

THE RESEARCHER

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY HISTORICAL RESEARCH CENTER

Volume XXXVI Number 1 October 2025

The Researcher is sponsored by Jay Christopher of Christopher Farm & Gardens.



Did You Know?

The first policeman killed in the line of duty in Sheboygan was a special police officer Charles Freiherr who was struck by a switch engine while patrolling the former Chicago and Northwestern Railroad yards near the present day intersection of Pennsylvania Avenue and Jefferson Avenue. He was thrown under the cars and killed instantly on September 6, 1895. The news story read:

“He was working the last night of a special duty assignment. He caught sight of a man stepping out of the blind baggage car, and thinking him a non-paying customer, started across the tracks to arrest him. Several witnesses shouted a warning, but Freiherr never saw the engine.”

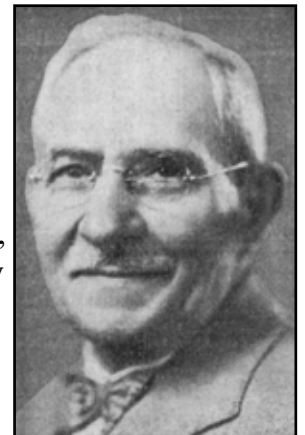
Freiherr was survived by a wife and four sons and is buried in Wildwood Cemetery in Sheboygan.

Emil Mohr, the Baker

By Dan Buckman

Breads, pies, cakes, hot cross buns, cream bread. Emil’s celebrated ‘Napf kuchen,’ a German bundt cake dotted with almonds, raisins, currents and candied lemon peel, popular in kitchens and coffee tables throughout Berlin, Germany. Emil Mohr, pioneer baker, operated a bakery for decades in the heart of downtown Sheboygan.

An advertisement from the Sheboygan Press dated August 5, 1908, exclaimed, “Great Scott! That’s Good, is an exclamation often heard when the man of the house tastes the breads, pies or cakes that come from the yellow wagons of the Emil Mohr Bakery.” Located at 711 N. 8th Street, Sheboygan, Emil operated the Emil Mohr Bakery for over sixty-three years, up to the time of his death.



Emil Mohr

Born in Prenzlau, province of Brandenburg, Germany, August 18, 1854, Emil attended local schools while working in the bakery trade as he completed his studies.

In 1871, the family immigrated to America and settled directly in Sheboygan. Two months later, August and his son, Emil, opened a bakery at 914 Michigan Ave. In 1873 they moved into a new location which later became the site of the Foeste Hotel at 8th Street and Ontario Avenue. August and Emil continued to work at this location until the death of

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SHEBOYGAN COUNTY
HISTORICAL
RESEARCH
CENTER

518 Water Street
Sheboygan Falls, WI 53085
Open Tuesday through Friday
9 am to 4 pm
(920) 467-4667
schrc.org • research@schrc.org



The Researcher is the official newsletter of the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 518 Water Street, Sheboygan Falls, WI 53085.

It is published six times per year in August, October, December, February, April and June.

The Research Center is the local history archive for Sheboygan County and surrounding areas. It is a repository for documents and images.

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Welcome New Members

Alex Gardner — Phoenix, AZ

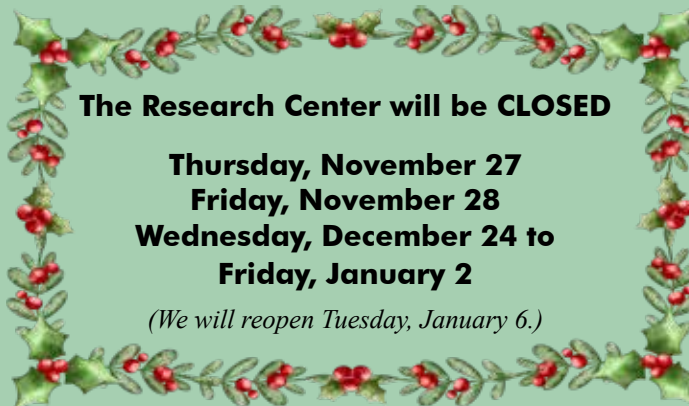
Paul and Sherrill Wagner — Waunakee, WI

Jenny Carmichael — Creswell, OR

Sarah Hall — Plymouth

Mary Rammer — Waldo

Kathleen Marsicek — Abrams, WI



The Research Center will be CLOSED

Thursday, November 27

Friday, November 28

Wednesday, December 24 to

Friday, January 2

(We will reopen Tuesday, January 6.)

