

Kith and Kin

Official Newsletter of the Marshfield Area Genealogy Group

Inside this issue:

Volume 34 Issue 4

November-December 2017

President's Message	2
MAGG Officers	2
MAGG Surnames	3
Continued Commitment to Customer Privacy and Control: Ancestry Adds Options to Share or to Not Share DNA Information	3
Are You Using the Right Kind of Search?	6
Who Actually Owns Your Content When You Post It to the Web?	6
Books from 1923 to 1941 Now Liberated!	7 & 12
Odds and Ends from the 1940's	8-9
Wood County Wisconsin Homesteaders	10-11
Upcoming Meetings	12

Do You Have a Defective Ancestor?

by Amy Johnson Crow

Amy Johnson Crow Blog, 2 November 2017

Nancy Bane was a 62 year old housewife living in Gallia County, Ohio. Her attacks of mania started when she was 47. She was often kept under lock at key for at least part of the day.

She was defective...

William Davis entered the Gallia County Infirmary in March of 1878. "Habitually intemperate," he was there at the expense of the county.

He was dependent.

Henry Hunson was doing 60 days in the Greene County, Ohio jail for larceny.

He was delinquent.

The terms "defective," "dependent," and "delinquent" aren't my terms. They are how Nancy, William, and Henry were described on a special schedule of the 1880 census. Once we get past the shock of those terms, we can find some detailed information about the people who were classified as such by the Federal government.

[NOTE: You might want to check out my post with my thoughts on handling the words that we find disturbing at: <https://www.amyjohnsoncrow.com/do-you-have-a-defective-ancestor/>]

The 1880 Special Schedule of Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes

Besides the "regular" population schedule that we usually use in the census, some



years have other schedules. In 1880, the Special Schedule of Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes (sometimes called the DDD Schedule) gave further information about people in seven different categories:

Insane: The schedule lists the "form" of the person's insanity (melancholia, mania, epilepsy, etc.), history of "attacks," if they need to be under lock and key, type of restraints (if any), and history of institutionalization.

It's important to remember that it was often a family member giving information about the "insane" person. Even if it was a physician, the understanding of mental health was barely in its infancy. Epilepsy was considered a form of insanity, as was postpartum depression. Where today we would recognize the problems that Civil War veterans had as PTSD, back then they were simply "insane." (Even the term "shell shock" wouldn't come into use until World War I.)

Idiots: An idiot for this schedule was defined as "a person the development of (continued on page 4)

President's Message

Dear Friends,

It's that time of year again when most of the leaves have left the trees, heavier jackets & gloves are pulled out of the back of the closet and Jack Frost and a few snowflakes have already come visiting. It is also time for us as genealogists to diligently file all of our summer research and organize our winter research lists of places to-go, things to-do and surnames & people to-find!

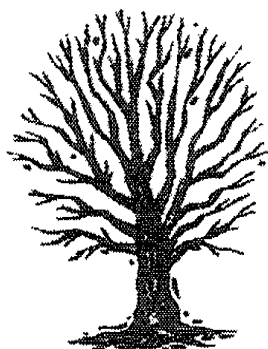
Also, if you have not previously done this in the past, consider sending out a "family letter" with your Christmas cards this year. What a better way, to share all of the updates of your family and even your genealogical research with the family. Include a picture of great-great grandpa and grandma back in the year or of another ancestor. Maybe you have one of grandma's recipes that she always make for Christmas gatherings; print it out on card stock or on a sheet of paper and have them start a recipe file, that you will continue to add to over the upcoming years. Don't forget to also include a family group sheet for them to update and return. You may even want to consider including a self-addressed, stamped envelope, just to make things a little easier for them to return the information to you.

Don't forget that MAGG will be taking a research trip to the Regional Archives in Stevens Point, on Monday, November 13. We will leave the new Kwik Trip Parking lot (the one south of Marshfield, near Hwy. 10) at noon. Research at the archives from 1:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. Check out their website (<https://www.uwsp.edu/library/archives/Pages/default.aspx>) to have your "research log" ready with any questions you may have. The link for the campus map and parking is: <https://www.uwsp.edu/about/Pages/parkingMap.aspx>. Please call the Schnitzlers at (715) 897-1910 if you would like to go.

Also, Saturday, January 20, is the date for the field trip to the Wisconsin Historical Society. More info to come soon.

Happy Holidays to you and yours,

Vickie



MAGG Officers and Committees

President: [Vickie Schnitzler](#) (2019)

Vice President: [Jennifer Witzel](#) (2018)

Secretary: [Lorraine Rogers](#) (2018)

Treasurer: [Noreen Moen](#) (2019)

Member at Large: [Keri Likes](#) (2018)

Member at Large: [Lori Belongia](#) (2019)

Newsletter Editor: [Vickie Schnitzler](#)

Program: [Don Schnitzler](#)

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.

