



Kith and Kin

Official Newsletter of the Marshfield Area Genealogy Group

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One Month Out, Watchdog Warns About Census IT and Cyber-security Challenges

From Dick Eastman's Blog—February 21, 2020

The Census Bureau this month switched the internet response system that respondents will use to complete the 2020 census questionnaire. The last-minute change worries the Government Accountability Office.

It's less than a month until the federal government will start asking households across the country to complete the 2020 census questionnaire. But the Census Bureau is behind addressing IT and cyber-security issues that could put the decennial survey at risk, according to a government watchdog report.

For the first time, the 2020 census will primarily rely on online responses rather than paper surveys. But the new technology supporting the effort brings new potential security risks.

Officials with the Government Accountability Office, which authored the report, laid out some of their security concerns last week during a congressional hearing.

The Census Bureau recently discovered that one of its systems designed to receive participants' online survey responses was not able to handle 600,000 users at one time without experiencing performance issues. As a result of the detected issues, the bureau this month opted to switch to a backup system that could handle that many users.

"Late design changes, such as the shift from one system to another, can intro-

duce new risks during a critical moment," said Nick Marinos, the GAO's director of information technology and cyber-security, told the House Oversight and Reform Committee. "The bureau needs to quickly ensure the system is ready and that contingency plans are finalized to reflect this change and fully tested before going live."

Census Director Steven Dillingham said the system was designed to simultaneously handle far more users than were expected to log on but that the change was made to provide a better interface and experience for users.

"All indications are we are ready for it," Dillingham said at last week's oversight hearing.

Underscoring the importance of cyber-security during this year's census because of the online response option, the GAO report also highlighted the need of the bureau to improve its ability to track implementation of cyber-security recommendations.

Further, the report said the bureau needs to and to finalize its contingency plans to respond to any incidents that could affect the online response system.

You can read the full story in the *Route Fifty* web site at: <http://bit.ly/32ed0Ys>.

(from <https://blog.eogn.com/2020/02/21/watchdog-warns-about-2020-census-it-and-cybersecurity-challenges/>)

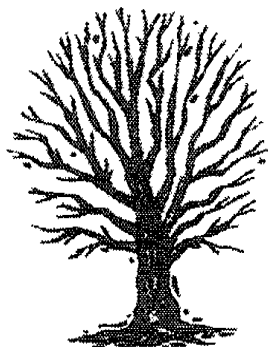
President's Message

Hello MAGG Members,

I want to use this opportunity to give a special thank you to a specific library director that is going to be retiring officially on April 24th. Yes, there was an article in our last Kith and Kin letting you know that Lori Belongia is retiring. But do you know how much this wonderful lady has done for the Genealogical community in Marshfield, Central Wisconsin and even the state of Wisconsin?

Here's just a few that I can remember and I'm sure many of you have others that you could add...

Locally, Lori was greatly involved in the research and finding resources for the Marshfield History Project. She has gone on numerous "on the road" genealogy research trips with MAGG around the state of Wisconsin over the years. She was instrumental in the migration of the genealogy and local history areas of the library from the "Wisconsin Room" to the "Felker Family Genealogy and Local History Room." She helped tremendously with the "Cemetery Index Project" by spending many evenings up on the Gate of Heaven Cemetery walking and writing down details from every stone, even after a full day of work. Even before she was the Library Director, she was helping MAGG to organize the hundreds of index cards that would become the Genealogy Index from the newspaper's Births, Marriages and Deaths into the library's computer system, over and over again, until she figured out how to keep the database safe. Then, it was Lori's baby to merge the cemetery records and the Genealogy Index together to make the two projects, one very great accomplishment, and then make it usable to researchers outside of the library and come up with a procedure to get copies of the index newspaper clippings to the researchers. She has guided local donors to help benefit the Genealogy Collection with their generous donations. There has also been the many Historic Preservation Month activities that she has been a major part of...the Beginner Genealogy Workshops, the "Past, Present and Future" Jr. High Art Displays and then the Spoken History Lecture Series. But, Lori wasn't always a genealogist. When she first came to Marshfield, it took a little time but she soon realized the importance that this "crazy hobby" that the Marshfield Area Genealogy Group and its members were involved with. It wasn't long before she was bitten by the bug. She has since assisted many researchers with their genealogy searches not only in the Marshfield and Central Wisconsin area, but even outside of Wisconsin. She worked closely with the organizer of the Vietnam Paper Wall that debuted at Lambeau Field in Green Bay and traveled to many areas, including the tundra of the Wisconsin Capital Building in Madison. Even after MAGG finished researching our suggested counties, she continued working on the project to take on many of the counties not covered to help complete the project with MAGG's help. And there was also the World War I Soldiers Project. Lori has volunteered at the WSGS State Conferences held here in Central Wisconsin by being everything from a door monitor and helping to gather donations for door prizes. Through Lori's vision, she has helped to make our new genealogy room something special, by adding Cleo and other Genealogy Research Sites and Databases. She has made the room, not only a research destination, but also a home. Yes, a home for the clippings from the Newspaper Office (now tucked happily in the old Vertical Card File cabinets), the Marshfield Area Genealogy Group's Original Library, the Lorraine Markee Genealogy Collection, and the Tax Roll Record Books (through some dumpster diving activities). But most importantly, a home for the Marshfield Area Genealogy Group. **Thank you Lori, for everything you have done for us!**



