

Kith and Kin

Official Newsletter of the Marshfield Area Genealogy Group

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Volume 35 Issue 6

March—April 2019

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Don't Store Books or Documents in Sealed Plastic!

From Dick Eastman's Online Newsletter

Posted January 11, 2019

A newsletter reader sent me a link to an online article that made me shudder when

I read it. The article claims:

“Do you have an old book or important document that has been passed down from generation to generation? These books and documents break down over time due to oxygen, moisture, and other hazards. By sealing it, you're also giving it added protection in the event of a flood, fire (smoke), or accidental damage.”

I am no expert in preservation, but I believe the last thing you want to do to a valuable old book or photo or other docu-



ment is to seal it in an airtight plastic bag, especially a bag that is not labeled “archival quality.” Sealing in a cheap plastic bag can cause more damage than it prevents!

Paper, photographs, film, and tape are all made from materials that change over time. When these materials change, they will leach chemicals or give off gases that will loop back and inflict self damage if they are “sealed in their own juices.” Your books, photographs, and documents will last much longer if they are exposed to the air, where the chemicals and gases can

dissipate. Storage temperatures between 60 and 75 degrees and humidity levels between 50 and 60 percent are ideal.

Archival plastic enclosures can be made from polyester, polypropylene, or polyethylene. Don't use any plastic that is not one of these three, and don't use anything that is not labeled “archival quality.” Also, never seal it.

Whatever you do, never use a normal, store-bought “baggie.”

You can read the bad advice in an article by Matt Ryan on *Locker gnome*, a very popular web site, at <http://www.lockergnome.com/news/2011/11/01/five-alternative-uses-for-a-vacuum-sealer>.

You can read much better advice about the long-term preservation of all sorts of materials in the *NorthEast Document Conservation Center's* web site at: <https://www.nedcc.org>.

(From <https://blog.eogn.com/2019/01/10/dont-store-books-or-documents-in-sealed-plastic/>)



Dick Eastman has been writing this genealogy newsletter for 23 years.

He has been involved in genealogy for more than 35 years.

President's Message

Dear Friends,

Spring is in the air! Although if you look outside, it doesn't appear to be with all of the snow we still have. But during the last few days, it has been raining instead of snowing. So that has to be a positive sign. With spring, comes the annual house cleaning and of course, time also needs to be devoted to cleaning up your winter genealogical research.

Are there some tasks that you didn't get completed? What do you need to do to get those done? Have you made a list of where you still need to go and what you need to find (research log)? Are the items you found during your winter research time been added to your pedigree chart, family group sheets and filed appropriately? Have you added all of the information to your computer program if you use one (Family Tree Maker, Brother's Keeper, etc.)? Have you re-visited your pedigree chart and/or family group sheets for new holes, giving you hints of what you now need to look for?

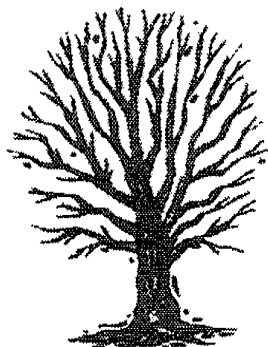
Do you have follow-up to do on DNA results? Have you contacted all of those matches to see where and how they fit into your line. What additional information and/or pictures do they have on your ancestors? It doesn't pay to do more work if someone else has already done it and is willing to share. But with that get the sources, also. Not just the information.

Now is the time to get caught up on all those loose ends and get your plan ready for summer. Send out those last few emails and letters following up on things. Recheck the matches on your DNA as there may be some new ones added.

Also don't forget the many state and national genealogy conferences that are coming up. Don't remember when they are? Check out the January-February MAGG Newsletter's President's Message for a list.

I know, so many things to do and so little time to get it done. That's why follow-up and planning are important. Good luck and happy researching this spring and summer.

Vickie



MAGG Officers and Committees

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

Vice President: [Jennifer Witzel](#) (2018)

Secretary: [Lorraine Rogers](#) (2018)

Treasurer: [Noreen Moen](#) (2019)

Member at Large: [Keri Likes](#) (2018)

Member at Large: [Lori Belongia](#) (2019)

Newsletter Editor: [Vickie Schnitzler](#)

Program: [Don Schnitzler](#)

Membership: [Jennifer Witzel](#)

(Year office expires is in parentheses.)

