



Kith and Kin

Official Newsletter of the Marshfield Area Genealogy Group

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July—August 2018

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Meritorious Service Medals Now Available Online at TheGenealogist

Dick Eastman's Blog , March 22, 2018

The following announcement was written by the folks at TheGenealogist:

[TheGenealogist](#) has released the records of 29,000 individuals who were decorated with the Meritorious Service Medal (MSM). The roll of names for those who were awarded this British honour in the First World War have been released by TheGenealogist. Researchers can now look for holders of this medal up to 1920 from within their ever growing military records collection.

- See a copy of the image of the Medal Card with the theatre of war where the medal was won
- Details the name, rank, regiment and service number
- Unique "SmartSearch" links to the comprehensive military records on TheGenealogist.co.uk
- These new records cover British servicemen from The First World War

The medal was first awarded in 1845 to non-commissioned officers in the British Army who had a record of long service in the forces. Given originally for long service of at least 20 years to servicemen who were of irreproachable character and already held the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal of their service, the First World War saw it awarded to those who performed acts of non-combatant gallantry in the performance of their military duty. In the second case the bravery was not necessarily while the serviceman was on



First King George V version of the Meritorious Service Medal awarded by the United Kingdom. Awarded for Meritorious service by those military members who are of irreproachable character with at least 20 years of service and already hold the [Long Service and Good Conduct Medal](#) of their service. Eligible were warrant officers and non-commissioned officers above the rank of corporal, or equivalent, who have served in the Royal Navy, Royal Marines, Regular Army or Royal Air Force. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meritorious_Service_Medal_\(United_Kingdom\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meritorious_Service_Medal_(United_Kingdom))

active service and may have been in the saving or attempted saving of the life of an officer or an enlisted soldier.

Family history researchers searching for ancestors who had been awarded the Meritorious Service Medal in the First World War will be able to find their forebears in this new addition to the military collection of records on [TheGenealogist](#).

(from <https://blog.eogn.com/2018/03/22/meritorious-service-medals-now-available-online-at-thegenealogist/>)

President's Message

Dear Friends,

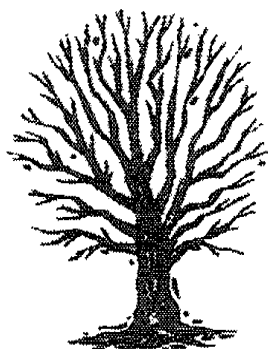
In order to get inspiration for this message, I occasionally go back over some of the past newsletters to see what I was talking about or challenges that I was giving you. It was interesting that back in the Jan.-Feb. 2018 MAGG newsletter, I was giving you ideas for doing your genealogy research while staying in your home and keeping warm. In contrast, especially here in Wisconsin, where we have had quite a few high 80 to 90 degree days within the past few weeks, I'm going to suggest driving in your air conditioned car to your local air conditioned library, court house, or area research center. Most facilities will let you take in bottled water, just leave it set on the floor beside you and not on the tables to get materials wet.

Even if the brain tends to be a little over-loaded from the heat and research just doesn't sound appealing, your local library has all kinds of temptations to occupy your time, while you take in the air-conditioning. Have you spent time at the Everett Roehl Marshfield Public Library's Genealogy & Local History room? If not, it is a wonderful place to get lost in for a few hours, whether you just want to come and use it's free Ancestry.com, browse through the county and family histories or use the many resources in their "CLIO III Electronic Bookshelf - Electronic bookshelf of more than 1,370 state and county history books. (available in-library only.) Don't forget all of those tax roll ledgers just waiting for you to come and spend time with them. And the very unique, clipping file of Marshfield's past and current residents and businesses.

What's that? You'd rather stay home in your own air conditioning? Not to worry! They have lots of "E-Sources" that you can get to from home. You don't even need your library card for most of them...just go to <http://catalog.marshfieldlibrary.org/polaris/search/misc/esources.aspx?ctx=3.1033.0.0.1> and check the many free sources for doing all kinds of research.

So keep cool and enjoy some of your local resources. Happy researching!

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.

Always Keep Backups of Your Online Genealogy Information

From Dick Eastman's Blog, June 14, 2018

A newsletter reader wrote and asked a question:

"I have an account with Ancestry.com and I was using the Family Tree Maker for my back up just in case there comes a time when I can no longer pay for Ancestry and since they stopped using Family Tree Maker. I was wondering if there was anything else I can use as a back up, I would hate to lose all the information I have if I couldn't pay for it for some reason."

