

Kith and Kin

Official Newsletter of the Marshfield Area Genealogy Group

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How to Photograph a Tombstone

Headstones are monuments to our ancestors and a link to both family ties and our history. Many people have an interest in taking photographs of tombstones and a good quality photograph is desirable when you're researching ancestry information or documenting headstones and grave markers. Hopefully, you will find these tips helpful.



Steps

1. Be thoughtful when visiting a cemetery. Before you even set forth on your gravestone photography expedition, spare a thought for cemetery [etiquette](#) and do the right thing so that others may enjoy this experience too.

- Park your car in an appropriate place. It is better to walk a distance than to park in a poorly chosen space.
- Do not wander around with your equipment if there is a committal or graveside service in progress.
- If you move any flowers or remembrance items to get your photograph, remember to replace them before leaving.

2. Use quality photography equipment. A good digital camera that has auto-focus, flash, adjustable light settings, and zoom. Optical zoom is best because it allows you to get the most details in an image but it will cost



more for such a camera and it is a battery depleting element.^[1] The Association for Gravestone Studies recommends a 35mm SLR fitted with a 50-55mm lens or a wide angle 35mm lens for crowded graveyard sites.^[2] Have enough memory or take along extra cards if you think you might run out.

- Prefer a camera with an LCD monitor. This will allow you to check before going home that you have got all of the information you want captured taken clearly. If you can't read the inscription or it's out of focus, you'll know straight away.

3. Plan for the best lighting. This is the most important step as the fine details of the headstone are what you're keen to capture.



- **Front light.** The morning light may be recommended if the headstone is facing east. This is often the case, but not always. West facing gravestones (such as in New England) are best

(Continued on page 5, "Tombstone")

President's Message

Hello MAGG Members,

I hope you are all hanging in there and staying well. This COVID-19 Pandemic doesn't look like it wants to give up quite yet, so we have to remain tough and healthy.

There is some good news however. Although we still are not able to hold in-house meetings in the library, with the assistance of the library's website and their Eventbrite subscription we will be starting to present our monthly speakers to you via the internet. Back on page 12 of this newsletter, you will notice two On-line Events. The first is the new format for our Spoken History Series. And the second, is our genealogy presentation, not only for you, our MAGG members, but for anyone who wishes to watch. Feel free to share the information with your genealogy friends and local history buffs.

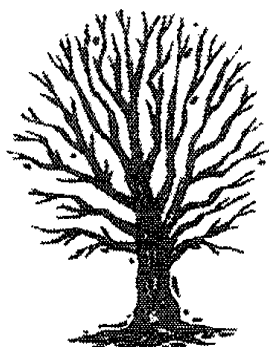
All you need to do is click on the link for the talk and follow the directions. Click on the "Register" button on the next two screens and then fill in the contact information and ticket-I information. Once completed, you will receive confirmation of your "ticket" for the event. Eventbrite will later send you the link and information on how to log onto the event that evening. And best of all, it's FREE!

While you are waiting for the events, make sure that you continue working on your genealogy research. Follow up on some of those hanging questions that you might have after you last worked on your genealogy. Make a plan of things you want to accomplish this fall & winter...what family names you still need to work on, which court houses you need to contact, which libraries you need to visit for information (don't forget you can inter-library loan many resources through our library here in Marshfield), and what genealogy on-line sites do you need to re-check for information updates and new on-line sites that you haven't yet had a chance to check out.

On behalf of the MAGG officers and Board of Directors, I want to wish you all a happy and healthy, holiday season.

As Always,

Vickie



MAGG Officers and Committees

President: [Vickie Schnitzler](#) (2021)

Vice President: [Jennifer Witzel](#) (2020)

Secretary: [Lorraine Rogers](#) (2020)

Treasurer: [Noreen Moen](#) (2021)

Member at Large: [Keri Likes](#) (2020)

Member at Large: [Lori Belongia](#) (2021)

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.

Dear Abby: Researching Family History Exposes Old Murder Charges Against Mother

Erie Times-News, October 7, 2020

Dear Abby: While researching my family, I discovered that my now-elderly mother was charged with the murder of a toddler 40 years ago, before I was born. She was never convicted and never mentioned it. However, after reading her testimony and things she's said after the incident, I have no doubt she is guilty. This has me reeling because she has always been a great and loving mother. When she heard I was researching our family, she mentioned that I would find something unsavory and asked me to please not look into it because it's in the past and she didn't want it to tarnish my image of her. I don't know how to feel or what to do. – **Shocked In The West**

Dear Shocked: If your mother was charged with murder, either the charges were dropped or she was found innocent by a jury. You wrote that your mother was a great and loving mother. For that you should feel grateful because not all children are so fortunate as you were. I think it's time for you to take the opportunity to get her side of the story. Unless you have all the facts, the last thing you should do is judge her.