Program Schedule

See schrc.org or Facebook for more details.

Second Saturdays: Journeys into Local History

at the Plymouth Arts Center, 520 E. Mill St., Plymouth — 9:30 am

November 8 — Jackie Scharfenberg presents “*Wisconsin State Park System Turns 125*” — The Wisconsin State Park system began in 1900 with the creation of the park on the St. Croix River. Today, the system has grown to more than 100 properties. Learn about the fascinating history of our beloved State Parks and of the challenges the system faces today. You will also be introduced to some of the gems found within the system which hopefully will inspire your next road trip.

February 14 — Travis Gross presents “*Sheboygan’s Memorial Hospital Neighborhood*” — Travis Gross is back and will speak about the Memorial Hospital neighborhood on Sheboygan’s north side. This area is bordered from the lakeshore to North 8th Street and Geele Avenue to North Avenue. Some highlights of the presentation will be the A. Matt Werner home, a pump station for the wastewater plant and of course, the hospital built in 1931.

March 14 — Joe Verdegan presents “*The Monfils 6 Case–30 Years Later*” — Joe Verdegan is back to talk about his highly anticipated new book, “The Monfils 6 Case–30 Years Later.” The book details one of the highest–profile cases in Brown County history in which six Green Bay paper mill workers were convicted in the 1992 death of Tom Monfils.

April 11 — Marie Blunt presents “*Does It Count As A Lighthouse?*” — Lighthouse enthusiast Marie Blunt is back to test your knowledge. Participants “vote” if a lighthouse “should count” as a lighthouse while learning how experts define lights, harbor lights, lighthouses, light stations, beacons, active aids to navigation, and private aids to navigation. And let’s not forget about historic ruins! Spoiler alert: In the end, participants are challenged to begin a list counting the number of lighthouses they have visited.

May 9 — TBA

Book Club

at 518 Water Street, Sheboygan Falls — 1 to 2:30 pm

Thursday, November 20 – *The Lincoln Conspiracy* (2020) by Brad Meltzer

Hello,

My name is Tony Gentine. I am a current SCHRC board member and recently appointed Interim Executive Director. As we are a resource for genealogical studies, I would like to share my family's roots. Saving my French, German, and Irish lineage for another time, I will begin with my parents, Lou and Michele Gentine. I have a younger brother and sister, Louie and Kelly. Happily married to Dr. Mary Gentine, we are fortunate to have four children. Maggie (Married to Joe Orecchio), Emma (Married to Matt Brown), Joe, and Anne. Francis, son of Emma and Matt, starts the next generation!

Graduating from Elkhart–Lake Glenbeulah High School, I went to the University of Notre Dame for my undergraduate studies. I taught both middle school and high school. At Sheboygan North High School, I, along with other teachers, sparked students' interest in archival research to help them explore topics of their choice. This led many students to share their historical research

with local, state, and national audiences as part of the National History Day competition. Little did I know that this would lead me to further my interest in the historical record and desire to earn a PhD from the University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee. Today, I am employed at Lakeland University, where I regularly teach World History to incoming freshmen and future educators.

The board, current staff, and volunteers continue to work together to uphold the SCHRC mission of serving the public by collecting, preserving, and making available the written documentation and images of Sheboygan County. Our efforts in the upcoming months will be to seek new leadership and continue programming that helps people tell their stories using the historical records and images housed at the Center. You can contact me via email at admin@schrc.org and/or call the Center.



Tony Gentine
Interim Executive Director

SECOND Saturdays

Journeys into Local History

Saturday, November 8

9:30 am

Held at the

Plymouth Arts Center, 520 E. Mill Street, Plymouth



Jackie Scharfenberg presents “*Wisconsin State Park System Turns 125*” — The Wisconsin State Park system began in 1900 with the creation of the park on the St. Croix River. Today, the system has grown to more than 100 properties. Learn about the fascinating history of our beloved State Parks and of the challenges the system faces today. You will also be introduced to some of the gems found within the system which hopefully inspires your next road trip.

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August in 1890. It was then that Emil sold the property to the Foeste family.

Besides the bakery, Emil was an active member of the Turner Society and was its oldest living member. He joined the society in 1873 at the age of 21 years and was active in Turner athletics. He won many prizes in gymnastics and in oratory. In recognition of his membership, he was awarded a membership diploma recognizing him as an honorary member of the National Turnerbund, an award only given to those who have been members for fifty years.

