



Kith and Kin

Official Newsletter of the Marshfield Area Genealogy Group

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Volume 35 Issue 5

January-February 2019

8 Sources to Fill the 1890 Census Gap

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The federal census forms the foundation of much of our genealogy research in the United States. But there is a gaping hole between 1880 and 1900 due to the loss of the 1890 census. However, there are sources we can use to fill that 1890 census gap.

What Happened to the 1890 Census?

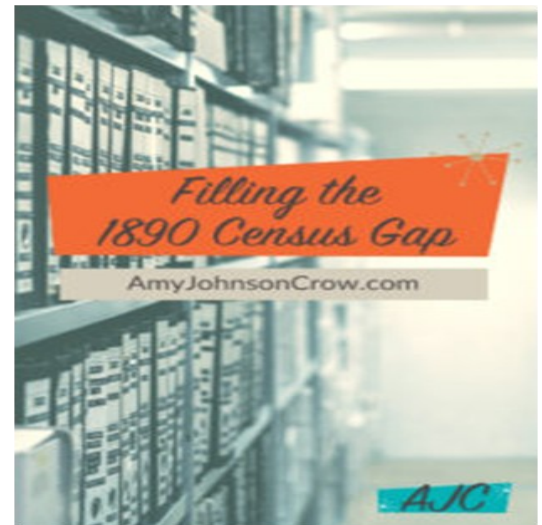
There was an 1890 census. (The key word being "was.") Unfortunately, there was a fire in the Commerce Building on January 20, 1921, which damaged many of the records. Not everything was destroyed in the fire itself, but for reasons that are still unclear, the remains of the records were destroyed in 1935. (The National Archives has [an article that outlines what happened.](#))

Filling the Gap Left by the 1890 Census

Before we fill in the gap left by the destruction of the 1890 census, we need to consider why we use a census. Knowing the "why" will help us think of other records that can give us the same type of information.

Here are three big reasons genealogists use census records:

- Putting someone in a specific place at a specific time
- Putting them in context with others (members of the household as well as the neighborhood)
- Discovering bits of biographical detail

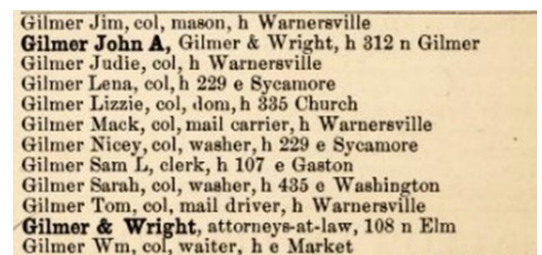


With those reasons in mind, let's look at some records that can fill in the 1890 census gap:

1. City/County/Farm Directories

Directories are almost like mini-censuses. They list the head of household (sometimes including the spouse), occupation, and place of residence. Some will give more detail, such as where the person works and number of children.

Directories allow us to group people together by residence. Take a look at this listing of Gilmers in the 1890 Greensboro, North Carolina directory:



(Continued on page 3)

President's Message

Dear Friends,

Happy New Year!! Now is a good time to think about what you want to accomplish in your family history research this year.

Planning or attending a family reunion?

Have you finished all possibilities of research in Wood County or other counties in Wisconsin? Or the U.S.? What loose ends do you need to follow up on?

Have you jumped "across the pond" with your research? What will you need to do to get that started?

Are you watching any genealogy webinars? There are many free ones that you can watch on your home computer.

Want to know where? Come to the February meeting to learn where to find them!

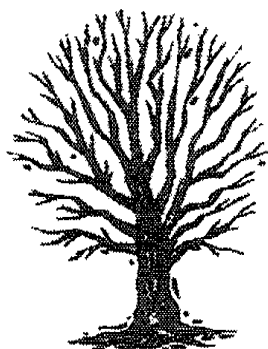
Planning on attending any genealogy conferences this year? Here's a few:

- WSGS Gene-A-Rama, March 29th & 30th, 2019 at Stoney Creek Hotel & Conference Center, Onalaska, WI
- The NGS Family History Conference, 8-11 May 2019 at the St. Charles Convention Center, in St. Charles, Missouri
- The FGS 2019 National Conference, August 21-24, Washington, DC
- WSGS Fall Seminar and pre-Conference Workshop, October 4-5, 2019, at the Ramada Waupaca Hotel, Waupaca, WI
- Minnesota State Genealogical Society's North Star Conference, (info coming soon)
- Illinois State Genealogical Conference, October 25-26, 2019, Naperville, IL

Coming to any of the local MAGG meetings? Hope to see you soon!