The Marshfield Area Genealogy Group is an affiliate of the Wisconsin State Genealogical Society.

Our purpose is to provide meetings and programs of genealogical interest and to provide instruction in genealogical procedures. Also to collect, preserve, and disseminate genealogical data found in the Marshfield area and/or relative to the people of the Marshfield Area.

Meetings are held the fourth Thursday of the month except November and December.

Membership Information

Our membership year is from May 1 to April 30. Individual membership per year is \$12.00 and a Family membership is \$15.00 per year. For hardcopy newsletter add \$6.

Membership Forms can be downloaded from our website <http://www.marshfieldgenealogy.com/> and returned with payment to us at: MAGG, P.O. Box 337, Marshfield, WI 54449.

Vintage Aerial for Wood County, WI

A Little about Vintage Aerial

Vintage Aerial is eight people of widely varying backgrounds who have come together in a common cause that each of them hold dear: preserving the heritage of rural America and sharing it with anyone and everyone who cares. They are passionate about history, about families and their shared experience, about story-telling, about technology and its powers. Vintage Aerial was created to share their passion for preserving the heritage of rural America – its images, its stories, its legacies.

Their collection of over 18 million photographs taken by Gale Astles (who owned State Aerial Farm Statistics), spans the second half of the 20th century, documenting a time in American history when life revolved around rural communities and small farms. Vintage Aerial uses the latest in digital imaging and data storage technology to preserve these irreplaceable visual heirlooms. Vintage Aerial is saving yesterday's memories with today's technology, for the tomorrows to come.

What Vintage Aerial Does

After forming the company in cooperation with the Astles family, they went to work: Digitizing 18 million film photographs; using GIS technology to create an intricate method of pinpointing the photographs by their unique time-and-place coordinates; and displaying them through the resources of the Internet; engaging with people everywhere who have a connection to rural America - in other words, nearly everyone.

Vintage Aerial makes their photographs available online for everyone to view, appreciate, share and comment on.

Vintage Aerial makes their photographs available for purchase. They provide your family an heirloom-quality print of any photograph you find meaningful: the old family homestead, your grandparent's farm, or some other special place. This photo is a physical manifestation of your memories, a deeply personal reminder of that history. By connecting yesterday's memories with photographs from our collection, Vintage Aerial allows you to introduce your great-grandchildren to your grandparents through a photo of the home or farm they worked so hard for.

Vintage Aerial licenses their photographs for uses



Examples of farm photos in Wood County, Wisconsin.

that are indefinite, if not infinite - research, journalism, planning, documentary film-making, and other uses, some of which are now only being imagined.

Their collection of vintage photographs documents the historical patchwork of small farms and rural communities.

Their Mission

Collecting and presenting aerial photos of rural America in a way that evokes personal, family, and community memories and encourages the sharing of our common history.

Wood County Photos

They have 51 rolls of film from Wood County. That's about 1,836 photos. 100% of their collection is searchable for this county. If you don't find what you're looking for, try browsing their entire archive.

(from https://vintageaerial.com/photos/wisconsin/wood?c=FB20190225WI&utm_campaign=20190225+WI+County+Photo&utm_source=facebook&utm_medium=cpm&utm_term=WI+Wood&fbclid=IwAR0lneTkSxoJYoSA-FMc7GnThyxKyWO9o-hDpjw8EFucbrp0PPbIG00ET6Q).

