



Kith and Kin

Official Newsletter of the Marshfield Area Genealogy Group

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Volume 35 Issue 4

November—December 2018

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The Orphan Trains

From Dick Eastman's Blog—October 30, 2018

From the 1850s through the 1920s, New York City was teeming with tens of thousands of homeless and orphaned children. To survive, these so-called "street urchins" resorted to begging, stealing, or forming gangs to commit violence. Some children worked in factories and slept in doorways or flophouses. The children roamed the streets and slums with little or no hope of a successful future. Their numbers were stunningly large; an estimated 30,000 children were homeless in New York City in the 1850s.

Charles Loring Brace, the founder of The Children's Aid Society, believed that there was a way to change the futures of these children. By removing youngsters from the poverty and debauchery of the city streets and placing them in morally upright farm families, he thought they would have a chance to escape a lifetime of suffering.

Brace proposed that these children be sent by train to live and work on farms out west. They would be placed in homes for free, but they would serve as an extra pair of hands to help with chores around the farm. They wouldn't be indentured. In fact, older children placed by The Children's Aid Society were to be paid for their labors.

The Orphan Train Movement lasted from 1853 to the 1920s, placing more than 120,000 children. Most of these children survived into adulthood, married, and had children of their own. Several million Americans today can find former Orphan Train children in their family trees.



Orphan Trains stopped at more than 45 states across the country, as well as Canada and Mexico. During the early years, Indiana received the largest number of children. There were numerous agencies nationwide that placed children on trains to go to foster homes. In New York, besides Children's Aid, other agencies that placed children included Children's Village (then known as the New York Juvenile Asylum), what is now New York Foundling Hospital, and the former Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New York, which is now the Graham-Windham Home for Children. Not all the children were from New York City. Children from Albany and other cities in New York state were transported, as were some from Boston, Massachusetts, where the Boston Children's Services merged with the New England Home For Little Wanderers, which also is still active today.

Only a few of the Orphan Train children are alive today, and most were too young at the time to remember their experiences. However, a few elderly Americans can recall their experiences on the Orphan Trains.

(continued on page 3)

President's Message

Dear Friends,

Many of us will be thinking of 2019 and what we each can do to make it better. You know, that New Year's Resolution! With that in mind, don't forget your family history. Think of some things that you can do to improve your research...organize the research that you have already completed, go to that one courthouse, library, research center or archive that you haven't gone to that may have some information that could help you with a brick wall or plan on attending a state or national genealogy conference in 2019. There are so many things that you can do and so little time to do them. Also this time of year, remember to put a family group sheet in the relative's Christmas card or make a copy of the one you have completed and ask them to update it.

Most importantly though, have a very blessed holiday season and make time to spend it with your loved ones and the people important to you!

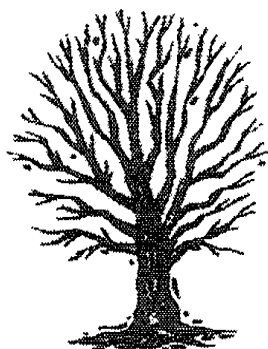
Vickie

Welcome to MAGG's New Members

Alvin **HAMMER**, N8848 State Hwy. 57 Brillion,
WI 54110-9764, Email: aathammer@aol.com

Karla **LEPPEN**, Box 31, Nelsonville, WI 54458,
Email: Leppen@wi-net.com

Gary L. **ZELLMER**, 808 W. Blodgett St., Marsh-
field, WI 54449, Email: garypaulasell-mer@hotmail.com



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.

DNA Basics Chapter 2: The Structure of DNA

by Aaron, January 15, 2018

In November, we introduced the new [DNA Basics blog series](#) where we answer some of the most common questions MyHeritage DNA users ask about DNA testing for family history. We'll delve into MyHeritage DNA features and the science behind the technology, giving you a clearer understanding of the exciting world of DNA and genealogy.

Inheriting DNA

[In the last post](#), we discussed how DNA is inherited by children from their parents. We mentioned that half of each person's DNA comes from their mother and half from their father. Let's take a closer look at how this looks under a microscope.