In 1877, Emil was united in marriage to Miss Marie Toerpe, the Rev. B. Mollenbek, pastor of a Lutheran church in Plymouth performing the ceremony. Six children were born to them with Willie and Frieda passing away in 1890, the same year Emil's father died.

Emil rented the Charles Fleischer bakery, 711 N. 8th Street and soon purchased the property for himself.

As business expanded beyond the capacity of his store, Emil acquired property to the south which was being operated as a cigar store. He built an addition to the rear using the space for his ovens and bakery store. The store front was rented to Fred Giesman, who sold cigars and tobacco.

In 1911, Emil advertised, "Rich in Gluten – Franklin Bread. 'Laugh and Grow Fat' Eat Emil Mohr's Bakery Products. Fresh Bread & Rolls, Cakes, Pies & Fancy Pastry.



Emil Mohr Bakery located at 711 N. 8th Street, Sheboygan, December 1, 1932

Ornaments for Weddings, etc. etc. Orders taken by telephone and deliveries made to any part of the city. Phones 165–166." Home delivery required Emil to maintain a team of horses and a horseman who was a popular sight pulling a yellow Mohr Bakery wagon.

By the 1920s the bakery was bustling, and a modern two-story brick and terra cotta building was constructed at the cost of \$40,000. Excavation began in January 1926 with a formal opening in June. The latest in modern machinery and equipment was installed giving the bakery the best ability to produce quality goods in quantities to supply the enormous demand in the city and surrounding areas.

Up until 1921, the bakery was conducted by Emil himself. With the addition of his four children, it became a corporation. Paul, Emil Jr., Minnie, and Annie all became incorporators in the business.

In 1927, Emil and Marie celebrated their golden wedding anniversary with sixty employees of the bakery. Their daughter Miss Minnie helped in planning the affair which was held at the Grand Hotel.

Marie lived to the age of 78, passing away November 21, 1931.

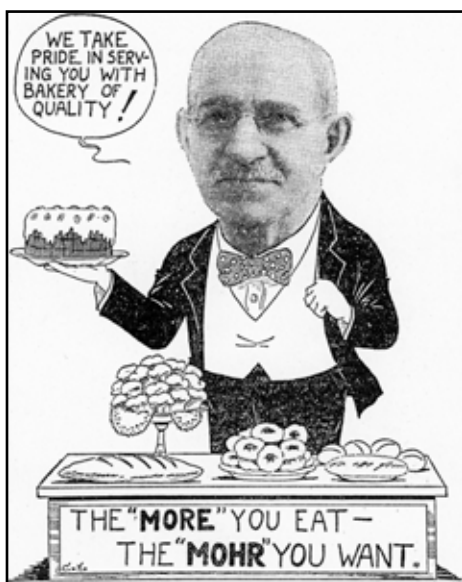
In 1934, employees at many Sheboygan bakeries walked out on strike picketing at bakeries throughout the city. Bakers, helpers, wrappers, and shipping clerks asked for graduated increases in wages and recognition of their union. Bakeries operated only by owners were not affected by the strike while those that remained open operated with skeleton crews. Even during the Depression years, they found it difficult to keep up with the demand for baked goods.

The day before the scheduled strike, Emil was interviewed by a

Sheboygan Press reporter. “You know, I am not as young as I used to be, and I don’t know whether I can stand this pace or not, but I am going to do it. The Mohr bakery has been giving service to its customers for over sixty–three years, and I hope we can keep it up. We have never had a strike since we started business.”

By 7 o’clock in the morning, Emil was consumed in baking which he did well into the evening. He intended to bake as much as possible to have available during the strike. His son Paul, who was upstairs at that time, heard his father call out and came to his assistance. Emil was alone and found on the floor in an unconscious condition. A rack of biscuits was in the proofing room, and it was assumed Emil had gone to check whether they were ready for the oven when he suffered a heart attack.

Dr. George Scheer was summoned only to find Emil’s lifeless body



“Who’s Who in Sheboygan with Camera and Pen” in the Sheboygan Press, April 28, 1928

lying face down on the floor. Coroner Sonnenburg arrived and stated death was due to over exhaustion and heart failure. Emil’s death occurred April 9, 1934. He was 79 years old.

Five days later, the bakery strike ended.