DNA Basics Chapter 4: A Glossary of Terms

by Yael, March 22, 2018

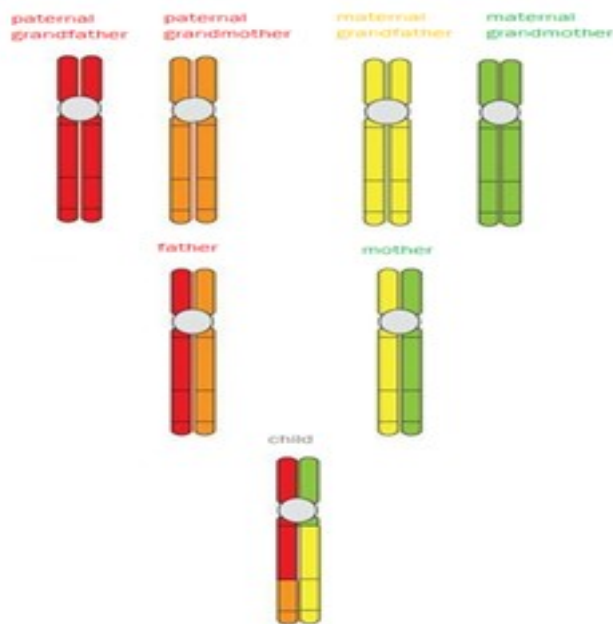
We've covered quite a few concepts in the [DNA Basics](#) series so far. Here is a glossary of terms both as a review, and as a helpful reference for understanding future chapters. If there are additional terms you think should be included, please let me know in the comments!

Allele: The A, T, G, or C you inherited from each parent for a given genetic marker.

Amino acids: The building blocks of proteins.

Centimorgans (cM): a measure of the distance between two positions on a chromosome in which the chromosome is expected to “break” and then recombine with the other chromosome in the pair before being passed on, an average of 0.01 times each generation.

Every generation, the two chromosomes within each chromosome pair, “break” and recombine, “swapping” pieces with each other, before being passed down. So when a child inherits a chromosome 7 from his father, he is not inheriting the same chromosome 7 his father inherited from his father, or the chromosome 7 his father inherited from his mother; rather, the child inherits one chromosome 7 from his father that is a combination of his paternal grandparents' chromosome 7s.



Schematic representation of chromosome recombination.

cM is not a physical distance: two segments that are both 10cM could each include a different number of base pairs, i.e., one segment could be longer than the other, even though both are 10cM because both have the same likelihood of recombining.

Chromosome: The “bundles” of DNA that are passed down from parent to child. There are 23 pairs of chromosomes — one chromosome in each pair is inherited from each parent. 22 chromosome pairs are autosomal; the last pair consists of the sex chromosomes, X and Y.

Chromosome Browser: A tool that maps a person's chromosomes graphically. Essentially it is used to visualize shared DNA segments that people who share DNA have in common.

Codon: A sequence of three nucleotides that corresponds with a specific amino acid (or stop signal) during protein synthesis.

DNA: Short for deoxyribonucleic acid, DNA is the molecule that carries the genetic instructions for every living thing, including people; it is made up of a sequence of nucleotides.

DNA Matches: These are people who are likely to be your relatives (close or distant) because there are significant similarities between their DNA and yours.

By comparing the DNA of the more than 1 million people in the MyHeritage DNA database, we are able to find DNA Matches and show information about the match: the estimated relationship between you and the DNA Match, the amount of shared DNA you have in common, the number of shared DNA segments, and the size of the largest of the shared DNA segments. (See example on page 5.)

DNA sample: A specimen that includes some of your DNA.

Because your DNA is essentially the same in all of the nuclei in your body, analyzing DNA from a nucleus from any cell will be representative of your DNA sequence everywhere. When you take a MyHeritage DNA test, you swab the inside of your cheeks which removes some epithelial cells that get stuck to the swab. When we receive your sample in the lab, we extract the DNA from the cells and analyze it.

Shirley Jensen
 Age: 50's
 From: USA

[Contact](#)

Estimated relationships

1st cousin twice removed - 3rd cousin once removed

DNA Match quality

Shared DNA	1.5% (108.9 cM)
Shared segments	8
Largest segment	29.5 cM

DNA being transcribed to RNA, and then translated to protein.

Genes: Sections of DNA that are transcribed into RNA and then translated into proteins. Genes make up about 1–2% of our DNA; the rest does not code for proteins.

Genetic marker: Sections of DNA that vary between people/.

Genomic location: Where on a

Example of a DNA Match.

Ethnicity Estimate: A percentage breakdown of your ancestral background.

Because years ago the vast majority of people married other people from the same region, and had children who then married in the same region, a correlation can be seen between DNA and geographic location (and certain endogamous cultural groups). When we compare your DNA to models of DNA from different ethnicities, we can tell you how much of your DNA was likely inherited from each of the 42 ethnicities we compare it to.

