

Kith and Kin

Official Newsletter of the Marshfield Area Genealogy Group

Volume 37 Issue 6

March—April 2021

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How to Find Your Ancestor's Church

By Amy Johnson Crow's Blog, February 14, 2021

Church records can fill in the gaps caused by non-existent vital records. Even when we do have civil vital records, church records often contain different pieces of information. They can be invaluable to our genealogy research. But to get into these records, it helps to know what church your ancestor attended. Here's how you can find your ancestor's church.

Find the Denomination

Before you can find the particular church your ancestor was a member of, you need to figure out what denomination he or she was. Consider:

- Where they are buried. Is it affiliated with a denomination?
- Their children's names. For example, Lorenzo Dow was a popular name among Methodist families.
- Societies they belonged to. Knights of Columbus is an organization for Catholic men. (The Masons, on the other hand, is not.)

Your ancestor's denomination might be more fluid than you think. If there wasn't a nearby church of their denomination, they might have gone to a church whose teachings were "close enough."

Finding the Specific Church

Once you have an idea of what denomination your ancestor was, it's time to start looking for the specific church.

Cemeteries. Is your ancestor buried in a church cemetery?

Obituaries. Does the obituary state where the funeral took place? If it was in a



How to Find
Your Ancestor's
Church

AmyJohnsonCrow.com

church, there's a good chance that your ancestor was a member there.

Marriage Records. Look at your ancestor's civil marriage records. Did a minister perform the wedding? If so, research that minister and find out what church he/she was affiliated with. (I have a step-by-step example of this kind of research here.)

City and County Directories. Most city and county directories have a section listing various organizations, including churches. (These listings are usually at the very front or the very back of the directory.)

(Continued on Page 3 "Church")

President's Message

Hello MAGG Members,

With Spring in the air and Covid-19 numbers decreasing, we are all looking forward to a little more freedom in doing genealogical research outside of our homes. Now is the time to start planning those research trips, looking back over those notes and finding the holes in our research. But how do we do that?

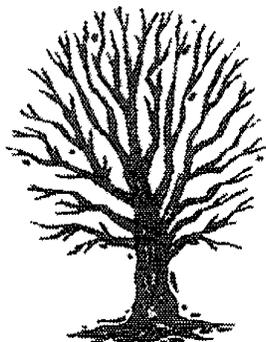
First, make some copies of a research log, Here's a link <http://bfmresearchtraining.weebly.com/uploads/6/5/7/3/6573759/repository_research_log_nehgs.pdf> for one you can fill out on line and then print. Use a separate form for each repository or location that you want to research at. List the things that you are looking for at that facility.

Now, start going through one line of your family at a time and go through that line completely. As you find the holes, start listing the items you are looking for on the research log(s). Remember use a separate log for each location that you want to research. When you have finished reviewing one line, then start another. Work your way through your research. By the time you are finished, you will have a number of research logs and places to go. Now grab your calendar and start checking each facility on line or by calling to find out when they are open or will be open. Jot that information on the top of the research log, including the phone number (for checking the day before you plan on going, to make sure hours haven't changed.)

When you actually go there, work your way down the list. As you look for information and find more items to check at that location, add them to the research log so you keep organized and don't get side tracked. Have a few extra blank research logs or a separate notebook with you so as you find new things to look for you can make those notes on the appropriate log or transfer the information more easily when you get back home.

In the meantime, keep up on some of the latest research techniques and genealogical information by watching our genealogy speakers via Zoom. March and April's talks and speakers are listed on the back of this newsletter. Just go to the Everett Roehl Marshfield Public Library's website and sign-up for the link for that talk. Happy researching!

Vickie



MAGG Officers and Committees

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

Vice President: [Jennifer Witzel](#) (2022)

Secretary: [Lorraine Rogers](#) (2022)

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

Member at Large: [Keri Likes](#) (2022)

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.

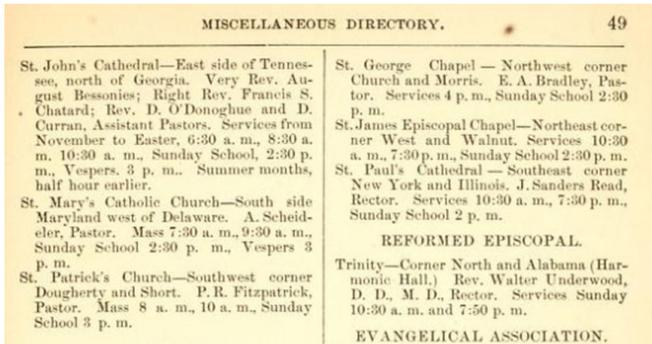
Membership Forms can be downloaded from our website <http://www.marshfieldgenealogy.com/> and returned with payment to us at: MAGG, P.O. Box 337, Marshfield, WI 54449.

