



Kith and Kin

Official Newsletter of the Marshfield Area Genealogy Group

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Volume 31 Issue 6

March-April 2015

Are You New to Genealogy?

By Dick Eastman, December 21, 2014

Welcome to the fascinating world of family history research! You can learn more about you, your ancestors, and why you are the person you are today.

Here is a list of articles from my newsletter that I think are the most useful resources for anyone who is learning how to find their ancestors:

[Family History for Beginners](http://blog.eogn.com/2014/05/06/family-history-for-beginners/)

<http://blog.eogn.com/2014/05/06/family-history-for-beginners/>

[Genealogy Basics](http://blog.eogn.com/category/genealogy-basics/)

<http://blog.eogn.com/category/genealogy-basics/>

[Are You Missing Most of the Available Genealogy Information?](http://blog.eogn.com/2014/07/27/are-you-missing-most-of-the-available-genealogy-information/)

<http://blog.eogn.com/2014/07/27/are-you-missing-most-of-the-available-genealogy-information/>

[GEDCOM Explained](http://blog.eogn.com/2014/05/24/gedcom-explained/)

<http://blog.eogn.com/2014/05/24/gedcom-explained/>

[Ahnentafel Explained](http://blog.eogn.com/2014/12/16/ahnentafel-explained/)

<http://blog.eogn.com/2014/12/16/ahnentafel-explained/>

[Second Cousins," "Once Removed", and More Explained](http://blog.eogn.com/2014/11/22/second-cousins-once-removed-and-more-explained-in-chart-form/)

<http://blog.eogn.com/2014/11/22/second-cousins-once-removed-and-more-explained-in-chart-form/>

[Barking Up the Wrong Tree](http://blog.eogn.com/2014/05/08/barking-up-the-wrong-tree/)

<http://blog.eogn.com/2014/05/08/barking-up-the-wrong-tree/>

[Citing Sources](http://blog.eogn.com/2014/07/14/citing-sources/)

<http://blog.eogn.com/2014/07/14/citing-sources/>

sources/

[Using WorldCat to Find Genealogy Books](http://blog.eogn.com/2014/11/29/using-worldcat-to-find-genealogy-books/)

<http://blog.eogn.com/2014/11/29/using-worldcat-to-find-genealogy-books/>

In addition, you need to become familiar with **Cyndi's List** at <http://www.cyndislist.com>. Cyndi's List has been a trusted genealogy research site for more than 18 years. Cyndi's List is free for everyone to use and it is meant to be your starting point when researching online.

What exactly is Cyndi's List?

- A categorized & cross-referenced index to genealogical resources on the Internet.
- A list of links that point you to genealogical research sites online.
- A free jumping-off point for you to use in your online research.
- A "card catalog" to the genealogical collection in the immense library that is the Internet.
- Your genealogical research portal onto the Internet.

From <http://blog.eogn.com/2014/12/21/are-you-new-to-genealogy/>



MAGG thanks Dick Eastman for allowing us to use his articles in our newsletter.

President's Message

Dear Friends,

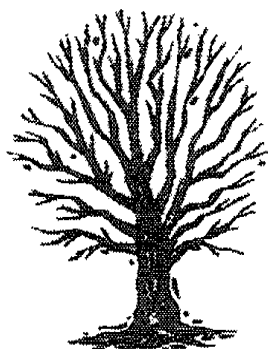
The 2015 Marshfield Area Cultural Fair passed into history this weekend, and I am happy that our Marshfield Area Genealogy Group could be part of all the activities held there. Visiting at the group's display I was struck by the enthusiasm and encouragement that each of our volunteers, Vickie, Noreen, Loraine, Dave, Lori, Al and Pat shared with Cultural Fair attendees. It reminded me of similar efforts of some of our founding members back in mid-eighties when we hosted Family History displays in connection with the June Dairy Days activities. Like you, they were a great bunch of people who enthusiastically shared their passion for family history with others. Thank you all who volunteered your time, your talent and your enthusiasm this past weekend at the Marshfield Cultural Fair. As always it is much appreciated.

That enthusiasm might cause the upcoming joint Marshfield Public Library and genealogy group, beginners' family history sessions to have record attendance. So if you haven't already volunteered to help on Saturday, March 7th with that effort, consider dropping in between 9:30 and noon, in Marshfield Public Library's General Meeting Room for another opportunity to share your knowledge and skill as a family history researcher.

With both the Cultural Fair and our winter beginners' session over Spring can't be far behind. I don't want to rush it though. Even if I am looking forward to stowing the snow shovels and enjoying the spring flowers, gentle rains and family history research trips to cemeteries, courthouses, and libraries I can be patient. Let's use the next few weeks to plan for those coming trips once Spring does arrive.

I continue to look forward to seeing you at our upcoming meetings and events. Best wishes with all your genealogical pursuits.

As Always,
Schnitz



MAGG Officers and Committees

President: [Don Schnitzler](#) (2015)
 Vice President: [Jennifer Witzel](#) (2016)
 Secretary: [Holly Schnitzler](#) (2016)
 Treasurer: [Noreen Moen](#) (2015)
 Member at Large: [Lorraine Rogers](#) (2015)
 Member at Large: Marlene Cherney (2016)
 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.