MAGG Officers and Committees

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(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.

DNA Basics Chapter 10: How DNA testing can help you find new relatives

by Talya · November 22, 2018

When you take a MyHeritage DNA test or upload your DNA to MyHeritage you'll get both an ethnicity estimate and a list of DNA Matches. These are people who are likely to be relatives (close or distant) because there are significant similarities between their DNA and yours. For every DNA Match, you'll be able to see the estimated relationship between you and the other person, based on the quantity and characteristics of the DNA that you share with that person.



 **Lorraine**
Age: 60's
From: USA 🇺🇸

[Contact](#)




Estimated relationships

Great-aunt, 1st cousin once removed - 2nd cousin

DNA Match quality

Shared DNA	6.7% (485.7 cM)
Shared segments	16
Largest segment	72 cM

Family tree details

-  Lorraine appears in a family tree with 649 people that she manages
-  Your family tree has 30 Smart Matches™ with this tree
[View Smart Matches](#)
-  Ancestral surnames common to Yael Brick-Turin and Lorraine include **Turin** and **Kott**.

[View tree](#) [Review DNA Match](#)

A DNA Match

If your match has a family tree, you'll also be able to view it and have more insight into how the two of you are related. It is recommended that you contact your top DNA Matches to exchange information about how you may be related.

Two anonymous DNA samples with 50% of their sequences in common, might be brother and sister, or child and parent. So the first thing DNA can tell you about your known relatives is whether you are indeed related the way you think! Similarly, comparing DNA with previously unknown relatives, but discovering you share significant common segments, implies that you are related. Using various genealogical tools can help you use this genetic springboard to trace how exactly you are related to your DNA Matches.

Usually, there is more than one type of relationship that can be explained by the amount of shared DNA

two people have in common, like the fact that both a parent-child relationship and a full sibling relationship will both have about 50% shared DNA. But, by combining DNA information with other information, you can narrow down the most likely relationship. Start by looking at the two people's ages. If there is at least a 30-year age difference, you may be more inclined to assume this is a parent-child relationship rather than a full sibling relationship. You can also look at family trees in which each person appears for more clues.

How can DNA testing tell me all this?

Human DNA is a long sequence of about 3 billion base pairs. However, 99.9% of the sequence is identical in all people. DNA tests like the MyHeritage DNA test analyze about 700,000 variable locations in the DNA sequence called SNPs. By comparing this sample of a person's DNA sequence to reference sequences which have been read in their entirety, nearly 33 million base pairs can be inferred (or in

(Continued from page 3 “DNA Basics”)

scientific language, imputed). This sequence can now be compared to everyone else’s sequences in the DNA database to find people with significant sections in common: These are your DNA matches. The assumption is that if two people share a significant amount of DNA, that it was not by chance (though it might be) but that the common DNA was inherited from a shared ancestor who passed it down to both individuals.