(From <https://www.goerie.com/story/lifestyle/columns/2020/10/07/dear-abby-researching-family-history-exposes-old-murder-charge/5893077002/>)

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4 Things to Evaluate in Your Genealogy

by [Amy Johnson Crow](#), July 9, 2020

“Evaluate your sources” is almost a mantra of genealogy. It’s good advice, but it doesn’t quite tell the full story. If you’re evaluating only the source, you’re stopping a bit short. Here are 4 things you need to take a look at when evaluating your genealogy so you get an accurate picture.

What Do We Need to Evaluate in Our Genealogy?

The phrase “evaluate your sources” is a bit of shorthand. There are 4 different, yet related, things that you need to consider. (It’s why the E in [the WANDER Method](#)* is “Evaluate everything,” rather than “Evaluate sources.”)

I. The Source

Yes, you do need to evaluate the source. But it’s important to keep in mind what a “source” really is.

A source is simply whatever you use to get information. Did you look at a birth record? That’s your source. Did you look at a database? That’s your source. Did you use a tombstone? That’s your source. Did you talk to Uncle Henry? He’s your source.

* The WANDER Method article will run in the next issue of this newsletter.

There are two basic types of sources: *original* and *derivative*. An original source is the first creation of that particular record. A derivative source is something derived from other sources. So, the marriage record in the county courthouse: original. A database or a book that’s an index to those marriage records: derivative.

Generally speaking, it’s best to get back to the original whenever possible. Sometimes that’s as easy as clicking through to view the image on Ancestry, FamilySearch, or MyHeritage, rather than just relying on what is on the results page when you do a search. (Though some would argue with me, I generally accept a good digital image as an acceptable surrogate for the record on paper.)

The problem with relying on derivative sources is that they often don’t have as much information as the original. Take census records for example. When you search for your ancestor in the census on your favorite genealogy website, that results page only give you part of the information. Even if it does list everything for the entire household, you don’t
(Continued on page 4, “4 Things”)

(“4 Things” continued from page 3)
see who the neighbors are.

And with derivatives, there’s always a chance that an error has crept in, whether that’s a typo or something that was read incorrectly.

2. Information

Information is what the source actually says.

Literally, the words and other symbols on the source.

There are two types of information: *primary* and *secondary*. It refers to the informant. If the informant would have had first-hand knowledge, it’s primary. Otherwise, it’s secondary.

Really, all this is another way of asking, “Did he or she know what they were talking about?” Think about how long it took to record the information. The longer it takes to record something after an event, the more likely that memory will fail.

Also consider the motivations of the informant. Is there a reason to lie? (It happens!) Is this a record that the person would really want to get right.... Or is it something that they didn’t necessarily care about? That, too, can play a part in the accuracy of the information.

3. Evidence

Evidence, as we’re talking about it here, can be tricky to think about, as **evidence changes with the question that you’re asking.**

There are two types of evidence: *direct* and *indirect*. Direct evidence spells out the answer to your question. Indirect evidence is where you need to infer the answer.

Evidence changes with the question you’re asking. What does that mean? Think about the 1870 census. Let’s say you’re trying to identify all of the children of your great-great-grandfather. You find him in the 1870 census. He’s the head of household and in that household, there’s also an adult woman, and three children under the age of 12. That’s indirect evidence that they are his children. It isn’t actually spelled out in the 1870 census how those other people in the household are related to the head of that household.

On the other hand, if your question was “Where was my great-great-grandfather living in 1870?” then that census is direct evidence. It’s spelled out right there. The tricky part about evidence is that we can

get into a bit of trouble with indirect evidence, when we start to read too much into the record or we interpret it incorrectly.

4. How Does It Fit?

When you’re evaluating something that you’ve found, **you shouldn’t stop with evaluating that one record by itself.** How does it fit with the other records that you already have? We have a tendency to put more credence on something that gives us the answer that we’re looking for or that we’re expecting. But if that record is in conflict with other records that you have, then you’ll need to resolve that conflict.