Indiana Genealogical Society Adds a Free Database of Indiana Civil War Veterans

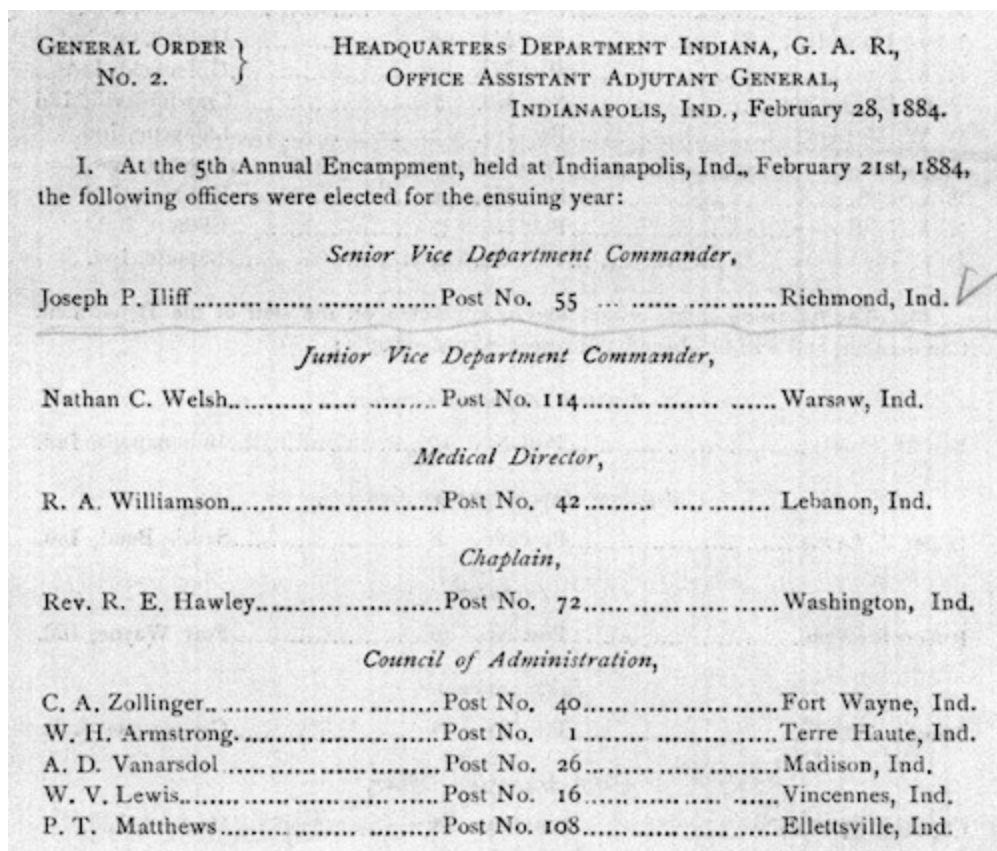
[Dick Eastman's Blog](#) · January 3, 2015

The Indiana Genealogical Society has added a free database about Indiana Civil War veterans: *Grand Army of the Republic Members Appointed in Indiana (1885)*.

This database is free to the public – no membership is required in order to view it. It was contributed by Wayne Klusman. You can access the 3.2 gigabyte file (it may take some time to load) at http://www.indgensoc.org/membersonly/military/civil_war/gar_appointments_1885.php.

The Indiana Genealogical Society now has 1,430 databases in the Members Only area. Each of Indiana's 92 counties has at least 5 databases.

(from <http://blog.eogn.com/2015/01/03/indiana-genealogical-society-adds-a-free-database-of-indiana-civil-war-veterans/>)



Don't Forget the
WSGS 2015 Gene-A-Rama

At the
Sheraton Madison Hotel
706 John Nolan Drive
Madison, WI

With Main Speaker
Cyndi Ingle
(creator of www.CyndisList.com)

More information available at:
<http://www.wsgs.org/>

Family History Center

2207 W 5th St Marshfield WI 54449

New Hours:

Tuesday: 1-4 p.m.

Wednesdays: 5:30 - 8:30 p.m.

2nd and 4th Sunday: 1:15 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Open other times/days by appointment:
Please call: 715-207-9158

Closed all major holidays

May be closed due to inclement weather.
Call before coming: 715-384-4559

World War II Enlistment Records Online

From [Dick Eastman's Blog](#) · December 6, 2014

One great resource available from the U.S. National Archives is the World War II Enlistment Records. These records have been transcribed and made available on the National Archives web site. These records are especially valuable as many of the personnel papers of these soldiers and sailors were later destroyed in a fire.

The National Archives scanned War Department microfilmed punch cards on enlistments to support the reconstruction of the military personnel records at its National Personnel Records Center. That strikes me as a sad commentary about technology: the data was originally stored on punch cards which, once upon a time, could be read by machines. I haven't seen a punch card reader in operation for many years, however. The cards were eventually microfilmed for long-term preservation.