Identical by descent (IBD) segments are sections of the DNA sequence that are identical in two or more people, indicating that the segment was inherited from a common ancestor and that through that ancestor, the two people are somehow related. The larger the segment, the more recent the common ancestor and the more likely it really was inherited from a common ancestor and is not a coincidence; the larger the total amount of DNA across segments, the more closely the two people are probably related.

While close relatives share more DNA, more distant relatives share less DNA. Two distant cousins who have

never met but have a common ancestor will likely have a small piece of DNA inherited from that ancestor in common. That’s the basis for using DNA tests to discover relatives you otherwise wouldn’t know about.

Exactly how small a short sequence of common DNA is, depends in large part on how many generations ago the common ancestor was, and of course chance since two people may have a common ancestor but that ancestor may not have passed down any DNA to one of them. That’s because less and less of that ancestor’s DNA is inherited by each subsequent generation. At some point, it becomes quite feasible to inherit the half of your mother’s DNA that does not include the small piece she had inherited from a particular distant ancestor. That doesn’t mean you and a distant cousin on your mother’s side don’t share that common ancestor — you do! But you won’t necessarily be DNA matches.

from <https://blog.myheritage.com/2018/11/dna-basics-chapter-10-how-dna-testing-can-help-you-find-new-relatives/>

Estimated relationship details



Analysis of the DNA that you share with this DNA Match indicates the following possible relationships: **2nd cousin once removed, 1st cousin twice removed, 2nd cousin, 3rd cousin, 3rd cousin once removed.**

We have marked them on the diagram below for your convenience. It is possible to rule out some of these relationships using genealogical information such as year of birth or country of birth.



Close

An estimated relationship chart shows your relationship with each of your DNA Matches

What Everyone Ought To Know About Census Research

By Lisa Lisson from <https://lissalisson.com/census-research/>

Everything you need to know to get the most out of your census research and find your ancestors. Your genealogy research will get a boost!

Census records are some of the first records genealogy researchers begin with. Let's face it. Finding your ancestor on a census record – or even yourself in those census pages – gives you a little thrill. It's like a mini-version of the genealogy happy dance!

Let's get back to those census records for a little refresher. Whether you are a seasoned genealogy researcher or a brand new researcher, understanding the basics of census research is essential to finding your ancestors.

While the examples in this post are from U. S. census records, the tips and strategies apply to your census research for any country.

5 Steps for Successful Census Research

1. Know the history of the census including when the census was taken and what was being asked.

The first U. S. census was taken in 1790 and subsequent censuses were taken every 10 years. The census records are kept confidential for 72 years to protect individuals' privacy. In the U. S. that means only census records for the years 1790 – 1940 are available for our genealogy research. Availability of census records for public research will vary in other countries.

The 1790 – 1840 census years only record the head of the household – usually men, but could be a female – and all others in the family were enumerated as a tick-mark or number in specific age groups. Beginning in 1850 all members of the household were enumerated. These have become some of genealogy researchers favorite genealogy records!

[For U. S. researchers, learn more about the U. S. census in general as well as find the specific instructions provided to the census takers.](#) I encourage you to take a little time and review the census takers instructions. You will better understand your ancestor's information as recorded on the census record.

For example, in the "Race" column of later U. S.

Everything You Ought To Know About Census Research



census years, the census taker determined a person's race based on his visual assessment. In other words, the enumerated individuals were not stating their race for the record. This accounts for variations in race for an individual from one census year to the next. Understanding how the race category is determined helps the you the researcher not missing your ancestor in the record.

Genealogy Pro Tip: Keep a blank census forms at your side when researching in the U. S. census records. The records can be difficult to read at times, and having a clear copy of what each record will save you time, make you a more efficient researcher and decrease the risk of errors in your analysis. [Find blank U. S. census forms on the National Archives site \(NARA\).](#)

(Continued on next page)

SCHEDULE 1—Free Inhabitants in the 20th Precinct in the County of Mecklenburg, State of Virginia enumerated by me, on the 1st day of July, 1880. A. S. Starr, Ass't Marshal. Post Office Clarksville.