I replied to the question in email but thought I would also post my answer here in the newsletter in case others have the same question:

First, Family Tree Maker did not go away. The program was acquired by [Software MacKiev](#) and has been improved significantly in the past year or so. The [Software MacKiev version of Family Tree Maker](#) still exchanges data with Ancestry.com and still can function as a viable method of keeping a copy of your genealogy data in your own Macintosh or Windows computer, the same as it did before the acquisition by [Software MacKiev](#).

HOWEVER, if it was me, I would do even more.

To be blunt, I don't trust any online service to remain in business without changes forever and ever. I don't care if we are talking about [Ancestry](#), [MyHeritage](#), [FamilySearch](#), [Findmypast](#), [GEDmatch](#), or even non-

genealogy sites that accept information from users, such as [Wikipedia](#). All sorts of things can happen, even to web sites that you control, such as [The Next Generation of Genealogy Sitebuilding](#).

Sometimes companies abruptly declare bankruptcy and go offline with little or no warning. At other times, a web site may be purchased by new owners, perhaps owners that want to change the business model and no longer have an interest in keeping your data online.

A third problem can be a technical problem when a hardware or software malfunction or even a human error accidentally destroys data with no backups available. (We're looking at you, RootsWeb.)

In all cases, you want to be prepared in advance. The solution is easy to say and not very difficult to execute: **Keep your own backup copies of everything that is important to you! Never trust any company or non-profit to keep your information online forever.**

Keeping a local backup in your computer or in the cloud ([Dropbox](#), [Google Drive](#), etc.) is very easy to do. In fact, I keep at least two backup copies of everything important to me saved in two different locations. Having three backup copies stored in three different locations. Having three backup copies stored in three different locations is even better and having four backup copies... Well, you get the idea.

(Continued on page 12. "Backups")

Member Surnames

Denise A. **(BURLING) CLIVER**, P.O. Box 137, Unity, WI 54488. (715) 613-4501, dacscuba@gmail.com, **BURLING, BURTON, CLIVER, HASELTINE, PUTNAM.**

Lorraine M. **(VOIGT) ROGERS**, 2319 Pecan Parkway, Marshfield, WI 54449. (715) 384-5799, lrogers2319@charter.net, **DRACKLEY, FAIRCHILD, JUDES, KIESLING, PINGEL, RIEDEL, UHLHORN, VOIGHT, WEIRL, WIDGER, WILLMARTH, ZACHOW.**

Gail Ann **WENDT**, 3921 Maximilian Ct., Fairfax, VA 22033, 703-591-2364, gailwc@cox.net, **ARNDT, FRISKE, FRISCHKE, GAULKE, GLASER, HOFF, KUETHE, MAY, MEAY, PLATH, VON GLASER, WEIMANN, WENDT, WENZEL.**

If you shake your family tree, watch for the nuts to fall.

US Census Bureau Withdraws Proposal to Have Postal Workers be Enumerators for 2018 End to End Census

From Dick Eastman's Blog, March 22, 2018

This is a follow-up to my earlier article about the 2020 U.S. census at <http://bit.ly/2pygvX3>. A message from the IAJGS Public Records Access Alert mailing list states:

“Last September the IAJGS Records Access Alert posted about the proposed rule by the Census Bureau to have Postal Workers be enumerators for the 2018 end-to-end census test in preparation for the 2020 US Census. The Census Bureau has posted a notice in the Federal Register withdrawing the proposal. The Census Bureau stated, “after determining during discussions with USPS that postal carriers had certain disclosure obligations that made it impossible for them to comply with the strict legal confidentiality requirements under Title 13 governing Census data.”

“The Census Bureau received 12 sets of comments on the original proposal: 2- wanting more information as to whom would be performing the enumerations in special situations; 3 sets expressing support for the proposal; and 7 sets expressing concerns with the proposal.

“To read the notice of cancellation in the Federal Register see:

<https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2018-03-22/pdf/2018-05874.pdf>”

(from <https://blog.eogn.com/2018/03/22/us-census-bureau-withdraws-proposal-to-have-postal-workers-be-enumerators-for-2018-end-to-end-census/>)



Genealogy is all about chasing your own tale.

Familypedia: the Biggest Genealogy Site You Probably Never Heard Of

From Dick Eastman's Blog, July 11, 2018

Are you familiar with Familypedia, a web site with 242,770 online articles about deceased individuals plus another 366,615 genealogy-related pages?