Nine million records were later transcribed manually by humans who sat and read the microfilms and transcribed the information onto keyboards. Due to the condition of the microfilms, approximately 1.5 million records could not be scanned. Scanning problems when the microfilms were created also contributed to the errors. Despite these challenges, information about a majority of sixteen million World War II servicemen and women is available via the web site.

I went to the web site and performed a search for an uncle of mine. Thanks to his unusual last name, he was easy to find: he was the only person of that name in the database. Finding him took less than a minute. Looking for someone with a more common surname will take longer, but you can use the site's "Advanced Search" to use Boolean terms. For instance, all the men named Jones who enlisted in Maine or something similar.

The final record that I was able to see was a transcribed entry, not an image of an original form. That's okay in this case because the online transcriptions were made from another transcription: the original punch cards that were made from

original records. In other words, I was looking at a transcription of a transcription.

The U.S. National Archives says spot checks show that approximately 35% of these records have an error. However, only 4.7% of the sample had an error in the name column, and only 1.3% had errors in the serial number column. Therefore, the National Archives made the determination that a lot of valuable information is available in this database, even with the errors. The database was released and placed online.

I didn't notice any errors in the data I saw about my uncle and about a few others that I found. Each record provides the enlistee's serial number and name, state, and county of residence, place of enlistment, date of enlistment, grade, branch, term of enlistment, place of birth, year of birth, citizenship, race, education, civilian occupation, marital status, and component. I did see a few items left blank or listed as N/A (not available). However, most of the records I saw were filled in completely.

Because the records are for Army enlistments during World War II, the file does not include records for those who enlisted as Army officers. It does, however, have records for those who joined as enlisted personnel and then later were promoted to commissioned officers, as in the case of my uncle. Just because your relative served as an officer, do not assume that he or she is not in this database. The question is, what was the grade upon enlistment, not on discharge?

This online database also contains information on more than 130,000 women who enlisted in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

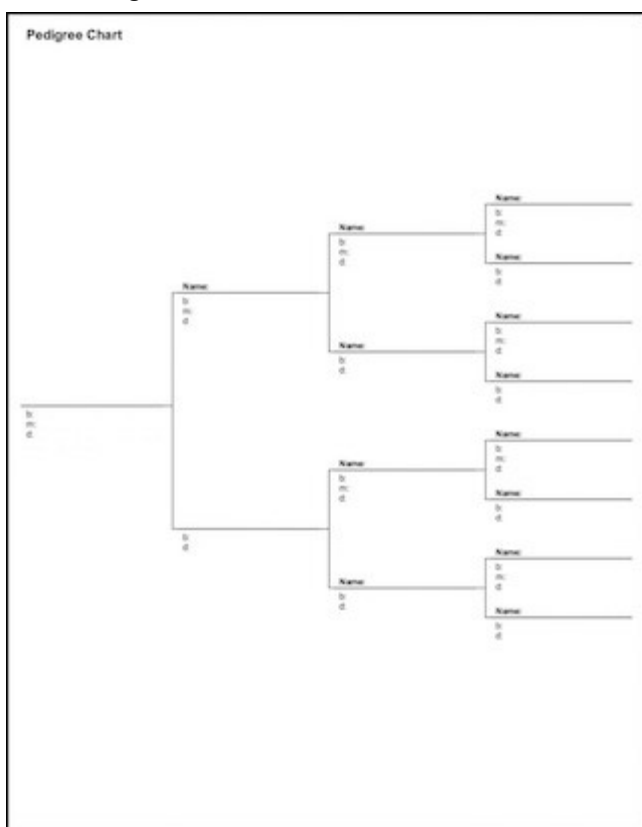
The Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File can provide much information of interest to genealogists. It is especially useful for date and place of birth, even though it does not show parents' names. At least you will find out where to look for a birth record.

The Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File is available free of charge as one of the databases within the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration's "Access to Archival Databases" (AAD) at <http://www.archives.gov/aad>.

Ahnentafel Explained

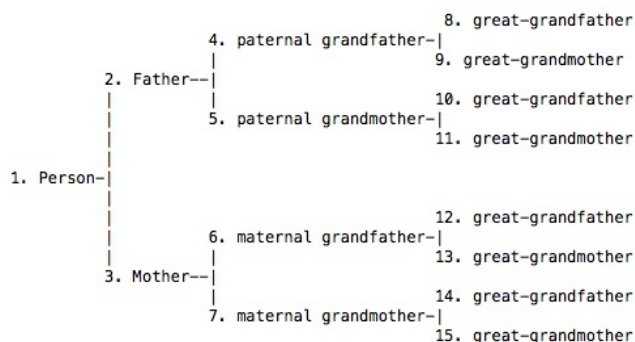
From Dick Eastman's Blog—Dec. 16, 2014

Ahnentafel is a word commonly used in genealogy although it probably confuses most newcomers. Ahnentafel is a German word that literally translates as “ancestor table”. It is a list of all known ancestors of an individual and includes the full name of each ancestor as well as dates and places of birth, marriage, and death whenever possible. It also has a strict numbering scheme.



Once the reader is accustomed to ahnentafels, it becomes very easy to read these lists, to move up and down from parent to child and back again, and to understand the relationships of the listed people. Ahnentafels are very good at presenting a lot of information in a compact format. However, the numbering system is the key to understanding ahnentafels.