Emil’s funeral services at the Mohr home on National Avenue was one of the largest ever witnessed in Sheboygan. Rev. E.R. Krueger of St. John’s Evangelical church officiated with burial in Wildwood Cemetery.

Emil’s daughter Miss Minnie and her brother Paul continued to operate the Mohr Bakery. While home delivery was discontinued in 1935, the bakery continued to prosper.

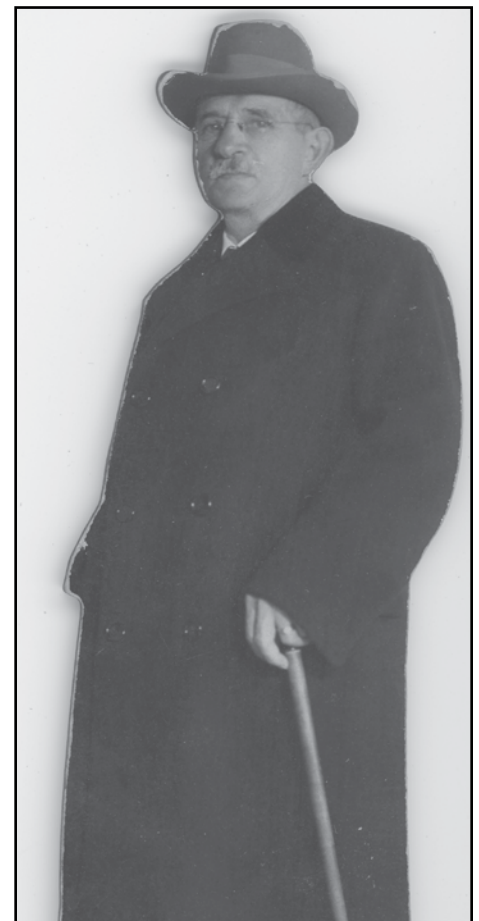
Other bakeries in 1935 included Hirsch Bakery, 1128 S. 8th Street, Muhs Bakery, 1128 Geele Avenue, Sheboygan Baking Co., 1227 Superior Avenue, West Side Bakery, 1424 Indiana Avenue, and White House Bakery, 1430 S. 12th Street. City Bakery located at 1102 Michigan Avenue held its grand opening in 1935 as did Pike’s Bakery, 1216 N. 8th Street. Pike’s bakery offered three dozen cookies for 25 cents as an open house promotion.

Minnie was a philanthropist contributing to many causes. She donated to any and every cause she considered to be in the public welfare. While operating the bakery, Minnie gave many people in need large bags of bread and bakery on her account.

After sixty–six years, the Mohr Bakery closed in May of 1937. The building used by the bakery was converted into a modernized business block with the opening of Miller–Jones Shoe Store. An older section of the store dating to the 1860s was razed.

After the closure of the bakery, Paul formed the Mohr Realty Company serving as president. Minnie worked as the secretary–treasurer.

Minnie lived to the age of 60, passing away in 1940 after an illness of several months. Paul passed away unexpectedly at the age of 66 in 1945. They rest with other Mohr family members in Wildwood cemetery. 🍀



Emil Mohr, circa 1925 (from the collection of SCHRC)



Attention Baseball Fans!

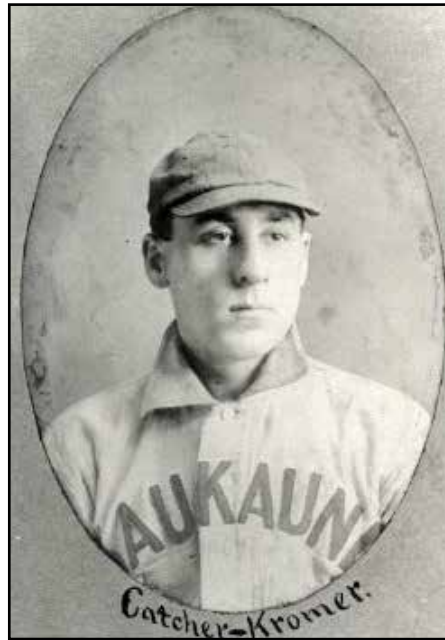
We're excited to announce that there is a new book coming soon: *The Sheboygan Chairmakers: Baseball and Life in the (Lively) Dead Ball Era* by Wallace C. Thiel.

