



Kith and Kin

Official Newsletter of the Marshfield Area Genealogy Group

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Volume 33 Issue 2

July—August 2016

Basics of Family History Research : Basics of DNA

This article originally appeared in "The Foundations of Family History Research" by [Sandra Hargreaves Luebking](#), FUGA, and [Loretto Dennis Szucs](#), FUGA in [The Source: A Guidebook to American Genealogy](#). This article was written by [Donn Devine](#), CG, CGI.

One of the newest developments in genealogy is the use of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) as a source of genealogical information. DNA is the substance within every living cell that carries the code for passing on its exact makeup to new cells, and although DNA is uniquely different for each individual, it is similar in cells of related individuals. As applied to genealogical research, distinctive DNA patterns can be used to determine whether and how closely individuals are related to other individuals whose DNA patterns are known.

Genealogical DNA testing looks at the non-coding portions of the DNA strand (sometimes misleadingly called junk DNA) that have no known function. For the most part, these stretches of DNA remain unchanged from generation to generation. However, chance changes, called mutations or polymorphisms, do occur at infrequent intervals, and it is these changes that let us distinguish different lines of descent and determine how closely people may be related to each other from the closeness of their DNA matches. A DNA sequence that is passed on unchanged from one parent to a child is called a haplotype, and these are the distinctive patterns we use to establish genealogical links.

Three Types of DNA

Y chromosome DNA is found only in males and is the type most frequently used in genealogy because almost all of it passes as a single haplotype from father to son, essentially unchanged except for chance mutations. This type of DNA is used to identify a common male ancestor in all-male genealogical lines.

mtDNA is a haplotype that children inherit only from their mothers and can be used to identify all-female genealogical lines. Two people who share the same mtDNA haplotype have a common female ancestor in their all-female maternal lines. But, because mtDNA mutates much more slowly than Y-DNA, she may be too many generations back to identify or be of genealogical significance.

Autosomal DNA is found in our 22 chromosomes numbered one to twenty-two. Autosomal DNA is a fairly recent and better way of determining ancestry because it provides concrete evidence of a cousin relationship. Sharing DNA segments which are identical by descent (IBD) indicates common ancestry. A higher percentage of DNA shared indicates a closer ancestor. For example, a person might share 50.23% with a child; 25.88% with a grandparent, and 1.5% with a 3rd cousin. Cousins identified through autosomal testing can share ancestry notes and insightful genealogical clues. It is not uncommon to find cousins who share DNA living on distant continents.

(Continued on page 5, "DNA")

President's Message

Dear Friends,

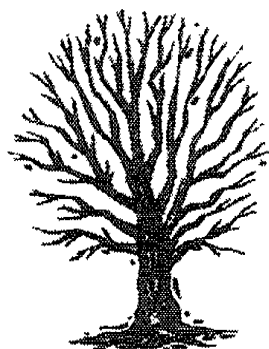
This year, too quickly May became June and spring became summer. It seems nearly impossible but in just a few days we'll commemorate our country's anniversary with Fourth of July celebrations across the nation, My favorite has always been the Capital Fourth on the National Mall at Washington DC.

Another of my summer favorites is family gatherings. Whether it's a family picnic or reunion, it's nice to come together to celebrate our family connections and honor our ancestors. On par with the family gatherings is the Marshfield Area Genealogy Group's annual picnic at Al and Pat Breden's home. It has always been an enjoyable event and this year Al and Pat have invited anyone interested in doing some research to bring along their laptops. They'll make the Wi-Fi available. An email with detailed driving directions and other information will be sent a week or so ahead of time. In the meantime, be sure to save the evening of July 28th for our annual picnic.

As July 2016 passes into history, we will look forward to August and the completion of the new Everett Roehl Marshfield Public Library. Long anticipated, the beautiful new building is nearing completion. Once finished there will be few weeks when neither the old or new library meeting spaces will be available for public use. Our August meeting will fall during these unavailable times, so stay tuned – once an alternate meeting space is arranged we'll get that information to you.

Have a great summer! Best wishes always,

Schnitz



MAGG Officers and Committees

President: [Don Schnitzler](#) (2015)
 Vice President: [Jennifer Witzel](#) (2016)
 Secretary: Holly Schnitzler (2016)
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 Newsletter Editor: [Vickie Schnitzler](#)
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 Membership: [Jennifer Witzel](#)
 (Year office expires is in parentheses.)

The Marshfield Area Genealogy Group is an affiliate of the Wisconsin State Genealogical Society.