If you're evaluating only your sources in genealogy, you're stopping too soon.

It all works together.

You could have a record that gives you direct evidence — it spells out the answer — but the information is incorrect. A secondary source might give you accurate information, but it turns out to be incomplete. You could have a record that seems to give you the answer, but it conflicts with other records. Only when you evaluate everything can you really see what the answer is.

(from <https://www.amyjohnsoncrow.com/4-things-to-evaluate-in-your-genealogy/>)

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The Soldiers of the Red Arrow Division - Image Gallery Essay At the Wisconsin Historical Society

Do you have a family member that was a part of the 32nd “Red Arrow Division”? You might want to check out this collection of photos taken by Robert Doyle and now online at the Wisconsin Historical Society...

"Anyone Here from Wisconsin?"

The photographs cover everything from high-ranking officer's visits, Generals Douglas MacArthur and Dwight D. Eisenhower, to the daily duties of soldiers, officers and medical staff.

(from https://wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Article/CS4338?utm_source=ActiveCampaign&utm_medium=email&utm_content=WHS+News%3A+See+new+additions+to+state+register+of+historic+places&utm_campaign=WHS+Newsletter+-+9%2F8%2F20+-+Society+Newsletter&vgo_ee=QaAKA8yyCl%2BjnHfzltRA%2FjUfKoh4uiOSy%2Fd8YK9PjE%3D)

Who Are You? Take a DNA Journey to Find Out

Dick Eastman's Blog, October 6, 2020

An online video about DNA, produced by Momondo, is very impressive.



I would suggest every genealogist should watch it. Perhaps every human on the face of the earth should view it. I decided to encourage YOU to click on <https://youtu.be/tyaEQEmt5ls> to see what a DNA test could do for you.

I was not familiar with Momondo so I looked it up on [Wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Momondo):

“Momondo (stylised momondo) is a travel fare aggregator and travel fare metasearch engine. Momondo also operates a travel information blog, Inspiration. The website is a white-label of the Kayak.com subsidiary of Booking Holdings.”

So why would a “travel fare aggregator and travel fare metasearch engine” produce videos about DNA? It seems that the company asked 67 people from all over the world to take a DNA test.

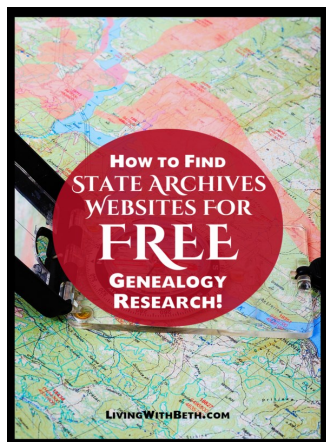
I am not going to give you the results. The video will do that.

Check it out for yourself. Watch the *DNA Journey* at <https://youtu.be/tyaEQEmt5ls>.

My thanks to Terry Mulcahy for telling me about the video.

(From <https://blog.eogn.com/2020/10/06/who-are-you-take-a-dna-journey-to-find-out/>)

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Looking for Genealogical Information in Other States?

Check this site out!

<http://livingwithbeth.com/how-to-find-state-archives-websites-for-free-genealogy-research/>

(“Tombstone” continued from page 1)

photographed at the middle of the day and north facing stones are best photographed in later afternoon light.^[3] It is more difficult to get a good shot if the stone is backlit.

- **Angle of sunlight.**

Direct lighting may not produce a good result as it can wash out the inscription. Noonday lighting can supply contrast of bright light on the stone surface and darker shadows inside the [engraving](#). An angle of the sun of 30 degree at midday is considered to be the best for lighting.^[4] Use shadows to your advantage on worn stones that are difficult to read.



- **Reflecting light.**

Some photographers have portable reflectors or mirrors for this purpose. You can redirect sunlight by the simple placement of a piece of white board. You can buy an inexpensive folding “[science fair display](#)” of corrugated cardboard. Lean it against your tripod or a nearby stone so that it directs the light where you want it. [Aluminum foil](#) may also work, but may result in unwanted distortions and glares. You can also use two mirrors to create light over a shadowed headstone.^[5] Of course, keep your reflector out of the camera field.