Here is a piece of interest from Wally's upcoming book:

George "Stormy" Kromer had two loves, baseball and his wife, Ida. However, to preserve his marriage and relationship with his father-in-law, George became a railroad engineer with the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, also known as the Northwestern Railroad. He started as a railroad fireman and retired 54 years later as the C&NW Ashland Division Manager. That, however, never interfered with his primary interests.

Stormy Kromer might be best known for the snug-fitting, six-panel cap that still bears his name. Upset that he had lost yet another cap to the wind while running the train in 1903, he imposed Ida was tasked with crafting a cap that wouldn't blow off his head. Stormy Kromer hats are still made and sold today, their home being Ironwood, Michigan.

Aside from his fame due to Ida's cap creation and the Milwaukee Company he and Ida established to manufacture the head ware, Stormy Kromer made a substantial career in the world of baseball during his lifetime. Starting in his hometown of Kaukauna with sandlot games as a young person, as early as 1895, he was with various amateur and semi-pro ball clubs around Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois, Sheboygan among them.



George 'Stormy' Kromer, circa 1900-1904

Kromer's volatility occasionally boiled over. Playing for his home team, Kaukauna, at Green Bay on September 15, 1901, Stormy got mixed up in a brawl that began when Kaukauna took issue with an umpire's call at the end of the seventh inning and ended with Kaukauna forfeiting the game and Stormy in jail.

The Lake Shore League was established informally for the 1905 baseball season. A semi-pro organization, it really amounted to an experiment to see if the structured league of Sunday baseball could survive or prosper. Stormy Kromer found a home playing first base with the Chairmakers that year, and at the end of the 1905 season, the Sheboygan Chairmakers claimed

the title of "champions" of the Lake Shore League. This claim was disputed by others, including the Port Washington Star newspaper. Nonetheless, Stormy Kromer could add his membership on a "championship" squad to his resume that year.

For the first part of the 1924 Wisconsin State League season, Stormy managed the Kaukauna team. While owning and managing the Blytheville Tigers (Blytheville, Arkansas) in 1925, Kromer sold off his best players and subsequently lost 35 consecutive games.

People stopped coming to games, and he turned his team into the barnstorming "Night Riders." Always the pragmatist, Stormy was happy to report that, despite the losing streak, his Tigers could report a \$5,700 profit at season's end, primarily due to the sale of talented players. He believed the minor leagues' purpose was to prepare players for the major leagues anyway.

Sometime after his playing days were over, Stormy made his home in the neighborhood known as



Stormy Kromer cap

“Buena Vista” near Hartland, Wisconsin.

In the early 1940s, Stormy Kromer noticed that these young ball players at the Nixon Park diamond could use some help. They didn’t have much equipment, and there were hardly enough of them to field a full team. So, Stormy started practicing with the small group, providing fungo bats to enhance their hitting skills and arranging Saturday ball games with Boys’ Clubs and other youth teams in

Milwaukee. They would practice during the week and then meet Stormy at the nearby bus stop on Capitol Drive on Saturday mornings to head into Milwaukee for a game.

Stormy would put his 10 or 12 kids on the bus, go down to the ball field near the hospital on Watertown Plank Road and watch them play another youth baseball league team. His boys were outfitted with genuine Stormy Kromer hats to boot. After the game, he would

treat the team to hamburgers and soda. Occasionally, the group would make their way to Kromer’s place on Pewaukee Lake for a swim afterward.

Another neat Sheboygan County connection.

Thank you to Gina Jacquart Thorsen, CEO, Jacquart Fabric Products, home of Stormy Kromer and Richard Landwehr, for the headshot of George ‘Stormy’ Kromer. 🍀



1905 Sheboygan Chairmakers Team Photo. Top Row (left to right): Frank Schubert, George “Stormy” Kromer, Johnny Raih, Frank Acker. Seated: William Wolff, Billy Liebl, John Van der Vaart (manager), A. Hazeman, Jack Harvey. Bottom Row: Fred Ristow, George Van der Vaart (mascot), George Wilson. Not present for this photo was Wilson Charles who pitched in June, July, and part of August.