Our purpose is to provide meetings and programs of genealogical interest and to provide instruction in genealogical procedures. Also to collect, preserve, and disseminate genealogical data found in the Marshfield area and/or relative to the people of the Marshfield Area.

Meetings are held the fourth Thursday of the month except November and December.

Membership Information

Our membership year is from May 1 to April 30. Individual membership per year is \$12.00 and a Family membership is \$15.00 per year. For hardcopy newsletter add \$6. Membership Forms can be downloaded from our website <http://www.marshfieldgenealogy.com/> and returned with payment to us at: MAGG, P.O. Box 337, Marshfield, WI 54449.

Clippings from Our Exchange Newsletters

Genealogy Site with 13, 681 Links

ABCGENEALOGY.COM lists 21 general links, each of which lead to many others. Some of the topics are surnames, genetics, heredity, maps, etc. (from "Family Vines", Manitowoc County Genealogical Society Newsletter, Spring 2016, Issue No. 162.)

* * * * *

FGS Regional Conference/WSGS Gene-A-Rama will be April 6-8th at Chula Vista Resort and Conference Center in Wisconsin Dells. April 6th will be a "Society Day" with FGS running three tracts of sessions to further train local society/affiliate current and prospective officers. Tentative speakers for the "Society Day" include: **D. Joshua Taylor, Ed Donakey, Curt B. Witcher, Jen Baldwin, and David E. Rencher.** Then on April 7-8, WSGS will run their Gene-A-Rama with three tracts of sessions all day Friday and Saturday morning and two tracts Saturday afternoon. In addition, WSGS will be inviting all of their affiliates to set up a society table during a special society evening reception. Specific speakers for Gene-A-Rama will include some, if not all, of the team from FGS, many of our Wisconsin resource experts and a few other national speakers to be announced at a later date. More information will be on www.wsgs.org as it becomes available. (from the WSGS Newsletter, Vol. 62, #3, July 2016.)

Indexed Family History Records Now Available Through the DAR Genealogical Research System

The following announcement was written by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution: WASHINGTON, DC - The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) is excited to announce a new resource has been added to its Genealogical Research System (GRS). The new resource is an index of over 40,000 digitized and added to the Index. This is one of the largest known collections of such genealogical materials in existence. The DAR collection spans many decades, so even those researchers who are not looking for Revolutionary War era ancestors, may find the new Bible Records Index useful (www.dar.org/grs/bibleindex).

"The DAR is committed to making family research materials more readily available to the public," said DAR President General Lynn Forney Young. "Many of these transcripts of the Bible records may be all that is left of the family Bibles, so it is important to preserve them for our future generations and make them accessible to researchers." (from Dick Eastman's Genealogy Newsletter, June 4, 2015 Website: <http://blog.eogn.com>)

Queries

Have you written a query lately for the newsletter? If not, here's a few tips:

- First, include your contact information: name, address, phone # and/or email address.
- List briefly the information you are looking for including the first and last name of the individual.
- Include approximate dates when that person lived, if known.
- Also include locations where they may have lived or from where you are looking for information, such as town/city, county, state, country.
- Give some of the known information for example: parents or spouse names, birth & death information.
- Keep it short, include only one person or couple in each query.
- Most importantly, you won't get information from someone if you don't submit the query.

Member Surnames

Charlotte K. **KRUSE**, 1005 W. 5th St., Marshfield, WI 54449. **HUBER, TRIERWEILER, HOOPS.**

Edmund L. **WRIGHT**, 4380 Bountiful Ridge Dr., Bountiful, UT 84010-5879, wright2EL@earthlink.net
SPECHT, BLIVEN, BAZINISIT, KASKE, LAMERE, LEMEUR, WINTER, LANDRY, KOENIG, MARTIN, COUIOUROR, SCHLAFKE.

Cathy **RUEBEL**, 2398 Foxtail Lane N., Mandan, ND 58554-8255, cruebel@midco.net
BREU, HAMUS, MILLER, MUELLER, MÜLLER, WOLF, LAX, AUGUSTIN, KUNDINGER, MACDOUGAL, BOHMAN

David and Betty **PRATT**, 10492 S. Washington Ave., Marshfield, WI 54449, dapratt@tds.net **PRATT**

16 Things to Write Down About Yourself for Posterity

from Diane Haddad's Blog dated May 31, 2016

Genealogists are often so busy trying to find and record all the details about our ancestors' lives, that we forget our *own* history will eventually become family history.