(Continued from front page “Church”)

ry.) With this list, you can see what churches existed at the time and where they were located. When looking for your ancestor’s church, start with the ones closest to where they lived or which have an ethnic identify that matches your ancestor’s.

R.L. Polk & Co’s Indianapolis Directory for 1879 (Indianapolis: R.L. Polk, 1879). Image courtesy [Internet Archive](#).

Things to Keep in Mind



Your ancestor’s denomination could have changed during his or her lifetime. Just like today, **people would change their affiliation** because of political differences or join the church of their spouse.

If your ancestor was upwardly mobile socially, he might have **changed churches in order to attend the “in” church**. It wasn’t uncommon that of a certain standing in the community were expected

to go to a particular church. This gave people the chance to “see and be seen” by those they wanted to do business with.

Don’t overlook **the ethnic aspect of churches**. If your ancestor identified with an ethnic community, he or she might have attended a church not in their neighborhood, but would instead attend an ethnic church farther away.

Finding the Church’s Records

Of course, once you figure out your ancestor’s church, you’ll want to get into the records! First, see if that church is still in existence. If it is, contact them to see about the availability of their records. If the church doesn’t exist, here are a few suggestions:

- If the church has a hierarchy, check with the next level up. For example, if the Catholic church that your ancestor attended has closed, check with the diocese.
- Check with nearby churches of the same denomination. If the church merged with another one, they might have transferred their records to that church.
- Contact the local genealogical or historical society. They are the people most familiar with the records in the area. They should be able to point you in the right direction.

(from <https://www.amyjohnsoncrow.com/how-to-find-your-ancestors-church/>)

A Baker’s Dozen of Free Genealogy Websites! Are You Missing These?

Lisa Lisson’s Blog, October 24, 2020

Explore more free genealogy websites for your ancestors. 13 helpful and lesser used databases, for the genealogy researcher.

We’ve all heard it. “It” being not all records we need for genealogy research are online.

That is absolutely true.

We’ve also heard (and experienced) that genealogy research can be expensive.

Also, absolutely true. Subscription databases, DNA tests and travel to archives and local libraries all add up.

Saving money and being frugal genealogy researchers is important to us! We have limited genealogy dollars and we want to make those dollars count.

I’m here to help!

(Continued on Page 4 “Baker’s Dozen”)

(Continued from Page 3 “Baker’s Dozen”)

13 Free Genealogy Websites

I’ve got a baker’s dozen (13) free genealogy websites that you might have missed.

The list is eclectic. You may be familiar with some, but others may be completely new to you. Many of databases are lesser known or used sites that definitely benefit the genealogy researcher.

In showing you these, I hope you will be inspired to think beyond traditional type pf records and databases and explore online for your specific research needs.

Wondering how to actually search online for free genealogy websites? Keep on reading, and I’ll show you how down below.

But first, the list:

1. **Online Searchable Death Indexes and Records** – I’m surprised it took me so long to find this site. You will find death index and records divided out by state and then county. You will want to add this to your [Google Chrome bookmarks](#).

2. **The USGS Name Search** – Here is another one I’ve added to my bookmarks. The USGS Name Search functions as an online gazetteer. Names of towns, rivers and other land features changed. Use this tool to discover alternate names to use in your research.

3. **Meredith College Carlyle Campbell Library Archives** – Are you including college and university archives in your genealogy research on a regular basis? If not, consider it! This example from [Meredith College](#) (a female Baptist college located in Raleigh, North Carolina) is a good example of what a smaller college collection can hold. Often their compass life and history are well documented. If your ancestor attended a college or even worked at one, you need to include their archives and collections in your search.

[Learn how I found my great grandfather at an all female college!](#)

4. **NARA Access To Archival Data** – I discovered NARA’s AAD search page years ago and have circled back around to it. You will be able to search a selection of NARA’s databases that includes over 247 million records. I recommend starting with the “Getting Started Guide” in the upper right hand corner of the page.