Familypedia is a wiki, part of the commercial Wikia site. It is a place where **YOU** can create articles about your ancestors and easily link them to other articles about where and when they lived. The site is primarily text-based with biographical pages about deceased individuals. In some cases, you can find pictures of individuals as well as pedigree charts, maps, and other graphics. In most cases, each deceased person has a separate web page giving details about his or her life and also containing hyperlinks to other web pages that contain information about the person's relatives. Entire families can be hyperlinked together.

Welcome to Familypedia!

About • Tutorial • Help

(The largest semantic wiki for genealogy.)

We are currently working on 242,751 articles and 366,615 other pages.

Here you can keep your family history research organized, evergreen, accessible, and collaboration-ready.

Join us in this important and exciting work!

Familypedia can be used alone as a separate service, or it can be linked via hyperlinks to other online services, such as MyHeritage.com, FamilySearch.org, Ancestry.com, or independent web pages created by individuals. Because the Familypedia web site has a wiki format, you can work collaboratively with others to create a network of articles about your ancestors and about those they lived and worked with. The site has no constraints on where the data resides, so you can provide links to your ancestors on whatever web sites host the information.

Before you start entering your own ancestors on Familypedia, you will want to see if there is already some information about them or their family. To find existing information, you can go to <http://www.familypedia.wikia.com> and use the search box. However, a more organized search method is to use the Surnames Index, Birth Country Index, Death Country Index, Birth Decade Index, or Death Dec-

(continued on next page)

ade Index, all found on the same home page.

I started by searching on my own surname and found a number of individuals listed. However, they were not tied together as a “family” but appeared to be somewhat random listings. As I tried other surnames from my own family tree, I found several families linked together with a lot of information. All information on Familypedia is contributed by users, so we can expect the quantity and quality of information to vary widely. Some of the information is well sourced while other entries contain no source citations at all.

Since anyone can edit a wiki, I could jump right into collaboration mode even though I don’t know the other contributors personally. I could add to their information about the individuals I have researched, change anything I knew to be incorrect, or create a new web page for other individuals and link them to related people.

In short, Familypedia and other wikis are truly democratic communities. Any user can create a new web page for any individual at any time. Perhaps even better, any user can also edit each existing page. If you have supplemental information about an individual you find already listed, or if you wish to correct an error on a page, you can do so within seconds. If you can type and click, you can edit almost every page in a wiki.

Of course, such anarchy might invite spam, graffiti, and other junk to be added by uncaring users. Luckily, like most other wikis, Familypedia easily handles such junk. Multiple copies are saved for each page on the site. When you visit a page, the latest version is displayed. If you see inappropriate content, you (or anyone else) can click on EDIT and then on SHOW CHANGES to show the various revisions. Finally, click on the last unmolested web page to revert to that version.

It actually takes more time to create graffiti than it does to delete it. Therefore, spammers and other unwelcome “guests” soon lose interest and move on to other pastures. Each and every user becomes an editor, able to delete unwanted content within seconds. Likewise, if anyone deletes good content, a click on EDIT and then on SHOW CHANGES will show all the different revisions, including those previously deleted. With a few more mouseclicks, any deleted pages can be restored in seconds.

The reality is that Familypedia, Wikipedia, and other online wikis receive very little spam or other unwanted junk. The self-policing by users works well as long as there are plenty of users. The more popular the site becomes, the better the self-policing effort works.

Unlike some other wikis, Familypedia allows anyone to add or correct information, even without creating an account. However, there are advantages to creating a free account. For one thing, your free account lets you register a user name for yourself. Becoming known under that user name means that you will be able to gain reputation and recognition in the community when others see your user name as the person who made the changes. Registered users also can do more with the site; they can upload pictures, create personal “watchlists” to keep an eye on favorite articles, be notified of changes by email, and other advanced features.

User names can be whatever you choose, within a few common sense limits (no profanity, no spam, etc.) and can be fully anonymous. Other users will not see your real name, address, telephone number, or other personal information. However, registered users may optionally create a user talk page where others can contact them. Information shown on a talk page can include as much or as little information as each person wishes to share.

Familypedia is a part of the family of wikis available at Wikia.com. Other wikis on the same service are devoted to television shows, movies, food, fashion, environmental sustainability, online games, lifestyle, and many other topics. In fact, if you want to start a new wiki about a topic that is not covered by an existing wiki, you can do so within seconds. Wikia is supported by advertising, so the site is free for all users.