We forget to preserve information about our own lives. Thus, in 100 or 200 years, our children, grandchildren, nieces and nephews will be struggling to understand our lives and what we were really like.

Of course, it's also often personally beneficial to reflect on your own life and experiences.

In [Story of My Life: A Workbook for Preserving Your Legacy](#), Sunny Jane Morton has worksheets and writing prompts to help you get started preserving your own memories—even if you don't think you're a writer. Here's a list of topics to consider writing about for the future generations of your family tree. Not all apply to every person, but they're adaptable to fit your unique life:

1. Your full name and when and where you were born
2. Your siblings' names, and when and where they were born
3. Your parents' names, when and where they were born, what they were like, the kind of work they did, special memories about them
4. The same for your grandparents and great-grandparents, if you knew them
5. How your parents met
6. Your childhood: the games and books you liked; your hobbies, sports and activities; where you went to school; favorite and least favorite subjects in school; what you wanted to be when you grew up; your chores around the house; trouble you got into
7. Your high school years: school subjects you excelled at and struggled with, sports and activities, jobs, friends and dates, learning to drive, how you got along with your parents
8. Your college years, job training, and/or transition into working life
9. Experience serving in the military
10. Adult relationships and/or how you met your spouse
11. Where you settled as a young adult, your friends and activities, religious life, travel, work
12. Being a parent: when and where your children were born, their names and how you chose them, what you loved and didn't love about having children
13. Life lessons you've learned and advice you'd like to share
14. Family stories passed down to you, that you in turn want to pass down to others
15. Medical struggles that might also impact others in your family, if you feel comfortable sharing them
16. Of course, your genealogy discoveries

Another easy, fun way to get started writing about your life is with Sunny's [Memoir Mad Lib](#) (free on [FamilyTreeMagazine.com](#)). Just fill in the blanks as indicated, with a person, place, event or adjective.

(From http://blog.familytreemagazine.com/insider/2016/05/31/16ThingsToWriteDownAboutYourselfForPosterity.aspx?utm_source=newsletter&utm_campaign=sft-dha-nl-160602&utm_content=850402_FT1160602&utm_medium=email)



Note: *Genealogy Insider*—Your source for **Family Tree Magazine's** user-friendly take on what's happening inside the genealogy industry. They will not only give you the news, but will also tell you what it means to your genealogy research.

Along the way, they will share expert research tips, behind-the-scenes peeks at life inside the cubicle walls of the country's best-selling how-to genealogy magazine, and the occasional random (and ideally, highly entertaining) thought. All with the hope of inspiring and furthering your family history search—and keeping it fun.

(Continued from page 1, "DNA")

Genealogical Uses for DNA Tests

Additional Identity Item

For those ancestors at the head of an ancestral line, for whom we may know little more than a name and event date or place, a DNA sample from an appropriate descendant will provide the same pattern present in the ancestor, in the absence of any chance mutation along the way. For many family historians, a test of their own DNA is often their first step, providing a genetic signature for a distant paternal-line or maternal-line ancestor. Matching samples from two descendants through different lines provides assurance that the common ancestor's DNA sequence descended unchanged, with no mutation in either line.

Verifying Probable or Suspected Relationships

Verifying relationships is perhaps the most frequent use being made of DNA, as tests can quickly determine whether any two men descend from a common ancestor through their all-male surname line or whether any two people of either sex are related through their all-female maternal lines to a common female ancestor. However, the number of generations to the common ancestor, if not known from other sources, can be only estimated. A widely publicized example of this application was the Jefferson-Hemings study. There were no sons from President Thomas Jefferson's marriage, but DNA tests showed that a male-line descendant of his slave Sally Hemings shared the same DNA as descendants in two male lines from the president's Jefferson grandfather, proving that a Jefferson fathered at least one of Hemings's children.^[1]

Sorting Family Lines

People with the same surname frequently come from very different ancestral origins. DNA can show which share a common heritage, can show which are unrelated, and, with enough samples associated with ancestral localities of origin, can point modern descendants to their family's geographic origin. For example, there were four families named Smolenyak living near each other in the tiny Slovak village of Osturma, but DNA tests on male Smolenyak descendants from each of the four families showed they were unrelated through the surname line.^[2]