Also, don't forget the Marshfield Cultural Fair, February 23, 2019. MAGG will be there. Come check out our table!

Vickie



MAGG Officers and Committees

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

Vice President: [Jennifer Witzel](#) (2020)

Secretary: [Lorraine Rogers](#) (2020)

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 from Front Page)

Turner's Annual Directory of the City of Greensboro, for the Years 1890-'91. (Winston, NC: Stewarts, 1890), p. 56. Image courtesy [Internet Archive](#).

Besides the occupation and race (the "col" is an abbreviation for "colored"), we can see groups of Gilmers. Jim, Judie, Mack, and Tom Gilmer are all listed as having a house in [Warnersville](#). (It isn't clear if it's the same house.) Lena and Nicey are both listed at a house at 229 E. Sycamore. This isn't proof that Jim, Judie, Mack, and Tom are related or that Lena and Nicey are related. It does, however, put them in the same place at the same time. It's worth following up on that lead.

2. State Censuses

The federal government wasn't the only entity that conducted censuses. **Many states took their own censuses.** They might not be exactly from 1890, but they can help fill in that 1880-1900 void. New York, for example, had [a state census in 1892](#).

Not all states took their own census. Use the [FamilySearch Research Wiki](#) to see what exists for the states you're interested in. (Spoiler alert for Ohio researchers: there isn't an Ohio state census. I'm sad about that.)

3. Tax Lists

Tax lists might not be the most riveting source you'll ever use, but they are so handy. **Governments have a vested interest in having them as complete as possible**, which is always a boon to our research. Keep in mind, however, that if you're looking at a real estate tax list, the taxpayer might not actually live on that land; he or she is taxed where the land is, not where he or she is living.

4. Voter Lists

Like tax lists, voter lists aren't the most robust of records. They are typically just lists of names and, sometimes, party affiliations. But they do **put a person in a specific place at a specific time**. Remember, though, who you won't find on a voter list in this time period: Women.

5. Newspapers

Want context? Look in the newspaper. Think beyond the obituaries and **look in the society/gossip columns**. You'll be amazed what you can find out.

6. Church Records

We usually think of church records as something to use as a vital records substitute, but they can also fill in for censuses. **Church rosters and church membership directories** can give us valuable information. Here's a section from the directory of the Sacramento Avenue M.E. Church in Chicago, 1889:

CLASS	F	
1	Fomhof, Katharine	1160 Jackson Street
1	Fox, Charles H.	1321 Adams Street
1	Fox, Mrs. Elizabeth	1321 Adams Street
1	Furness, Mrs. Elizabeth	283 Claremont Avenue
2	Fuller, Mrs. Orphelia	_____
5	Fox, Harry	1326 Wilcox Avenue
5	Fox, Mrs. H.	1326 Wilcox Avenue

A Directory of the Sacramento Ave. M.E. Church of Chicago, Illinois (Chicago: Walter & Robertson, 1889), p. 41. Image courtesy [Internet Archive](#).

7. Land Records

Land records give us some of the information that we seek in a census, including **residence and (sometimes) relationships**. ([Check out this post for more that you can find in deeds.](#))

8. Surviving Fragments of the 1890 Census

Between the fire and the later disposal of what was left, we lost about 99% of the 1890 population schedule. However, if you're lucky, you might find your family in the **approximately 6100 records that survive**. This fragment is available on [FamilySearch](#) and [Ancestry](#).

Where you're likely to have more success is with another schedule from the 1890 federal census: The **Special Schedule of Union Veterans and Their Widows**. Not all of this schedule survives, either, but there is much more of it than the population census. The Union veterans schedule survives for about half of Kentucky through Wyoming, plus the District of Columbia. There are also some pages for California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, and Kansas. This collection is available on [FamilySearch](#) and [Ancestry](#).

[Want to get more from your online searches? Subscribe to my blog and get a free copy of my guide "5 Online Search Strategies Every Genealogist Should Know"](#)

(from <https://www.amyjohnsoncrow.com/8-sources-to-fill-the-1890-census-gap/>)

DNA Basics Chapter 3: DNA Expression

by Esther, February 8, 2018

In the [last post](#) of the [DNA Basics series](#) we described the structure of [DNA](#). To summarize briefly: DNA is the instruction manual to each of us.