Continued Commitment to Customer Privacy and Control: Ancestry Adds Options to Share or to Not Share DNA Information

Posted by [Ancestry Team](#) on November 2, 2017 in [AncestryDNA](#)

One of the powerful benefits of using AncestryDNA is discovering DNA Matches, potential relatives who share DNA with you. Thanks to more than 6 million people providing a little saliva, we are helping customers around the world discover new relatives and reunite with family every day. As more people take the AncestryDNA test, there are new possibilities for a discovery all the time.

We understand the power of discovery for our customers, and look for ways to improve our services to make it easier to find new connections and explore what they may mean for your family history. We also understand the critical importance of privacy and enabling our customers' control over their own data, which is why we strive to enhance user control in our services. Today, in that spirit of continually providing customers greater control and choice, we are introducing the ability to choose of whether or not to view and be viewed by their DNA matches.

Customers can now decide if they want to have access to the list of people they may be related to and be shown as a potential family member for other customers with whom they share DNA. While connecting family is one of the main benefits of our service, we also recognize that not everyone is open to discovering their extended family.

For existing customers, if you want to continue to see and be seen by your DNA matches, you don't need to do anything. You still have access to your DNA Match list and you will still show up as a potential match to others and can change your preference on your DNA Settings page. If you change the setting to "no" you will no longer have access to your DNA Matches and no longer be shown as a DNA Match for others. You can change your mind at any time by going to the DNA Settings page.

We have heard from many of our customers that they quickly find one of the best ongoing benefits of our service is the opportunity to discover new family connections and seeing how connected you are to others around the world. We will continue to invest in this capability and emphasize it as a reason to use our service. As the largest consumer DNA database, by far – close to three times the size of the next largest – we want to always provide the best opportunity to find new potential family members.

As always, please feel free to ask questions and leave feedback.

(from <https://blogs.ancestry.com/ancestry/2017/11/02/continued-commitment-to-customer-privacy-and-control/>)

Member Surnames

Cathy **RUEBEL**, 2398 Foxtail Lane North, Mandan, ND 58554-8255, (701) 255-3149, [crue-](mailto:cruebel@midco.net)

bel@midco.net

ERTL, MASANETZ

Richard K. **MARTIN**, 413 Custer Court, Green Bay, WI 54301, (920) 336-2456, rkmartin44@gmail.com

BOULIEU, MARTIN, WILLETT

Pat (ROBERTSON) **BREDEN**, 10465 County Rd. B, Marshfield, WI 54449, (715) 676-3570, [patallan-](mailto:patallanb@gmail.com)

lanb@gmail.com

ALEXANDER, BICHA, CRIST, ROBERTSON, SHORREL

Sharon **McDONALD**, 5985 County Rd. B, Pittsville, WI 54466, (715) 884-6491, ljsamcd2@tds.net

BEAULIEU, BOULIEU, WILLETT

Allan **BREDEN**, 10465 County Rd. B, Marshfield, WI 54449, (715) 676-3570, patallanb@gmail.com

BREDEN, KILDE, OLSON

Robert G. & Virginia **SANDERS**, 140 Rainbow Drive, #4047, Livingston, TX 77399, (607) 205-0504, gasmanrs@outlook.com

BAUMAN, BAUMANN, BROOKS, DALLEN-DORFER, GILBERT, KING, RHYNER, SANDER, SANDERS, HTTPSCHULTZ, VELCHICK, WISMETH

(Continued from front page)

whose mental faculties was arrested in infancy or childhood before coming to maturity.” Questions included if the person was self-supporting, age at which idiocy occurred, supposed cause of idiocy, size of head, training school history, and other disabilities the person had.

Deaf-mutes: Enumerators were tasked with not listing those who were only deaf or hard-of-hearing or those who were only mute. “A deaf-mute is one who cannot speak, because he cannot hear sufficiently well to learn to speak.” Information includes if he or she was self-supporting, age that deafness occurred, supposed cause of deafness, history of institutions, and other disabilities.

Blind: The semi-blind could be included, but not those who could see well enough to read. The form asked if the person was self-supporting, form of blindness, supposed cause, the age that blindness occurred, institutional info, and other disabilities.

Homeless Children: This is a bit of a misleading category. Rather than for homeless children, it was for children in institutions (children’s homes, poor-houses, etc.) Information includes their residence when not in the home, if the father and/or mother were deceased, if the child was abandoned, if the parents had surrendered control to the institution, if they were born in the institution, year admitted, if the child was separated from his/her mother, the child’s criminal history, and disabilities.