Breaking down DNA: From double helix to nucleotides

Our bodies are made up of more than 30 trillion cells. The headquarters of the cell is the nucleus. Not every single cell actually has a nucleus — red blood cells don't, for example. But almost all of our cells do have a nucleus and that's where DNA is stored.

DNA takes the shape of a double helix — think of two long (untied!) shoelaces, pressed together along their entire length, and then wrapped around your finger. Each of the two shoelaces is made up of a series of little blocks called nucleotides. There are four nucleotide types, abbreviated as A, T, G and C. The same four nucleotides appear over and over again in different orders to make up the entirety of your individual DNA sequence.



Image Adapted from Owensboro Community and Technical College

In our analogy of the “instruction manual for you”, think of DNA as the text written in the manual that the body reads in order to make you, you. Nucleotides are the alphabet used to write that text. Nucleotides are the letters, every set of three consecutive letters is called a codon — that's like the words. Groups of codons make sentences and all together, the whole entire text — all of your DNA together — makes up the whole set of instructions.

When you hold the two shoelaces next to each other, an A on one will always match up with a T on the other; a G on one will always match up with a C on the other. So really, by looking at one shoestring you already know what is written on the other — every place one has an A, the
(Continued on Page 4)

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Stanley Cornell and his brother are amongst the last generation of Orphan Train riders. When asked about his experience, Mr. Cornell replied, “We'd pull into a train station, stand outside the coaches dressed in our best clothes. People would inspect us like cattle farmers. And if they didn't choose you, you'd get back on the train and do it all over again at the next stop.”

Cornell and his brother were “placed out” twice with their aunts in Pennsylvania and Coffeyville, Kansas.

Unfortunately, these placements didn't last, and they were returned to the Children's Aid Society.

“Then they made up another train. Sent us out West. A hundred-fifty kids on a train to Wellington, Texas,” Cornell recalls. “That's where Dad happened to be in town that day.”

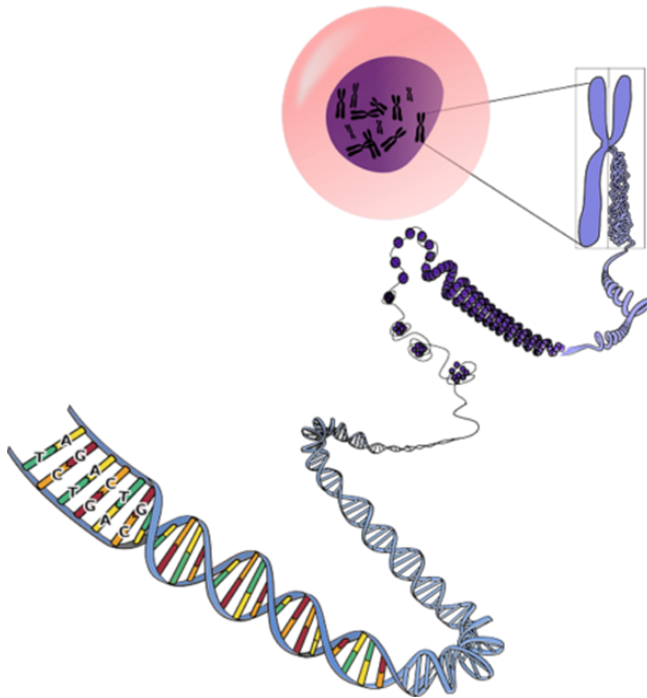
Each time an Orphan Train was sent out, adoption ads appeared in local papers before the arrival of the children.

J.L. Deger, a 45-year-old farmer, knew he wanted a

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other has a T; every place one has a T, the other has an A. Similarly, every place one has a G, the other has a C; and, every place one has a C the other has a G.



About 99.9% of this very long sequence is identical in every person on earth. The 0.1% that varies from person to person carries the part of the instruction manual that makes us each unique — from the different colors of our skin to our height, and beyond.

Organizing DNA: From histones to chromosomes

The human genome contains approximately 3 billion pairs of nucleotides — that's two very long shoe-laces! Because this is the instruction manual to you, it is extremely important that they are well-organized and don't get tangled up. There are a number of levels of organization involved, but here we'll get to know just a few.