Page No. 116

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Color	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 10 years of age	Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate	Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country	Whether Adult and Single, Married, Widowed, Divorced, or Single	
									11	12
1	Carroll, James	M	40	W	Farmer			Virginia		
2	Carroll, Rebecca	F	37	W				Virginia		
3	Carroll, James	M	12	W				Virginia		
4	Carroll, Mary	F	10	W				Virginia		
5	Carroll, James	M	7	W				Virginia		
6	Carroll, James	M	5	W				Virginia		
7	Carroll, James	M	3	W				Virginia		
8	Carroll, James	M	2	W				Virginia		
9	Carroll, James	M	1	W				Virginia		
10	Carroll, James	M	1	W				Virginia		
11	Carroll, James	M	1	W				Virginia		
12	Carroll, James	M	1	W				Virginia		
13	Carroll, James	M	1	W				Virginia		
14	Carroll, James	M	1	W				Virginia		
15	Carroll, James	M	1	W				Virginia		
16	Carroll, James	M	1	W				Virginia		
17	Carroll, James	M	1	W				Virginia		
18	Carroll, James	M	1	W				Virginia		
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33	Carroll, James	M	1	W				Virginia		
34	Carroll, James	M	1	W				Virginia		
35	Carroll, James	M	1	W				Virginia		
36	Carroll, James	M	1	W				Virginia		
37	Carroll, James	M	1	W				Virginia		
38	Carroll, James	M	1	W				Virginia		
39	Carroll, James	M	1	W				Virginia		
40	Carroll, James	M	1	W				Virginia		

1860 Census, Mecklenburg County, VA
(Source: [Ancestry.com](#))

Related:

- [How to Make Genealogy Sense of Census Records – 1850-1940](#)
- [A Close Up Look At Researching The 1880 Census](#)
- [A Close Up Look At The 1790 Census](#)
- [What Is The 1910 Census Telling You About Your Ancestor?](#)

2. Learn if any special schedules were created.

Special Schedules were created to collect additional information on the country's population. The information found in a non-population schedule should not be overlooked. They contain valuable information on our ancestors.

The five types of special schedules – also known as non-population schedules – useful to genealogy researchers include:

1. Agriculture – 1850 – 1880, 1885
2. Manufacturing/Industrial – 1850 – 1880, 1885
3. Defective, Dependent and Delinquent – 1880
4. Mortality – 1850 – 1880, 1885
5. Slave – 1850 – 1860

SCHEDULE 2—Insane in the County of Halifax, State of Virginia enumerated by me on the 1st day of June, 1880.

SCHEDULE 3—Idiots in the County of Halifax, State of Virginia enumerated by me on the 1st day of June, 1880.

SCHEDULE 4—Deaf-Mutes in the County of Halifax, State of Virginia enumerated by me on the 1st day of June, 1880.

SCHEDULE 5—Blind in the County of Halifax, State of Virginia enumerated by me on the 1st day of June, 1880.

SCHEDULE 6—Homeless Children in the County of Halifax, State of Virginia enumerated by me on the 1st day of June, 1880.

SCHEDULE 7—Prisoners in the County of Halifax, State of Virginia enumerated by me on the 1st day of June, 1880.

SCHEDULE 7a—Pauper and Indigent in the County of Halifax, State of Virginia enumerated by me on the 1st day of June, 1880.

1880 Agricultural Schedule, Halifax County, VA
(Source: [Ancestry.com](#))

The Defective, Dependent and Delinquent schedule of 1880 has several parts, all useful for the genealogy researcher.

- Schedule 2: Insane
- Schedule 3: Idiots
- Schedule 4: Deaf-Mutes
- Schedule 5: Blind
- Schedule 6: Homeless Children
- Schedule 7: Prisoners
- Schedule 7a: Pauper and Indigent

Note: The terminology used was the language of that time period.

Blank forms for the non-population schedules can also be found on the [NARA website](#).

If you are performing your census research in a different country, check if they also created special schedules.

Related:

- [Is Your Ancestor In The Often Overlooked Non-Population Schedules of 1850-1880?](#)

3. Perform Census Research Backwards

Start your census research with the last record your ancestor appeared in. Once completed, move back to the previous record. If your ancestor is found in the 1940 census record, start there and then proceed to the 1930 census, then the 1920 census and so forth.. If possible, work backwards sequentially and do not skip a census year.