If you have an interest in genealogy wikis, you will want to check out the **free** Familypedia at <http://www.familypedia.wikia.com> and click on GETTING STARTED, GUIDED TOUR, and also on TUTORIAL, all shown in the menus along the right hand side of the home page at http://familypedia.wikia.com/wiki/Family_History_and_Genealogy_Wiki. You also may want to use the HELP DESK where you can ask other contributors for help regarding the Wiki or genealogy in general.

(from <https://blog.eogn.com/2018/07/11/familypedia-the-biggest-genealogy-site-you-probably-never-heard-of/>)

5 Hidden Clues in the US Census

From Amy Johnson Crow's Blog, April 6, 2018

The US census forms the basis of much of our family history research. It is often among the first things we search for when trying to answer a genealogical question. However, there are clues that are often missed. Let's take a look at 5 hidden clues in the US census.

1. 1940 Census: The X in the Circle

One of the challenges with the US census is that we don't know who gave the information. Did they know what they were talking about? Guess what — we know who gave the information in the 1940 census! **The enumerators were instructed to mark the informant with an X that was circled.**

In the 1940 census, Fred Weber gave the information for the Richard Hall household in Jackson Township, Ocean County, New Jersey. Fred was Richard's son-in-law. Did Fred have accurate knowledge about his in-laws? Maybe. Maybe not. Knowing who gave the information for this household could help us evaluate it if doesn't seem to fit with other information that we have.

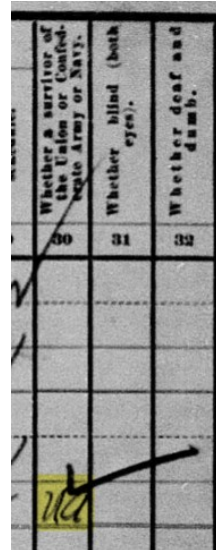
8830	400	No	Hall, Richard	Head
			Mary	wife
			Raymond	son
			Lillian	daughter
			Weber, Fred	son-in-law
			William	grandson
			Edward	grandson
			Helene	granddaughter

Fred Weber was the informant for this household in the 1940 census. Jackson Township, Ocean County, New Jersey. Image courtesy FamilySearch.

2. 1910 Census: Civil War Service

It's normal to focus on the left-hand side of the census page. That's where the names are listed! But be sure to scroll over to the right-hand side of the census. In 1910, you'll find a question in **column 30: "Whether a survivor of the Union or Confederate Army or Navy."**

The abbreviations used in this column for UA for Union Army; UN for Union Navy; CA for Confederate Army; and CN for Confederate Navy.



1910 census showing Civil War service in the Union Army. Image courtesy FamilySearch.

(The 1910 census is one place to look for clues to military service. Check out these other places to look: <https://www.amyjohnsoncrow.com/3-clues-discover-military-service/>)

3. 1840 Census: Military Pensioners

While we're on the subject of military service, let's look at the 1840 census. It's tempting to skip the pre-1850 censuses because they only list the head of household by name... or do they?

On the right-hand page of the 1840 census (did you know it has two pages?) there's a column for "Pensioners for Revolutionary or Military Services, Included in the Foregoing." The column next to it is for that person's age.

What's especially cool about this question on the 1840 is that it **isn't limited to the head of household.** It

could be anyone in the household who was the pensioner. For example, 84-year-old pensioner Gideon Deming (shown at the right) was listed in the Sylvester Hale household. (Moral of the story: always look at the right-hand page!)

PENSIONERS FOR REVOLUTIONARY OR MILITARY SERVICES, INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.		AGE
84	GIDEON DEMING	84

1840 US Census, Albany Ward 3, Albany County, New York. Image courtesy FamilySearch.

4. 1880 Census: Disabilities

The 1880 census has a clue that can point you to a different census schedule. Questions 16-20 asked if the person was blind, "deaf and dumb," idiotic, insane, or "maimed, crippled, bedridden or otherwise disabled." If any of those columns are checked, look for the [Special Schedule of Defective, Dependent,](#)