The screenshot shows the National Archives' Access to Archival Databases (AAD) website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Home' and 'Contact Us'. Below that, the main heading is 'Access to Archival Databases (AAD)'. A search bar is prominently displayed with a 'Search' button and a link to 'Advanced Search'. To the right of the search bar is a 'Getting Started Guide' link, which is highlighted with a red arrow. Below the search bar, there's a 'Browse by Category' section with several categories listed, including 'Genealogy/Personal History', 'Private Sector', 'Wars/International Relations', and 'Time Spans'. Each category has a list of sub-items. For example, 'Genealogy/Personal History' includes 'Casualties', 'Civilians', 'Military Personnel', 'Passenger Lists', and 'Prisoners of War'. The 'Time Spans' section lists various historical periods from 1800 to the present. At the bottom of the page, there's a 'What's New?' section with two featured items: 'Numerical Identification Files (NUMIDENT)' and 'Index to the Correspondence'.

5. **Mayflower History** – Do you suspect you descend from one of the passengers on the Mayflower? This site covers Mayflower passengers, Mayflower history and Mayflower genealogy. Additionally, you will find links to more genealogy related resources to help in your ancestor search.

6. **Historic Hospital Admission Records Project** – I’m always fascinated by hospital records in my research. Finding them can be tough, but this unique site has 19th century children’s hospital records in London, England and Glasgow, Scotland.

7. **Europeana** – While not specifically a genealogy website, if you are researching European ancestors, you will want to take a look. Social history is important to your genealogy research. I cannot stress that enough! (**I even wrote a blog post on it.**) Learn about your ancestors cultural heritage through [Europeana’s collections](#).

8. **Digital Public Library of America** – Includes large digital collection of Family Bibles, photographs, Civil War records just to name a few. Don’t miss this one!

9. **Avotaynu** – The leading publisher of books on Jewish Genealogy, [Avotaynu](#) offers the *Consolidated Jewish Surname Index*. You will also find a great **5 minute guide to Jewish genealogy** you want to check out.

10. **Documenting the American South (DocSouth)** – You will find collections of resources

focused on the southern United States and its people. If your ancestors lived in the southern states, DocSouth is a must for your research.

11. **Digital Library on American Slavery** (DLAS) – The DALAS is an ever growing database of collections focusing on race and slavery in the southern U. S. Collections include **Race and Slavery Petitions Project** , **The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database**, and **People Not Property – Slave Deeds of North Carolina**.

12. **Women Working 1800 – 1930** – Tracing female ancestors? Check out this Harvard collection on women’s impact on the economic life of the United States.

13. **Irish Genealogy Toolkit** – Irish Ancestors? Bookmark the Irish Genealogy Toolkit! I came across this site while searching for my Irish GGG grandmother. I haven’t found her yet, but I will!

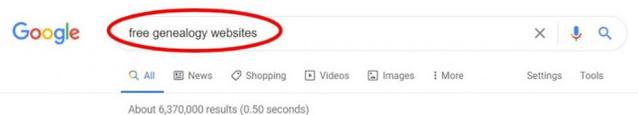
There you have it! 13 – or a Baker’s Dozen – of free genealogy website to search for your ancestors.

How To Search For More Free Genealogy Websites

Chances are good I didn’t cover all of your needs above. No list could ever be complete, so I want to show you how to perform your own search for free genealogy websites.

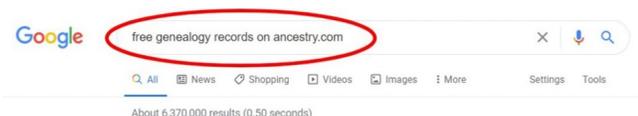
Open up Google Search in a new tab on your computer.

In the search bar type “free genealogy websites”.



This is a broad search, so let’s narrow things down a bit by adding a location.

Searching for “U.K. free genealogy websites” restricts results to the United Kingdom.



Avoid This Common Genealogy Mistake

Researching our ancestors can be difficult when we hit those genealogy brick walls. We all have them – at least I do!

Do not forget to go back and re-check an online repository or a collection for updates.