- **Off-camera Flash.** For best results on difficult stones, or if you don't want to wait around for the perfect sun angle, use off-camera flash. Typical flash units are bright enough to overpower the sun and give sharp contrast even on worn tombstones. You need a camera, probably with a flash shoe, a flash unit (often called Speedlight or

(Continued on page 6, “Tombstone”)

(“Tombstone” continued from page 5)

Speedlite), and a wired or wireless triggering mechanism. The Cowboy Studio NPT-04 is an inexpensive radio wireless trigger. You will also need a flash stand or an assistant. Position your flash unit so that the light falls across the face of the tombstone from the side, or slightly above. Set your camera on Manual exposure at a fixed, low ISO value. ISO 100 and f/20 at 1/200 is a good starting point for your exposure. You may have to try some test shots to find what works best with your equipment.

4. Familiarize yourself with different kinds of surfaces.

Be aware that different surfaces photograph differently, some better than others. Shiny metallic surfaces will reflect a lot of light and will require more care to avoid getting nothing more than a blur of sunshine, while dull stone surfaces will often need dampening to help bring out the inscription clearly.

Check your photos after taking them to see what adjustments need to be made for the headstone surface.



5. Enhance the inscription, if necessary. Don't use anything other than pure clean water. Many gravestone surfaces are porous and fragile, such as granite, marble, [sandstone](#), slate, etc.; part of their charm is also part of their fragility, so be extremely careful when attempting to clean or brighten them up. It's fine to spritz a little water onto the inscription to bring out the inscription more clearly or to clean it. Wipe off the surface of the stone with cotton cloth, natural sponge, or a kitchen towel and leave the engraving damp. Allow the surface to dry a bit, and the damp engraving will appear slightly darker. If you have a very soft brush, you might consider using it on non-flaking gravestone surfaces to remove dust build-up or soil.

- **Do not use shaving cream.** It will leave a residue of stearic acid that may stain or actually damage the stone (especially if it's [granite](#) or marble). This is considered vandalism.

- **Do not use chalk or charcoal** directly on the stone. A memorial marker is not an appropriate place for graffiti; moreover, the pigments used in chalk can stain permanently (as can plaster of Paris). Do not use anything gritty or harsh that could remove any part of the headstone.
- **Be very careful if grave rubbing.** First, be aware this can damage old headstones and that it is illegal in some States in the USA and possibly in other places. If it is permissible, do so with great care and avoid doing it on any headstones that appear fragile, very old, and in disrepair. To do a [gravestone rubbing](#), place a very large sheet of clean paper over the face of the stone. Then, using the side of the chalk, very gently create a rubbing that leaves an image of the marker on the paper. Always supervise children who do this and ensure that they are very careful with pressing and standing around the grave site.



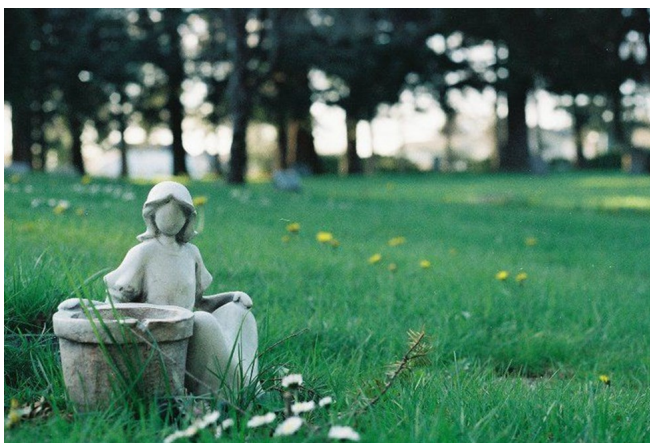
6. Take plenty of pictures. Digital cameras free you up to take lots of photographs, some of which won't work out as well as others and some of which simply serve as a record rather than a photo of any beauty. Make use of this ability to take various shots of the headstone from differing angles and distances. [Take photographs](#) of the section of the cemetery so that you can document the location of the grave. Take a photograph of the entire cemetery from a distance and of the cemetery sign or entrance to document the name and location of the cemetery.

- You may need to take several shots of some headstones to get all of an inscription. In this case, the panoramic feature of a camera capable of such an operation or phone such as an iPhone can come in handy. If you have an iPhone, carry
(Continued on page 7, “Tombstone”)

(“Tombstone” continued from page 6)

it with you.

7. Photograph the tombstone's surroundings as well as the stone itself. Statues can tell a lot about who a person was and how they are remembered. Flowers, plants, and other parts of a stone's environment can also enhance the picture.