State of Birth.	House Number.	Preceding houses numbered in order of visitation.	Postoffice numbered in order of visitation.	The Name of each Person whose place of abode, on 1st day of June, 1880, was in this family.	Color--White, W.; Black, B.; Mexican, M.; Chinese, C.; Indian, I.	Sex--Male, M.; Female, F.	Age at last birthday prior to June 1, 1880. If under 1 year, give month in fractions, thus: 1/2.	If born within the Census year, give the month.	Relationship of each person to the head of this family--whether wife, son, daughter, servant, boarder, or other.	Single, /; Married, /; Widowed, /; Divorced, D.	Married during Census year, /.	Profession, Occupation or Trade of each person, male or female.	Number of months this person has been unemployed during the Census year.	Is the person [on the day of the enumeration of this 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, /; Insane, /; Maimed, Crippled, Bedridden, or otherwise disabled, /.	Attached abroad within the Census year, /.
	231 248			Bright Michael A. Or. M. 52					Blacksmith	/		6				
				Mary A. Or. F. 51					Wife	/						
				Diamond Maria R. Or. F. 23					Widow	/				1/2		
				Lewis A. Or. M. 23					Stepson	/						
				Reber Helen Or. F. 17					Blacksmith	/						

1880 US Census for Verona, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Questions 16-20 are highlighted. Image courtesy FamilySearch.

[and Delinquent Classes.](#)

In the example above, Michael A. Bright is noted as "maimed, crippled, bedridden, or otherwise disabled;" Maria Diamond is noted as "1/2" blind (not a normal notation); and Lewis A. Diamond is noted as "deaf and dumb."

On the Special Schedule, Maria is listed as blind, which occurred at age 75, caused by old age. Lewis is listed on the deaf schedule as being deaf since birth and that he attended the Pennsylvania Institute in Philadelphia. (Time to look for school records!)

5. 1850-1870 Census: Agriculture and Manufacturers

The 1850-1870 censuses had additional schedules pertaining to agriculture and manufacturers (industry). If your ancestor was listed as a farmer or had an occupation where he or she was manufacturing something, look for those schedules to get more information about how they earned their living. (By the way, if your ancestor was listed as a farmer, look at the manufacturers schedule anyway. [Many farmers had sideline businesses such as tanneries or saw-mills.](#)) You can find many of these schedules on Ancestry and FamilySearch.

(from <https://www.amyjohnsoncrow.com/5-hidden-clues-in-the-us-census/>)

How Can Siblings Have DNA Showing Different Ethnicity Estimates?

Dick Eastman's Blog, July 17, 2018

If you have a DNA test performed and it shows 35% German ancestry, 25% Irish ancestry, 10% Scandinavian ancestry, and the rest from the Middle East, does that mean your brother or sister will show exactly the same results if they also take a DNA test? Actually, the answer usually is "no."

How can full-siblings have different ethnicities when they have the same parents? It's a consequence of the complex relationship between genetics, ancestry, and ethnicity.

It is usually because one sibling received more or fewer genes from one parent than the other. In contrast, the sibling may have received more genes from the second parent and fewer from the first.

Confused? An article, "Do Siblings Have the Same DNA?" and a graphic in the *Genealogy Explained* web site at <http://bit.ly/2NnKr29> will explain it.

(from <https://blog.eogn.com/2018/07/17/how-can-siblings-have-dna-showing-different-ethnicity-estimates/>)



Odds and Ends from the 1940's

Items Reprinted from the Marshfield News Herald, Marshfield, Wisconsin

MARSHFIELD COUPLE HONORED AT DANE COUNTY CELEBRATION TODAY

Charles Crockers Are Observing 60th Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crocker, 309 E. Blodgett street, are celebrating their 60th wedding anniversary today at Montrose, in Dane County, where they were married on Sept. 14, 1880. Residents of the Marshfield community since 1912, they moved to their present home in 1919, and, with the exception of a few years spent on a farm south of the city, have lived there since.

Mr. Crocker is the oldest living native of Montrose, and son of one of Dane County's earliest settlers. Last week Charles Wilson, a former Marshfield High School instructor and a grandson of Thomas Wilson, another Dane County pioneer, visited in Marshfield and called at the Crocker home. On his return to his home in Chicago, Mr. Wilson penned the following account of his visit with the Crockers and of the wedding anniversary celebration which is being held at Montrose today.

Where the old stone church and the old stone school stand together on a country hilltop in Montrose Township of Dane County, duel events will be celebrated and commemorated Saturday.

Historically, Montrose has come of age, for it was 100 years ago in the fall of 1840 that the first settler took root there and began the arduous task of clearing land and making a home in the wooded wilderness.