Inhabitants in Prison: This section gives information about the prisoner’s residence, type of prisoner, why they are in prison (awaiting trial, serving a term, etc.), date of incarceration, alleged offense, sentence, and if the prisoner was at hard labor.

Paupers and Indigent: Similar to the Homeless Children section, this part of the schedule was for those who were “in institutions, poor-houses or

asylums, or boarded at public expense in private houses.” Information includes residence “when at home,” how he or she was supported; if the person was able-bodied, habitually intemperate, epileptic, or a convicted criminal; disabilities; year admitted; and other family members in the institution (spouse, parents, children, and siblings). There was also a section at the end about the institution itself.

BLIND.

The object of this Supplemental Schedule is to furnish material not only for a complete enumeration of the blind, but for an account of their condition. It is important that every inquiry respecting each case be answered as fully as possible. Enumerators will, therefore, after making the proper entries upon the Population Schedule (No. 1), transfer the name (with Schedule page and number) of every blind person found, from Schedule No. 1 to this Special Schedule, and proceed to ask the additional questions indicated in the headings of the several columns. In this enumeration will be included not only the totally blind, but also the semi-blind. No person will be carried on this Schedule, however, who can see sufficiently well to read. For the distinction between the totally blind and the semi-blind see Note B; it is of the greatest importance to note this distinction with care, by making the proper entry in columns 10 or 11.

Number of blind persons in household	Number of blind persons in family	NAME	Residence when at home. (See Note A.)			Is he (or she) self-supporting? (See Note B.)	Form of blindness. (See Note C.)	Supposed cause of blindness, if known.	Institution info.				Notes					
			City or Town.	County (if in same State, or State if in some other State).	Age when blindness occurred. (See Note D.)				Has this person ever been an inmate of an institution for the blind? If yes, give the name of such institution.	Year admitted.	Year discharged.	Year of last or long absence.		Is this person able to read? /	Is this person able to write? /			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
5	32	Charles H. Mason	Long Township	Fulton	No	86	Calaret	Calaret	/									
12	32	George Merrill	Atmore	Fulton	Yes	43	Calaret	Calaret	/									
14	29	George H. P.	Lawson	Fulton	No		Calaret	Calaret	/									
14	33	William Daniel	Long Grove	Fulton	Partly		Blindness	Calaret	/									
17	36	William H. P.	Lawson	Fulton	No		Blindness	Calaret	/									
17	45	Ed. James	Lawson	Fulton	No		Calaret	Calaret	/									
15	4	Bantam H. P.	Crestwood	Fulton	No		Calaret	Calaret	/									
22	37	Beck R. C.	Lawson	Fulton	No	68	Calaret	Calaret	/									

Portion of the 1880 Schedule of Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes, Dover Township, Fulton County, Ohio. Image on Ancestry.com.

How to Tell If Your Ancestor Is Included in This Schedule

There are two easy ways to tell if your ancestor is listed on the 1880 DDD schedule.

Is he or she living in an institution, such as a county home, infirmary, or jail? If so, he or she is likely on at least the “Pauper and Indigent,” “Prisoners,” or “Homeless Children” lists. Depending on their mental and physical health, he or she might also be on the other schedules.

If your ancestor wasn’t living in an institution in 1880, take a close look at their census listing. Look in the section labeled “Health,” and see if anything is checked in the columns for blind, “deaf and dumb,” idiotic, or insane. If something is checked, that person should be on the appropriate part of the 1880 DDD.

You can make sure that you’re looking at the right person by comparing the household and family number on the population schedule with the household and family number listed on the DDD schedule; they should match.

In Cities		Personal Description		Civil Condition		Occupation	Health	Education	Nativity			
Name of Street House Number	Dividing line numbered in order of children.	Family numbered in order of children.	Color—White, W.; Black, B.; Chinese, Ch.; Indian, I.	Sex—Male, M.; Female, F.	Age at last birthday prior to June 1, 1880. If under 1 year, give month in parentheses, thus, 11 (3).	Relationship of each person to the head of this family—whether wife, son, daughter, servant, boarder, or other.	Profession, Occupation or Trade of each person, male or female.	Is the person (on the day of the Enumerator's visit) sick or temporarily disabled, so as to be unable to attend to ordinary business or duties? If so, what is the sickness or disability?	Blind / Deaf and dumb / Idiots / Deaf / Mute / Stupid / Cannot read / Cannot write	Place of Birth of this person, naming State or Territory of United States, or the Country, if of foreign birth.	Place of Birth of the Father of this person, naming State or Territory of United States, or the Country, if of foreign birth.	Place of Birth of the Mother of this person, naming State or Territory of United States, or the Country, if of foreign birth.
1		3										
5		6								Ohio	Va	Ohio
										Virginia	Va	Va
										Ohio	Va	Va
										Ohio	Va	Ohio
6		7								Ohio	Ohio	Ohio

Nancy Bane in the 1880 census, showing her as insane. (Click to enlarge.)