Founder population: Founder populations are people whose ancestors lived in the same region of the world for generations, so that their DNA is highly characteristic of the region. By testing the DNA of the participants in the project, MyHeritage established profiles for each region that reflect its unique DNA sequences.

Gamete: A sex cell — egg in women and sperm in men — that have only one of each chromosome, not a pair of each chromosome. When two gametes fuse during fertilization, the resultant cell then has 23 chromosome pairs.

Gene expression: The process of a section of

chromosome a certain genetic marker, or DNA segment, or other element is located.

When hovering over any shared DNA segment in the MyHeritage Chromosome Browser, you will see the genomic location of the segment. “Genomic position” indicates the first and last base pair, or nucleotide, of the segment, counting from the end of the chromosome. RSID stands for Reference SNP ID and indicates the “name” of the first and last SNPs of the segment.

Triangulated segment
 Chromosome 2

Genomic position: 192418205 – 243068403
 RSID: rs75475052 – rs140927403
 Segment size: 66.6 cM
 Number of SNPs: 27,405

Example of the information that appears when hovering over a triangulated segment in the Chromosome Browser.

(Cont. on pg. 12.)

How Much Was Your Ancestor Worth?

From Amy Johnson Crow's Blog
Posted on January 24, 2019

When we see a reference to how much something cost "back in the old days," it's easy to marvel at how cheap it was. But that doesn't take into account how much things cost compared to wages. So how can we tell just how much our ancestor was worth (financially)? There are some ways we can gauge the wealth of people back in the day.

Finding Financial Data

Most of us don't have profit and loss statements for our ancestors, but there are records that can give a general sense of their assets (and sometimes their debts).

1850-1870 Federal Census. In 1850, the Federal census asked for the amount of real estate a person owned. (This covered immovable objects like land, houses, and barns). In 1860 and 1870, the census also asked for the amount of personal property a person owned. (This would be things like livestock, household goods, carriages, etc.)



merator might not have known or they might not have stated accurate amounts.

Probate Records. Part of the probate process was an accounting of the assets of the deceased. Look for this inventory as part of the probate packet. It will list the assets by name and the value assigned by the assessor.

Dwelling-houses— numbered in the order of visitation.	Families numbered in the order of visitation.	The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in this family.	DESCRIPTION.			Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age.	VALUE OF ESTATE OWNED.	
			Age.	Sex.	Color, (White, black, or mulatto.)		Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
48	48	Eber Johnson	26	Ma		Farmer	1600	200
		Ann M. "	28	F				
		Rebecca J. "	4	F				
		Leewis A. "	2	M				
		Elizabeth "	42	F		Seamstress		200

1860 Federal Census, Windsor Twp, Lawrence Co., Ohio. Image courtesy FamilySearch.

Notice that not only was Eber Johnson's property values listed, but so was his unmarried sister Elizabeth's.

The property values listed on the census **should be taken as estimates**. The person talking to the enu-

Tax Records. There are generally two types of tax records: real property and personal property, sometimes called "chattel." Be careful reading the lists. Some will list both the property value and the tax assessed, other will only

list the tax.

How Much Is That Today?

Having some data on your ancestor's assets is one thing, but what does that data mean? I could look at Eber Johnson's \$1,600 worth of real estate and say, "Wow, that's a lot," but was it?

One way to understand that value is to convert

those historical dollars into today's dollars. Such converters adjust for inflation and other factors to try to make the "old" dollars and the "current" dollars equivalent.

The easiest historical value converter that I've found is [WolframAlpha](#). If I want to get a better sense of Eber Johnson's \$1,600, I can go to WolframAlpha and enter "How much is \$1600 in 1860 worth today?" (The answer: \$50,870. It doesn't look like my great-great-grandfather had all that much real estate.)

Putting That Value Into Context

The downside to using a historical value converter is that it's based on national averages. The problem is that value and purchasing power can vary widely from location to location; different places have different costs of living. It's more expensive to live in San Francisco than in Fargo, North Dakota or Cleveland, Ohio. (In 2017, [SmartAsset compared real estate prices across the U.S.](#) and found that, on average, a house in Detroit went for \$35.08/square foot. Houses in San Francisco averaged \$902.42/square foot. Yeah, it's more expensive to live in SF.)

So how can we put our ancestor's wealth in context with his location? Newspapers, census records, and tax records.