Nucleotides are the letters;

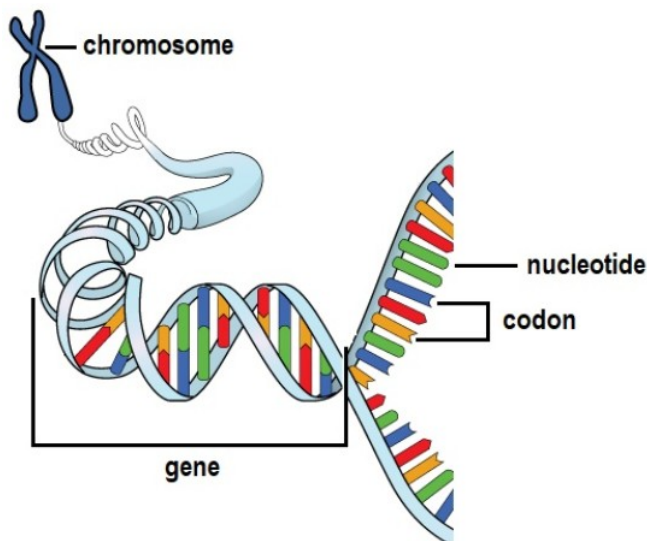
Sets of three consecutive nucleotides called *codons* are the words;

Groups of codons called genes are the sentences; and,

Chromosomes are complete volumes of the 23-volume manual — one edition of which is inherited from each parent.

But who's reading all of this? Who's actually carrying out the instructions written there?

Heads up: This chapter does get down into the molecular nitty gritty a little bit, but if you bear with us, you'll have a really solid foundation for understanding the way DNA products work, from ethnicity testing, to finding biological parents or children, and more.



RNA

Ribonucleic acid (RNA) is similar to DNA in many ways. It is also a molecule made up of 4 nucleotides — A, U, G, and C. A and U are complementary just like A and T are in DNA, and G and C are comple-

mentary like in DNA. RNA's main function is to "read" DNA. Think of DNA as the original set of instructions written in ink, and RNA are the notes taken in pencil. Copies of sections of DNA are made in RNA — a process called *transcription*; in turns proteins are assembled based on those notes — a process called *translation*.

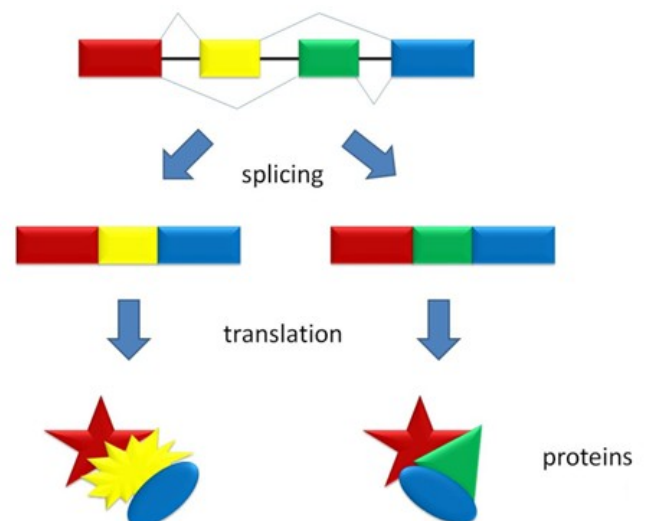
RNA regulation

RNA is unstable.

As soon as the protein is assembled, the notes are erased, i.e., the RNA molecule falls apart. This instability of RNA is an important feature because as long as the RNA stays in tact, more and more proteins will be assembled (*DNA expression*). By falling apart relatively quickly, RNA is able to regulate how much protein is translated. If a lot of protein is needed, more RNA molecules will be transcribed from the same section of DNA, leading to the translation of many proteins.

RNA undergoes alternative splicing.

Another way RNA regulates the execution of the instructions in the DNA manual, is through a mechanism called *alternative splicing*. What this means is that a single instruction in DNA can be transcribed into RNA and then, before translation, different sections can be erased, or cut out; the remaining sections are then stitched together.



Credit: Agatham

In order to function, our bodies need a lot of different kinds of proteins. If every single protein had its own instruction, we would have far more DNA than the 3 billion nucleotide pairs we already have!