To visualize the numbers, first consider this typical pedigree chart:



Carefully observe the numbers in the above chart. You will notice that every person listed has a number and that there is a mathematical relationship between parents and children. The number of a father is always double that of his child's. The number of the mother is always double that of her child's plus one. The number of a child is always one-half that of a parent (ignoring any remainder).

In the above example, the father of person #6 is #12 (the father is double the child's number). The mother of #6 is #13 (the mother is double plus one of the child's). The child of #12 and #13 is #6 (the child is always one-half the parent's number, ignoring remainders).

Now, let's take the above chart and write it in ahnentafel format:

1. person
 2. father
 3. mother
 4. paternal grandfather
 5. paternal grandmother
 6. maternal grandfather
 7. maternal grandmother
 8. great-grandfather
 9. great-grandmother
 10. great-grandfather
 11. great-grandmother
 12. great-grandfather
 13. great-grandmother
 14. great-grandfather
 15. great-grandmother
- (continued on page 12)

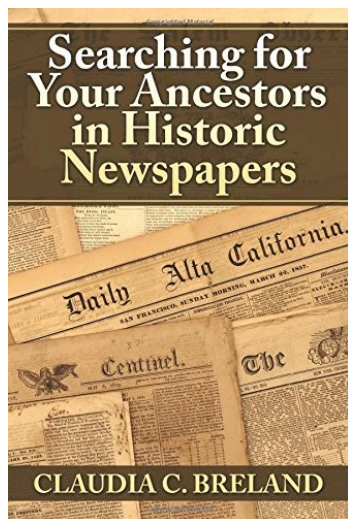
Book Review: Searching for Your Ancestors in Historic Newspapers

From Dick Eastman's Blog, January 14, 2015

The following book review was written by Bobbi King:

Searching for Your Ancestors in Historic Newspapers by Claudia C. Breland. Published by Genealogy and Online Research, Gig Harbor, WA. 2014. Print and E-book. 286 pages.

Searching for Your Ancestors is available as a print edition or as an e-book. The e-book version is definitely the best-buy here, because, besides costing about half as much as the print, once you download and install Searching, when you open it up, you're going to be out on the web very quickly and very likely finding some great new stuff.



Especially if you're a beginner, or if you just haven't taken the time yet to delve into newspapers, this is an excellent book. You're likely going to find some exciting material within the first few minutes of searching (because you're in too big a hurry to read the introduction first), but when your excitement dies down, then scroll up and read through the background material, which is a must. You just can't remember it all, and even the experienced genealogist needs to be reminded of all the wonderful tidbits found in the newspapers.

The beauty of this book is its organization. Ms. Breland has searched the web and compiled her lists, so all we need to do is go to the right section, read through the list of links, and click away. She cast her net across the web and reeled in sites for us to search.

The first section of the book is about newspapers, and the many items of interest contained therein, such as social news (divorces, marriages, family reunions), land sales transactions (sellers and buyers identified, the tracts described in detail), ship arrivals into

port cities; Ms. Breland describes the wide assortment of information possibilities that add to our family history.

But the principal body of the book contains links, links, and more links, to newspaper research sites across the world. The first set of lists are major sites, followed by the free newspaper databases, then a list of the subscription databases, then a section about local and nationwide library resources.

Then there is a listing of all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories, with links to those pertinent newspaper-related sites, plus books that the researcher would find helpful for that region.

Then come the worldwide sites, with links to over 50 countries.

Not every link has the actual newspaper pages imaged online, but many of them do. If no images are available, there are indexes and catalogs for further looking, and if you find something you want, there is information on ordering copies.

It's surprising how far and wide an obituary might be published in a newspaper far away from the decedent's hometown. It's definitely worth the time to look for articles in newspapers in faraway places, and with this e-book, sifting through all the possibilities is a snap, compared to what it used to be.

Of course, not every newspaper everywhere is presented here, and surely some of yours are still in obscure places. But this is an easy and inexpensive way to search out the opportunities.

With your laptop on your lap and Searching on your desktop, searching newspapers just became easier. And I'll bet the chair you're sitting in is a lot more comfortable than an old woodie down at the archives.

Searching for Your Ancestors in Historic Newspapers is available from CreateSpace at <https://wwwcreatespace.com/4887421> and from Amazon at <http://goo.gl/Tsgwa6> (as a printed book) and from Amazon at <http://goo.gl/zAc3WV> (as a Kindle ebook).

(Original article can be found at <http://blog.eogn.com/2015/01/14/book-review-searching-for-your-ancestors-in-historic-newspapers/>)

Coulda Woulda Shoulda: Genealogy Regrets

Posted by Diane Hedder on the Genealogy Insider Blog on Wednesday, January 14, 2015

- I get to talk to a lot of folks about family history, and they'll often say what they wish they would've done in their genealogy research. Among the most common regrets I hear: Not citing sources of genealogy information.
- Not asking Dad or Grandma or Great-aunt Mary about your family history when you had the chance.
- Not backing up your digital files.
- Not organizing your research from the start.
- Keeping old photos and records in an attic or basement.