Family Reconstruction

Family and surname associations use DNA to confirm links in lines where records are ambiguous or less than convincing. Associations are also establishing previously unknown links of some members' lines to known founder-ancestors. The Stidham Family Association sought proof that two lines, with problematic record links, truly descended from a seventeenth-century ancestor. DNA provided the assurance, but also revealed that another line, with clear documentary evidence of descent, was not biologically connected to the ancestor.^[3]

Future Promise

The DNA, called autosomal DNA, is widely used for forensic identification and for verifying paternity because individuals receive a full copy of DNA from each of their parents, which then pairs to form the individual's DNA. During production of an individual's egg or sperm, the paired DNA is randomly shuffled and recombined to create a combined version of a person's parent's DNA. This shuffled recombined copy is passed fully to the child. In each following generation, the genetic code is further randomly shuffled and recombined as DNA passes to a new generation. Small sequences of genes that pass unchanged over many generations are called haplotypes. A haplotype can occur when all the grandparents share an identical sequence of genes within a chromosome, so quite naturally no shuffling can occur on that particular segment for the resulting grandchild, because all the original combining segments were identical.

Most sections of one's autosomal DNA represent a fully randomized mixture of unidentifiable DNA from your ancestors. The human genome consists of just over 3 billion DNA base pairs. But the shuffling process is very imperfect and oftentimes perfect, unshuffled, duplicate copies of DNA pass from a grandparent to parent to child. Over time homogenized groups of people who are relatively isolated also can come to share duplicated haplotype DNA sequences among the related population. In Tibet, for example, it was recently discovered that the Tibetan population shares a common, duplicated gene sequence that gives them resistance to high altitude cold weather. This haplotype sequence, unique to Tibetan's, is believed to have occurred fairly recently.

(Continued on page 6, "DNA")

(Continued from page 5, "DNA")

Small haplotype sequences can be inherited from a relatively small number of unknown ancestors among the thousands we had tens of generations back. But newer haplotype sequences can also be inherited from more recent ancestors. Large, stable populations tend to result in a diversity of haplotype gene sequences. Autosomal DNA is likely to find more uses in genealogy as a result of research now underway to identify inheritance patterns for haplotype segments in the DNA of the recombining chromosomes. The Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation is testing sample donors from all over the world, comparing inherited DNA sequences on all their chromosomes with genealogies submitted by the donors (visit <http://smgf.org> for more information.)

Another worldwide research project, the National Geographic Society's Genographic Project, is also searching for DNA markers that can be matched with geographic areas of ancestral origins.

Other laboratories are working on direct to consumer applications of data from one's autosomal chromosomes, using comparisons to known reference populations or to scientific studies. These genetic consumer applications using autosomal DNA can help illuminate deep roots. The results of genealogical significance are given in percentages, with rather wide confidence limits, and indicate how much of one's genetic heritage compares to reference populations that originally lived in Sub-Saharan Africa, Europe (including western Asia and the Mediterranean fringe), East Asia, and the Americas. These consumer test results may suggest avenues of research that might otherwise have been overlooked.

Autosomal consumer testing enables genetic cousins to discover each other and directly share ancestry information, through sites such as 23andMe.com, FTDNA.com and decodeme.com. Autosomal testing can also be a clever method for adopted children to find their blood relatives, and learn more about their ancestry or when a brick wall exists in one's tree, because an ancestor's parents are not known.

References

1. E. A. Foster, et al., "Jefferson Fathered Slave's Last Child," *Nature* 396 (5 November 1998): 27–28.

2. Family Tree DNA, "Spotlight: Smolenyak DNA Project," *Facts and Genes* 2 (11 August 2003), downloaded 30 May 2004 from http://www.familytreedna.com/facts_genes.asp?act=show&nk=2
3. Richard L. Steadham, "The Saga of How Our Project Evolved," with link to "Current Results of the Stidham DNA Study," updated 24 February 2004, downloaded 4 June 2004 from <http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~tstidde/Pages/dna.html>.

External Links (Additional places to check on the internet for more information on DNA.)