By tracing your ancestor in each census record he/she would have appeared in, allows you to move from the adult years to the childhood years of your ancestors. Finding your ancestor as a child in a household, places

1790 Census, Campbell County, VA

him/her within a family unit. While not guaranteed, that record can place a child in his/her parents' household extending your family line back one more generation.

4. Read The Information in Every. Single. Category.

Once you find your ancestor in a census record, do not just make note of him/her, any birth or marriage dates and move onto the next record. You will miss valuable clues about your ancestor **AND clues leading to other family members and earlier generations.**

Take your time in your census analysis to read and understand the information provided in each column. Beyond name and birth year or age, information such as birth place of both parents can be found. That bit of information can point to a location to began a search for an ancestor's parents. An occupation provides potential clues to unique records for occupational organizations. Learning an ancestor owned land indicates you need to search land record and deeds.

The same concept applies to the special non-population schedules. Read every single column. For example, if your ancestor appears on the 1880 Pauper and Indigent schedule, that does not mean he/she lived in the county poor house. He/She could have been living in a family member's home which is a valuable clue to you. The presence on the Pauper's list simply indicates the individual was receiving assistance from the county for their care.

Related:

- [Researching Genealogy Records Of Your Poor Ancestors](#)

5. Look At The Neighbors

Before leaving your census research for a particular census year, look at your ancestors' neighbors. Your

ancestor was part of a community, and those individuals were important to your ancestor. These are the citizens they interacted with, worked with, worshiped with and married. It is not unusual to find family members and/or in-laws living close to your ancestor.

Knowing whether a neighbor is a relative or not is not always apparent on your initial research. If not, do not worry. Simply make note of who the neighbors are for future consideration.

Genealogy Pro Tip: Read the census record 3-5 pages prior to your ancestor's listing and 3-5 pages after your ancestor's listing. These individuals represent your ancestor's community. Make note of common surnames in the area and any patterns of migration into the area. Again, you may find direct and collateral family members within the same census district, but several pages out.

When Your Census Research Does Not Go Smoothly

Census research does not always go smoothly for the genealogy researcher. The census takers were humans. They could and did make mistakes.

For instance, the 1940 census taker for Halifax County, VA placed a neighbor's daughter as the wife of my paternal grandfather. My grandmother appears no where in the 1940 census., but she was very much alive and living with her husband and toddler! We get a good laugh at that in our family, but that mistake could lead someone to make the erroneous assumption my grandfather had a second wife.

When you find information in the census that does not make sense, explore it more. Do not just accept it.

Let's talk about the spelling of your ancestor's name...

Often finding an ancestor in a census record is difficult because the name spellings were not consistent until well into the 1900's. Add to that a census taker's poor penmanship and your census search just got significantly harder. Be open to various spellings of your ancestor's name. Consider the possibility he/she is listed by first and middle initials or listed by a middle name. If you are still having difficulty finding your ancestor, try using the [wildcard search option](#).

In the case where you are fairly sure your ancestor is within a certain area, read the census record page by page. Yes, this is time consuming and even a bit tedious, but it is well worth your effort. You become very familiar with that community and the individuals who make it up. That information can benefit your future research!

Odds and Ends from the 1940's

Items Reprinted from the Marshfield News Herald, Marshfield, Wisconsin

Attack on Consolidation Of Rural Schools Begins

Existing Law Contemplates Changes in Wood County; Repeal Asked

The first big guns in the attack on State School Superintendent John Callahan's program for a more efficient and economical rural school system via the consolidation route, will be fired at a legislative hearing before the Wisconsin Assembly and Senate Education Committees at Madison Wednesday afternoon.

Purpose of the hearing is the consideration of legislation to repeal a 1939 law which empowered Callahan to attach school districts with valuations of less than \$100,000 to contiguous districts. Under the existing measure, which was enacted at Callahan's request, the superintendent of public instruction has already issued consolidation orders affecting about 165 school districts, and it is his opinion that about 500 will be affected by the law.

Callahan will appear before the joint committee Wednesday to reiterate his argument that the program will save Wisconsin and its counties hundreds of thousands of dollars and yet improve the quality of their rural schools.