I have a few genealogy regrets of my own, including:

- Not copying photos in the family album when I could have, because someone else got the album and may have lost it. I would look at it whenever I visited my grandma's house. It was a beautiful late-1800s album with photographs of my great-great-grandparents' family, and thinking of it now makes my insides all twisty, so I try not to.
- Not hanging onto the oral history interview I conducted with my other grandma when I was a kid working on a Girl Scouts badge. I remember flashes of the conversation, including telling her that I was supposed to interview an older person, and she was the oldest person I knew. She also said she got water out of a well when she was little.

If you have a genealogy regret—you're not alone. We all have them, and beating yourself up over it doesn't help. All you can do is learn, and try to do better from here on out. And share them (in a nonpreachy way) to save others similar anguish.

(Original can be found at: http://blog.familytreemagazine.com/insider/2015/01/14/CouldaWouldaShouldaGenealogyRegrets.aspx?et_mid=716320&rid=235402918)

Wisconsin Veterans Museum's Spanish-American War Database for Marshfield, Wood Co., WI

(Database does not include men who served in the regular Army or Navy, nor men who served in the Philippines.)

Aaron H. Davis, Private
 Adam Heil, Private
 Albert Couture, Private
 Alex B. Hume, Private
 Alfred A. Trumbell, Private
 Alfred Bargeron, Private
 Alfred Sutor, Corporal
 Alton Taylor, Corporal
 Andrew Streveler, Private
 Anton C. Martin, First Sergeant
 Anton C. Meidl, Corporal
 Anton Hartl, Private
 Archie Wallis, Private
 Arnold Vollker, Private
 Arthur J. Houston, Private
 August Kisten, Sergeant
 August Radtke, Private
 August Teves, Private
 Augustin Danks, Private
 Bastian Bord, Private
 Cecil Bement, Private
 Charles A. Sawtell, Private
 Charles C. Redfield, Private
 Charles Laramie, Private
 Charles M. Griswold, Private
 Charles Pedawiltz, Private
 Charles Sirbel, Wagoner
 Charles R. Orbert, Private
 Clarence E. Reynolds, Private
 Claris F. Brandstedt, Private
 Dennis Fredrickson, Private
 Earl H. Holmes, Private
 Earl P. Ridgman, Private
 Edward Ward, 1st Lieutenant
 Ellis Merrill, Private
 Eugene McVean, Private
 Frank Florence, Private
 Frank Frodl, Private
 Frank M. Jennings, Private
 Frank Mangold, Sergeant
 Frank Rapp, Corporal
 Fred Beell, Corporal
 Fred W. Kohl, Private

(Cont. on pg. 9)

Spanish Flu Pandemic Begins: March 1918

By Trevor, Posted March 1, 2015, via Fold3

In early March 1918, soldiers with the flu began reporting to the infirmary at Camp Funston, an army training camp in Kansas. Within three weeks, 1,100 men at that camp had also come down with the flu. It was the start of a pandemic that would kill as many as 100 million people worldwide.

—this month in—
HISTORY
MARCH*1918
**SPANISH FLU
PANDEMIC**



EXPERIENCE REPORT
OF
2nd Lieut. John Remick, Eng'rs., U.S.A.
401st Ponton Park.

1. On account of the fact that our outfit was rather late getting into the game, most of my experience has been along the line of transportation and care of the men of the organization.

We left the States just as influenza came in with the result that we brought it along with us. We didn't reach the Front to mix it up with the Boches but some of the battles we fought with General Flu were as tough as anything the real game could have had in store for us.

We were fortunate enough to hit the U.S.S. Leviathan coming over and had excellent accommodations and grub. Capt. Debenham, Lt. John McCarty, 2nd Lieut. Richard Doyle and myself had a large stateroom on B-deck and except for the fact that it was pitch dark from sunset to sunrise we were very comfortable.

Lieut. McCarty was ill when he came aboard and it was our great misfortune to lose him on the morning we arrived at Brest. He was a soldier and a gentleman and had worked incessantly to equip the organization.

The fact that we have never seen any of the equipment since landing in France detracts not a particle from the fact that we had it all before leaving the States. It disappeared into the maw of the S.O.S. machine at Brest and, we hope, did some one some good in bringing about the inevitable aim of all our efforts on the eleventh day of the eleventh

John Remick's account: "We left the States just as influenza came in with the result that we brought it along with us."

Though commonly called the Spanish flu (because of a highly publicized outbreak in Spain), it likely began in Haskell, Kansas, where it spread to Camp Funston and from there to the rest of the world. Wartime conditions, like troop movements and overcrowded cantonments, accelerated and aggravated the spread of the virus, which proved to be much deadlier than the normal flu, in part because of a particularly tough strain of pneumonia that often accompanied it.

The Spanish flu afflicted cities across the nation and around the world, but since it disproportionately hit young adults in their prime, the military felt its effects strongly. The US Navy would later estimate that 40 percent of its men had gotten the Spanish flu, while the Army reported 36 percent. Of the three waves of the flu (March–June, September–November, December–March), the second wave was the deadliest for both civilians and for the military. In fact, between September and November, the flu killed about as many soldiers as World War I did in that same time period.