23andMe.com
deCODEme
[Family Tree DNA](http://FamilyTreeDNA)
[The Genographic Project](http://TheGenographicProject)
[International Society of Genetic Genealogy](http://InternationalSocietyofGeneticGenealogy)

This article is part of a [series](#),

"Basics of Family History Research"

- [Overview of Family History Research](#)
- [Home Sources](#)
- [Family History Collaboration](#)
- [Basics of Family History and Technology](#)
- **Basics of DNA**
- [Basic Record-keeping](#)
- [Evaluation and Goal Setting](#)
- [Family History in Time and Place](#)
- [Family History Etiquette, Ethics, Legalities](#)
- [List of Useful Resources for Beginners](#)
- [Topics](#)



(From https://www.ancestry.com/wiki/index.php?title=Basics_of_DNA)

Common Genealogical Terms in Eight Languages (from SPAGS Newsletter, Vol. 38, #3, Spring 2016)

ENGLISH	GERMAN	POLISH	HUNGARIAN	LATIN	CZECH	SLOVAK	UKRANIAN
CALENDAR							
Date	Datum	Data	találka	Datum	Datum, letopočet	dátum	День
Day	Tag	Dzień	Nap	Dies	Den	deň	дата
Month	Monat	Miesiąc	Hónap	mensis	Měsíc	mesiac	Місяць
Months	Monate	Miesiące	hónapok	mensibus	měsíce	mesiaca	Місяців
Year	Jahr	Rok	Év	Anno, dedictus	Rok	rok	Рік
Years	Jahren	lata	Évek	annis	léta	leta	Років
January	Januar	styczeń	január	Januarius	leden	január	січня
February	Februar	luty	február	Februarius	únor	február	Лютий
March	März	Marsz	március	Martius	Pochod	marec	Березня
April	April	kwiecień	április	Aprilis, Aprillis	duben	apríl	Квітень
May	Mai	Może	május	Maius	Smět	máj	Травень
June	Juni	czerwiec	június	Junius	červen	jún	Червень
July	Juli	lipiec	július	Julius	červenec	júl	Липень
August	August	sierpień	Augusztus	Augustus	srpen	august	Сер
September	September	wrzesień	szeptember	September	září	septembra	Вересень
October	Oktober	październik	október	October, Octobris	říjen	október	Жовтень
November	November	listopad	november	November, Novembris	listopad	november	Листопад
December	Dezember	grudzień	december	December, Decembris	prosinec	december	Грудень
PERSONAL INFO							
Age	Alter	Wiek	Kor	Aetatis, aetas	Stáří	vek	вік
Birthdate	Geburtsdatum	Data urodzenia	Születési dátum	Dies natalis, diei natalis	Datum narození	Dátum narodenia	Дата народження
Female	Weiblich	Płeć żeńska	Női	Fecunda	Žena	samice	жінка
Gender	Geschlecht	Płeć	nem	Sexus	rod	rod	Стать
Given Name	Vorname	Nadane imię	Keresztnév	Nomen dedisse	Křestní jméno	Krstné meno	ім'я
Male	Männlich	Męski	Férfi	Mas, vir	Samec	Muž	чоловік
Surname	Familien- oder Nachname	Nazwisko	Vezetéknév	cognomen	Příjmení	priezvisko	прізвище

(Some of the original terms were checked and replaced by terms from <https://translate.google.com/>)

Note: The “**Relationships**” portion of the genealogical terms chart will be continued in the next issue of *Kith N Kin*.

Odds and Ends from the 1940's

Items Reprinted from the Marshfield News Herald, Marshfield, Wisconsin

Special Train will Make Run to St. Paul

Announcement was made by Soo Line officials today that a special train will pass through Marshfield Saturday morning to carry Wisconsin farmers, county agents, and others to St. Paul, where Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace is to address an agricultural meeting on Saturday. The special train will follow No. 17 from Fond du Lac and will probably arrive in Marshfield at about 2:30 a.m. It will return Saturday night. A number of Wood County farmers are expected to make the trip.

(from the Marshfield News Herald, April 22, 1940, page 6, column 2.)

T. J. Harrimans Observe Golden Wedding Event at Home in Chili

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Harriman who were married April 27, 1890, at Lynn, observed their golden wedding anniversary at their home in Chili today. Mrs. Harriman, the former Johanna Pufahl, was born in Germany, March 22, 1872, and came with her parents in 1882 to Clark County, where she has resided ever since.

Mr. Harriman, born in Parishville, N.Y., Dec. 10, 1865, came to Clark County with his parents in 1883. He found employment in a hub and spoke factory in Romadka and worked there for four years after which he engaged in farm work.

The couple purchased a farm in the Town of Fremont east of Chili and resided there until 1912, when they moved to Chili which has been their home ever since.

Mr. and Mrs. Harriman have five children: Theodore, Darby, Mont., and Mrs. George Selk, Mrs. Clarence Neinas, Mrs. Walter Lindow, and Mrs. Erwin Drescher, all of Chili. They have eight grandchildren.