Oldest Living Native

Today, in his 88th year, Charles Crocker is the oldest living native of Montrose. His father was one of the earliest Montrose pioneers. His mother was the first white child born in Wisconsin. Charles Crocker is a living symbol of earlier Wisconsin history. So the pages of time will be turned back Saturday when friends and relatives of Charles and Rose Worden Crocker gather from far and near to celebrate with

them their 60th wedding anniversary at the old stone church in Montrose.

We of the present generation find it hard to visualize our native soil as other than an area of broad acres, set off by comfortable homes and beribboned with concrete highways. But it was not always thus and a visit with Charles Crocker pictures instead the era of small clearings, log cabins, and rutted trails through virgin forests.

So let me pass along some early Montrose history that I enjoyed hearing recently from Charles Crocker at his present home in Marshfield.

Repeats conversation

"Yes, it was an even 100 years ago the Elom Elder, an intrepid and self-reliant hunter-trapper arrived at what is now Montrose, found a spot to his liking and decided to settle. Uncle Elom, as he was known in later years, was then a bachelor. At the site of a clear flowing spring he built a log cabin to shelter him that first winter and serve also as home for himself and family in after years. Uncle Elom was imbued with the spirit of helpfulness so characteristic of pioneer stock and he built three additional log cabins so that further settlers, who he was sure would follow, might have a place to 'put up' while they explored the area and selected spots to clear for their homes.

For two years, alone in the wild country, Uncle Elom hunted, trapped, and cleared ground. In the fall of 1842 he was joined by the first family to settle in Montrose. Benjamin and Rebecca Crocker, with three sons, Russell, William, and Hollis. My father, Hollis, was then a lad of 14 years, but he pitched in with the rest of the family and within three or four years had a clearing of his own with a log cabin built on it. That was the origin of 'Crocker Hollow.'

Thomas Wilson Arrives

"Meanwhile, a third settler, Thomas Wilson, your grandfather, had in 1844 taken land nearby, followed by Albert Bowker, who came in '46.

"It was about that time that my father married Caroline Osterday. Mother was born June 16, 1828, at

Gratiot, the first white child born in Wisconsin. She was old enough at the time of the Black Hawk Indian War to remember many of its incidents and often, during my boyhood days, she told me stories of that brave warrior.

"I was born in '52 and the most vivid of my early recollections are of Abe Lincoln and the Civil War. I wasn't old enough for war service but Montrose sent many of its rugged sons to the struggle—several of whom never returned. I remember well July 4 of '63 when the Battle of Gettysburg was in progress. With my folks we were spending the day at your grandfather's home to the outskirts of Belleville.

Recalls Days of '63

Your grandmother sent me with your mother Nettie Balfour, then five years old, into the village to get pepper and cinnamon. A patriotic meeting was on, Joe Ean, home on furlough from the Civil War, was making an impassioned speech from a platform atop of a wagon. Sentiment for the Union cause was not 100 per cent and the fifth columnists in those days were called Copperheads. A Copperhead in the crowd made an insulting remark. In a flash Joe Dean was down off the wagon and at him.

"The onslaught was short but terrific. A piston stroke blow from Joe Dean's strong right arm caught his tormentor square on the chin, toppling him backward into the basement of an unfinished house. Your mother and I looked on, frozen with terror. Face cut and bloody, the Copperhead emerged from the pit cursing wildly and voicing dire threats. Turning to Uncle Bob Oliver, Joe Dean shouted 'Come on Bob, come on Unionists, let's clean out the d— Copperheads.'" That ended the fight, Copperheads took flight, hid in dense willows along the banks of Sugar River, and eluded the clutches of an enraged posse that set out to find them."

Yes, those were rugged days virile days, made so by a rugged and virile people. I listened with pride and wonderment as Charles Crocker told of the first school held in one of Elom Elder's log cabins; of the deeply religious people erecting the stone church; of Bob Oliver in '64 replacing his log cabin with the first stone church; of Bob Oliver in '64 replacing his log cabin with the first stone house to be built; of long treks with oxen hauling wheat and wool to the near-

est market, Milwaukee, more than a 100 miles away; and of felling trees and grubbing stumps, year after year to clear fertile farms that are the heritage of this day's generation.

And now Montrose is of age and Charlie Crocker is its patriarch son!

To both, Saturday the children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren of Montrose pioneer families—pioneer families named Elder, Crocker, Wilson, Bowker, Oliver, Fritz, Sharman, Smith, Ellingsworth, Ross, Oscarson, Hurley, Caldwell, Balfour, Argue—will do honor in a 60th wedding anniversary and a centennial celebration that will rank high in the annals of that historic community.
(from the Marshfield News Herald, September 14, 1940, page 9, columns 1 & 2.)