Finding These Records

Although the 1880 DDD schedule was part of the Federal census, not all of the states turned over their copies to the National Archives. Some loaned them to NARA for microfilming; those states are available on Ancestry in the collection “U.S. Federal Census – 1880 Schedules of Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes (<https://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1634>.)” Some, including Illinois (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/2287447>) and Iowa (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/2274801>) are available on FamilySearch. Also look in the FamilySearch Catalog (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/results?count=20&query=%2Bkeywords%3Aanon%20%2Bkeywords%3Apopulation>); additional titles can be found there. Some of those are also online, so be sure to click on the title to check availability.

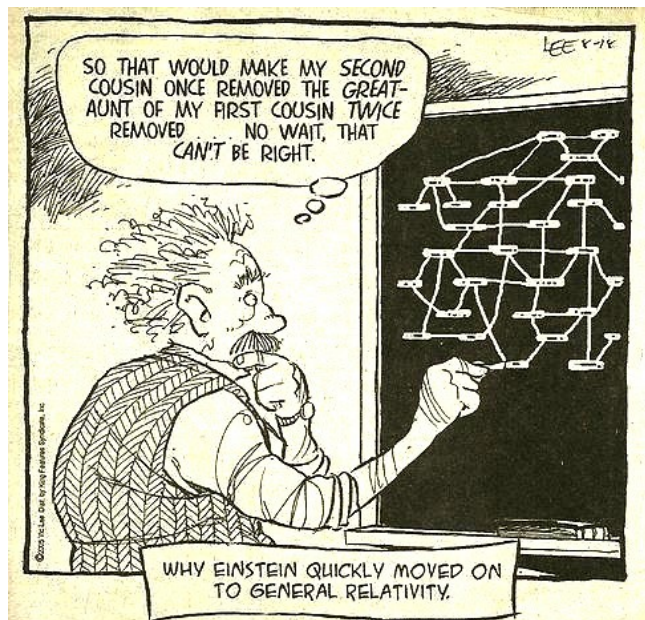
Some states still have their copy in their state archives or state library. Also, Family Tree Magazine published a list (<https://www.familytreemagazine.com/cheatsheet/recordreferences/>) of where some of the DDD schedules can be found. Though it isn't comprehensive, it should give you a good starting point.

Two Last Notes About These Records

The 1880 Schedule of Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes gives us great detail about these individuals. We can see what the supposed cause of their disability was, as well as glean clues for further research. (Did they attend a school? Go look for

those records!)

It can be difficult to read these records. I don't mean in terms of finding them or in the handwriting (though that can be a challenge at times). I mean it by the details you might find. Discovering that your ancestor was kept in restraints or that he was “habitually intemperate” can be disconcerting. Keep an open mind about them and the person who recorded the information. (from <https://www.amyjohnsoncrow.com/do-you-have-a-defective-ancestor/>)



(from http://www.dianliwenmi.com/posting_5034180_8.html)

Are You Using the Right Kind of Search?

by Amy Johnson Crow

Amy Johnson Crow Newsletter, 24 Sept 2017

The results we get from our searches are only as good as our searches are. Sometimes we have a really good search, but we're not using it in the right place. Here's what I mean.

I've seen people on social media lately talking about searching in newspapers. Digitized newspapers where you can do a full-text search are wonderful! I've made so many discoveries using them. But the search strategies we use for a database (like a census index) usually don't work for a full-text search.

Databases use what's called "fielded data." Specific types of information are put into specific fields. (In the case of a census index, the surnames are in one field, first names are in a different field, age is in another field, etc.) This makes it easier to manipulate the data. We can do things like a wildcard search or give a range for the birth year.

However, when we're using a digitized text, like a digitized newspaper or book, we're not dealing with different types of information in their own fields. We're using "full-text search." Essentially, we're looking for strings of characters, regardless of where they are found. It's much less forgiving.

In the vast majority of cases, you can't use a wildcard in a full-text search. (Newspapers.com is a notable exception. A search for br*n will give results for both brown and brethren.) But if we're used to using a wildcard to find variant spellings, we're going to come up short using that as a search strategy in most full-text searches.