Tips

- Photograph smooth and shiny granite grave-stones at an angle to avoid getting a reflection of yourself. You can also wear dark clothing to minimize your reflection.
- Be aware that many gravestones are not straight due to settling. If you want your photograph to show it as straight, you can try to account for this while taking the photo by slanting the camera, or you can fix it back home with a photo program on your computer.
- If you know how to work with photographic filters, then use them; otherwise, don't over-complicate the experience.

Note: References for article are listed on page 12 of this newsletter. (See “Tombstone References”)

(from <https://www.wikihow.com/Photograph-a-Tombstone>)

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Did You Know?

- **What is the difference between a grave marker and a headstone?**

While both a **gravestone** and a **grave marker** share a similar purpose in showing who is buried in a specific spot, a **headstone** is raised above the ground, while a **grave marker** lays flat against the ground.

Cemetery Etiquette: What You Need to Know for Your Next Visit

Posted by Vaughn Green Funeral Services, Baltimore, PA
September 17, 2018

When visiting the cemetery, there are a number of basic protocols you should follow in order to show respect for both the living and the dead.

These cemetery etiquette tips will help to ensure that you and your fellow visitors enjoy a courteous, peaceful experience.

Learn the cemetery rules in advance.

Most cemeteries have websites where their rules are listed along with visiting hours. Some of the more advanced sites also allow you search for your loved one's location and provide a map of the cemetery. If your family's cemetery doesn't offer much information on their website or if they don't have one, call them and ask about visiting hours, rules and regulations.

Drive with care.

Be sure to follow the roadways and remain off the grass. Drive slowly and watch out for people who might not be paying attention. If the lane is narrow and another car approaches, offer to move your car until the other driver can get through. This isn't the place for road rage so remain calm and courteous.

Respect the graves.

Touching monuments or headstones is extremely disrespectful and in some cases, may cause damage. For example, some older memorials might be in disrepair and could fall apart under the slightest touch. Be sure to walk in between the headstones, and don't stand on top of a burial place.

Be respectful of other mourners.

If a funeral is occurring, take care not to get in the way of procession and burial. Respect their privacy, give them their space, and don't stare. Make sure your cell phone ringer is turned down and speak in a low voice if you must talk.

Clean up after yourself.

If you unwrapped an arrangement you brought with you or have other debris, be sure to clean it up before you leave. Most cemeteries have trashcans

(Continued on page 12, “Etiquette”)

Odds and Ends from the 1940's

Items Reprinted from the Marshfield News Herald, Marshfield, Wisconsin

Local Tuscania Survivor Recalls Rescue in 1918

Yesterday and today were important anniversaries in the life of Fred Braem, superintendent of mails at the Marshfield Post Office. Twenty-three years ago yesterday, tossed about on the broad Atlantic in a sinking ship. Braem never expected to see land again. Twenty-three years ago this morning he landed in North Ireland, one of the survivors of the sinking of the Tuscania, troop ship sent to the bottom of the Atlantic by a German torpedo.

Braem is the only survivor of the sinking who still lives in Marshfield although there were five here at one time. Vernon Kelly, Wood County treasurer, is one of the five. Braem, who remained with the ship, was taken off by the British destroyer Mosquito before the transport sank, and was landed in North Ireland the next morning.

Kelly, who was assigned to one of the ship's boats, was picked up on the open sea by another British ship.

Columbus Vannedom and Hallie Dumas, former Marshfield residents, and Ray Anderson, deceased, were the other original Marshfield Tuscania survivors.

Has Attended Reunions

Braem has attended reunions of Tuscania survivors other years, but will be unable to attend the annual reunion being held at Detroit on Feb. 7, 8, and 9 this year. An account of the sinking, published in a recent issue of the Madison Capital Times, gives the following information:

"The sinking of the British transport Tuscania on Feb. 5, 1918, by a German submarine was the first serious military loss of the United States in the first World War. The vessel was under charter to the

Cunard Line and served as a transport for American troops to Europe.

"On board the Tuscania 23 years ago were 2,179 American soldiers, the greater number being from Wisconsin, Michigan, California and other West Coast states. The transport was torpedoed off the north coast of Ireland near the Island of Islay. Over 200 lives were lost. Many of the bodies were washed ashore on the Scottish coast and buried with appropriate services in Scotland. The members of the crew who lost their lives were nearly all killed in the explosion in the engine room.