Assemblymen Seek Repeal

Twenty Assemblymen from rural districts are behind the movement for repeal, declaring that they object to the "Hitlerlike tactics" of Callahan and Harry E. Merritt, State supervisor of secondary schools, who made the surveys upon which the merger orders have been based.

Wood County is among the counties surveyed by Merritt, who declared that the consolidation law "seems to be particularly effective in Wood County."

Repeal proponents have indicated that they would consider a compromise with Callahan if he would agree to a change in the law providing for creation of county appeal boards to consist of the county Judge, county chairman, and a representative of the State superintendent's office, to hear objections to individual merger orders.

The 1939 law made the Circuit Court the arbiter of

such objections, and such an appeal has been made in Adams County, one of the four counties where the law is being most bitterly attacked. The original bill passed without a dissenting vote in the Senate, and only 17 Assemblymen opposed it when it was enacted two years ago.

Both Sides Heard

Sen. Ambrose Collier, Necedah Republican who is leading the fight for repeal, contends that the original law will inflict great injustice, working hardship on many farm families because of the increased distances to schools sometimes over roads which can not be kept open in winter. Only rural people, he says, really understand the problem, and they should be allowed to solve it.

The superintendent's office, on the other hand, contends that it is uneconomical to operate schools with an enrollment of 12 or less, and points out that 1,213 such schools existed in 1939, and that one Wisconsin school actually had but one pupil, two had but two pupils, and there were seven schools with but three pupils each.

Thirty-two schools had only four pupils, 37 had five, 82 had six, 95 had seven, 134 had eight, 176 had nine, 229 had 11, and 253 had 12. The figures showed that although the total number of rural schools had been decreasing in the last 20 years the number of small schools, with only a few pupils, had been increasing and in many cases there were more teachers and directors and school bus operators than there were pupils.

Surveys Wood County

School districts in Adams County were cut from 84 to 29 last year, eliminating 165 school board positions, reducing the number of teachers from 85 to 58, and increasing the number of pupils in a school from 16 to 25. Operating costs, it was estimated, would be cut from \$91,555 to \$69,744.

Fifty-one Adams County school districts appealed to Circuit Court and when Judge George J. Leicht of Wausau upheld the law they carried their appeal to the Supreme Court, which has not yet reviewed the case.

In describing the consolidation program as "particu-

larly effective in Wood County." Merritt explains that "the reorganization will leave few school situations that are objectionable from the viewpoint of either education or reasonable economy."

"Practically all the low valuation districts In Wood County are to be found In the Townships of Rock, Cary, Hiles, Dexter, Remington, Port Edwards, Saratoga, and Grand Rapids," according to his survey.

54 Districts Exempt

"One low valuation district was found in each of the Townships of Milladore, Richfield, and Seneca. Eleven townships had no districts with valuations of less than \$100,000. Of the 54 one-room rural school districts not involved in the reorganization, 25 have valuations of over \$200,000; 12 have valuations of more than \$175,000. but less than \$200,000; 10 have valuations of over \$150,000 but less than \$175,000; six have valuations of over \$125,000; and only one district has a valuation of over \$100,000 but less than \$125,000.

"Two of the above districts, No. 4 Marshfield and No. 4 Arpin, are transport schools. These two districts had an average daily attendance of two and nine, respectively, in 1939-1940. Perhaps these two districts should be abolished and attached."

Note: Additional material from the Merritt survey of Wood County rural schools will be published later. (from the Marshfield News-Herald, Marshfield, Wisconsin, 27 Jan 1941, pages 1 & 7)

* * * * *

Wedding Event Is Observed at Chili on Friday

Hornicks Celebrate 50 Years of Married Life Together

Chili — (Special) — Married on Jan. 31, 1891, at the Holy Name Church in Sheboygan, Mr. and Mrs. Anton Hornick quietly celebrated their golden wedding anniversary yesterday at their home in Chili.