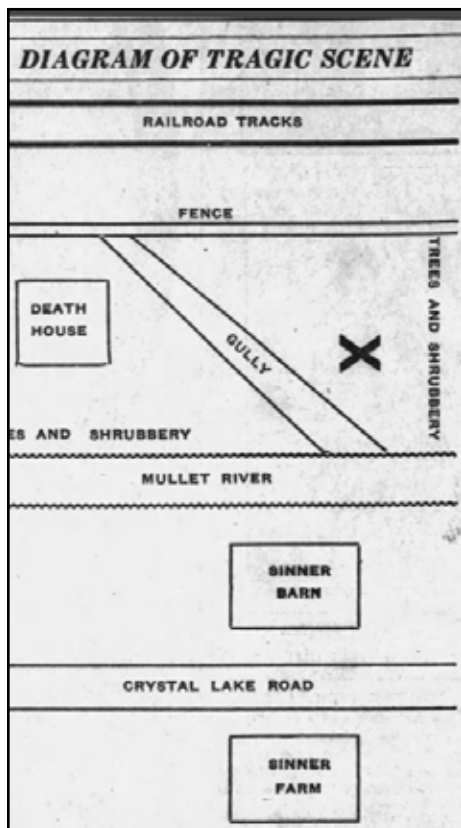


**The following is an excerpt from our new book coming soon:
Dark and Twisted Crime and Criminals in Sheboygan County
by Beth Dippel**

A morning of raspberry picking turned into a horror show on July 16, 1919, when Rudolph Sinner discovered human remains on his farm north of Plymouth.

Found just north of Crystal Lake Road in a wooded area at the far end of his land, Sinner immediately sent for the police. The remains were 50 feet from the railroad tracks and very near the Mullet River.

Adjacent to the scene of the crime was an old, abandoned shed decorated with painted skull and crossbones. Artwork had been there for a while, as it was faded.



Map of the tragic scene at the Sinner farm

Benches along the inside walls, but no evidence of use. A local journalist was given a tour of the murder site, and that story follows with its vivid descriptions and emotions.

Once officials arrived, a preliminary examination deemed the manner of death to be a homicide.

The corpse appeared to have an exit wound in the skull a couple of inches above the right eye. The entry wound was through the underside of the right jaw. The male victim also had a severely bruised right arm which seemed indicative of a struggle before death.

Suicide was considered, but as no gun was found in the vicinity, that was ruled out. According to the coroner, the victim could not have walked any distance after such a wound.

The dead man was smartly dressed, wearing a dark suit with red and blue stripes. He sported a pink silk shirt and collar with silk tie. A soft felt hat lay nearby. About 40 years old, 5'8" in height, weighing about 125 lbs., he had reddish brown hair and a short beard. His tan shoes were new as was the Ingersoll watch in his pocket. The labels on his clothing showed they were from the Moritz Bros. and Winter Co. of Milwaukee. A small notebook filled with writing was found in the vest pocket.

The body was taken to George Wittkopp's undertaking parlor, then located at 120 North Street, Plymouth, where the inquest took place. Drs. Deicher and Radloff performed the examination. Though the cause of death looked like a gunshot, no bullet or fragment was found on examination of the skull. The body



The Sheboygan Press, July 24, 1919

was buried immediately after being photographed by C.H. Volquarts.

As evidence was collected, it was found farmers heard shots about a week earlier, on Sunday morning, about 9 am, but that wasn't unusual because it was rabbit season.

Another witness saw two men walking toward the canning factory, one following the other, with about 200 feet between them. It seems 25 men had been brought from Chicago to work in the factory. The dead man was not one of the workers.

When found, the body was lying in the grass and it was in a doubled-up position. About 6 feet from the body were a collar and tie knotted together. At one end of the tie was a soft collar. It looked like a rope with a noose on it.

At one point the body was thought to be that of Dugald Keith (Dougal). Missing since February 1919, Keith was a native of Scotland. His physical description was somewhat similar to the corpse. He also had a substantial amount of money on his person. But, quite soon, Mr. Dougal Keith

was found, alive and well, in Chilton.

He was also thought to be Harold Edwards, son of Mrs. Grace Staab, who had been missing for two years. He was last seen in Baraboo and was headed for North Dakota to work on a farm. A gruesome photograph of the corpse was sent to Mrs. Staab for identification. Imagine her horror.

The remains were never determined to be those of Harold. The case remains unsolved, the body unidentified. 🍀

Citizen's State Bank (Future Site of Mixed-Use Development)

Citizens Bank of Sheboygan opened December 12, 1957. The public open house was a three-day event to give visitors an opportunity to tour the entire building and at the same time, see every department of a modern bank in operation.

