift. Using PowerPoint as a foundation, Sarah explained how to use it and several free resources to start building your own maps.

Once inside the PowerPoint program, under "View" select GRIDS to align and measure and GUIDES which helps align when moving objects around, set as default.

Under "Design" select Slide Size, Ledger Paper (11"x17") and Landscape.

Under "Insert", the Tools to use are the arrows, oval & rectangle from Shapes and the Text Box for inserting words. Use either black or white Fill to enhance the visibility or your wording.

When adding images, TIF is preferred for photos so you don't lose any information but .jpg, .gif and .png are other available formats. If using clippings or .PDFs from the Web make sure they are copyrighted and you have permission to use. Facts from the internet are not copyrighted. Maps express a fact. However, if you are going to publish you should have an intellectual property lawyer review your material.

Look on the internet for a map of the area you are interested in for your project.

Websites for some "Safe" Maps:

- <https://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data>
- <https://www.loc.gov/maps/collections/>
- <http://diymaps.net/index.htm>

Under Window Accessories, select the Snipping Tool. Select "NEW" for the type of snipping you require (free-form, rectangle, etc.). Paste your selection into your PowerPoint document. Once in your document, you can resize, and add the notations you wish.

Handouts from the presentation have been added to the "Members Only" section of our website.

A little difficult to read but I've added maps I created to this newsletter. It was a challenge getting started but once I got into the process I enjoyed myself. I want to add travels to Colorado but I need more free time.

⇒ **Saturday, November 5, 9:00am to 4:00pm**

**Cost: \$30.00**

For additional information:

⇒ Sunday, November 6, 1-5:00pm

**Cost:** FREE

<http://www.sokolmilwaukee.org/genealogy-interest-group.html>.

⇒ Wednesday, November 9, 7-9:00pm

Milwaukee PAF User Group  
Klemmer's Banquet Center  
10401 West Oklahoma Avenue, Milwaukee, WI  
**Cost: FREE**

**Topic:** Two programs to be presented:

- \* Cemetery Images and Symbolism by Cathy Dailey
- \* A Historical Look at the Development of Forest Home Cemetery by Jan Van Rens, Executive Director of Forest Home Cemetery.

The parking lot entrance is located on the east side of the building. For additional information, visit their public website at <http://mpafug.org>.

⇒ **Saturday, November 12, 10:00am-Noon**

Italian Genealogy Interest Group  
Italian Community Center  
531 E. Chicago Street, Milwaukee 53202

**Cost:** Free

⇒ **Saturday, November 19, 9:30-11:30am**

Milwaukee County Genealogical Society  
Milwaukee Central Library  
814 W. Wisconsin Avenue  
Loos Room in Centennial Hall

**Cost:** \$10.00 for handouts otherwise free

★ ★

## SURVEY:

Your response to our survey was impressive. I'm still tabulating the results but should have a report for you by November. The winners from the contest are:

- Sylvia Canada
- Lynne Jossart
- Dawn Jurgens
- Shirley Klamm
- Shirley Moe
- Jane Ottum
- Judy Uelmen

# Surname Project

To keep the KCGS Surname list current and up to date, please remember to submit any additional surnames to Kathy Nuernberg at the KCGS monthly meetings or via email at: [dawnj23@mail.com](mailto:dawnj23@mail.com).

Be sure to check out the surname list on our website at [www.kengensoc.com](http://www.kengensoc.com).

### Spotlight on Surnames being researched:

Bertram	Coats	Duncan
Finnegan	Glass	Harlan
Klein	Lantz	Miller
Paulsen	Reynolds	Sa'Vole
Tunny	Villarenue	Waldow
Zimmer		

# Google your family tree

By Daniel M. Lynch

author of [googleyourfamilytree.com](http://googleyourfamilytree.com)

For family history enthusiasts throughout the world, **search** is our hobby, our passion and our addiction. We can spend years searching for details which enable us to complete a single box on a pedigree chart, only to be rewarded with two new empty boxes that remind us how much more we have to learn – and the call to learn, for many, is irresistible.

With more than 25 billion pages included in Google's index of the web, however, even these powerful free tools can challenge some users who are met with a haystack of results instead of just a few precise needles.