A mistake that I see people make is confusing what they're really searching for. An online catalog is not the best place to search for a specific name. I can search for John Peter Kingery in a library catalog, but unless a book has been written about him, I'm not going to find anything. (I will get some results if the catalog looks for John and Peter and Kingery across the entire catalog entry, but that's not the most meaningful set of results.) A search in a library catalog or WorldCat is much more

efficient if you search for what the book is about, rather than what you hope to find in it. (One of my strategies for finding published family histories is to use "surname family" without the quotes. If I want to find books about the Kingerys, I would search for *kingery family* in the catalog.)

Matching your search strategy to what you're using will help you make more discoveries.

Until next time,

Amy Johnson Crow

(from *Amy Johnson Crow newsletter*, 24 Sept 2017)

* * * * *

Who Actually Owns Your Content When You Post It to the Web?

by Dick Eastman

The Daily Online Genealogy Newsletter,
2 Nov. 2017

Over the years, I have heard or read many comments from genealogists about who owns information posted to the World Wide Web. In fact, many people are reluctant to post their family trees online because "someone might steal the information." A short article published in the Gizmodo.com Web site uses non-lawyer English to explain several of the issues concerning legal "ownership" of information posted online.

If you have concerns about ownership of online information, you might want to read *Who Actually Owns Your Content When You Post It to the Web* by David Nield at <http://bit.ly/2ypjoQU>.

I will offer one thought to keep in mind: names of people, along with dates and places of birth, marriage, death, military service, and similar facts of interest to genealogists are just that: facts. As stated in the article by David Nield, "**You can't copyright facts, or ideas, or systems...**" While you might be in possession of certain facts about your ancestors, that doesn't mean that you OWN the information. No one person "owns" facts within the U.S., according to copyright law. (from <https://blog.eogn.com/2017/11/02/who-actually-owns-your-content-when-you-post-it-to-the-web/>)

Books from 1923 to 1941 Now Liberated!

[Internet Archive Blogs](#): A blog from the team at archive.org

Posted on October 10, 2017 by Brewster Kahle

The Internet Archive is now leveraging a little known, and perhaps never used, provision of US copyright law, Section [108h](#), which allows libraries to scan and make available materials published 1923 to 1941 if they are not being actively sold. [Elizabeth Townsend Gard](#), a copyright scholar at Tulane University calls this “[Library Public Domain](#).” She and her students helped bring the [first scanned books of this era available online](#) in a collection named for the author of the bill making this necessary: [The Sonny Bono Memorial Collection](#). Thousands more books will be added in the near future as we automate. We hope this will encourage libraries that have been reticent to scan beyond 1923 to start mass scanning their books and other works, at least up to 1942.

While good news, it is too bad it is necessary to use this provision.

If the Founding Fathers had their way, almost all works from the 20th century would be public domain by now (14-year copyright term, renewable once if you took extra actions).

Some corporations saw adding works to the public domain to be a problem, and when Sonny Bono got elected to the House of Representatives, representing Riverside County, near Los Angeles, he helped push through a law extending copyright’s duration another 20 years to keep things locked-up back to 1923. This has been called the Mickey Mouse Protection Act due to one of the motivators behind the law, but it was also a result of Europe extending copyright terms an additional twenty years first. If not for this law, works from 1923 and beyond would have been in the public domain decades ago.

Creative Commons founder, Larry Lessig fought the new law in court as unreasonable, unneeded, and ridiculous. In support of Lessig’s fight, the Internet Archive made an Internet bookmobile to celebrate what could be done with the public domain. We drove the bookmobile across the country to the Supreme



Larry Lessig

Court to make books during the hearing of the case. Alas, we lost.

But there is an exemption from this extension of copyright, but only for libraries and only for works that are not actively for sale — we can scan them and make them available. Professor Townsend Gard had two legal interns work with the Internet Archive last summer to find how we can automate finding appropriate scanned books that could be liberated, and hand-vetted the first books for the collection. Professor Townsend Gard has just released an in-depth paper giving libraries guidance as to how to implement Section 108(h) based on her work with the Archive and other libraries. Together, we have called them “Last Twenty” Collections, as libraries and archives can copy and distribute to the general public qualified works in the last twenty years of their copyright.

Today we announce the “Sonny Bono Memorial Collection” containing the first books to be liberated. Anyone can download, read, and enjoy these works that have been long out of print. We will add another 10,000 books and other works in the near future. “Working with the Internet Archive has allowed us to do the work to make this part of the law usable,” reflected Professor Townsend Gard. “Hopefully, this will be the first of many “Last Twenty” Collections around the country.”

Now it is the chance for libraries and citizens who have been reticent to scan works beyond 1923, to push forward to 1941, and the Internet Archive will host them. “I’ve always said that the silver lining of the unfortunate *Eldred v. Ashcroft* decision was the response from people to do something, to actively begin to limit the power of the copyright monopoly through action that promoted open access and CC licensing,” says Carrie Russell, Director of ALA’s Program of Public Access to Information. “As a result, the academy and the general public has rediscovered the value of the public domain. The Last Twenty project joins the Internet Archive, the HathiTrust copyright review project, and the Creative Commons in amassing our public domain to further new scholarship, creativity, and learning.”