The building, called "an architectural symphony in glass and stone," came with a million-dollar price tag. It was designed to provide an entirely new home for the Citizens Bank of Sheboygan. Citizens Bank became a reality on December 2 when two major Sheboygan banks, the Citizens State Bank and the Bank of Sheboygan merged their operations.

Designed by Russell Barr Williamson in cooperation with Edgar A. Stubenrauch and Associates, the new building combined modern architectural styling on the exterior with an open spaciousness inside.

Russell Barr Williamson's first job after graduating from Kansas State University in 1914 was with Frank Lloyd Wright. Within two years he was Wright's chief assistant. Williamson went into business for himself in 1918.

Citizens Bank served Sheboygan until 1984 when it became First Interstate Bank. First Interstate Bank became Norwest Bank in 1989. Norwest merged with Wells Fargo in 1998 and officially changed its name to Wells Fargo in 2000.

The City of Sheboygan began demolition on the Wells Fargo building on December 18, 2024. The city has an agreement with 3 Amigos Apartments, LLC, based in Sparta, Wis. The proposal entails mixed-used development on the former bank and parking lot plot and townhomes on a parking lot across the street on the corner of Washington Court and North Sixth Street. 🍀



Top: Bank exterior, December 1957

Middle: Grand opening, December 1957

Bottom: The lobby in December 1959



Tracing Your Ancestors Through Naturalization Records

Source: *Ancestry.com*

Naturalization records are essential for tracing the citizenship status of immigrants in the United States. Key resources include:

- California, U.S., Federal Naturalization Records, 1843–1999
- Washington, U.S., County Naturalization Records, 1850–1982 (browse only)
- California, U.S., State Court Naturalization Records, 1850–1986
- Oregon, U.S., Naturalization Records 1865–1991
- U.S., Naturalization Record Indexes, 1791–1992 (Indexed in World Archives Project)
- U.S., Naturalization Records, 1840–1957

Naturalization records became more comprehensive after the U.S. Naturalization Act of 1906, which mandated proof of lawful emigration. Prior to this, naturalizations could occur in various courts, and many records exist from before 1906. The U.S. Federal Censuses from 1900 to 1930 also recorded immigration status, providing additional context for family histories.

Modes of Transportation

- Sailing Ships (1600s to mid–1800s)
- Canals (early to mid–1800s)
- Steamships (mid–1800s to early 1900s)
- Trains (mid–1800s to early 1900s)
- Horse–Drawn Carriages and Wagons (until early 1900s)
- Stagecoaches (until mid–1800s)
- Walking (until early 1900s)
- Horses and Mules (until early 1900s)

Naturalization Process

1. Declaration of Intention (First Papers). Contained essential information about the individual, such as their name, birthplace, occupation, date of

arrival in the U.S., and sometimes the name of the ship they arrived on.

2. Petition for Naturalization (Second or Final Papers). After a waiting period (2 to 5 years, depending on the time period), the immigrant could file a Petition for Naturalization.
3. Naturalization Certificate. Once approved, immigrant received a Naturalization Certificate.

Finding the Records — FamilySearch.org

- FamilySearch.org — Search > Research Wiki > Select Location > Emigration & Immigration.
- FamilySearch.org — Search > Research Wiki > Location > Naturalization & Citizenship.

Record Types	
• Adoption	• Medical Records
• Bible Records	• Military Records
• Biography	• Naturalization & Citizenship
• Business Records	• Newspapers
• Cemeteries	• Obituaries
• Census	• Occupation & Business Records
• Church Records	• Online Genealogy Records
• Colonial Records	• Probate Records
• Correctional Institutions	• Social Organizations
• Court Records	• Taxation
• Crime & Punishment	• Vital Records
• Directories	• Voter Records
• Education	
• Emigration & Immigration	
• Genealogies	
• Land & Property	

FamilySearch.org

Finding the Records — Ancestry.com

Two options:

- Ancestry.com — Search > Immigration & Travel
- Ancestry.com — Search > Card Catalog > Immigration & Emigration > Filter by Location

Finding the Records Locally — Sheboygan County Historical Research Center

- We have a varied assortment of naturalization records and certificates in our collection.

Call for more information. [Ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com)

Finding the Records Locally — Golda Meir Library at UW–Milwaukee

- https://wisconsin-uwm.primo.exlibrisgroup.com/discovery/search?vid=01UWI_ML:MIL&lang=en
- Search by location and/or “naturalization records”
- Records need to be requested and can be viewed on site at the Golda Meir Library on the campus of UW–Milwaukee.