The Spanish flu affected the war itself as it ravaged the armies of both the Allies and the Axis. While many soldiers were sick for three days or so and then began to recover, a substantial number either developed the deadly pneumonia as well or contracted a version of the flu that could kill in as little as 24 hours. For every soldier that died, another four or five were too sick for weeks afterward to carry out their duties. Military attacks and operations on both sides had to be postponed because of the huge number of soldiers incapacitated by the flu.

(Continued on next page)

Despite failed attempts by the medical community to control the virus, the pandemic eventually began to die down on its own, with the worst of the third wave finished in the United States by the end of March 1919. By 1920, the danger was finally over.

Learn more about the Spanish flu pandemic on Fold3. The WWI Officer Experience Reports are an especially good source for first-hand accounts about life in the military during the flu pandemic.

2. During the early part of October the influenza epidemic rapidly developed and by October 7th, 119 out of the total strength of 204 men, were sent to the hospital.

3. The following men died from influenza on dates set opposite their names:

Private Moe, (3959759) Nilmer M.	October 9, 1918.
Private Hoerster, (3960017) Felix L.	October 11, 1918.
Private Vold, (3960124) Peter	October 15, 1918, which

represents the total deaths in the organization. The epidemic necessitated a number of transfers and just prior to departure for overseas the enlisted strength had been reduced to 3 officers and 174 enlisted men. On October 20th, the

“119 out of 204 soldiers sick with Spanish flu; 3 die...”

The Squadron's generally good health record was completely broken during the month of October when an epidemic of Spanish "flu" was prevalent in the field. At that time as high as thirty-five members were on sick report and in the hospital. In three cases this sickness was fatal. Pvt. Mitchell L. McClurg died October 1st, Sgt. Edward W. Moriarty died October 2nd and Opl. Leon Brannon died October 3rd. These soldiers were buried with military honors in the post cemetery. No other deaths have occurred in the Squadron. The loss of these three comrades was a most severe blow.

“35 squadron members sick with Spanish flu; 3 of them die...”

(Above article is available at: <http://blog.fold3.com/spanish-flu-pandemic-begins-march-1918/>)

Spanish–American Database

(Cont. from pg. 7)

Fred Ward, Private
George Kickland, Private
George S. Cook, Private
George T. Wallsted, Private
Gustav H. Bulgrin, Corporal
Gustav Pawasarat, Private
Guy Demoss, Private
Henry Knoll, Private
Herman Bartels, Corporal
Herman Reich, Private
Horace Ingle, Private
Isaac B. Spencer, Captain
J.P. Janett, Musician
Jacob Klagil, Private
James Brannan, Private
James Vaughn, 2nd Lieutenant
John H. Conrad, Private
John L. Davis, —

John L. Tepfer, Q.M. Sergeant
John Scheuer, Private
John Schlegel, Sergeant
John Van Breda, Private
Joseph Andraska, Private
Joseph Halbig, Private
Joseph Hume, Private
Joseph M. Marshall, Private
Karl Loberg, Private
Leonard Russell, Private
Leopold Daul, Private
Leroy D. Williams, Private
Leroy Rivers, Private
Louis Heil, Corporal
Marius Andresen, Musician
Martin Kuehling, Private
Martin M. Sweet, Private
Martin Shoner, Private

Max S. Kern, Private
Norris B. Welch, Private
Ole Gilberts, Private
Otto Meyer, Sergeant
Owen H. Clark, Jr., Private
Paul Degner, Corporal
Paul F. T. Newmann, Private
Peter M. Anderson, Private
Phillip Ruplinger, Corporal
Ralph Bement, Private
Richard J. Ruthenberg, Private
Robert Kuse, Private
Rollo Branch, Private
Roscoe Carpenter, Private
Roy W. Farwell, Private
Seth Smith, Corporal
Spencer E. Graves, Private

(Cont. on pg. 11, col. 2.)

U. S. Army Reserves, At Camp Ernst, 1903, and Tick Rides Featured

Taken from "The Recorder" column, *Marshfield News Herald*, August 1, 1953

Completing their first annual encampment as reserves of the U. S. Army, Marshfield's two units of the Wisconsin National Guard—Company A, Second Infantry, and the Second Regiment Band—returned here 50 years ago today from Camp Douglas with honors won in the first athletic field day held in connection with an encampment and with two guardsmen on the regimental rifle team. Following the custom of honoring a military leader by giving his name to the camp for the summer training period, the place was known in 1903 as Camp Ernst. "In honor of the instigator of the famous Charleston march," the *Marshfield Times* stated. The same publication listed the members of the band and Company A as follows: Bandmaster, Albert Adams; drum major, Fred Kohl; chief bugler, Peter Hansen; piccolo, John Judge; clarinets, Frank Mettelka, A. E.

Wegner, Hixon Mead, Scott Hopkins, Fred Williams; cornets, Frank Giles, Mose Lupient, F. O. Ray, Wendal Kroba, F. F. Mechler; horns, Chas. Marx, Willie Reese, John O'Connor, Frank Darling; saxophone, Willis Arnold; trombones, Fred Kohl, E. A. Lambert, Chas. Tripp, Anton Mettelka; drums, Torkild Bille, Eddie Eckoff; cook, Cully Mess; mascot, Willie Reese.