Because the strands of DNA are very long, segments are wrapped around proteins called histones, similar to a spool of thread. These spools are then packaged into chromosomes. Think of it as an instruction manual whose text is so long that it is published in many volumes — each volume is a chromosome.

Passing on DNA, one chromosome at a time

Humans have 23 pairs of chromosomes. Or, continuing our instruction manual analogy, we have two

editions of the 23-volume instruction manual. For each volume in the series, or each chromosome, we get one of our mother's two editions and one of our father's two editions, which they in turn got from their parents. DNA tests like MyHeritage DNA can help you figure out which editions you got from your parents.

By the way, this is also why your Ethnicity Estimate may be different from your siblings'! For example, if your mother is 50% Japanese and 50% Irish, and your father is 50% Italian and 50% Scandinavian, you might end up mostly Japanese-Italian while your sister might be more Irish-Scandinavian. Of course, in reality, the differences are not usually that dramatic. But it is possible, even likely, that siblings will inherit at least slightly different percentages of different ethnicities in their DNA.

More likely, if your mom is 40% Irish and 60% Scandinavian, you might have gotten 30% Irish and 20% Scandinavian (adding up to 50% of your own ethnicities being from your mother), while your brother got 50% Scandinavian and 0% Irish (still giving him 50% of his own ethnicities being from your mother). This is how two biological siblings get different Ethnicity Estimates. Half of your total ethnicities did come from each parent, but you didn't necessarily get half of each of their ethnicities.

It also works this way with most inheritable traits, not just ethnicity. If one parent is very tall and the other is very short, you and your siblings probably inherited different combinations of your parents' heights, which is why you will all be different heights from one another, even though your height genes all came from the same original pool. You simply got different combinations from the available genetic options.

Stay tuned

Next month we'll talk about who reads your instruction manual and how the instructions are carried out. We hope you'll join us!

(from <https://blog.myheritage.com/2018/01/dna-basics-chapter-2-the-structure-of-dna/>)

5 Things You Might Be Missing on Ancestry

By Amy Johnson Crow

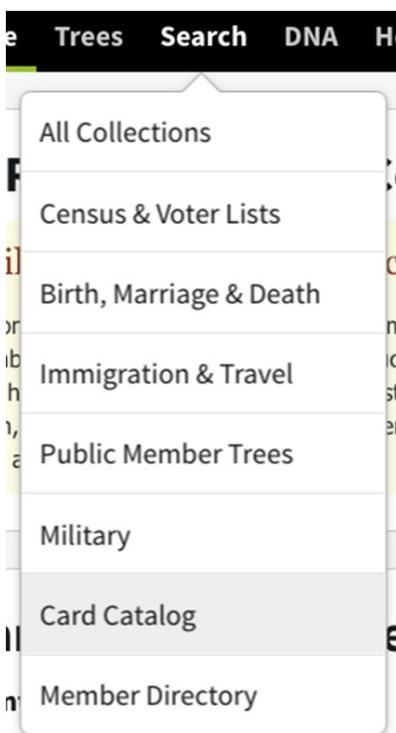
Posted August 31, 2018

It's easy to focus on the searches and the results when we're using Ancestry. However, there are some features of the site that you might be overlooking — features that can make your research more productive.

1. The Card Catalog

Yes, we're talking about Ancestry, a company with billions of records not books, but their card catalog acts like the one for your local library: It helps you find resources. (And let's be honest: the card catalog at your library is probably misnamed, too. We ditched the cards a long time ago.) To get to the card catalog, log into Ancestry and click the Search tab at the top of the page, then select "Card Catalog."

The card catalog will help you see the resources that Ancestry has available for a particular location. Because of the way their databases are titled, when you enter the name of the state or country (if outside the U.S.) in the



Title field, you'll get a list of all of the resources that are specific to that place.

Once you have that list, you can click on a database and search just in that one database. Talk about focusing your search!