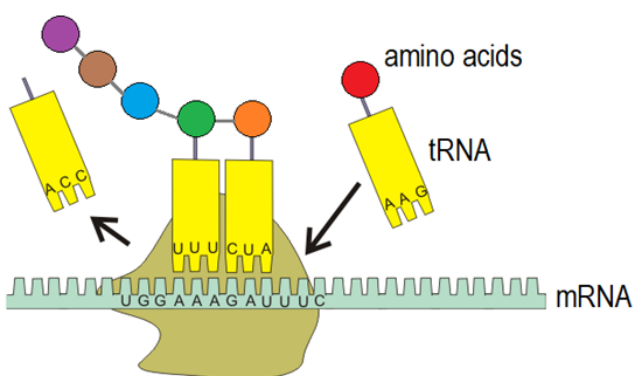
There's a limit to how much material can be contained and maintained. At the same time, if each piece of DNA could only produce a single protein, we wouldn't have nearly all the proteins we need to carry out essential functions. The fact that the middle man between DNA and proteins, RNA, can be edited, is an ingenious solution.

Types of RNA

Let's look more closely at two kinds of RNA: mRNA and tRNA.

mRNA is the "notes in pencil" we described above. That's the RNA that looks almost identical to an original section of DNA, and which after translation, disassembles relatively quickly.

tRNA is a special type of RNA that reads the mRNA and collects the right building blocks for the proteins accordingly. There are 20 possible amino acids that are used for building proteins. Each of the amino acids is recognized by a unique tRNA molecule. Every group of 3 nucleotides — codons — is recognized by a tRNA, which adds its respective amino acid to the growing chain, until the complete length of the protein has been assembled.



Proteins

Once the proteins are assembled, they go through some additional modifications, like being folded correctly. Then they are transported to wherever inside or outside of the cell they are meant to carry out the original instruction.

If mistakes are made and the protein doesn't turn out just right, it is disposed of in cellular garbage cans called proteasomes. Otherwise, it heads off to do its job.

Variability across ethnicities

Interestingly, in some cases, gene expression, or protein levels, differ between [ethnicities](#).

To give you a MyHeritage Ethnicity Estimate, we read your DNA and produce a data file with the information. We don't read every part of your DNA, which amounts to about 3 billion points. This is an expensive method called whole genome sequencing, currently reserved for specific clinical and research applications. Instead we focus on reading approximately 700,000 locations in your DNA that are known to vary between individuals, called single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs, pronounced "snips"). This method is called genotyping and it produces a data file that lists each SNP that we read, its position in your DNA, and the two alleles we found there (i.e. the A, T, G, or C you inherited from each parent). By analyzing your genotypes for certain SNPs, we can estimate what percentage of your DNA is from each ethnicity.

The allele frequency of certain SNPs, e.g., how likely you are to have an A or a T in given positions, is associated with different ethnicities. Some SNPs are associated with how much of a certain gene tends to be expressed. To give just one example, there is a specific protein that is generally found in different amounts in British Caucasian people versus in Jamaican people due to different, ethnicity-associated genotypes.

The Dogma

The process of gene expression — from DNA to RNA to proteins — is called "The Dogma" by scientists. If you've been following the DNA Basics blog series so far, you now have an excellent grasp of DNA essentials. We hope you'll stay with us as we continue to explore interesting DNA concepts in the coming months.

(from <https://blog.myheritage.com/2018/02/dna-basics-chapter-3-dna-expression/>)

“Changes to our fees” (for the UK National Archives) 20 December 2018

NOTE: This is about an announcement from The National Archives in Kew, Richmond, Surrey, England, not from the National Archives and Records Administration in the United States.



From 1 February 2019, there will be changes to some of the fees we charge.

As a government department providing a public service, we are able to charge for some statutory services (as defined by the Public Records Act) on a cost recovery basis. The Fees Order, which regulates our fees, has been refreshed from the last calculation which came into effect 1 April 2017. We are maintaining the standard approach in line with the HM Treasury publication, Managing Public Money, to set charges at a level that will recover full costs, ensuring that The National Archives neither profits at the expense of consumers nor makes a loss for taxpayers to subsidise.

There are both price increases and decreases, for example a digital copy up to A3 size goes up by 10p to £1.20. Currently, our research service costs £23.35 per 15 minutes, this will go up by £1.00. However, the charge for a copy of a naturalization certificate will go down by 25p to £27.15.