The former was born in the province of Prennet, Bohemia, on Sept. 1, 1869, and his wife, the former Miss Barbara Bohman was born in the same province on June 27, 1870. Mrs. Hornick came to Aniwa in 1889 to take up employment, and Mr. Hornick was employed in Sheboygan from 1889 to 1901. At that time, they moved to Marshfield. and in 1902, they



Mr. and Mrs. Anton Hornick

moved to a farm near Chili. In December of last year, Mr. and Mrs. Hornick moved into the village. Mr. Hornick was treasurer of the Big Four School for 19 years. and was road commissioner of the Town of Fremont for about eight years. The couple attend St. Stephen's Catholic Church at Chili, and Mrs. Hornick has been president of the Ladies Aid Society for the past six years.

Four children have been born to the union. Ulrich died at the age of four; Annie died at the age of two, and another daughter died in infancy. A son, T. J. Hornick of Arpin, is manager of the Bluett Hardware Company. They also have three grandchildren, Harry, Norman, and Harland Hornick of Arpin. (from the Marshfield News Herald, Feb. 1, 1941, Page 9)

* * * * *

Anniversary Party

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Peterman. Richfield street, were honored by about 45 friends at a gathering at their home Saturday night on the occasion of the Peterman's 27th wedding anniversary. Cards and bunco were played and prizes in sheepshead were won by Ervin Ledger and Joe Michalski. Winners at bunco were Mrs. John Staeck and Mrs. Albert Fohrman. A lunch was served, and the honor couple received a gift from those present. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Dent of Stevens Point were out-of-town guests. (from the Marshfield News Herald, Feb. 4, 1941, Page 7)

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

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

(We have already completed Clark and Wood Counties, so would like to include Marathon, County.)

Names	Date	Doc #	Twp - Rng	Aliquots	Sec. #
BUMANN, ALOIS	1/17/1902	4103	028N - 005E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	8
			026N - 003E	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	30
			029N - 003E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	34
BURN, ELIZA	10/1/1869	3	027N - 006E	S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	20
			027N - 006E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	20
BURNETT, ROBERT	10/30/1877	929	027N - 002E	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	30
			027N - 005E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	20
			027N - 005E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	21
			027N - 005E	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	28
			027N - 005E	S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	11
			027N - 005E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	11
			027N - 005E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	11
BURNS, TIMOTHY	6/20/1884	1722	029N - 009E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	29
			030N - 003E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	2
BUSHAW, PHILLIP	5/1/1878	829	028N - 008E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	6
			029N - 008E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	5
BUTTKE, CARL	7/13/1871	4	029N - 006E	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	34
CABAN, MICHAEL	2/6/1890	2303	027N - 009E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	23
CADY, DAN	1/10/1885	1786	028N - 010E	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	2
			028N - 010E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	2
			029N - 010E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	35
CAIN, FRANCIS E	7/3/1890	2385	030N - 010E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$	21
CAIN, LORENZO F	6/25/1889	2232	030N - 010E	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	28
			030N - 010E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	28
CALAWAY, ARCHABEL	5/15/1875	585	026N - 002E	S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	34
CALKINS, JOHN	7/3/1890	2480	027N - 010E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	22
CALLON, DANIEL	4/10/1882	1320	029N - 007E	Lot/Trct 6	2
			029N - 007E	Lot/Trct 8	3
			029N - 007E	Lot/Trct 9	3
CAMPBELL, HENRY L	5/1/1878	968	026N - 004E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	4
CAMPBELL, SAMUEL T	12/15/1873	195	026N - 004E	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	4
CAMPFIELD, DANIEL	5/15/1875	610	028N - 002E	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	20