2. The "About This Database" Information

It's important to understand the resource that you're using, whether it's an original record, a book, or a database. Like you would read the introduction to a book, it's a good idea to read the "about" section of any database you're using. When you're looking at a particular database on Ancestry, scroll past the search box and you'll see information about where the data came from and more details about what is in that resource.

For example, "[Michigan, Compiled Marriages for Select Counties, 1851-1875](#)" doesn't have marriages for all of Michigan's counties. (You probably guessed that from the title.) But you might be surprised that it's only 5 counties (Branch, Hillsdale, Jackson, Kent, and Wayne) and not all of those counties are covered for all of those years.

3. Browsing Images

Sometimes a search isn't enough. Names can be misread or missed in the indexing. If the collection has images, it's a good idea to browse those images and have a look for yourself. When you're looking at a specific collection, look at the right-hand part of the page for "Browse This Collection." There will be a dropdown menu where you can select a specific portion of the images to look through.

This comes in handy when you want to look through a specific county in the census. It's also useful with collections like probate records or vital records indices where the original index itself would have been digitized. (Look at the beginning of most will books; there is almost always an index of the wills contained in that volume.)

Bonus tip about browsing Ancestry's probate collections: When you're looking at the collection *(Continued on Page 6)*

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for a specific state, use the "Browse This Collection" feature to uncover hidden gems: records that don't necessarily deal with probate, but were digitized anyway. For example, when you browse "[Indiana, Wills and Probate Records, 1798-1999](#)," you will find that they have Common Pleas court records and indentures for Whitley County and Coroner's records for Dubois County.

4. Who Else Attached Records and Photos

When you see a scanned photo or document show up as a hint for one of your ancestors, take note of who uploaded it. They likely have some connection to your ancestor. (Otherwise, why are they uploading it?)

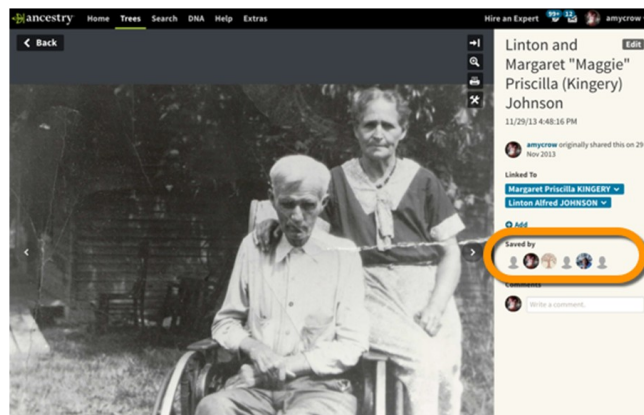
But what about when you're the one who uploaded the image? Ancestry used to notify people when someone attached an image that you had uploaded. (Either they have ended that feature or the messaging system isn't handling them correctly because I haven't received a notice of that in I can't tell you how long.)

Go to ancestor's profile that you've uploaded an image or a scanned document for and click on "Gallery."



Once you're in the Gallery, click on an image that you've uploaded. I clicked on the image that I added of my great-grandparents Linton and Margaret (Kingery) Johnson. On the right, I can see everyone who has added that image to someone in their tree.

I can click on a user icon and get a link to that person's profile and to the tree that they attached it to (if it's a public tree).



5. Reference Books: *Red Book* and *The Source*

Ancestry's *Red Book* and *The Source* are two of the standards in genealogy research. The text of each is available for free... if you know where to look.

[The Source](#) was originally published in 1984; the third edition (the most recent) was published in 2006 and edited by Loretto Dennis Szucs and Sandra Hargreaves Luebking. It covers topics from the foundations of genealogy to urban research.

[https://books.google.com/books?id=jw3kn_AgNTkC&printsec=frontcover&dq=the+source&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjtpLfvMXeAhXFx4MKHfcgAmYQuwUIZTA#v=onepage&q=the%20source&f=false]

[Red Book: American State, County, and Town Sources](#) is a great guide of what is available for specific states. Some of the information is dated (addresses and phone numbers of government agencies, etc.), but the basics are still very good. I'm particularly fond of the state maps which show the counties and the county seats.