* * * *

81ST BIRTHDAY

Wenzel Gotz, N. Walnut street, was pleasantly surprised Sunday night when friends and relatives called on him to celebrate his 81st birthday. Cards were played and a lunch was served.
(from the Marshfield News Herald, October 1, 1940, page 7, column 3.)

* * * *

BIRTHDAY PARTY

Mrs. Charles Cournoyer, 1005 S. Maple street, entertained on Sunday for her small son, DuWayne, who will be three years old tomorrow. The following little guests attended: Leoneze Graff, Jean Graff, Betty Jane Cournoyer, Shirley and Dick Hughes, Kenneth Petrack, Mary Schwantes, Darlene Wolf, Donna Mae Kottmeyer, Mrs. Henry Kottmeyer and Mrs. Gilmer Loiselle were also present. Games were played and ice cream and cake served. The guest of honor received many gifts from his friends and playmates.
(from the Marshfield News Herald, October 1, 1940, page 7, column 3.)

(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. #
MILES, WILLIAM	8/10/1875	1110	026N - 001W	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	13
			026N - 001W	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	24
MILLER, GEORGE F	9/20/1884	2996	029N - 001E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	22
MILLER, THOMAS H	12/19/1885	5296	023N - 001E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	26
MILTENBERGER, CHARLES	10/1/1874	783	026N - 001E	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	27
			026N - 001E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	27
			026N - 001E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	27
MILTIMORE, JAMES A	4/30/1880	2095	029N - 001E	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	8
MITCHELL, WARNER B	9/15/1871	298	026N - 001W	NW $\frac{1}{4}$	10
MITTIMORE, DANIEL	9/20/1875	1128	029N - 001E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$	14
MOELLER, HENRY HERMAN	5/18/1925	04577	027N - 004W	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	18
MOH, CHRISTIAN	6/15/1874	2319	023N - 001W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$	18
MOLDENHAUER, MICHAEL F	5/10/1875	2752	024N - 001E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	18
MONROE, CLARK C	6/1/1880	4156	023N - 002W	NE $\frac{1}{4}$	26
MOORE, JOHN	5/10/1882	2440	028N - 004W	S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	15
			028N - 004W	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	15
MOORE, LYNUS	6/13/1878	1711	028N - 003W	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	7
			028N - 003W	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	18
			028N - 003W	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	18
MORSE, FRANK	4/26/1902	6313	023N - 003W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	34
			023N - 003W	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	34
MULLER, GERMAN	5/15/1877	1487	029N - 001E	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	20
			029N - 001E	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	20
NAGEL, AUGUST	1/31/1890	3654	026N - 001W	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	6
			026N - 001W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	6
NAVRATILL, JOSEPH	6/25/1920	04011	027N - 003W	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	3
NEITZEL, AUGUST	2/15/1889	3410	029N - 001W	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	14
NEITZEL, WILLIAM	5/14/1890	3770	029N - 001W	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	14
NELSON, ANDREW	4/30/1880	2097	029N - 001E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$	14
NEUBECKER, WILHELM	3/12/1908	6019	023N - 002W	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	35
NEVERMAN, WILLIAM	2/9/1898	5602	023N - 002W	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	2
			023N - 002W	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	2