As there is no legal requirement for The National Archives to digitize physical public records these services are by definition discretionary. We have therefore removed the following digital surrogate related lines:

- The creation of digital surrogates funded by others (for a commercial return, or to widen access)
- Reprographic charges (Production and Estimation)
- Image Library (Served Copies – Color Photograph)
- Digital Downloads

- Conservation for Digitization

In addition to, but separate from, the Fees Order changes, we are introducing a fee for the provision of letters of no evidence of naturalisation, in the same way that we charge for certified copies of naturalisation certificates. They will incur a fee of £27.15 which is regulated to be the cost recovery price (i.e. the cost to The National Archives doing the work).

A full list of fees can be found on page 7 of this newsletter.

(from <http://livelb.nationalarchives.gov.uk/about/news/changes-to-our-fees/>)

All Copyrighted Works First Published in the US in 1923 Will Enter Public Domain on January 1st

From Dick Eastman's Blog, December 20, 2018

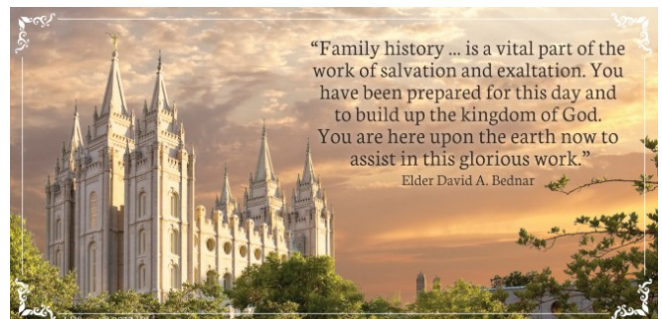
Most U.S. genealogists have been told that all books and other documents published **PRIOR** to 1923 are in the public domain. In other words, those books are not under copyright. However, that rule is changing. Starting on New Year's Day, published in 1923 are now in the public domain. The new rule will be: all books and other documents published **PRIOR to 1924** are in the public domain.

That rule will add another year again every January 1st thereafter.

Details may be found in an article by Glenn Fleishman in the *Smithsonian Magazine*, entitled “For the First Time in More Than 20 Years, Copyrighted Works Will Enter the Public Domain” at <http://bit.ly/2rLF58a>.

(from <https://blog.eogn.com/?s=All+Copyrighted>)

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“Family history ... is a vital part of the work of salvation and exaltation. You have been prepared for this day and to build up the kingdom of God. You are here upon the earth now to assist in this glorious work.”

Elder David A. Bednar

Summary of new prices effective from 1 February 2019

Service	Details	Price (£)
Research	Includes the time taken on the research and sending out the results. Cost per 15 minutes: This price excludes VAT which is chargeable for this service. The price inclusive of VAT is £29.22	24.35 (ex. VAT)
Naturalisation Certificates*	To make a copy of a Naturalisation Certificate and provide the necessary authentication for that Certificate. Cost per certificate:	27.15
Authentication of Copies and Records		
Authenticating by certificate	Certifying the authenticity of a record (or part of) or certifying the authenticity of a copy of a record, excludes the cost of creating any copies required	19.80
Authenticating in person	To attend a place (other than The National Archives) to produce and verify the authenticity of a record (or part of), in addition to travel, accommodation and subsistence incurred. Cost for each 15 minutes:	29.05
Preparation of records for external exhibition		
Estimate	An estimate of the cost and work required, based on time taken to prepare an item for exhibition. Cost for each 15 minutes:	21.50
Preparation of records	To prepare a record for external exhibition, in addition to the cost of materials required, transport of records or expenses for travel, accommodation and subsistence. Cost for each 15 minutes:	21.50
Copies of Records - less than 100 different pages of records		
Page Check	For the production of an estimated cost for making a copy, includes page counting. Cost per record:	8.40
Monochrome (black and white) paper copy	Up to and including size A3, research quality. Cost per copy:	1.35
Colour paper copy	Up to and including size A3, research quality. Cost per copy:	4.95
	Size greater than A3, research quality. Cost per copy:	9.60
Digital copy	Up to and including size A3, research quality. Cost per image:	1.20
	Size greater than A3, research quality. Cost per image:	8.45

* A fee of £27.15 will apply to the provision of Letters of No Evidence of Naturalisation

Odds and Ends from the 1940's

Items Reprinted from the Marshfield News Herald, Marshfield, Wisconsin

RICHFIELD

Pupils of the Dairy Belt School, Town of Richfield, made a tour of Marshfield last week and visiting the Telephone Exchange, the Fire Department, the Public Library, Adler's Bakery and the Experiment Farm. Among the pupils were Albert Schwandt, Gene Heggelund, Elaine Punke, Helen Hom, Glenn Christiansen, Florence Klumb, and Charlotte Heggelund. Miss Ruth Regele is the teacher and Anton Christiansen was the driver.
(from the *Marshfield News Herald*, Oct. 28, 1940, page 3, column 6.)