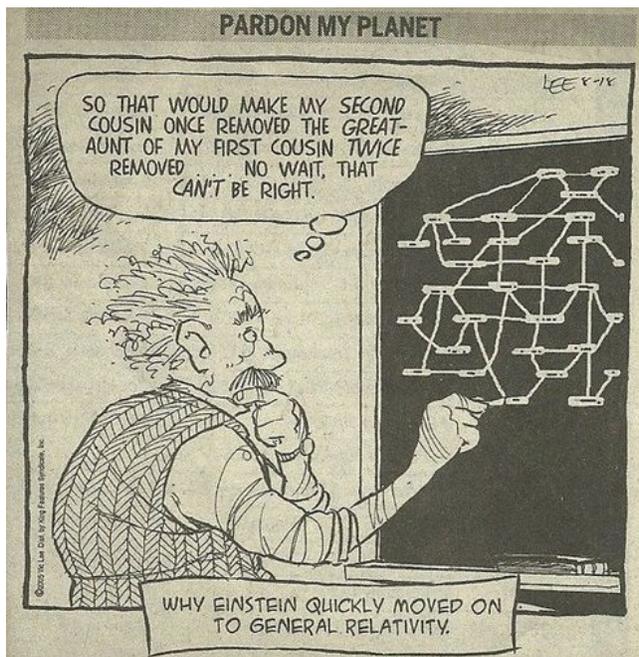
Many repositories are adding to their online collections. Mark your calendar to check back periodically. If the repository has a newsletter, sign up! That’s the best way to stay up to date when new record collections come online.

If you are interested in other articles on frugal or free genealogy research, head over and read these:

- [10 FREE Social History Sites To Improve Your Genealogy Research](https://lialisson.com/free-social-history-genealogy-resources/) (https://lialisson.com/free-social-history-genealogy-resources)
- [11 Free UK Genealogy Websites For Finding Ancestors](https://lialisson.com/free-uk-genealogy-websites/) (https://lialisson.com/free-uk-genealogy-websites/)
- [How To Do Free Genealogy Research on Ancestry.com](https://lialisson.com/how-to-do-free-genealogy-research/) (https://lialisson.com/how-to-do-free-genealogy-research/)

(from <https://lialisson.com/free-genealogy-websites-ancestors/>)

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(from <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/2035768456335790661/>)

Irish Genealogy Research Tips From FindMyPast

with Jen Baldwin of FindMyPast on Lisa Lisson's Blog

Struggling in your Irish genealogy research? Finding Irish ancestors is challenging, but possible. Strategies to find your Irish roots.

Researching an Irish ancestor can be difficult. No genealogy researcher is likely to deny that. Why? Unfortunately, the Irish have suffered significant record losses.

I hear you asking, "Is it even possible to research my Irish ancestor?"

Yes. Yes, it is!

Jen Baldwin of [FindMyPast](#) joined me recently on a Facebook/YouTube Live, and we discussed ways to research Irish ancestors and how to access [FindMyPast](#) records to do that.

Before we get into the records, let me share with you a few of Jen's words of wisdom on genealogy research. Regardless of where your UK genealogy research is centered, remember:

- **Think like a Brit.** When it comes to researching British ancestors in British records, researchers must think like a Brit and consider what records were created there and why.
- **There are no brickwalls, only opportunities to learn more.** I love this! Turn that negative brick wall thinking into positive "move your research forward" thinking. Your mindset is important!
- **If you don't know where your ancestor bought his shoes, keep researching.** If you know where your ancestor shopped or what they ate, you've done an exhaustive search on that ancestor.

Irish Census Records

As mentioned above, the Irish census records suffered a heavy loss. However, a **few fragments** of the early censuses did survive.

1821 – Parts of Cavan, Fermanagh, Galway, King's (Offaly) and Meath – Available online for free

1831 – Parts of Londonderry (Derry) – Available for free

1841 – Killeshandra, County Cavan – Available for free

1851 – Parts of County Antrim – Available for free

1861 – Completely destroyed



With FindMyPast!

Searching for Irish Ancestors

LISALISSON.COM

1871 – Completely destroyed

1881 – Completely destroyed

1891 – Completely destroyed

1901 – Available in full with free access at [FindMyPast](#)

1911 – Available in full with free access at [FindMyPast](#)

1921 – Not taken due to the civil war

Reader Favorites from Are You My Cousin?

If you have ancestors in any of the counties with census fragments surviving, make sure you check these records.

Pro Genealogy Tip: Never assume a destroyed record collection was completely destroyed without checking. Fragments may exist.

Irish Genealogy Research Starts at Home

North American researchers tracing Irish roots need to start your search at home! Successful research in Irish resources is dependent on determining what county an Irish immigrant lived before immigrating. Determining that county is usually found in their North American records.

Include in your North American record search:

- Home resources such as letters, Bibles, etc
- Look at the immigrant's FAN (friends, associates and neighbors)
- Research the immigrant's children, siblings, and other relatives.
- Reach out to the genealogy community! [Think of this as "genealogy networking"](#).