Look at newspapers for that location and time period for want ads (showing the pay), classified ads, and sales. These will give you a good idea of the relative cost of items.

Read the tax records not only for your ancestor, but also for other people in the township. Compare his or her tax assessment to the neighbors'. Where does it fall? If his tax assessment was higher than his neighbors', that means that he had more valuable property than they did.

If I'm looking at the 1850-1870 time period, I go back to the census and collect the data for the heads of household a few pages on either side of my ancestor. (If I'm feeling really ambitious, I'll tackle the whole township.) This helps me to see where my ancestor stood in relation to his neighbors.

Eber Johnson lived in Windsor Township, Lawrence County, Ohio in 1860. I looked at the heads of household on his page, plus 3 pages before and 3 pages after. That gave me 45 heads of household. Their averages: \$1,136.66 in real property and

\$360.60 in personal property. There were also some clear groupings in real property:

- 13 had no real property
- 11 had between \$200-\$800
- 12 had between \$1,000 and \$1,600
- 8 had between \$2,000 and \$3,000
- 1 had \$12,000

So Eber's \$1,600 in real property doesn't translate to a lot by today's standards (about \$50,000), but it put him near the upper end of the middle class for his neighborhood.

It's also interesting to do this for a period of years if your ancestor stayed in one location. Comparing property values before and after the Civil War can be eyeopening, both in the north and in the south.

Conclusion

We spend a lot of time looking at the names in records. With a little bit of digging, we can also use the numbers in those records to help give a fuller picture of our ancestors.

(from <https://www.amyjohnsoncrow.com/how-much-was-your-ancestor-worth/>)

A Little Cemetery Humor

From <https://twitter.com/FreeUKGen>



"Some family actually laid out their plots like this?!"

Odds and Ends from the 1940's

Items Reprinted from the Marshfield News Herald, Marshfield, Wisconsin

OTTS ARE FETED AT ANNIVERSARY PARTY SATURDAY

Married 50 Years Ago In Town of Herman Lutheran Church

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ott, 1104 s. Cedar street, were honored Saturday at a golden wedding party at the home of their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ott, Bakerviile, on the farm where they resided from 1901 to 1925.

A 6 o'clock dinner was served on long tables decorated with yellow and white cut flowers, tall candles, autumn leaves, and a huge decorated wedding cake baked by their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Walter Ott of Nasonville. The dinner was prepared by Mrs. Edwin Dix, Mrs. Henry Stecker, and Mrs. Otto Bulgrin. and was served by six granddaughters of the honor guests: Mrs. Clarence Dix of Madison, the former Dolores Ott of Stratford, and Lorraine, Carol Jeanette, Laverna, and Virginia Ott.

Receive Many Gifts

The Rev. a. M. Krueger, pastor of Immanuel Lutheran Church, of which Mr. and Mrs. Ott have been members since coming to this vicinity, gave an anniversary address after dinner, and all present joined in singing, following which the honor couple received a number of gifts. The grandchildren gave them a large bouquet of golden-hued roses and the children of Mr. and Mrs. Ott presented their mother with a gold wrist watch and their father with a gold pocket watch. Mr. Ott's gift to his bride of 50 years ago was a gold ring set with her birth-stone.

Among the guests were two who served as attendants at the wedding: Mrs. Jake Schlafer and Louis Krueger, both of Colgate. The latter is a half-brother to Mr. Ott. Mrs. Schlafer's son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Schlafer, and son, also of Colgate, were other guests from a distance.

Many Guests Attend

Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Ott and daughter, Lorraine; Mr. and Mrs. George Ott and children, Carol, Roger, and Donald; Mr. and Mrs.

Robert Ott and children; Virginia. Kenneth. Darwin. Geraldine, Bonnie, and Phyllis, all of Bakerviile; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Seehafer and children, Darlene and Marlin, of McMillan; Mrs. Clara Ott and children, Harold, Lois Ann, and Aria Mae, Stratford.