* * * *

EIGHT SONS OF CARSON FARMER SIGN IN DRAFT

Stevens Point—Joseph Klawikowski, Town of Carson farmer, accompanied his eight sons to the town hall yesterday to register them for military service. They range in age from 22 to 32.
(from the *Marshfield News Herald*, Oct. 17, 1940, page 6, column 3.)

* * * *

REPATRIATE 500 WOMEN IN COURT NOV. 12 TO 14

Milwaukee—Robert P. Clark of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization announced today that 500 women who had lost their United States citizenship through marriage to aliens would be repatriated to Federal court here Nov. 12-14.

Prior to 1922, when the law was changed. American-born women lost their citizenship by marrying aliens. Such marriages no longer result in loss of citizenship.

Clark said that women who married aliens between 1907 and 1922 must be repatriated before next Dec. 26 or must register and be fingerprinted as aliens.
(from the *Marshfield News Herald*, Oct. 29, 1940, page 1, column 1.)

* * * *

WILSON WRITES OF LONDON CONDITIONS

Marshfield Man Still Untroubled by Bombs of Nazi Raiders

Bombs are dropping over London, but they're not coming as frequently as they were, and none of them have come near Gordon Wilson's far, according to a letter received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Wilson, Marshfield.

Mr. Wilson, who is a naval radio operator at the American Embassy in London, is now sending his letters by clipper ship, via Lisbon, Spain, because of the uncertainties of ocean travel, and the letter received by his parents was written Oct. 13.

He writes that "things are not so bad as they were," as the bombing is not as heavy as it was. Few bombs had fallen near the Embassy when his letter was written, although one had fallen at the rear of the building one day while he was absent. He had not yet seen a German plane brought down.

Because English days are getting short, he is now obliged to make the trip from his apartment to the Embassy in darkness, as he works during the night, and darkness during a London blackout is really dark.

Mr. Wilson was mentioned in a radio broadcast from London early in October, by William Hillman, a news commentator. Several Marshfield people heard the broadcast.
(from the *Marshfield News Herald*, Oct. 26, 1940, page 3, column 1.)

* * * *

LAEMLE STORE 50 YEARS OLD

Two Sons to Carry on as Owners, Plan 50th Anniversary Sale

Event Starts Friday

Announcement was made today by Art and Bert

Laemle that beginning Friday morning, the Louis Laemle store will observe its first half century as a Marshfield business institution by conducting a 50th Anniversary sale.

The two brothers are now owners of the store, in accordance with the will of their father, Louis Laemle, who died Aug. 5, 1940, when less than a month remained until he could have observed the 50th anniversary of his entrance into business here. The building remains in the estate of the late Mr. Laemle.

Moves to Present Site

Louis Laemle came to Marshfield on Sept. 1, 1890, and opened a clothing store in the building now occupied by the Trudeau restaurant. The store's announcement advertisement was published in the local weekly newspaper.

After five years, the store was moved to its present location. Mr. Laemle purchased the property, then a two-story structure 25x75. Twice thereafter the building was enlarged until today it is, 167 feet long and the entire basement and first and second floors are devoted to merchandising.

In 1915 when Mr. Laemle observed his 25th anniversary he issued a pamphlet in which he wrote:

"For this splendid growth, we share the honors with those who made it possible. We appreciate the fact that without the earnest co-operation of our sales people and the sincere support of the people of Marshfield end vicinity, we could not have grown an inch no matter how well-directed our efforts might have been. We in our development nothing for which we may flatter ourselves, but rather an illuminating example of the homely proverb, that 'honesty is the best policy.'"

Brothers Continue Store

Because of Mr. Laemle's death, the anniversary event has been postponed until now. He was taken ill last winter. The store will be closed Thursday to prepare the merchandise for the store-wide sale which will open Friday morning.

"The two brothers have made plans for continuing the business. Both have been closely associated with the institution throughout their lives. Art was employed for two years in a Chicago wholesale house

and he served in the Army but aside from those periods, he has been engaged in the store. Bert was away at college and later managed Laemle stores in other cities, but since 1932 has been closely identified with the local store.