Finding the Records Locally — UW–Madison

- <https://search.library.wisc.edu/search/system?q=>
- Search this site to discover the location of records available.

Ports of Entry

- Castle Garden, 1855–1890, New York
- Ellis Island, 1892–1954, New York
- Angel Island, 1910–1940, California
- Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- Galveston, Texas
- Baltimore, Maryland
- Savannah, Georgia

Card Catalog
Searchable listing of all record collections

Results 1-25 of 596

Sort by: Date Added

Search entire "Immigration & Emigration" Category

Title	Category	Records
Rhode Island, Custom House Papers, 1790-1868	Immigration & Emigration	16,536
U.S. WWII Alien Registration, 1940-1955	Immigration & Emigration	8,203,881
Canada, Orders in Council, Indigenous "Indian" Emfranchisement Records, 1878-1972	Immigration & Emigration	26,464
Geoscovde County, Missouri, U.S., Naturalization Index, 1834-1949	Immigration & Emigration	1,471
UK and Ireland, The Royal National Lifeboat Institution Records, 1824-1869	Immigration & Emigration	68,227
Wyoming, U.S., Naturalization Records, 1870-1891	Immigration & Emigration	23,74
U.S. Duplicate Chinese Certificates of Residence, 1901	Immigration & Emigration	88
U.S., Chinese Census Papers, 1905	Immigration & Emigration	226
New Zealand, Index of Early Settlers, 1840-1864	Immigration & Emigration	31,211
Web: Netherlands, Sontregister, 1721-1783 (in Dutch)	Immigration & Emigration	52,808
Web: South Holland, Emigrants, 1850-1890 (in Dutch)	Immigration & Emigration	8,515
New Zealand, Emigration Reference Books, 1853 and 1860	Immigration & Emigration	628

Filters Clear All

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- Citizenship & Naturalization 187
- Crew Lists 111
- Immigration & Emigration Books 284
- Passenger Lists 236
- Ship & Port Pictures 6

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- South America 3
- USA 379

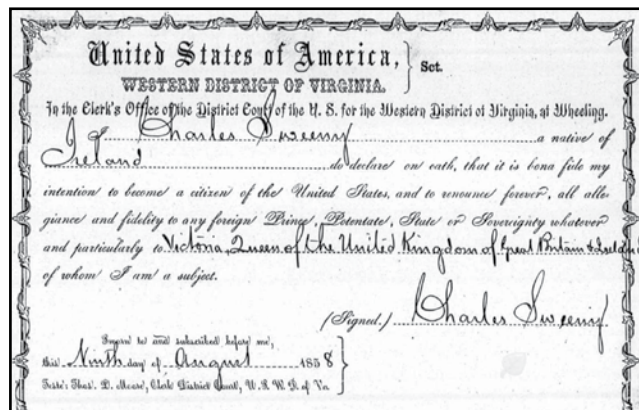
Border Crossings

Mexican Border

- El Paso, Texas Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua
- Nogales, Arizona Nogales, Sonora
- Laredo, Texas Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas
- Brownsville, Texas Matamoros, Tamaulipas
- San Diego, California Tijuana, Baja California
- Eagle Pass, Texas Piedras Negras, Coahuila
- Douglas, Arizona Agua Prieta, Sonora

Canadian Border

- Buffalo, New York Fort Erie, Ontario
- Detroit, Michigan Windsor, Ontario
- Houlton, Maine Woodstock, New Brunswick
- Champlain, New York Lacolle, Quebec
- Blaine, Washington Surrey, British Columbia
- Portal, North Dakota North Portal, Saskatchewan



Naturalization Petition from Ancestry.com



Sheboygan County
Historical Research Center
518 Water Street
Sheboygan Falls, WI 53085



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SCHRC Holds Annual Meeting

The Center hosted another successful Annual Meeting on October 10. The annual meeting was held at The Wade House in Greenbush. Over 90 members enjoyed a buffet lunch catered by Eden Meats and lecture by Steve Michaels, *Sheboygan County's Last Union Veteran*. Copies of the lecture are available for purchase at the Research Center or schrc.org.



Sheboygan County's Last Union Veteran
by
Steve Michaels,
Past Commander-in-Chief, SUVCW



This address was delivered at
the 2025 Annual Meeting of the
Sheboygan County Historical Research Center
in Greenbush, Wisconsin, October 10, 2025.