Must-See Collections for Irish Genealogy Research at FindMyPast

[FindMyPast](#) is my go-to when starting Irish research. Below are collections mentioned in the video and you want to include in your [genealogy research plan](#):

- [British & Irish Roots Collection](#) – A fantastic place to start. These are just plain fun! Oh yes, and informative! Bonus: You might learn the name of your ancestor's dog.
- [Landed Estates Court Rentals 1850-1885](#) – You will find over 500,000 tenants on over 8,000 estates across Ireland.
- [Irish Prison Registers 1790-1924](#) – According to Jen, the Irish liked to air their grievances in court. Maybe that wasn't good for them, but all those court records and prison records are good for genealogy researchers.
- [The Catholic Parish Records](#) – (FREE at [FindMyPast](#)) Excellent source for genealogical information.
- [Belfast & Ulster Directories](#) – ([I love directories!](#)) As you research this collection, keep in mind the history of Northern Ireland.

Searching for Irish Ancestors

I encourage you to watch the replay of the Facebook/YouTube Live with [FindMyPast](#) and myself. Jen Baldwin provides strategies, resources and hope (!) for researchers tracing Irish heritage.

From <https://lisalisson.com/irish-genealogy/>

History of St. Patrick's Day

By *History.com Editors*
Updated March 9, 2020

St. Patrick's Day is celebrated annually on March 17, the anniversary of his death in the fifth century. The Irish have observed this day as a religious holiday for over 1,000 years. On St. Patrick's Day, which falls during the Christian season of Lent, Irish families would traditionally attend church in the morning and celebrate in the afternoon. Lenten prohibitions against the consumption of meat were waived and people would dance, drink and feast—on the traditional meal of Irish bacon and cabbage.

Who Was St. Patrick?

[Saint Patrick](#), who lived during the fifth century, is the patron saint of Ireland and its national apostle. Born in Roman Britain, he was kidnapped and brought to Ireland as a slave at the age of 16. He later escaped, but returned to Ireland and was credited with bringing [Christianity](#) to its people.

In the centuries following Patrick's death (believed to have been on March 17, 461), the mythology surrounding his life became ever more ingrained in the Irish culture: Perhaps the most well-known [legend of St. Patrick](#) is that he explained the Holy Trinity (Father, Son and Holy Spirit) using the three leaves of a native Irish clover, the shamrock.

When Was the First St. Patrick's Day Celebrated?

Since around the ninth or 10th century, people in Ireland have been observing the Roman Catholic feast day of St. Patrick on March 17. The first St. Patrick's Day parade took place not in Ireland but in America. Records [show](#) that a St. Patrick's Day parade was held on March 17, 1601 in a Spanish colony in what is now St. Augustine, Florida. The parade, and a St. Patrick's Day celebration a year earlier



(Continued on Page 12 "St. Patrick")

Odds and Ends from the 1940's

Items Reprinted from the Marshfield News Herald, Marshfield, Wisconsin

Patriotic Groups to Use Civic Center When Built

Marshfield Also to Have Home Guard Unit, Mayor Tells Legion

There will be a meeting place in the new Civic Center building, now under construction on Oak street, for all patriotic organizations in Marshfield, Mayor George J. Leonhard told members of William J. Leselyong Post No. 54, American Legion, at their meeting at the Armory last night.

The Mayor showed interior plans of the building and declared the work is progressing satisfactorily. Some excavation remains to be done, he said, but some concrete has been poured and more probably will be poured tomorrow. This work is being done by WPA and, when completed, the Thomsen-Abbott Construction Co., will begin work on the superstructure.

The section of the building at the rear will be used by the two National Guard units when they return, with offices and class rooms in the front section for their use, also. Special dates will be assigned the different patriotic organizations who will use the building, said Mayor Leonhard, and this will probably be done by mutual agreement among the different groups.

Guard Unit Promised

The Mayor also announced that, at Madison yesterday, the city had been promised a State Guard unit by Lt. Col. Scott Cairy, who will command the defense organization now being formed for duty during the absence of the National Guard. Within 60 days, Colonel Cairy told a group of Marshfield Council members including Mayor Leonhard, eight more State Guard units will be added to the original groups announced last week, and Marshfield will be given one of these companies.

Mayor Leonard, Alderman Art Reeths, and City Clerk Elmer Olsen attended the meeting last night, hurrying back from Madison to keep their engagement to be guests of the post. Alderman Reeths discussed various phases of both the Civic Center and its surrounding playgrounds which eventually will be provided in conjunction with the landscaping of the Oak street property; and he touched on the State

Guard unit as well.