Included in the Company A roster were: Capt. A. C. Martin, First Lieut. Otto Meyers, Second Lieut. August Kisten, First Sergt. Bert McLees, Q. M. Sergt., John Lee Toepler, Sergeants Wm. Arnett, Leo Schoenhofen, John Schlegel, John Haebig; Corporals Henry Roehrborn, John Stauss, Joe Korth, Clarence B. Edwards, Arthur Finney, Hamilton Roddis; Musicians Otto Eckoff and Waldemar Reese; Artificer James Dinning, and the following privates:

Herman Beell, George Beell, Frank Borofka, Louis Christensen, Leo Cournoyer, Albert Crawford, Geo. Dickoff, Harvey Eimmerman, Fred Geise, Joe Hafer, Herman Hoerl, Andrew Hoerl, William Helm, Reinhold Henricks, Tim Helixon, H. Harvey, Edward Juley, John Kreisch, Joe Kaufman, Henry Kunz, Thomas Lee, Steven Leahy, Jake Lesselyong, Joe Morel, Math Noach, Theo. Pankow, Joe Quinn, Dan Rossman, Edwin Rapp, Paul Ringeltaube, Joe Reigel, Eugene Reily, J. C. Ross, Erwin Schelbe, Herman

Sommers, John Schmirier, Leonard Schneller, Wm. Speerbecker, Leo Trudeau, Wm. Wellbecher, Ray Williams, Albert Ward, John Witt, Wm. Witt, Lee Warner, Ray Warner, Frank Weber, and Adolph Zecha.

* * * * *

Reporting on the week's activities, the *Marshfield News* of Aug. 4 said: "Co. A and band arrived home Saturday at 2 p.m. after a very successful week at Camp Douglas. The instruction of troops this year was more thorough than ever before and included not only practical work in the field but also lectures in the evening after parade by officers who are experts in their lines. The interest the men showed in their work and the eagerness with which they sought to learn all they could was very noticeable. In his lectures on rifle practice Col. Graham complimented Companies E, A, and K for their work on the range and commented on the friendly rivalry existing between them for supremacy in the regiment. Companies E and K have an advantage over Co. A from the fact that they have several distinguished marksmen who are entitled to attend the state shoot and thereby help swell the companies total scores while Co. A, though having probably more good average shots, has no distinguished marksmen and must rely upon the men who succeed in making the regimental team to bring the score within hailing distance of the leader.

"Corporals Henry Roehrborn and John Stauss succeeded in making the regimental team, Leo Schoenhofen missing it by four points. Several others were only a few points behind. Every man in the company, including the cooks, fired on the range. Gen. Ernst, who commanded the brigade composed of the Second and Third Wisconsin and the 16th Pennsylvania during the Porto Rican campaign, was a visitor at camp on Wednesday. Gov. La Follette was a visitor on Friday, and after parade that evening presented officers and enlisted men of the regiment who had served continuously for fifteen years with bronze medals.

"In the field events which took place Friday afternoon the honors were pretty evenly divided be-

tween Companies B, I, A, and E. Private Leonard Schneller winning the one mile and the half mile runs and Private Joe Quinn placing first in the 120 yard dash and second in the 100 yard dash. The company also placed third in the running broad jump and the 120 yard dash. As for amusement, there was plenty of it when the men were off duty. The rookies were usually the butts of the harmless practical jokes that were played. On one occasion, however, they turned the tables on one of their tormentors and if any one will ask Private Joe Kaufman the meaning of "Happy Louie" he may learn how it happened." The Marshfield Times in the issue of the following day did not mention Kaufman's name, but gave a detailed account of the trick the backfired.

* * * * *

"Riding the tick was a form of amusement practiced during the small hours of the night when everyone was supposed to be quietly sleeping." the report in the News said, adding this detailed explanation: "Briefly mentioned, the procedure is as follows— in camp each man is provided with a bed sack or tick. This about 2 1/2 feet wide by 6 feet long. The moving spirits having picked out their victim or victims for that night and located the place they occupy in their tent, wait until the entire camp is sleeping, usually about midnight, and then they gather outside their intended victim's tent. Quietly the tent wall is raised and willing hands grasp the tick on which the rookie is slumbering, all unconscious of the fate in store for him. At a given signal, swish, out goes tick, man and all, clear into the middle of the company street. The fellows scatter leaving the sleeper to awake and find his way back as best he can.

"As the tents all look alike at night, ludicrous mistakes are sometimes made. One night, one of our men, finding himself in the middle of the street upon awakening, calmly picked up his tick and crawled into what he suppose was his own tent, but which proved to be in the row occupied by Co. F of Oshkosh. In relating his experiences to his guying comrades next morning at mess he stated that the tent looked rather unfamiliar and crowded but he made them make room for him and settled down to finish his night's broken rest.