Names	Date	Doc #	Twp - Rng	Aliquots	Sec. #
CANNADAY, HENRY R	1/11/1892	2588	027N - 010E	S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	35
			027N - 010E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	35
CARBERRY, CHARLES	12/1/1875	743	029N - 002E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$	34
CARPENTER, ROBERT P	4/1/1909	0273	029N - 010E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	32
CARPENTER, THOMAS B	10/1/1880	1245	029N - 002E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$	18
CARROLL, EDWARD	6/20/1884	1700	029N - 010E	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	18
CARTWRIGHT, JOHN E	11/10/1875	651	028N - 002E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$	22
CARTWRIGHT, WILLIAM W	1/30/1877	844	028N - 002E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$	22
CASTLE, CHARLES	10/1/1880	1270	029N - 002E	S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	14
CATER, AMBROSE	11/28/1900	4042	026N - 008E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	32
CATER, JOHN	4/23/1891	2518	026N - 008E	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	30
CEBULLA, VINZENT	1/10/1885	1839	027N - 009E	S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	24
			027N - 009E	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	24
CHABOTTE, PETER	9/9/1878	1015	030N - 009E	Lot/Trct 19	30
			030N - 009E	Lot/Trct 20	30
CHAIGNOT, JACQUES	4/23/1891	2521	028N - 008E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	9
CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGE M	6/1/1882	1203	027N - 010E	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	34
			027N - 010E	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	35
CHARLES, JOHN	6/1/1870	86	027N - 006E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	20
			027N - 006E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	29
CHASE, MARY A	9/25/1876	823	028N - 003E	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	6
			028N - 003E	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	6
CLAGGETT, FRANCIS A	2/20/1883	1515	029N - 002E	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	12
CLAGGETT, ISAAC	8/3/1882	1382	029N - 002E	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	12
			029N - 002E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	12
			029N - 002E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	12
CLARK, GEORGE	5/9/1885	1908	027N - 006E	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	20
CLARK, HIRAM	2/20/1883	1543	027N - 006E	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	28
CLARK, STEPHEN H	10/1/1880	1230	027N - 006E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	28
			027N - 006E	S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	28
			027N - 006E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	28
COLE, TOBIAS H	11/16/1896	3569	026N - 007E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	8

(To be continued in next issue)

Wisconsin Obituaries Online via TheAncestorHunt.com

You are very lucky if your ancestors came from a small community. The local newspaper would have written an obituary which may answer many questions. Over time many volunteers have worked to provide indexes for these valuable resources. A list by U.S. States and Canada is located at:

<http://www.theancestorhunt.com/obituaries.html>

Using City Directories

State and local archives: United States Online Historical Directories at:

<https://sites.google.com/site/onlinedirectorysite/Home/usa>

This is a great site. It lists by the state and then by the county. There is also a link to newspapers:

<https://sites.google.com/site/onlinenewspapersite/Home/usa/wi>

MAGG Newsletter Editor Note: These last two sites can be very helpful but are very incomplete.

Availability of U.S. Public Records— Muckrock

Have you ever gone to a courthouse to request a record, only to be told that state law does not permit your access? Now there is a quick way to determine the rules of access for all 50 states plus Washington D.C. The Freedom of Information Act is a federal law governing all federal agencies and their records. Each individual state, however, has its own set of public record guidelines. There is a way to find out quickly what each state permits or withholds by going to:

[Muckrock.com/news/archives/2019/mar/08/sw-state-guide/](http://muckrock.com/news/archives/2019/mar/08/sw-state-guide/)

This is the direct link to the state of Wisconsin:

<https://www.muckrock.com/place/united-states-of-america/wisconsin/>

Muckrock is a project of The Milwaukee Journal Sentinel and students of Marquette University.

(Thank you, Chippewa County WI Genealogical Society for sharing these last three articles in your Jan/Feb/Mar 2020 newsletter. Keep up the great work!)


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Upcoming Meetings

February 27, 2020, Join us for “**Family History Blogging 101**”. MAGG member, Jenn Witzel will share her experience with her blog, WitzEnd Family History (<https://witzendhistory.family.blog/>). She'll share how she got started, how to set up a blog and different types of genealogical information you can share with family and friends.

March 26, 2020, MAGG member, Don Schnitzler, will be sharing some new information on doing research on “**Census Records**”, where to find them, what type of information you'll find that could help with your family research, plus a bunch of tips.

April 23, 2020, Mehta Hess, our new Adult Services Managing Librarian, will be talking on the library's new “**Digitized Collection of Marshfield High School Yearbooks**”.

May 28, 2020, Sharon Karow, president of the North Pines Genealogy Group, will be speaking on “**Immigration and Naturalization**”, where to find this type of information, what kind of things you will find in the records to help with your research, and tips to be more successful in your search. Bring your questions!

Meetings of the Marshfield Area Genealogy Group are regularly held at 6:30 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.