Mr. and Mrs. Reinhold Ott, Joan and Alvin; Mr. and Mrs. Emil Ott and LaVerna and Melvin; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ott and daughters, Jeanette. Elaine, and Thelma June; and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Fisher and sons. Dale and Edgar, all of Nasonville; Mr. and Mrs. Earl Meissner and daughter, Rogene, Town of Lynn; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Dix and sons, Larry and Donavon. Nekoosa; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dix, Madison; Miss Mildred Untiedt, Stratford; Milton Kibbel, Edward Rasmussen, and the Rev. and Mrs. G. M. Krueger. Marshfield.

Couple Born in Germany

Mrs. Ott, the former Marie Bartelt. was born Dec. 4, 1871, in Germany, and came to America nine years later with her parents, who settled in the Town of Herman, Dodge County. Mr. Ott, also a native of Germany, was born Oct. 28, 1866, and came to the Town of Richfield, Washington County, in 1884. Their marriage took place Nov. 27, 1890, in Krippelein Christi Lutheran Church Town of Herman, and the Rev. Adolph Toepel was the officiating pastor.

The couple began farming In the Town of Herman, and 11 years later bought the former Britten place In the Bakerviile community, which they rented at the time of their retirement in, 1925 to their son, Robert, who purchased the farm in 1938. Since 1925 they have been residents of Marshfield.

Of the seven sons and two daughters born to Mr. and Mrs. Ott all but one are still residents of this vicinity. They are: Reinhold, Emil, Walter, and Mrs. Roy (Emma) Fischer, Nasonville; George, Robert, and Edwin, Bakerviile; and Mrs. Arthur (Clara) Seehafer, McMillan. Arthur, who died Jan. 19, 1937. was a cheese-maker at Stratford at the time of his death. There are 27 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

(from the Marshfield News Herald, Oct. 30, 1940, page 12, column 1.)

* * * *

HONOR GUESTS AT FAMILY RE-UNION

Jolivettes Celebrate at Family Reunion

(By News-Herald Correspondent)

Greenwood-

Mr. and Mrs. Isadora Jolivette of Greenwood were honor guests at a family gathering on Sunday at the home of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Frank, Thorp. The occasion for the family reunion was the 49th wedding anniversary of the Jolivettes.

Isadore Jolivette, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Jolivette, was born at LaCrosse on Dec. 24, 1871. His wife, the former Maria Peterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Peterson, was born, at Neillsville on March 26, 1871. They were married at Withee on Nov. 1, 1891, and made their home at LaCrosse.

Settled in Greenwood

In 1914, they settled in Greenwood on a farm northeast of the village. Eight children were born to them, namely: Lee and Gerold of Greenwood; Edwin of Abbotsford; Harris of Curtiss; Raymond and Robert of Owen; Mrs. Lester (Stella) Frank of Thorp; and Mrs. Lex (Esther) Dusso of Greenwood.

They have 19 grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. The grandchildren are June, Betty, Carol, Wayne, Richard, and Arthur Jolivette, Abbotsford; Geraldine and Madell Jolivette, Curtiss; Roetta, Darlene, and Evaline Jolivette, Owen; Elaine, Norbert, and Dale Jolivette, Greenwood; Don, Ralph, and Lorris Dusso, Greenwood; Delton Jolivette, Greenwood; Donald Prank, Thorp.

The great-grandchildren are Margie, Kenneth, and Bernard Dusso, Greenwood; and Bobby, Raymond Lee, and Roetta Lou Dusso, Greenwood.

Attend Reception

Mrs. Jolivette has the following sisters and brothers living: Mrs. Robert McConnell and Albert Peterson of Greenwood; and Edward Peterson of Epping, N. Dak.; Mr. Jolivette's brothers and sisters are Charles Jolivette and Mrs. Carl Anderson, LaCrosse; David Jolivette, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; Jerry Jolivette, Denver,

Co.; and Theophield Jolivette, California.

All of the children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren were present at the reception except Arthur Jolivette oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Jolivette. who is with the National Guard at Camp Beauregard, La. Lorris Dusso, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lex Dusso, was also unable to attend.

The twin great-grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Jolivette, Raymond Lee and Roetta Lou, children of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Dusso, were baptized at a morning service at the West Side Reformed Church by the Rev. P. H. Franzmeier.

(from the Marshfield News Herald, Oct. 30, 1940, page 12, column 4.)