The services provided by Google have become an indispensable assortment of tools helping us filter and find web pages, photographs, historical books and newspapers, patent filings, legal opinions, detailed maps, videos, satellite imagery, and even the ability to take a virtual walk down the streets where our ancestors walked years before.

By taking the time to understand and use some **essential Google filtering techniques**, you can reduce the number of results obtained for your queries, while simultaneously increasing their relevancy for your particular area of interest..

## "WWW" May Not Mean What You Think

When presenting at genealogy conferences, I often ask if anyone knows what the acronym 'WWW' stands for. As if reading from cue cards, the audience typically responds in unison – *World Wide Web.*" As I remind them that we are family historians first, technology users second, their look of surprise is quickly followed by laughter.

As family historians, we are always asking **Who**, **Where**, and **When**.

- Who from the family tree am I looking for at the moment?
- Where were they when a particular event occurred?
- When was it that the event likely took place?

That's the foundation for everything we do in genealogy.

Lucky for us, Google is perfectly suited to answering **family history** questions, as well as many others. We can greatly increase our odds of finding meaningful answers when we know how to ask.

## Google family history basics

When using Google to search the Internet for clues about the lives of our ancestors, keep in mind that the keywords best suited to help you find what you're looking for lie in answering the questions who, where, and when. Often in that particular order.

## Be specific in your search

Even when we cannot locate clues about our own ancestors, we can improve our understanding of our family story by looking at more general information for a group of people from the same time and place.

**For example:** If you know your family came to the United States from southern Italy in 1902, then search for information about that group and that time frame.

For circumstances when you may not have a full name or may be unsure of a spelling, providing the elements that you do know can help Google start you down the right path.

## Google Web Search

## Results

- |                             |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| B. A. the statue of liberty | 25,700,000 |
| C. "the statue of liberty"  | 6,930,000  |

A search for *the statue of liberty* would be processed as *statue liberty*. Removing 'the' and 'of' enables

Google to more quickly respond to a two word query, but also will not likely impact the relevance of the results provided.

## Google Search Essentials

According to Google, a 'typical' query consists of three individual keywords. Using our WWW rule, we should try to provide a given name, surname, and place name for most queries, but only if that information is known.

By way of a simple example, consider

In the **example above**, we are asking Google to compare the keywords provided (Patrick Lynch Waterbury) against their index, returning only those pages that match **all three keyword** criteria.

**Note:** Google uses an implied 'AND' in between each term, requiring both keywords to be on the resulting pages. There are not necessarily in any sequence or proximity to one another. Depending upon who you are looking for and the dynamics of the surname, you may need to give Google more or less information. You might face too many results (in the millions) and too few results (zero).

Here are a few examples from my own family history:

## Common Surnames

While the surname Lynch might not be as common as Smith or Jones, it's certainly not unique.

The more common the name - especially if the word itself has other meanings (e.g. Brown, Ford, Baker, etc.) - the more important it is that you help give some keywords for context so Google can find results that have some relevancy to what you're searching for.



## How to structure a Google search query

There is no single best way to structure a query, but through trial and error over several years, I've developed techniques that help to quickly filter results so we're left with just the type of web pages that family historians expect. You can enhance the filtering of the above example by adding additional keywords, but also by employing special syntax so Google will know more precisely what you're looking for.

**For example:** the name *Patrick Lynch* appears inside **quotation marks** as "*Patrick lynch*". That instructs Google to find pages where Patrick Lynch appears as a consecutive string of characters (what Google calls an 'exact phrase match').

**Next:** I've added the keyword *Vermont* as a location name, but in this instance, I have placed a 'minus' symbol immediately before the word. This instructs Google to **exclude** all pages that contain the word *Vermont*.

This filters out the pages dealing with Patrick Lynch from Waterbury, Vermont. My family lived in Connecticut. This has **reduced the number of results** from about 117,000 to fewer than 1,000.

These examples show how you can use a few additional filters to remove a significant number of results that are not likely to have any relevance for your own family research.

## Spelling Variations For Family

### Names

*Name variations* are another common challenge faced by many family historians. It is not unusual to find two or more variant spellings for the family surname.



In my case, my paternal grandmother had the surname *Phelan*. Or was it *Phalen* or *Phallon* or *Whelan* or *Whalen*? I've seen it so many different ways on "official" documents; it's hard to know for sure.