"The Tuscania was attacked early in the evening of Feb. 5 while proceeding under convoy in sight of the Irish coast. With other troop and provision ships, she was entering what was considered fairly safe waters. Moving along in the dusk, with land easily distinguishable ahead, a torpedo struck the liner amidships. No sign of a submarine had been seen before the blow was struck, but two torpedoes had been launched by the enemy from somewhere, the first one passing just astern of the vessel, while the second struck in the vicinity of No. 1 boiler.

Trouble With Lifeboats

"The Tuscania stopped dead. A shiver ran through her and she heeled over at a dangerous angle. The lifeboats, thus elevated - so high on the port side, were practically useless. Only a few were put over from that side.

"The first of the lifeboats launched struck the water so unevenly that they capsized, throwing the occupants into the sea. However, several were put down successfully but the vessel's list became more perilous. The soldiers, under strict orders from their commanders, kept unusually cool heads and their military precision even after they thought they were doomed to go to the bottom and even after their superior officers, realizing that the end had come, ordered them to break ranks and 'do the best they could for themselves.

"Just when everyone on board was certain that their last hour had come, a British destroyer appeared miraculously from somewhere and drew up on the starboard side of the wrecked Tuscania. This ship took of several hundreds of our soldiers—all she could carry—and moved away. As she steamed off



Fred Braem

with her decks loaded with Wisconsin and Michigan men, another British destroyer emerged out of the darkness on the Tuscania's port side.

"Soon the work of rescue was over, but not soon enough to save all. Most of the deaths, however, in the soldiers ranks, were caused by the capsizing of the lifeboats in the attempt to lower them from the port side of the vessel. Many of those thus thrown into the icy waters perished of exposure.



Vernon Kelly

Every Aid Given

"Wisconsin had the greatest number of survivors in this wreck—155 being listed. The survivors, upon reaching the Irish mainland, were quartered in hotels, private homes and hospitals along the north coast of Ireland. Two groups were sent off to Belfast by rail, thence by boat to England. Everywhere they were given warm welcome and substantial aid and comfort.

"The possibility of being torpedoed had been discussed daily by the soldiers aboard from the time the Tuscania left American shores. When this actually happened, they seemed to be ready. Hundreds of soldiers had just finished their evening meal. Hundreds more were forming in line to enter the dining salon when disaster struck. Officers shouted instructions to the men who displayed wonderful coolness and nerve as they marched to their boat stations. There wasn't a sign of a panic.

"The rescue work done by the British destroyers was followed by trawlers which watched for and picked up those whom the destroyers had missed. One trawler thus rescued 340 Americans. The vessels which took part in this heroic, historic rescue were H. M. S. Harpy; H. M. S. Mosquito; H. M. S. Grasshopper; H. M. S. Curacao and the Trawler Walpole."

(from the Marshfield News Herald, Feb. 6, 1941, Page 5)

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**Genealogy is like a magic mirror.
Look into it, and pretty soon,
interesting faces appear.**

Bocks Feted at Gathering Here

Celebrate 59th Year Of Marriage

Mr. and Mrs. August Bock, who are celebrating their 59th wedding anniversary today, were honored at a gathering of Mrs. Bock's social club yesterday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Wenzel, S. Vine street.

Mr. and Mrs. Bock were married in Alsace on Feb. 13, 1882, and have been residents of this vicinity since 1897. Mrs. Bock, the former Emilia Loew, was born on July 10, 1864, and her husband was born, on Jan. 1, 1860.

Appropriately dressed as bride and groom, the Bocks entered the room to the strains of the wedding march from "Lohengrin," sung by the group. An original poem dedicated to the couple was read by Mrs. William Plath.

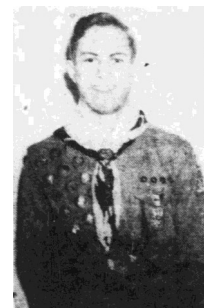
Members of the social club present were Mrs. Albert Kisten, Mrs. August Kehrberg. Mrs. G. F. Miller, Mrs. Chris Dorpat, Mrs. H. H. Miller. Mrs. August Bock. Mrs. William Becker, Mrs. Tena Storm, and Mrs. William Plath. Guests of the group were G. J. Miller, August Bock, and John Schroeder, who spent the afternoon playing cards with Mr. Wenzel, who is confined to his home with a broken ankle. A 5 o'clock dinner was served by the hostess.