(continued on page 12)

Odds and Ends from the 1940's

Items Reprinted from the Marshfield News Herald, Marshfield, Wisconsin

Authorize Soo Line to Discontinue Service

Madison—The Soo Line Railroad was authorized by the Public Service Commission today to discontinue passenger service on two daily trains between Marshfield and Nekoosa.

The trains provided both passenger and freight service and under this arrangement it was difficult to make stops without jolting the passengers, the order said.

The commission explained the traveling public had alternate railroad and bus service available between the two points.

(from the Marshfield News Herald, July 5, 1940, page 6, column 2.)

Brother of Mrs. Heggelund Sends Letter From Norway

Nazi-Censored Correspondence Received July 10; Written June 2

Mrs. Ole Heggelund, route 1 Chili, received a Nazi-censored letter Wednesday from her brother in Norway, Christian Windhoel, a member of the Norwegian Royal Army Band.

The letter, written on June 2 and sent two days later, was intended for Ms. Heggelund's birthday anniversary on June 19. The content of the letter had not been deleted in any way, but the envelope had been slit open and resealed with Nazi printed tape.

Besides her brother, Christian, Mrs. Heggelund has two other brothers, Albert and Anders, also members of the Royal Army Band, the band which gave performances for the now exiled King Haakon VII.

Populace Depressed

Two more brothers, Carl, a member of the Norwegian Federal Department, and Even, who spent four years in the United States in the "Gay Nineties," now reside in Namar, the place to which the Norwegian Government moved after evacuating Oslo.

Mr. Windhoel writes that members of the immediate family had been unscathed by war as yet, although the entire country was then at war. The people as a

whole are depressed, but conditions are reasonably good in as much as food is plentiful, the stores being well supplied. The populace fears conditions when imports are cut off.

One typical war picture is that of everybody planting potatoes even if they have access to only a few feet of ground, a picture reminiscent of the last World War. More grain and imported flour, both wheat and rye, are in the country now than in 1918.

Potatoes Principal Food

With 20 barrels of potatoes on hand and with this year's crop of potatoes yet unharvested, Mr. Windhoel can only think of the last war when that vegetable was served three times a day.

He explains that he would not give details of the war in Norway as American papers keep the public informed in that respect.

About a year ago, Mrs. Heggelund said, her brother erected a large four-family house at a cost of 38,000 kroner (3.75 kroner are equal to one American dollar).

The heating problem this year will be difficult with the substitution of wood for coal. Mr. Windhoel remarks that he will probably "spend most of his time in the furnace room." Two of his daughters and their families and another family occupy the other units.

Reside Near Airport

The Windhoel home is located about 4 miles from the main airport of Oslo, at Majorstuen, which is on the outskirts of Oslo but within the city limits. As a result the people in that vicinity are troubled to a great extent by air raids, both by Nazi planes and by British attacks. The disturbances occur mostly at night.

If times were normal, Mr. Windhoel would undoubtedly be visiting his brothers and other relatives in Hamar, as each summer he makes several trips there.

Most of the inhabitants are subjected to vaccinations as a precautionary measure against after-war disease epidemics.

(from the Marshfield News Herald, July 11, 1940, page 2, column 2.)

Movie Star's 2 Children in Hospital Here

Famous names were listed on the roster of admissions at St. Joseph's Hospital here today.

Stanley and Kristin, children of Dennis Morgan, Hollywood movie hero, had their tonsils removed at the hospital this morning.

The name of Dennis Morgan has risen fast in Hollywood the last few months, and nurses, interns, attendants, and even doctors were aflutter as the "movie children" went through the usual routine of a tonsillectomy.

Dennis Morgan is also known to Marshfielders as Stanley Morner, and his wife is the former Lillian Vedder, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Vedder, city. (from the *Marshfield News Herald*, July 10, 1940, page 1, column 7.)

Pittsville Pow-wow Will Be Held on August 2, 3, 4

(By News-Herald Correspondent)

Pittsville— The 16th annual Indian Pow-Wow and Homecoming will be held in the Riverside Park, Pittsville, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, Aug. 2, 3, and 4. The program arrangements have been completed under the direction of the Park Board members, Shirley Werner, Dr. C. A. Salter, and Albert Zimmerman.

Several different tribes of Indians are expected again this year from the states of the north central group, and they will spend pow-wow week in their tents in Riverside Park. The Harry Weydt Amusement Company will furnish shows, rides, and concessions; and there will also be local concessions on the grounds.