Your family name may have been changed all together for a variety of reasons. I'll cover the details of searching for variant surnames in a separate article.



**For example:** I use the 'OR' operator between two common variations of the surname *Phelan*.

**Search tip:** This is placed between one or more terms and must appear in UPPER CASE for Google to perform the conditional search, allowing either result to appear in your results. Undercase 'or' will be ignored as a stop word as described previously.

I used the two most common spellings for my grandmother's maiden name, along with other keywords described earlier. With just 534 results, it's likely that I could quickly find something of relevance.

#### How to use 'OR' Google search technique for location

This same technique can be employed when you are not certain about a location. If family legend has it that your great grandparents came to America through the Port of Boston, but you have a clue that points to *Philadelphia*, then search for *boston OR philadelphia*.

**Search tip:** Just be sure the word 'OR' appears in **uppercase**, otherwise it will be ignored and the meaning of your query will change significantly – an implied AND will be placed in between *Boston* and *Philadelphia*.



#### Give it a try

Hiding somewhere in that "worldwide haystack" are clues that may be of interest to you and a few others re-searching the same family. Often, the 'accidental discoveries' are the ones that provide the most fascinating clues.

Experiment using your **keywords**, **quotation marks**, the 'OR' operator, the **minus** and **tilde** symbols to further refine your query. While they can be used in any order, I'd suggest trying them in the order listed within the examples shown for best results.

Please also remember that not every query needs special characters – you should **filter gradually**, refining your query based on the number of results you obtain. This will help prevent filtering past something that may be highly relevant. For more information: <http://www.findmypast.com/content/google-your-family-tree>

Additional techniques are described in my book, "**Google Your Family Tree**," and you can find free details for other more advanced family history queries at: [GoogleYourFamilyTree.com](http://GoogleYourFamilyTree.com)



## The Mystery Men in the Family Plot: Turning Genealogy Clues Into Answers

by Diane Haddad and Family Tree Magazine Staff

More than a year ago, I visited my great-great-grandparents' family cemetery plot in Cincinnati. I knew who would be buried there: besides my great-grandparents H. A. and Frances Seeger and six of their children, there were Frances' parents, Joseph and A. Marie Ladenkotter.

But when I got there, I also found these two guys:



Who were Joseph and John Dierkes?

My search for their identities involved using online and offline clues.

### Clue No. 1

I noted that a Joseph and a John Dierkes lived in the Ladenkotter household in the 1850 and 1860 census. Besides my great-great-grandmother Frances Ladenkotter (really Francisca), born in 1852, there was an Elizabeth Ladenkotter, born in 1846.

Formulate a theory to explain a genealogical problem. After comparing the Dierkes boys' birth years to those of the Ladenkotter girls, I theorized that the boys were A. Marie's sons from a previous marriage. But they also could've been her much younger brothers, or nephews to her or Joseph Ladenkotter, or even nonrelatives.

My census searches for other Dierkes in Cincinnati turned up lots of results. I gave up looking at them; there was no way to tell if any of them were related to John and Joseph.

### Clue No. 2

I put on my big-girl genealogist pants and searched the 1840 census. That census is scary because it names only heads of household. Everyone else was counted within age ranges, so it's hard to tell if you've found the right family.

I found a household for a Joseph Dierkes, containing a male aged 30-39 (that's Joseph) and a female age 30-39. A. Marie was born in May 1812, according to her gravestone, so she would be 28 when the 1840 census was taken June 1. That and the faded census return made this not a slam dunk.

### Clue No. 3

Haphazard web searches led me to the [Hamilton County Genealogical Society's \(HCGS\) online marriage index](#), with information found in newspaper notices, church records, probate court records and reconstructed court records (there was an [1884 riot at the courthouse](#)). An Anna Maria Dirkers and a Joseph Ladenkotter married between 1840 and 1849, according to church records.

The printed book from which the online index came gave the exact marriage date, May 4, 1845. If the Dierkes boys were A. Marie's sons from a previous marriage, this marriage date would fall nicely into a gap between the children's birth years.

### Clue No. 4

If Dierkes (or Dirkers) was Anna Maria's maiden name, the boys were probably her relatives, not sons. I requested the marriage record from the church.

A volunteer sent me the information from the record (the books are too old and fragile to copy)—the marriage place and date, the priest's name, and the names of two witnesses, Herman Henrik Meyer and Maria Hinken. No name other than Dirkers for the bride, although those witnesses could be related.