(from the Marshfield News Herald, Feb. 13, 1941, Page 8)

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31 MERIT BADGES

William Weiler, 17, junior assistant scoutmaster of Troop 84. Sacred Heart Catholic Church, was presented with the Gold Palm, the highest scouting award ever given a Boy Scout in the North Wood County District of the Samoset Council, to mark the acquisition of his 31st merit badge at the Court of Honor held here Thursday night. A son of Mr. and Mrs. William Weiler, 1108 S. Maple street, he has been active in scouting since 1936.



(from the Marshfield News Herald, Feb. 15, 1941, Page 6)

(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. #
HALL, BENJAMIN F	2/20/1883	1438	027N - 010E	Lot/Trct 1	35
			027N - 010E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	35
			027N - 010E	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	35
HALL, DAVIS K	10/30/1877	934	028N - 002E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	32
			028N - 002E	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	32
			028N - 002E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	32
HALL, HUGH P	10/10/1888	2071	027N - 010E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	22
			027N - 010E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	27
HANDRICK, WILLIAM	5/23/1891	2640	027N - 005E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	14
			027N - 005E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	14
HANDY, JAMES	10/23/1901	4212	029N - 003E	S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	6
HANKE, CHRISTIAN	6/20/1884	1767	030N - 005E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	8
HANKE, FRIEDRICH	9/9/1878	1022	029N - 006E	S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	7
HANNEMANN, FERDINAND	1/11/1892	2749	028N - 004E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	32
HANNEMANN, JULIUS	10/10/1888	2089	028N - 003E	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	2
			028N - 003E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	2
HANSEN, WILLIAM	10/1/1917	03878	030N - 010E	S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	5
HANSON, ANDREW	2/10/1881	1234	029N - 002E	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	4
HANSON, PETER J	10/23/1901	4288	030N - 009E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	1
HARKIN, JOHN	5/9/1885	1907	027N - 003E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	28
HARKIN, PATRICK	3/17/1892	2816	027N - 003E	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	32
HARRER, LORRENZ	11/20/1883	1666	028N - 003E	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	6
HARRIS, NICHOLAS S	5/15/1875	419	028N - 002E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$	14
HARTLE, ALOIS	12/10/1881	1294	029N - 002E	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	32
HARTSON, STEPHEN E	1/8/1895	3304	029N - 009E	Lot/Trct 5	31
HARVEY, CHARLEY	3/30/1905	5078	026N - 008E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	32
HASSENFUS, CHARLES	6/20/1884	1682	030N - 004E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$	12

Names	Date	Doc #	Twp - Rng	Aliquots	Sec. #
HAUPT, CARL	4/23/1891	2509	028N - 007E	SW ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄	8
			028N - 007E	NW ¹ / ₄ NW ¹ / ₄	17
HAUPT, FRANK	6/20/1912	01842	026N - 005E	SE ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄	14
HAYES, CLARENCE	10/12/1907	5939	027N - 008E	SW ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	3
			027N - 008E	NE ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄	3
			027N - 008E	N ¹ / ₂ SE ¹ / ₄	3
HAYES, JOHN	6/7/1883	1564	027N - 005E	N ¹ / ₂ SW ¹ / ₄	34
HAYES, WILLIAM	12/15/1873	268	027N - 005E	W ¹ / ₂ NE ¹ / ₄	23
			027N - 005E	SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	23
			027N - 005E	NE ¹ / ₄ SE ¹ / ₄	23
HAYES, WILLIAM R	12/30/1885	1965	026N - 005E	N ¹ / ₂ NE ¹ / ₄	4
HAYWARD, JOHN K	10/1/1880	1284	026N - 002E	S ¹ / ₂ NW ¹ / ₄	8
			026N - 002E	W ¹ / ₂ SW ¹ / ₄	8
HEAD, BUFFALO	7/27/1904	4696	028N - 009E	NE ¹ / ₄ NW ¹ / ₄	13
HEBERT, ANTHONY	6/10/1879	1083	027N - 002E	S ¹ / ₂ NW ¹ / ₄	30
HEBERTS, ANTHONY	6/4/1877	910	027N - 002E	N ¹ / ₂ SW ¹ / ₄	30
HEDGLEN, ORREN	2/10/1881	1267	029N - 002E	E ¹ / ₂ SE ¹ / ₄	36
HEIN, AUGUST	2/10/1881	1225	029N - 005E	NE ¹ / ₄ NW ¹ / ₄	1
HEIN, WENDELIN	6/7/1883	1584	027N - 003E	W ¹ / ₂ NW ¹ / ₄	18
HEIN, WILLIAM	5/5/1883	1462	027N - 003E	SE ¹ / ₄	8
HEISE, AUGUST	2/1/1873	192	029N - 005E	NE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	23
HENDERSON, JOSEPH	8/3/1882	1448	028N - 002E	S ¹ / ₂ SE ¹ / ₄	34
HENKE, CHARLES	9/9/1878	1021	029N - 006E	S ¹ / ₂ SW ¹ / ₄	7
HENKE, FRIEDRICH	10/1/1880	1279	029N - 008E	NE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	3
			030N - 008E	SE ¹ / ₄ SE ¹ / ₄	34
HEPPNER, HERMAN	9/9/1878	1034	029N - 008E	S ¹ / ₂ NE ¹ / ₄	9
HERNKE, AUGUST	10/30/1877	928	029N - 008E	NW ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄	17
HEWITT, WILLIAM F	2/1/1873	235	028N - 007E	Lot/Trct 1	26
HIBARD, IDA	12/20/1904	4965	026N - 006E	NE ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄	36
			026N - 006E	N ¹ / ₂ SE ¹ / ₄	36
HICKEY, JAMES	10/1/1880	1248	028N - 002E	N ¹ / ₂ NW ¹ / ₄	30
HIEBER, MICHAEL	9/5/1895	3384	030N - 008E	NW ¹ / ₄ NW ¹ / ₄	17
HILBER, BERNHARD	1/5/1876	755	028N - 006E	SE ¹ / ₄	28