The feature ball game will be played between the Pittsville Wood County League team and Seneca Corners, on Sunday afternoon. Two other ball games are planned, one to be played between the Wood County Winnebago Indians and the Neopit Indians on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, to decide the Pittsville pow-wow championship. The Consolidated Supers softball team of Wisconsin Rapids will play the Pittsville softball team at 2 o'clock noon Sunday.

Five free acts will be staged on the midway; one Sat-

urday night, the others Sunday afternoon and evening. Four of the five acts selected are: Sherry DeLaine, acrobatic dancing feats have been featured in the drawings of Ripey's Believe-It-Or-Not column; Tom Swift, trick roper, who also appeared in many of the leading theaters of the country; Lord Lyon, internationally famous hand balancer, who was formerly featured in the Ringling Bros. Circus and starred in Ernie Young's Canadian Revue; and, for the comedy element, Professor Count ZuZu and his partner, Oscar, from Havana. (from the *Marshfield News Herald*, July 19, 1940, page 8, column 2.)

93-Year-Old Is Thrilled by His First Plane Trip

Hans Bille waited 93 years for his first airplane ride which he took yesterday.

And to say he enjoyed it and is enthusiastic about air travel is to state the case in extremely mild terms.

Yesterday, while riding about the area in an automobile, his grandson, J. W. Bille, suggested the ride. There was immediate compliance and Mr. Bille climbed aboard a plane piloted by Grant Johnson.

The plane circled about over the city giving the elderly man a splendid view of Marshfield and the surrounding community. Upon alighting, he pronounced aviation a decided success.

Mr. Bille makes his home here with his son, Torkild Bille and family, 308 S. Cedar street. (from the *Marshfield News Herald*, July 22, 1940, page 1, column 2.)

* * * * *

"If your family members won't talk about a particular relative, a seasoned genealogist knows they are keeping mum about something very interesting."

"Remember that when a family member passes away, they take a library of memories with them. It's a genealogist's duty to record them before that happens."

"Genealogical paydirt is discovering the ancestor who was the family packrat!"
(from <https://blog.genealogybank.com/genealogy-humor-101-funny-quotes-sayings-for-genealogists.html>)

(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. #
MARTIN, EMELINE	11/28/1900	5963	023N - 001W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	18
MASON, JOSEPH H	7/2/1877	1549	027N - 001E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$	22
MASON, MERVILLE	2/10/1873	1551	024N - 002W	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	3
			024N - 002W	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	3
MASTERS, HENRY	3/1/1912	02539	023N - 003W	Lot/Trct 1	24
MATTESON, O B	5/10/1882	2441	027N - 001W	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	11
MATTHIAS, ADOLPH B	9/9/1881	1964	029N - 001W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$	36
MAY, AMZI H	4/30/1880	2098	029N - 001E	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	14
MAY, SILAS	2/10/1876	1260	029N - 001E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$	24
MAYNARD, GEORGE E	10/5/1888	3578	028N - 002W	Lot/Trct 3	20
MCADAMS, GEORGE	6/24/1878	3725	023N - 002W	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	2
MCBURNEY, JAMES	11/20/1884	5149	024N - 004W	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	20
MCCAFFERY, MICHAEL	4/10/1882	2292	029N - 004W	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	31
			029N - 004W	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	31
MCCALVY, ROBERT	12/30/1874	860	026N - 002W	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	25
			026N - 002W	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	25
			026N - 002W	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	25
MCCARL, GEORGE	11/25/1879	3952	023N - 001W	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	2
MCCARTHY, WILLIAM H	5/5/1883	2814	028N - 001E	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	10
MCCLAY, MOSES	5/20/1873	1797	023N - 002W	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	12
MCFARLANE, WILLIAM W	11/20/1884	5140	023N - 002W	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	12
MCGINNIS, PETER	3/10/1885	5197	023N - 001E	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	8
			023N - 001E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	8
MCHONE, GROVER	8/25/1914	02313	026N - 004W	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	30
MCINTYRE, HANNAH, MCINTYRE, TRUMAN A	3/1/1877	1393	029N - 001E	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	4
			029N - 001E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	4
MCKINNEY, ALEXANDER	10/1/1874	825	025N - 004W	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	36
			025N - 004W	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	36
MCKINNEY, PHILETUS G	6/6/1914	02652	024N - 003W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	24
MCMAHON, MATHEW	10/1/1880	1867	028N - 001E	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	31
MCMAHON, MAURICE	11/3/1876	1369	028N - 001E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$	32
MCPHERSON, DARIUS J	9/1/1869	265	024N - 001W	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	34