Names	Date	Doc #	Twp - Rng	Aliquots	Sec. #
NEVERMAN, WILLIAM	10/18/1898	5602	023N - 003W	N½SW¼	2
			023N - 003W	N½SE¼	2
NEVILLE, MARTIN	3/1/1875	988	027N - 002W	S½NE¼	3
			027N - 002W	N½SE¼	3
NEWCOMB, JOSEPH A	6/1/1878	1552	028N - 001E	NW¼	32
NEWCOMB, WILLIAM H	10/1/1880	2139	025N - 003W	S½SE¼	2
NICHOLS, GEORGE W	10/1/1880	2109	027N - 001E	W½SE¼	12
NICHOLS, JOSEPH	3/1/1876	1264	026N - 001E	SE¼	2
NICHOLS, MILO L	10/1/1874	768	025N - 003W	SE¼	24
NICHOLS, THEODORE	3/1/1876	1285	026N - 001E	W½NW¼	2
NICHOLS, WILLIAM	11/5/1878	1773	026N - 001E	NE¼NW¼	2
			026N - 001E	NW¼NE¼	2
NORMAN, ERVIN	10/25/1895	5208	023N - 003W	N½SW¼	30
			023N - 003W	S½NW¼	30
NORTON, JOSEPH B	12/15/1879	1832	029N - 001E	SE¼NE¼	12
			029N - 001E	N½SE¼	12
			029N - 001E	SW¼SE¼	12
NUTTING, AMASA	5/15/1876	3178	024N - 003W	SE¼	2
NUTTING, RHODOLPHUS L	6/24/1878	3663	024N - 003W	E½SW¼	2
OLDHAM, AARON	2/20/1877	3368	023N - 002W	E½NE¼	10
			023N - 002W	SW¼NE¼	10
			023N - 002W	NE¼SE¼	10
OLSON, ANDREW	4/30/1880	2004	029N - 001E	S½NW¼	30
			029N - 001E	N½SW¼	30
OLSON, DORE, AMUNSEN, PETER	4/15/1875	2731	023N - 002W	E½SE¼	18
OLSON, GILBERT	4/10/1882	2390	029N - 001W	S½NE¼	36
OSTROM, JEROME B	7/13/1875	1066	027N - 002W	NW¼NW¼	34
PADDOCK, CHESTER M	4/10/1882	2319	028N - 001E	S½SW¼	12
PALMER, WILLIAM	6/1/1878	1688	025N - 003W	E½SE¼	28
PARKER, GEORGE W	10/1/1874	782	027N - 001W	E½SW¼	25
			027N - 001W	E½NW¼	36

(To be continued in next issue)

(Continued from page 3, "Backups")

You can always export your genealogy data from [Ancestry](#), [MyHeritage](#), [FamilySearch](#), [The Next Generation of Genealogy Sitebuilding](#), and probably some others, in **GEDCOM format**. I would suggest you do that every few weeks, perhaps on the first day of every month, or after any time you make changes to your data. You should save the GEDCOM file on your own hard drive(s) and in other locations as well (Dropbox, Google Drive, etc.).

If something happens to Ancestry or MyHeritage or the other online services you use, you can always import that GEDCOM file that you saved previously into any modern genealogy program in your Macintosh or Windows system as well as upload it into other online genealogy services, such as [MyHeritage](#), [The Next Generation of Genealogy Sitebuilding](#), and others.

If you keep backup copies, you will always have options.

For more information about GEDCOM files, see my earlier article, *GEDCOM Explained*, at <https://blog.eogn.com/2014/05/24/gedcom-explained>.

(from <https://blog.eogn.com/2018/06/14/always-keep-backups-of-your-online-genealogy-information/>)

How Two of President John Tyler's Grandsons Are Still Alive, 174 Years Later

From Dick Eastman's Blog, March 15, 2018

I suspect very few families can boast this sort of longevity. Two of President John Tyler's grandchildren are still around, 175 years after he left office.

You can read the full story by Chip Reid and watch a video on the CBS News web site at: <http://cbsn.ws/2DuhH2q>.



William and Harrison Tyler

Pres. John Tyler

(from <https://blog.eogn.com/2018/03/15/how-two-of-president-john-tylers-grandsons-are-still-alive-174-years-later/>)


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Upcoming Meetings

July 24, 2018

MAGG Picnic at the Library starting at 6:00 p.m. Come join us at the Everett Roehl Marshfield Public Library, in the Felker Family Genealogy and Local History Room, for a fun filled evening. Bring a dish to pass and for a little special flair, bring something, anything for a "Show and Tell", from your genealogy research".

August 30, 2018

Czech Centennial: Charles J. Vopička & the Konopiště Spy. Anna Cooková, President of Wisconsin Czechs, Inc., will be including in her lecture the importance of getting old articles, letters, and journals translated and ways to help posterity stay connected to those roots. Meeting starts at 6:30 p.m. in the Everett Roehl Marshfield Public Library, in the Felker Family Genealogy and Local History Room on the second floor.

September 27, 2018

Finding the Family of Libby Sharp - Building a Case For Family Relationships Using Indirect and Negative Evidence. MAGG's own Jen Witzel, will be sharing her experience in breaking through a brick wall by thinking a little outside the box and using some of the techniques of Indirect and Negative Evidence.

October 25, 2018

"Dearly Departed", A Round-table discussion by members of MAGG on interesting obituaries that they have found during their genealogical research. They will highlight interesting leads and clues to helping with their research.

November/December - No Meetings

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.