* * * *

Rare Bird

MARSHFIELD YOUTH BAGS CHINESE PHEASANT SATURDAY

A Chinese pheasant, a bird believed to be rare in this area, was shot by Jimmy Hansen, 16, 911 S. Peach street. Saturday morning in the Town of Sherwood, Clark County.

The bird was banded No. 33656 and Jimmy's father. County Officer Tony Hansen, said today that the band was being sent to the Conservation Department at Madison for checking.

The pheasant, a cock, weighed 6 1/2 pounds. This particular breed has a darker back and longer tail feathers than the ordinary ring-necked pheasant, it is reported.

(from the Marshfield News Herald, Nov. 4, 1940, page 1, column 2.)

* * * *

CASTS VOTE FOR U. S. PRESIDENT FOR 18TH TIME

(By News-Herald Correspondent) Granton-T. D. Wage, 88-year-old Granton man, cast his 18th vote for President of the United States in Tuesday's election. Mr. Wage voted for Ulysses S. Grant in 1872 in the Town of Grant, Clark County, and has voted all 18 times at the same place.

(from the Marshfield News Herald, Nov. 7, 1940, page 1, column 3.)

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

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

(Due to a technical problem, this list is continued from the May-June, 2018 issue of "Kith N Kin")

Names	Date	Doc #	Twp - Rng	Aliquots	Sec. #
SHELDON, FREDERICK J	1/10/1873	467	028N - 002W	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	27
			028N - 002W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	27
			028N - 002W	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	27
SHELDON, SCOTT	11/26/1904	6932	024N - 003W	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	24
SHEPARD, CHARLES H	3/8/1894	4999	026N - 003W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	32
SHEPHARD, GEORGE A	11/5/1878	1835	029N - 001E	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	18
			029N - 001E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	18
			029N - 001E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	18
SHERWOOD, EUGENE W	1/20/1886	3329	028N - 004W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	30
			028N - 004W	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	30
SHIGLEY, JACOB R	3/1/1877	1473	027N - 001E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$	5
SHOOP, ANDREW	6/24/1878	3636	023N - 001W	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	8
SHORT, JAMES	6/4/1877	3535	023N - 001W	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	8
			023N - 001W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	8
SHORT, JOHN	2/20/1883	4680	023N - 001W	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	10
			023N - 001W	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	10
SHUMWAY, WILLIAM J	2/27/1901	5832	024N - 002W	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	30
SIEGRIST, HENRY	12/15/1879	1890	028N - 001E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$	12
SIEGRIST, JOHN	6/1/1882	2520	028N - 001E	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	12
SIEVERS, MARCUS	6/1/1878	1627	029N - 003W	NW $\frac{1}{4}$	28
SIMONDS, ERWIN M	11/11/1909	0767	024N - 003W	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	30
SITTS, HENRY	5/2/1870	178	026N - 001W	NW $\frac{1}{4}$	11
SLUNSKY, JOSEPH	3/17/1900	5825	024N - 003W	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	22
SMALL, SILAS	4/10/1882	2331	029N - 001E	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	2
SMITH, ABRAM J	5/2/1870	177	026N - 001W	SW $\frac{1}{4}$	11
SMITH, ALBERT W	1/10/1873	406	026N - 001W	NW $\frac{1}{4}$	25
SMITH, CHARLES A	5/15/1873	524	026N - 001W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$	23
SMITH, EDWARD	5/2/1870	191	026N - 001W	NW $\frac{1}{4}$	28
SMITH, FRANCIS W	1/10/1873	412	026N - 001W	NW $\frac{1}{4}$	3
SMITH, GEORGE W	5/10/1882	2233	029N - 001E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$	6
SMITH, HENRY G	3/1/1875	966	027N - 001W	NW $\frac{1}{4}$	2