Names	Date	Doc #	Twp - Rng	Aliquots	Sec. #
MCPHERSON, FRANK	9/10/1875	2894	023N - 001W	S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	4
MCPHERSON, THOMAS	5/10/1870	537	024N - 001W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	33
			024N - 001W	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	34
MCPHERSON, WILLIAM B	10/1/1874	785	026N - 001E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	34
			026N - 001E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	34
MCVEAN, JOHN	10/15/1875	1152	027N - 001E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$	32
MCVEAN, PETER	5/15/1876	1302	026N - 001E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$	4
MEACH, WILLIAM S	4/1/1875	584	026N - 001E	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	4
MEACHAM, LYMAN R	9/20/1884	2980	027N - 001E	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	28
MEAD, ELIAS T	11/10/1879	4085	024N - 002W	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	20
MEAD, WILLIAM	8/10/1875	1100	028N - 002W	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	35
			028N - 002W	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	35
			028N - 002W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	34
MEAD, WILLIAM H	9/15/1871	299	028N - 002W	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	34
			027N - 002W	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	3
MEDDAUGH, JOHN	6/1/1880	4150	023N - 001E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$	35
MEIER, HENRY	3/17/1900	5829	023N - 003W	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	24
			023N - 003W	Lot/Trct 2	24
			023N - 003W	Lot/Trct 3	24
MERRILL, CHARLES	1/10/1873	388	026N - 001W	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	12
			026N - 001W	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	12
			026N - 001W	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	13
MERRILL, JOHN W	1/10/1873	372	026N - 001W	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	2
			026N - 001W	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	2
MERRILL, WILLIAM H	5/15/1873	486	026N - 001W	S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	1
			026N - 001W	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	1
METCALF, DANIEL	3/15/1884	4820	024N - 003W	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	2
			024N - 003W	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	2
METCALF, NELSON	9/1/1874	2373	024N - 003W	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	12
			024N - 003W	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	12
MIKE, JOHN	8/19/1909	0588	023N - 002W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	30
MILES, CHARLES C	8/10/1875	1109	026N - 001E	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	26
			026N - 001E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	26

(To be continued in next issue)

(Continued from page 3)

We thank and congratulate Team Durationator and Professor Townsend Gard for all the hard work that went into making this new collection possible. Professor Townsend Gard, along with her husband, Dr. Ron Gard, have started a company, Limited Times, to assist libraries, archives, and museums implementing Section 108(h), "Last Twenty" collections, and other aspects of the copyright law.

Hundreds of thousands of books can now be liberated. Let's bring the 20th century to 21st-century

The screenshot shows the 'Sonny Bono Memorial Collection' website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for ABOUT, CONTACT, BLOG, PROJECTS, HELP, DONATE, JOBS, VOLUNTEER, and PEOPLE. A search bar is on the right. Below the navigation is a header with the 'LAST 20' logo and the text 'Sonny Bono Memorial Collection'. A sub-header reads: 'We believe the works in this collection are eligible for free public access under 17 U.S.C. Section 108(h) which allows for non-profit libraries and archives to reproduce, distribute, display and publicly perform a work if it meets the criteria of: a published work in the MORE'. Below this are tabs for 'ABOUT' and 'COLLECTION'. The 'COLLECTION' tab is active, showing '66 RESULTS'. There is a search bar and a 'Media Type' filter set to 'texts'. A 'Year' filter shows options from 1941 to 1936. Below the filters are five book covers with their titles and authors: 'My mother's Bible, a scrapbook treasury of', 'Vol v.2 n.1: Your life; the popular guide to desirable', 'U.S.A. I. The 42nd parallel. II. Nineteen', 'The wet parade', and 'Frog, the horse that knew no master'. Each book has a small icon for views, stars, and comments.

Can be found at <https://archive.org/details/last20>

citizens.

Everyone, rev your cameras!

(from <http://blog.archive.org/2017/10/10/books-from-1923-to-1941-now-liberated/>)


MARSHFIELD AREA GENEALOGY GROUP

Phone: 715-897-1910 or 715-387-4044

Email: schnitzl@charter.net

We're on the Web

<http://www.marshfieldgenealogy.com>

and look for us on 

ISSN# 1089-845X

Upcoming Meetings

No Meetings in November or December of 2017. Enjoy your time with family and friends during the Holiday season!

January 25, 2018

"Disaster Planning for Your Genealogy" MAGG member, Vickie Schnitzler will be talking about how you can keep your genealogy safe and steps to take to help safeguard your research.

February 22, 2018

Topic to be announced.

March 22, 2018

"Challenges of African American Genealogical Research" James Walker, President for the Stevens Point Area Genealogy Society will be talking about researching his family and how historical events had an impact on comprehensive records.

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