(from the Marshfield News Herald, April 27, 1940, page 9, column 2. Picture Included in newspaper.)

Wood County Cows to be Shown in New York

Two Brown Swiss cows from the herd of Wilmer Drollinger, Auburndale, have been selected among 24 of the nation's finest of the breed to show at the 1940 World's State Fair in New York City.

The cows were purchased about a month ago by the National Brown Swiss Breeders Association for its World's Fair exhibit.

The Drollinger cows and the 22 others selected for the fair display have been chosen because of excellence in type, high milk production, and other outstanding qualities. Roy Drollinger, son of Wilmer, is in New York to assist in the Brown Swiss exhibit.

(from the Marshfield News Herald, April 27, 1940, page 9, column 7.)

Knute Thompsons Observe 62nd Wedding Event at Home Today

Pioneer Couple Were Wed in Presbyterian Church at De Pere

Mr. and Mrs. Knute Thompson, 600 S. Vine street, pioneer residents of Marshfield, observed their 62nd wedding anniversary at their home today. The couple were married in the parsonage of the Presbyterian Church in DePere, Brown County, April 29, 1878, by the Rev. Mr. Stephenson.

Soon after their marriage they located at Brillion, where Mr. Thompson was engaged in the blacksmithing business, in connection with which he operated a farm. After five years they moved to Marion, where he continued in both lines of work. In 1887, just 11 days before the great fire, they moved to Marshfield and have lived here ever since.

Worked as Flagman

For a short time after locating in the city Mr. Thompson operated a livery business after which he was again engaged in blacksmithing and farming. After 1910, when he retired from his regular occupation,

he busied himself at different lines of work.

He served the North Western Railroad as a street crossing flagman at the Cherry and Cedar street and Central avenue crossings. After he passed the age limit for regular railroad service, he served as a substitute flagman, continuing in that work until he retired from work 10 years ago.

Mr. Thompson was born in Two Rivers, Wis., Aug. 31, 1854. When he was still an infant his parents moved to a farm in the Town of Gibson, Manitowoc County, where he lived until he was about 17 years old, when he went to Mishicot, in the same county, to learn the blacksmithing trade. Three years later he accepted a job at his trade in DePere, where he remained three years, after which he operated his own shop in Brillion.

Born in Norway

Born in Bergen, Norway, April 22, 1859, Mrs. Thompson came with her parents to America when she seven years old. They located at Leland, LaSalle County, Ill., and a few years later moved to Brown County.

The Thompsons have one son, Edward, Milwaukee; three grandchildren, Mrs. John W. Cowen, Nashville, Tenn., Mrs. E. S. Salmon and Taylor Salmon Milwaukee; and two great-grandchildren, Lee Salmon and Betty Cowan.

(from the Marshfield News Herald, April 29, 1940, page 7, column 1.)

Couple at Hewitt Celebrate 50th Wedding Anniversary at Mass

Charles Seidels Give Anniversary Dinner at Home Today

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Seidel, Hewitt, who were married 50 years ago, April 29, 1890, in St. John's Catholic Church, Marshfield, with the Rev. John Eisen officiating, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary today at an 8:30 o'clock anniversary mass read in St. Michael's Church, Hewitt, by the Rev. John Neises, pastor. The couple's grandchildren, Adeline Seidel and Anette Spatz, both dressed white, attended as flower girls carrying baskets of flowers.

This noon a dinner was served at the Seidel home, which was appropriately decorated with gold streamers for the occasion. A large wedding cake with gold decorations adorned the dining table.

Serve Dinner

Among the out-of-town guests present were: Charles Seidel, Harve, Mnt., who had not been home for 23 years; Joseph Kraus, Mr and Mrs. Ed Bauer, Mrs. Louis Ulman, Mrs. Agnes Seidel, Mrs. Wilhelmina Brooks, Charles Meyers, and Miss Marie Neumann, all of Marshfield; Miss Loretta Schiferl, Milwaukee; Miss Eleanore Spatz, Wausau; Joseph Kraus, Merrill; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Spatz, Richfield; and Mr. and Mrs. Tony Grossbier, Auburndale.

Mr. Seidel was born in Luxberg, Bohemia, Aug. 15, 1866. At the age of 10 he and his mother came to America, settling at Manitowoc where he attended school. When he was 14 they came to Marshfield, where he was engaged in various forms of employment. When he was 21 he bought a tract of timberland which he cleared and made into a dairy farm.