"When daylight appeared he was discovered by the other occupants of the tent who wanted to know

how he got in. Seeing that he was in for it he put on a bold front and told them a tale of woe to the effect that he was trying to get through the guard lines and being hard pressed by the sentinel had run in there. The men quietly listened until he had finished his story when one of them dryly remarked that it was the first time he had ever heard of a man taking his bed with him to run the guard lines. The wanderer was invited to get out. He accepted the invitation at once, picked up his bed and walked."

(End of Article)

Spanish–American Database

(Cont. from pg. 9)

Theodore A. Berger, Private
 Thomas Monaghan, Private
 Walter J. Rozell, Private
 Wilbert Kelly, Private
 William F. Class, Private
 William Kickland, Private
 William Lafever, Private
 William Miller, Private
 William Pfeifer, Private
 William Scarborough, Private
 William Taylor, Private
 Williams Griffin, Private *(End of List)*

This resource provides information about the roughly 5,000 men who served in Wisconsin volunteer regiments during the Spanish-American War. The entire **Spanish-American database** can be searched at <http://museum.dva.state.wi.us/spanishamericanwarroster>.

It is also only one of three databases currently maintained by the Wisconsin Veterans Museum and searchable through their website under the "Genealogy" tab. The other two databases are for the Civil War and World War I. Links to them can be found at: <http://www.wisvetsmuseum.com/researchers/genealogy/>.

The Wisconsin Veterans Museum Research Center holds a wealth of genealogical material relating to hundreds of thousands of Wisconsin men and women who have served in the military. Handwritten muster rolls, published rosters, military service records, individual memoirs and reminiscences, and more can be found in their collections.

Notice that the numbers are exactly the same as in the pedigree chart. The rules of father=2 times child, mother=2 times child+1, child=one-half of parent, etc., remain the same. This is an ahnentafel chart.

For a more detailed example of an ahnentafel, here's an excerpt from the ahnentafel of one well-known American:

1. George Walker Bush, b. New Haven, Conn., 6 July 1946, m. 5 Nov. 1977, Laura Lane Welch
2. George Herbert Walker Bush, b. Milton, Mass., 12 June 1924, m. Rye, N.Y., 6 Jan. 1945
3. Barbara Pierce
4. Prescott Sheldon Bush, b. Columbus, Ohio, 15 May 1895, m. Kennebunkport, Maine, 6 Aug. 1921, d. New York, N.Y., 8 Oct. 1972
5. Dorothy Walker, b. near Walker's Point, York Co., Me., 1 July 1901, d. Greenwich, Conn., 19 Nov. 1992
6. Marvin Pierce, b. Sharpsville, Pa., 17 June 1893, m. Aug. 1918, d. Rye, N.Y., 17 July 1969
7. Pauline Robinson, b. Ohio, April 1896, d. Rye, N.Y., 23 Sept. 1949
8. Samuel Prescott Bush, b. Brick Church, N.J., 4 Oct. 1863, m. Columbus, Ohio, 20 June 1894, d. Columbus, Ohio, 8 Feb. 1948
9. Flora Sheldon, b. Franklin Co., Ohio, 17 Mar. 1872, d. "Watch Hill", R.I., 4 Sept. 1920
10. George Herbert Walker, b. St. Louis, Mo., 11 June 1875, m. St. Louis, Mo., 17 Jan. 1899, d. New York, N.Y., 24 June 1953
11. Lucretia [Loulie] Wear, b. St. Louis, Mo., 17 Sept. 1874, d. Biddeford, Me., 28 Aug. 1961
12. Scott Pierce, b. Sparkville, Pa., 18 Jan. [or June?] 1866, m. 26 Nov. 1891
13. Mabel Marvin, b. Cincinnati, Ohio, 4 June 1869
14. James Edgar Robinson, b. near Marysville, Oh., 15 Aug. 1868, m. Marion Co., Ohio, 31 March 1895, d. 1931
15. Lula Dell Flickinger, b. Byhalia, Ohio, March 1875

The above examples show information about 15 individuals, but ahnentafels typically contain information about many more people than this. You can often find ahnentafels that list hundreds or even thousands of individuals, all ancestors of person #1 in the list. For instance, a much longer ahnentafel for President Bush may be found at: <http://www.wargs.com/political/bush.html>.
(from <http://blog.eogn.com/2014/12/16/ahnentafel-xplained/>)


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 

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Upcoming Meetings

March 26, 2015- *Legacy Family Tree is one of the more popular genealogy programs available for the Windows operating system. MAGG member Linda Schmitt will demonstrate that it is easy to use, and that it contains most all of the features that genealogists need.*

April 23, 2015- *Finding and Sharing Family Photographs. We all love to add photographs of family members to our family trees. In this round table discussion, MAGG members will tell how they have been identifying these photographs, along with how they are preserving and sharing those photographs with others by using cameras, computer technology, and the net.*

May 28, 2015- *The New HeritageQuest Online. The program will highlight resources available through HeritageQuest Online and provide examples of the new more powerful search interface.*

June 25, 2015- *Family Tree Maker is another of the more popular genealogy programs available for genealogists to use. MAGG member, Jonah Jung, will show how easy it is to use for maintaining a family tree, and how it can be used to connect directly with Ancestry.com, giving you easy access to millions of family records from around the world.*

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