Names	Date	Doc #	Twp - Rng	Aliquots	Sec. #
SMITH, WALTER H	9/15/1871	301	026N - 001W	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	28
			026N - 001W	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	28
			026N - 001W	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	28
SOPER, HIRAM W	2/10/1873	1574	024N - 001E	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	2
SPARKS, JAMES F	11/20/1884	5049	023N - 001E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	24
SPARKS, THOMAS	9/10/1883	4833	023N - 001E	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	22
			023N - 001E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	22
			023N - 001E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	22
SPRAGUE, DELBERT	10/5/1888	3415	025N - 003W	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	4
STAFFORD, MUSSEY	3/1/1904	6164	028N - 004W	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	34
STANGE, CARL, STANGE, PAUL, STANGE, FERDINAND, STANGE, FRED, STANGE, MARY, STANGE, GOTTLIEB	3/30/1886	4978	023N - 001E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	18
STANTON, JOHN W	6/24/1878	3827	024N - 004W	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	28
STARKES, NATHANIEL R	8/25/1882	2601	029N - 004W	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	15
STARKS, ORLANDO	1/15/1884	2957	029N - 004W	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	32
STEARNS, THOMAS A	6/13/1878	1722	026N - 001E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$	10
STEELE, THOMAS	3/1/1875	962	027N - 002W	S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	19
			027N - 002W	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	19
			027N - 002W	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	18
STEINEBACH, PETER	5/15/1877	1490	028N - 001E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	8
			028N - 001E	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	8
			028N - 001E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	10
STEINWAND, IGNATZ	8/25/1882	2593	028N - 001E	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	26
STEPHENS, SILAS T	11/20/1875	1181	029N - 001E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$	8
STEVENS, JOHN	8/1/1892	4696	024N - 004W	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	22
STEVENS, PELANDER	12/15/1879	1990	026N - 001E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	32
STEWART, JENNISON	6/13/1878	1686	028N - 001E	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	2
STEWART, JESSE	6/1/1878	1685	028N - 001E	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	2
STOCKWELL, ARTHUR RAYMOND	9/7/1929	04869	024N - 002W	Lot/Trct 1	23
STOLL, JOHN J	6/1/1878	1231	029N - 001E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	30
			026N - 004W	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	22

(To be continued in next issue)

(Continued from page 5)

Genotype: The combination of two alleles — one of which was inherited from each of your parents — for a specific genetic marker.

Inherited by descent (IBD): A matching segment of DNA shared by two or more people that they inherited from a common ancestor.

Imputation: A computational technique used to infer DNA sequences that were not read; akin to reading a sentence with some of the letters missing — there's a good chance that you can infer the missing letters from context. Not all DNA service providers read the same SNPs. To find DNA Matches for individuals who used different DNA service providers, it is important to infer the SNPs that were not read before comparing results.

Nucleotides: The building blocks of DNA (A, T, G and C) and RNA (A, U, G and C).

Phenotype: A genetic trait that is partially determined by a genotype. For example, if your genotype is AA (an A was inherited at that position from both parents), this might mean your hair color phenotype is brown.

Precision and recall: The accuracy of estimating a relationship of a DNA Match is measured using two parameters called recall and precision. Perfect accuracy means, in part, suggesting the correct relationship for every DNA Match (recall) and not proposing too wide a range of possible relationships in order to make sure the correct relationship is included (precision).

Protein: Made up of amino acids, proteins do most of the work in cells and are required for the structure, function, and regulation of the body's tissues and organs.

RNA: Short for ribonucleic acid. DNA is transcribed into RNA in the process of gene expression.

Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs): One type of variation between people's DNA sequences, that is one-nucleotide long.

Transcription: The process of DNA being copied into RNA.

Translation: The process of proteins being synthesized based on RNA sequences.

Zygote: The cell that results from two gametes fusing in fertilization.

(from <https://blog.myheritage.com/2018/03/dna-basics-chapter-4-a-glossary-of-terms/>)


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ISSN# 1089-845X

Upcoming Meetings

NOTICE!!! A Change in March and April Programs!!!

March 28, 2019 "Ancestry DNA Basics." MAGG member, Don Schnitzler, will cover some of the basics when using the Ancestry DNA kit and a little prep before Sandy's presentation in April.

April 25, 2019 "Finding My Dad's Birth Family; Using Ancestry DNA and Other Tools to Narrow the Search." MAGG member, Sandy Kocian, will discuss her ongoing journey identifying the parents of her father, Henry Olson, who was placed in a Wisconsin orphanage as an infant in 1918.

May 23, 2019 "German Digital Libraries." MAGG member, Vickie Schnitzler, will explore with you some major digital libraries and their usefulness to the German genealogist. Digital libraries offer access to obscure books, maps, and other materials that have never before been available to most genealogists.

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.