(from the Marshfield News Herald, Oct. 26, 1940, page 3, column 1.)

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23 Vote

APPEARED ON REGISTRATION LIST 50 YEARS AGO

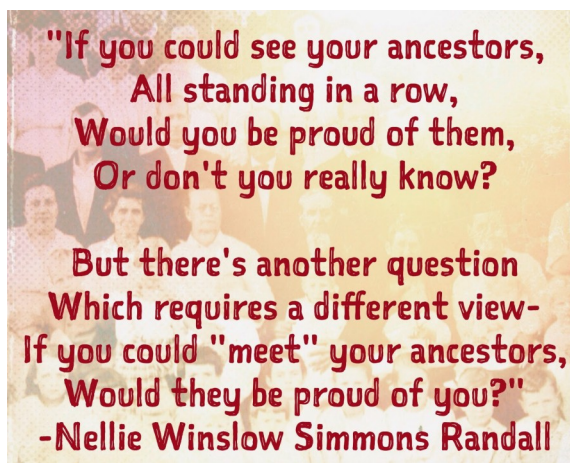
Twenty-three voters whose names appeared fifty years ago on the first registration list of the City of Marshfield, voted here Tuesday, a check of the polling places revealed.

Among them were H. C. Eiche and A. G. Pankow, men who once served as Mayors of Marshfield, and three others who have served as aldermen: John Juno, Peter Huth, and Joseph Pflum.

The other electors whose names were on that list of a half-century ago and who voted Tuesday are Atty. E. C. Pors, John J. Adler, Charles Beck, Adam Guckenberg, William Cramer, Frank Pflum, John K. Stauber, John Widman, John E. Adler, George Adler, Joseph Kohl, William Reese, George Zettler, Knut Thompson, Albert Wendtland, Hans Bille, Paul Steinert, and Andrew Theby.

(from the Marshfield News Herald, Nov. 7, 1940, page 9, columns 5 & 6.)

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(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. #
PARKER, IRVIN L	7/27/1904	6794	023N - 003W	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	26
PARKER, JAMES	5/15/1873	525	026N - 001W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$	25
PARRET, POLETE	4/10/1874	710	026N - 001E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	27
			026N - 001E	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	28
			026N - 001E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	28
PATTERSON, CHARLES H	9/15/1871	303	027N - 002W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	19
			027N - 002W	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	20
PAYNE, JAMES H	11/12/1900	5934	023N - 002W	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	20
			023N - 002W	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	20
PEDERSON, MARTEN	4/30/1880	2002	029N - 001E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	30
			029N - 001E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	30
PEDERSON, PEDER	4/30/1880	2003	029N - 001W	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	26
PEET, EZRA	3/15/1884	4936	023N - 001W	SW $\frac{1}{4}$	12
PERKINS, DANIEL C	1/20/1880	4109	023N - 001E	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	34
			023N - 001E	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	34
PERKINS, HUGH E	6/1/1880	4151	023N - 001E	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	26
			023N - 001E	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	27
PERKINS, MINOR S	1/20/1880	4108	023N - 001E	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	27
			023N - 001E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	28
PERRY, CURTIS E	5/4/1894	5054	026N - 004W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$	18
PETERS, EURBIN	5/15/1876	1294	026N - 001E	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	9
			026N - 001E	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	10
PETERSON, GEORGE W	11/20/1875	1165	028N - 001E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$	32
PETERSON, M B	3/1/1877	1466	027N - 001E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$	5
PETERSON, PETER	9/20/1884	2975	029N - 004W	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	32
PHELPS, ARTHUR M	6/1/1882	2522	029N - 003W	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	36
PHILLIPS, JONATHAN	5/20/1873	1795	023N - 002W	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	12
PHILPOTT, TOM B	12/15/1873	539	026N - 001W	NW $\frac{1}{4}$	9
PICKERING, BYRON	11/20/1884	5138	023N - 001E	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	10
			023N - 001E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	10
PICKITT, SAMUEL H	11/5/1878	1800	027N - 001E	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	26
			027N - 001E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	26