[<https://books.google.com/books?id=chC8Iin93GUC&printsec=frontcover&dq=Red+Book:+American+State,+County,+and+Town+Sources&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjErMGlvXsXeAhWFj4MKHbYqDa0Q6AEIKjAA#v=onepage&q=Red%20Book%3A%20American%20State%2C%20County%2C%20and%20Town%20Sources&f=false>]

(from <https://www.amyjohnsoncrow.com/5-things-ancestry/>)

Reclaim The Records Wins Again and Freely Publishes the New York State Birth Index, 1881-1942

From Dick Eastmans's Blog - September 17, 2018

Goodbye microfiche sheets, hello Internet!

Reclaim The Records has announced that the organization has won and published the first free online copy of the New York State birth index, for the years 1881-1942!

Reclaim The Records made a Freedom of Information request to the New York State Department of Health a year ago, in September 2017, and it has finally been fulfilled. The data for 1881-1934 is online right now at the Internet Archive and the remaining data for 1935-1942 will be online by the end of this week. With more than 700 gigabytes of high-resolution images, it is taking a while to upload all the images.

State birth index whenever we want, from our own homes, for free. You can browse the images, download the images, re-post them to your own website, and even transcribe everything into your own database, if you want.

You can read more in the Reclaim The Records web site at: <https://www.reclaimtherecords.org/records-request/10/>.

The images of the New York State Birth Index, 1881-1942 are available on Archive.org at <https://archive.org/search.php?query=New%20York%20State%20Birth%20Index%201881-1942>.

BIRTH INDEX				1908		27
Ashcroft	Alice M	23 Aug	Uta	37780		
Ashdown	Inez	7 Jan	Kingston	1063		
Ash	Thomas R	12 Sep	Oswego	42262		
	Helen	23 Mar	Little Falls	13430		
	Ida M	21 Feb	Little Falls	8273		
Ashen	Joseph E	9 Jan	Haverstraw	1131		
Ashence	John	24 Oct	Glasco	46813		
Asher	f	6 Mar	Rhinebeck	10573		
Ashley	Hellie E	23 Nov	Triangle	54820		
	Edna	11 Jan	Ogdensburg	1673		
	Victor	12 Nov	Salamanca	57520		
	Viola	12 Nov	Salamanca	57521		
Ashline	Adolphus jr	15 Oct	Saranac	45898		
	Angelia	20 Dec	Champlain	65719		
	Clayton	4 Aug	Sciota	49821		
	Flora	12 Aug	Saranac	39892		

This statewide birth index was previously only available to researchers who were sitting in a small number of upstate New York public libraries, as well as the Manhattan branch of the National Archives (NARA). And even then, it was only available in an old-fashioned and difficult format, scratched-up and faded microfiche sheets. And you had to hand in your driver's license to be held hostage by the librarian just so you could see a single sheet at a time.

(from <https://blog.eogn.com/2018/09/17/reclaim-the-records-wins-again-and-freely-publishes-the-new-york-state-birth-index-1881-1942/>)

Thanks to Reclaim The Records, genealogists and others can research all the people in the New York

Odds and Ends from the 1940's

Items Reprinted from the Marshfield News Herald, Marshfield, Wisconsin

HONOR H.F. THIEL HERE ON SUNDAY

Veteran Cheesemaker Has Birthday

Many friends and relatives gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herman F. Thiel, W. Fifth street, Sunday to honor Mr. Thiel, who observed his 79th birthday on Saturday.

Mr. Thiel started the first cheese factory in Wood County 55 years ago. He was born in Holstein, Germany, in the village of Kiel, on Oct. 5, 1861, came to the United States in 1871.



Herman F. Thiel

In 1885, he came to Wood County and began making cheese at Nasonville, where he built the first cheese factory in Wood County. In 1902, he sold the factory and moved his family to Lindsey, but returned to Nasonville two years later to engage in making butter in a creamery he purchased. He was engaged in the creamery business until 1914, at which time he disposed of his creamery and moved to Marshfield.