Mrs. Seidel was born in Lubbenon, Germany, June 19, 1867, and came to America at the age of 6 with her parents. She came to Marshfield when she was 16 years old and was employed here at the time of the Marshfield fire.

Have Six Children

After the couple were married they resided on their farm for 30 years, when they sold it to their son William, who still resides there. Mr. Seidel then retired from farm work and built their home in Hewitt, where they have lived ever since.

The couple have six children, Mrs. Louis (Caroline) Schierl, Hewitt; Charles Seidel, Havre, Mont.; William Seidel, and Mrs. Anton (Agnes) Neumann, Marshfield, route 5; Mrs. William (Elizabeth) Spatz, Auburndale; and Edwin Seidel, Arpin, route 1. There are 36 grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

Supper will be served tonight at the Seidel home for relatives and friends and a social gathering will be held tonight in the Hewitt Town Hall.

(from the Marshfield News Herald, April 29, 1940, page 7, column 6.)

(More 1940's articles to be continued in next issue)

Clark County Wisconsin Homesteaders
Homesteading Act of May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)

(Continued from last issue of "Kith N Kin")

Names	Date	Doc #	Twp - Rng	Aliquots	Sec. #
ALLEN, JONATHAN	9/1/1874	2328	024N - 004W	S½SW¼	22
ALLEN, LEICESTER	1/10/1873	476	026N - 001W	NE¼	32
ALVERSON, DAVID	6/24/1878	3840	023N - 002W	N½SW¼	24
			023N - 002W	N½SE¼	24
AMIDON, CHARLES R	9/15/1873	1993	024N - 003W	NW¼NE¼	12
			024N - 003W	S½NE¼	12
			024N - 003W	SE¼NW¼	12
ANDERSON, CLARENCE PETER	11/23/1911	01164	027N - 004W	W½SE¼	36
ANDERSON, KNUD	12/20/1875	1188	027N - 001W	S½NW¼	18
ANDERSON, PETER	11/5/1878	1804	027N - 002W	NW¼NE¼	28
ANGEL, DAWS	4/14/1906	5391	024N - 001E	SW¼NE¼	24
ARMS, JAMES F	1/10/1873	436	026N - 001W	SW¼	24
ARMS, JOSEPH H	1/10/1873	435	026N - 001W	NE¼	26
ARNDT, CARL	5/15/1876	1286	026N - 001W	E½NW¼	4
			026N - 001W	NW¼NW¼	4
			026N - 001W	NE¼NE¼	5
BABB, MARY A, HUMMEL, JOHN	12/30/1874	877	026N - 002W	E½NW¼	14
BABCOCK, EMERSON D	12/30/1878	3890	023N - 001W	NW¼NW¼	18
BABCOCK, ORLANDO W	8/4/1880	4277	023N - 001W	W½SE¼	2
			023N - 001W	E½SW¼	2
BAKER, GEORGE	1/15/1884	2955	029N - 004W	SW¼NW¼	33
BAKER, JOSIAH	1/10/1873	350	026N - 001W	NE¼	19
BALDWIN, DANIEL	3/1/1875	956	027N - 002W	E½NW¼	29
			027N - 002W	SW¼NW¼	29
			027N - 002W	SE¼NE¼	30
BALLOU, ALMON D	4/20/1885	4800	023N - 002W	SE¼SW¼	10
			023N - 002W	S½SE¼	10
BARKER, GEORGE W	10/1/1874	782	027N - 001W	E½SW¼	25
			027N - 001W	E½NW¼	36
BARLOW, CHARLES F	6/1/1878	1655	029N - 003W	NW¼NE¼	25
			029N - 003W	NE¼NW¼	25