Names	Date	Doc #	Twp - Rng	Aliquots	Sec. #
PIERCE, AUSTIN	12/27/1905	7174	024N - 004W	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	4
			024N - 004W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	4
			024N - 004W	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	4
PIERCE, DANIEL	3/21/1898	5614	024N - 004W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	8
PIERCE, GUSTAVUS A	8/1/1883	2844	029N - 001E	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	24
PIERCE, JANE S	1/10/1876	1218	026N - 002W	NE $\frac{1}{4}$	12
PIERCE, JAY W	9/20/1884	3041	027N - 001E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	32
PLATT, JOSEPHINE M, PLATT, OTIS	6/1/1878	1694	028N - 001E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$	24
PLATT, STEPHEN G	4/30/1880	2022	028N - 001E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$	6
PLOCKELMANN, FREDERIC	5/9/1891	3852	029N - 001E	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	4
POPPY, GUSTAVUS	10/5/1888	3386	028N - 002W	Lot/Trct 8	20
POPPY, WILLIAM	7/2/1877	1563	026N - 001E	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	10
POTTERUD, EVEN J	10/1/1880	2015	029N - 001W	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	26
PREBBENOR, HERMAN	4/13/1889	3646	028N - 003W	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	5
PRESHER, BENJAMIN M	10/1/1872	1301	023N - 002W	Lot/Trct 1	4
			023N - 002W	Lot/Trct 2	4
PRIEST, L K	10/1/1880	2111	029N - 001E	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	30
PRIMMER, CHANCEY R	9/11/1903	6494	023N - 003W	NW $\frac{1}{4}$	2
PRIMMER, CHARLEY W	4/28/1899	5683	023N - 003W	NE $\frac{1}{4}$	2
PUHLMAN, HEINRICH	10/1/1880	2196	029N - 001W	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	26
QUARME, IVER O	7/21/1890	3432	029N - 001E	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	10
RADKE, HERMANN	1/15/1884	2947	029N - 001W	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	14
RAHN, FERDINAND	9/20/1884	3002	029N - 001W	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	2
RAHN, FREIDRICH	9/20/1884	3001	029N - 001W	S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	2
RANDALL, WILLARD P	11/5/1878	1787	028N - 003W	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	3
			028N - 003W	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	3
RAYMOND, ALONZO	7/13/1875	1067	027N - 001W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	23
			027N - 001W	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	23
			027N - 001W	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	23
REED, THOMAS	5/10/1870	536	024N - 001W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	18
			024N - 001W	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	19
			024N - 001W	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	20

(To be continued in next issue)

What Plans Does FamilySearch.org Have for 2019?

Dick Eastman's Newsletter, January 7, 2019

The following announcement was written by FamilySearch:

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH (7 January 2019), The popular, free genealogy website, FamilySearch.org, announced its 2019 plans to enhance its record search and Family Tree search capabilities and introduce new interactive discovery experiences. FamilySearch is a global leader in the growing Family History market segment, serving 12 million users worldwide.

In addition to over 300 million additional historical records and images for family history discoveries, look for the following new offerings in 2019.

1. **Online Interactive Discovery Experiences**
2. **Family Tree and Friends, Associates, and Neighbor (FAN) Relationships**
3. **Updated Find Capability**
4. **Memories**
5. **RootsTech London 2019**



FamilySearch

FamilySearch International is the largest genealogy organization in the world. FamilySearch is a nonprofit, volunteer-driven organization sponsored by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Millions of people use FamilySearch records, resources, and services to learn more about their family history. To help in this great pursuit, FamilySearch and its predecessors have been actively gathering, preserving, and sharing genealogical records worldwide for over 100 years. Patrons may access FamilySearch services and resources free online at FamilySearch.org or through over 5,000 family history centers in 129 countries, including the main Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah.

For more information, go to: <https://blog.eogn.com/2019/01/07/whats-coming-from-familysearch-in-2019/>


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ISSN# 1089-845X

Upcoming Meetings

January 24, 2019 "**Using Your Smart Phone to Organize and Track Your Family History**", with Andrew Schnitzler. Come learn with us about useful tools that you can use from your Smart Phone to organize and track your family history and documents.

February 28, 2019 "'Free' Legacy Family Tree Webinars; DNA Overview." Discover the treasure of Legacy Family Tree webinars available online and watch an introduction to Y-DNA, mitochondrial DNA, and autosomal DNA testing, including how each of these types of DNA are inherited, how they are tested, who you should have tested, and where you should purchase testing. Presented by MAGG member, Donald Schnitzler.

March 28, 2019 "**Finding My Dad's Birth Family; Using Ancestry DNA and Other Tools to Narrow the Search.**" MAGG member, Sandy Kocian, will discuss her ongoing journey identifying the parents of her father, Henry Olson, who was placed in a Wisconsin orphanage as an infant in 1918.

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.