Guests who attended the celebration on Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Peter Thiel, Nasonville; Mr. and Mrs. John Thiel, Wausau; Mr. and Mrs. August Schaeffer, Brillion; his son-in-law and daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Tanz and family, and Jean Erickson, all of Mondovi, and Mr. and Mrs. W.L. Becker, Marshfield.

(from the Marshfield News Herald, Oct. 8, 1940, page 7, column 3.)

* * * *

RELATIVES FETE HOWARDS, WED 50 YEARS OCT. 5

Dinner and Program Are Highlights of Celebration

Mr. and Mrs. Abram Marshall Howard of Bethel,

route 1, were guests of honor at a family gathering when the couple observed the 50th anniversary of their wedding, which took place at Pleasant Grove on Oct. 5, 1890.

Abram Marshall Howard was born on Aug. 24, 1859 at Warrentown. His wife, the former Mary Louise Churchill, was born on Jan. 8, 1871, at Stewartville, Minn. They resided in Minnesota until October of the year 1900, when they moved to Wisconsin, which has since been their home.

At the time of their marriage, Mr. Howard was night supervisor in a hospital at Rochester, Minn., and he held that position for several years. His health made it necessary for him to be out-of-doors more and he later became a bridge contractor and builder.

A short program, featuring a poem by Sue Cole, was presented at the family reunion and celebration. Dinner and supper were served, with a large wedding cake and garden flowers decorating the table.

Children of the Howards and their respective husbands and wives who attended were Mr. and Mrs. Walter (Ione) Anderson, Wisconsin Rapids; Mr. and Mrs. Melville Howard, all of Arpin; and Mr. and Mrs. Lillford Howard, Jump River.

Grandchildren included Mrs. Viola MeEwen, Mrs. Jesse Timm, Wayne, Rosella, and Dale Anderson, Cleo and Otis Tarr. Carol, Harold, Burtis, Dolores, Patsy, Barbara, Lola, and Ramona Howard. The great-grandchildren were Laurelel McEwen and Patsy and Jerry Timm.

Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Howard, all of Elmwood, brothers and sisters-in-law of Mr. Howard; Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Howard, Eau Claire; Mr. and Mrs. Jack Nelson and son, Lloyd John, East Ellsworth; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Bee and son, Ervin, Elmwood; and Jesse Timm. *(from the Marshfield News Herald, Oct. 9, 1940, page 9, column 3.)*

* * * *

I 43 NON-CITIZENS REGISTERED HERE

Aliens Should Have Date of Filing Petition For Naturalization

One hundred forth-three aliens have been registered at the Marshfield Post Office under the Alien Registration Act of 1940, Assistant Postmaster Sam Le Mahieu announced today.

Any person required to register should bring first papers and any other information needed for the required forms. Many persons have made trips here from considerable distance without the necessary information.

If the alien has filed a petition for naturalization, he should have the date of his application. If he has his first papers he should bring them with him when he registers.

Any person who will receive his naturalization papers before Dec. 26, the final day of registration, should defer registration pending receipt of his papers or until he has definite word as to whether he will receive his papers, it was pointed out. (from the Marshfield News Herald, Oct. 10, 1940, page 1, column 6.)

* * * *

ELDERLY SISTERS REUNITE IN ARPIN AFTER 36 YEARS

Arpin - (Special) A reunion of three sisters, all in the 80s, who had not seen each other for 36 years, ended today when two left for their homes after visiting here since Oct. 1.

The sisters are Mrs. E. L. Ashley, a resident of Arpin for the past 20 years, who is 89 years old, Mrs. Anna Bentley of Sheboygan Falls, who is 86, and Mrs. Eva Schearer of LaHarbuer, Calif., 82.

Mrs. Bentley and Mrs. Schearer left today to visit relatives and friends in various cities in Wisconsin before returning home. Mrs. Schearer, who motored here from California with her son, Archie, plans to arrive in California by Oct. 15.

Mrs. Ashley is believed to be one of the oldest residents of Wood County. (from the Marshfield News Herald, Oct. 11, 1940, page 6, column 7.)