(To be continued in next issue)

("Etiquette" continued from page 7)

every so many feet and are easily accessible, so do your part to keep your loved one's final resting place in pristine condition.

Share the cemetery etiquette rules with your party.

If you're visiting the cemetery with friends and family, make it a point to mention etiquette and cemetery rules to them. For some, it may be their first time visiting a cemetery, so sharing your knowledge can make the visit more comfortable for everyone involved. If you're visiting the cemetery with children, take some time to discuss where you're going and what they can expect when they get there. Keep a close eye on young children and keep them from running, shouting, and playing on graves and monuments.

In a nutshell, treat the graves as you would like your own to be treated. For more helpful etiquette tips or if you have questions, please reach out to us anytime.

(from <https://vaughncgreene.com/blogs/blog-entries/3/News-Events/4/1/Cemetery-Etiquette-What-You-Need-to-Know-for-Your-Next-Visit.html>)

("Tombstone References" from page 7)

References

1. <http://www.interment.net/column/records/digital/digital.htm>
2. http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~sckersharecords/how_to_photograph_headstones.htm
3. http://www.genealogy.com/64_gravestones.html
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6. http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~sckersha/records/how_to_photograph_headstones.htm – research source
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-End of Research List-


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and look for us on 

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Upcoming Online Events

• Spoken History: The History of Marshfield's Senior Craft Shoppe

Wednesday, Nov 11 at 6:30 PM

Eventbrite: <https://ermpl-spokenhistory-nov11.eventbrite.com>

Description: Vickie Schnitzler, local historian, will highlight the history of Marshfield's Senior Craft Shoppe, a Central Avenue business since November 1974. She will take you into the past as she talks of local senior citizens who established the store, the store's survival in the downtown area for the past 46 years, and the opportunities it still provides for senior crafters and the savvy shopper looking for finely hand-crafted items.

• Family History Talks: Using Ancestry Library Edition

Wednesday, Nov 18 at 6:30 PM

Eventbrite: <https://ermpl-familyhistorytalks-nov18.eventbrite.com>

Description: Access to Ancestry Library Edition has been temporarily expanded to library cardholders working remotely, courtesy of ProQuest and its partner Ancestry. Join family historian, Don Schnitzler as he demonstrates basic search features of the Ancestry Library edition and how to save the historical records about family members. The presentation is geared for genealogy beginners and individuals new to Ancestry.com. Remote access to ProQuest and Ancestry will be available until December 31, 2020 and will be re-evaluated monthly as needed.

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.

Due to the Covid-19 Pandemic all future meetings have been postponed until further notice.

We are sorry for any inconvenience this may have to our members and speakers, but we choose to be safe so we can continue working on our family histories.

Watch our Face Book page, the Everett Roehl Marshfield Public Library's Website or our website for updates.