Names	Date	Doc #	Twp - Rng	Aliquots	Sec. #
BARLOW, GEORGE H	12/30/1874	937	027N - 001W	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	35
			027N - 001W	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	35
			027N - 001W	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	35
BARNES, ELI	7/14/1891	4173	024N - 002W	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	32
BARNES, JOHN V	1/11/1895	4798	024N - 002W	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	32
			024N - 002W	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	32
BARRY, MELVILLE A	3/1/1877	1402	029N - 001E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$	32
BATES, BUTLER H	12/15/1873	575	026N - 001E	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	10
			026N - 001E	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	3
BAUMANN, FRANZ	3/1/1871	887	024N - 001W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	10
			024N - 001W	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	10
			024N - 001W	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	10
BAXTER, LOYAL A	8/24/1896	5406	024N - 003W	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	34
BELDEN, WILLIAM N	12/27/1905	7189	027N - 004W	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	8
BENDA, KATHERINE	12/27/1905	7143	023N - 003W	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	24
BENEDICT, SIDNEY	1/20/1880	4092	023N - 001E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	6
			023N - 001E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	6
BERG, OLE O	4/30/1880	2059	029N - 001E	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	36
BERRETT, JAMES	4/9/1892	4379	027N - 001E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	2
BERY, AMUND K	9/20/1884	2995	029N - 001E	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	34
BIGELOW, DAVID E	9/15/1884	3154	029N - 001W	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	12
BIXBY, ANSON C	5/15/1876	1304	028N - 001E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$	4
			028N - 001E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	4
BLACKINGTON, JESSE	1/10/1873	469	026N - 001E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$	2
BLAISDELL, ALBERT M	10/20/1883	2474	029N - 001E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$	8
BLANCHARD, ADELIA M, BLANCHARD, CORNELIUS	6/13/1878	1750	026N - 001E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	18
			026N - 001E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	18
BLANCHARD, ELDRIDGE	5/2/1870	610	024N - 001W	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	3
BLISS, ELLIOTT	2/14/1895	5155	024N - 003W	S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	36
			024N - 003W	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	36
BOARDMAN, EPHRAIM A	4/30/1880	2011	029N - 003W	SW $\frac{1}{4}$	30
BOARDMAN, JAMES S	6/1/1878	1689	029N - 004W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$	25
BOENEY, ISADORE	12/15/1879	1912	029N - 003W	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	21

(Homestead Records for Clark County continued in next Kith N Kin)

(‘GAR’ Continued from previous issue of “Kith N Kin”)

Honor Roll of the Grand Army of the Republic, James Blaine Post 110 for Marshfield and their interment locations in the Marshfield Gate of Heaven Cemetery

Gate of Heaven Cemetery								
Gaffney	Thomas	Pvt	A	21	WI Inf	1844	NY	1911
Guckenberger	Christian	Pvt	I	27	WI Inf	1844	Germany	1925
Koenig	Joseph	Pvt	F	26	WI Inf	1833	Germany	1908
Pflum	Simon	Pvt	E	27	WI Inf	1831	Prussia	1918
Schuh	Charles	Cpl	G	26	WI Inf	1841	Prussia	1888
Sheehan	Daniel	Pvt	K	1	WI HA	1852	WI	1885

Honor Roll of the Grand Army of the Republic, James Blaine Post 110 for Marshfield and their interment locations in the Marshfield Immanuel Lutheran Cemetery

Immanuel Lutheran Cemetery								
Backhaus	August F	Pvt	D	51	WI Inf	1839	Germany	1909
Bubolz	Daniel	Pvt	A	5th	WI Inf	1838	Germany	1915
Kunz	Abraham	Cpl	I	45	WI Inf	1837	Germany	1903
Schmahl	George	Pvt	H	26	WI Inf	1842	Germany	1909
Schmidt	Ernst G	Pvt	2	Bat	WI Lt Art	1843	WI	1896
Schunk	Christian	Pvt	H	51	WI Inf	1844	Bavaria	1921
Youngblood	Adam	Pvt	G	17	WI Inf	1828	Germany	1890

(End of ‘GAR’ Article)


MARSHFIELD AREA GENEALOGY GROUP

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and look for us on 

ISSN# 1089-845X

Upcoming Meetings

July 28, 2016

Annual MAGG Potluck Picnic/Dinner - Once again, Al & Pat Breden have graciously invited us for our picnic at their country home. Eric Nelson will also be onboard to share some information on "Photograph History."

August 25, 2016

"What Happens When You Don't Have A Will." Genealogy Group member, Diane Wolf, will review the probate process and records created when an individual dies without leaving a Last Will and Testament. **(Please note: Location to be determined.)**

September 22, 2016

"In My Family...Sharing a Remarkable Ancestor's Story." Genealogy Group members will share a story about an ancestor through pictures, documents and heirlooms. We will scan photos, records etc. before/after the July and August meetings.

October 27, 2016

"Getting to Know Your New Library." Library Director Lori Belongia will provide a guided tour of the new library spaces housing local history and genealogy collections.

Meetings of the Marshfield Area Genealogy Group are regularly held at 7:00 p.m. on the fourth Thursday of each month at the Marshfield Public Library downstairs in the Beebe Forum Room, except July (month of our family picnic) and November & December (no meetings) unless otherwise specified.