* * * *

70 MEN ARE REGISTERED IN RICHFIELD TOWNSHIP

Richfield - a total of 70 men responded to the sel-

ective service draft call at the Richfield Town Hall Wednesday, Ed Zettler, town chairman, directed the registration, assisted by Mrs. Harvey Pleckham, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Plank, Mrs. E. C. Gadson, Rudolph Punke, Louis Brey, Geaorge Kiesling and Alwin Williams.

(from the Marshfield News Herald, Oct. 17, 1940, page 6, column 1.)

* * * *

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES Husking Bee

Four hundred bushels of corn were husked Friday night at a husking bee at the Elnor Hanson home. Lunch was served after the husking, which lasted from 7:30 to 10:15 o'clock. A peck of hybrid corn was given to John Barten for having the reddest ear of corn, and Willard Steltenpohl received a similar prize. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George Rder, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Roder, Mrs. W. H. Dix and children, Helen and Douglas, Otto Sorensen, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hanson and son, Wayne, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Bruhn and children, Forest, Russell, and Carolee, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Wolf, Mrs. Clara Wachter, Mrs. Anton Barten and son, John, Mr. and Mrs. Will Hustedt, Emil Stasek, Paul Kolpack, Willard Steltenpohl, Howard Geldernik, Constance Bartz, Lorraine, Adelaide, Lucille, Edward and Richard Henseler, Max Nelles, Norbert Michels, Mrs. Laura Larson, Mrs. Math Nelles, and Mrs. Werkert. (from the Marshfield News Herald, Oct. 21, 1940, page 9, column 1.)

* * * *

EDWIN FELKER NAMED TO NEW FEDERAL POST

Word was received here late last week that Edwin J. Felker, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Felker, 213 N. Chestnut street, has been appointed chief of employment for the NYA at Washington.

Mr. Felker, who has been in Government employ at Washington about 5 years, was with the Social Security Board before his appointment to the NYA office. In his two previous posts, Mr. Felker had been in the personnel department. (from the Marshfield News Herald, Oct. 21, 1940, page 6, column 6.)

(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)

boy, even though he already had two daughters, ages 10 and 13.

“He’d just bought a Model T. Mr. Deger looked those boys over. We were the last boys holding hands in a blizzard, December 10, 1926,” Cornell remembers. He says that day he and his brother stood in a hotel lobby.

“He asked us if we wanted to move out to farm with chickens, pigs, and a room all to your own. He only wanted to take one of us, decided to take both of us.”

Life on the farm was hard work.

“I did have to work and I expected it, because they fed me, clothed me, loved me. We had a good home. I’m very grateful. Always have been, always will be.”

Cornell eventually got married. He and his wife, Earleen, lived in Pueblo, Colorado. His brother, Victor Cornell, eventually moved to Moscow, Idaho.

Some of the children struggled in their newfound surroundings, while many others went on to lead simple, very normal lives, raising their families and working towards the American dream. Although records weren’t always well kept, some of the children placed in the West went on to great successes. There were

two governors, one congressman, one sheriff, two district attorneys, and three county commissioners, as well as numerous bankers, lawyers, physicians, journalists, ministers, teachers, and businessmen.

The Orphan Train Movement and the success of other children’s aid initiatives led to a host of child welfare reforms, including child labor laws, adoption and foster care services, public education, and the provision of health care and nutrition and vocational training.

Many web sites provide information about America’s Orphan Trains:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orphan_Train

<https://www.childrensaidnyc.org/about/orphan-train-movement>

<http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=2400>

<http://encyclopedia.adoption.com/entry/Orphan-Train-Heritage-Society-of-America-Inc-OTHSA/267/1.html>

Even more sites about Orphan Trains, many of them dedicated to Orphan Train experiences in specific states, may be found on Cyndi’s List at: <https://www.cyndislist.com/orphans/orphan-trains/>.

(from <https://blog.eogn.com/2018/10/30/the-orphan-trains/>)

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Upcoming Meetings

No Meetings November and December 2018

Thanksgiving and Christmas are busy times of the year. Please spend time with your family and friends. Season’s Greetings!

If you need some genealogical assistance, Don Schnitzler will be at the Local History and Family Genealogy room in the library Tuesdays from 10:00 a.m.—2:00 p.m.

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.