### Clue No. 5

I felt stuck. There was more haphazard searching. Then I found an entry for Anna Maria Ladenkötter in HCGS online [death indexes](#) from newspapers. I noticed a name several blank columns away: Weyer. I held my breath and scrolled all the way up the page. Yes, this was a maiden name column. I hadn't thought about a death notice giving a maiden name.

The notice was from microfilmed German-language newspapers. Through the HCGS website, I found a

(con't to Page 6)

(Con't from Page 5)



researcher familiar with German and hired him to get a copy. Eight death notices (I got other relatives' notices while I was at it) ended up costing about \$50, worth it for something that would've taken me all day and maybe then some. He could have translated

them, too, but I wanted to try it.

I'm still working on that, but it's easy to tell the notice gives the name as "Anna Maria Ladenkötter geb. Weyer." Geb. is an abbreviation of the German word for "born."

I'm betting that male witness to her 1845 marriage is really Herman Henrik Weyer.

#### Ancestor Answers

John and Joseph Dierkes are very likely Anna Maria Weyer's sons from her first marriage. What would really clinch this—here's where my strategy for turning these online clues into ancestor answers comes in—is to find her marriage record to Joseph Dierkes, death notices for Joseph Dierkes (naming his survivors) or the boys (I have scoured the HCGS index for these, to no avail), and/or baptismal records for the Dierkes boys.

#### American Quiz ~ Correct order: 1-2-3-4

The baptismal record, recorded at the time the event occurred in the most reliable. In general, the closer the record to the event, the more reliable. Another consideration is who supplied the information. The census information was probably given by a parent but could have been given by a neighbor or a child. Keep in mind that if it had been the 1840 census instead of the 1850, no names other than for the head of household are given and other family members are just "hash marks" under sex/age range columns. Information on a death record is usually filled in by someone who was not present at the birth and so birth information is second-hand information. Unless the family history book includes sources, the information in it can be considered merely clues for you to research. Same for undocumented information you find on the Internet.

## ELECTED OFFICERS

President ~~ Kathy Nuernberg  
Vice President ~~ Patrick Stulgin  
Treasurer ~~ Frank Klein  
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## CONTACT INFORMATION

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## APPOINTED OFFICERS

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Preservation Projects ~~ Judy Uelmen  
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## KENOSHA COUNTY GENEALOGY SOCIETY

*Genealogy is the History of You!*

*Contemplating Our Place in Time through Local and Family History"*

As a child I sat on my parents' living room floor and listened to the family recollections of my father and his brothers and sisters. I was always fascinated. Most of those stories only seemed old from a child's perspective but others were much, much older. Thanks to those stories and two of my father's sisters who were family historians, I started in genealogy at the age of 11. I never looked back and now I've been researching family history for over 30 years.



**Daniel Hubbard, Ph.D.**

***The Personal Past.com***

***Writing Family History: Using Narrative in Genealogy,***

discusses not just the "how-to" but the "why-do."

What's the best way to really improve your research?

It might just be putting it to use.

Want you're relatives and descendants

to understand your research?

Write your ancestors' stories and see how far it takes you.

The Kenosha County Genealogy Society is happy to grow our membership. We would love to have you as one of our members. If you are interested in researching your heritage, please join us:

- ♦ **Kenosha Gateway Technical College, Madrigano Auditorium, 3320—30th Ave.**
- ♦ **Monday, November 14, 2016**
- ♦ **6:00 pm Registration, Conversation**
- ♦ **6:30 pm Business Meeting**
- ♦ **7:00 pm Program — OPEN to the Public**



# John Leonidas Cabe Great, Great Grandfather

\* County Seat  
© geology.com

- #3** 1860 lived in Chatham County, NC
- #2** Abt. 1843, moved to Cherokee County, NC
- #1** 10 Sep 1837 John Leonidas Cabe was Born in Macon County, NC
- #6** 1869 moved to Black Hawk, Gilpin County, Colorado Territory to mine for gold.
- #5** 15 July 1866 married Sarah L. Houston in Polk County, TN.
- #4** 25 Feb 1864 enlisted in the 4<sup>th</sup> TN Calvary, K-Company. Mustered out 12 July 1865