Will Classify Veterans

The local post will send 15 teams to the Legion's State bowling tournament at Fond du Lac in April, it was announced last night by Herman Braem, chairman of the post's bowling activities. The post will make a strong bid for the 1942 Legion State bowling tournament.

The members decided on Feb. as the day on which to carry out in the local area the Legion's national defense enumeration. All veterans of the World War will be asked to fill out a questionnaire and to facilitate the work, the local post will set up an office in the Armory on Feb. 22 when veterans will be given aid in their enrollment.

The enrollment is in conjunction with the Legion's program "to actually rally, list, and classify the membership of the American Legion for potential national emergency service." More definite plans for the enrollment will be announced within the next few days.

Last night's meeting was conducted by Cliff Billings, post commander. After the meeting, a dinner was served to the members and guests, and the remainder of the evening was spent at cards.

(from the Marshfield News Herald, Feb. 7, 1941, Pages 1 & 6)

* * * * *

Baer and Huth to Open Men's Wear Shop Here

The opening of a men's clothing store in the near future at 135 S. Central avenue was announced today by two local men, Ray Baer and Henry Huth. The new store will be known as "Baer and Huth."

Both men are natives of Marshfield, and both have had considerable experience in the various angles of the men's furnishings business.

Ray Baer, 32, has had fifteen years experience in local stores — one year with Mack Clothing Company, and 14 years with the Gag Clothing Company. He was vice-president of the latter firm, which was recently sold.

(Continued on page 9 "Baer & Huth")

(Continued from page 8 "Baer & Huth")



Ray Baer



Henry Huth

Both Men Experienced

Henry Huth, 44, spent five years with the Louis Laemle store here. and has also been connected for seven years with Morris, Minn., and Le Mars. Iowa, firms as a clothing buyer. For six years he was Chicago salesman for a clothing manufacturing company in Dubuque, Iowa. Since 1933, Mr. Huth has been Wisconsin representative for a shirt and neckwear manufacturer.

Workmen are at present engaged in installing fixtures and arranging the store for the opening. The interior is being done in natural Wisconsin knotty pine and counters and shelves are being arranged for maximum, modern display.

Handle Complete Line

The new store will feature a complete line of popular priced clothing, furnishings, shoes, and work clothing, Mr. Baer said, and will be affiliated with Allied Clothiers, St. Paul, a buying organization for over 200 independent retail clothing stores.

Ray Baer is married and has two children. He is a member of the Marshfield Junior Chamber of Commerce, serving on that organization's boys' welfare committee for underprivileged children. For the past eight years he has been scoutmaster of Troop 85, and is a member of the Boy Scout Advancement Committee.

Henry Huth is married and is residing in Marshfield. He is the son of Peter Huth, W. Blodgett street. His affiliations include the Knights of Columbus and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

(from the Marshfield News Herald, Feb. 17, 1941, Pages 1 & 2)

* * * * *

500 PEOPLE ATTEND ANNUAL CO-OP MEET

Livestock Shipping Association Re-elects Directors Saturday

About 500 farm people packed the Eagles Hall here Saturday to attend the 28th annual meeting of the Equity Co-op Livestock Shipping Association.

Directors re-elected at the business meeting were E. J. Dix, Town of Richfield; Charles David, Town of Rock; Anton Sternweiss, Town of Lincoln; Arthur Scheuer, Town of McMillan and Francis Durst, representing the Towns of Marshfield and Cameron, and the City of Marshfield.

Reports read during the all-day session showed a gradual and consistent increase in business since the shrink in shipping receipts caused by the rebuilding of herds after the 1934 drouth.

A talk on problems concerning the marketing of livestock was presented by C. F. Claffin, manager of the Equity Livestock Sales Association, Milwaukee. He also showed motion pictures of Yellowstone Park and the Dakota grazing lands. Motion pictures showing the results of fertilizer experiments in Wood County were presented at the meeting by H. R. Lathrope, Wood County agent.

A total of 480 people attended the noon- luncheon, at which musical entertainment was furnished. (from the Marshfield News Herald, Feb. 17, 1941, Page 1)

* * * * *



WED 59 YEARS — Mr. and Mrs. August Bock, 201 W. Bakerville street, celebrated their 59th wedding anniversary on Feb.13. They have been residents of this vicinity since 1897. (from the Marshfield News Herald, Feb. 17, 1941, page 7.)

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

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

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

Names	Date	Doc #	Twp - Rng	Aliquots	Sec. #
JONES, JOSEPH	5/15/1875	592	028N - 002E	S½NW¼	28
JUEDES, LUDWIG	2/10/1881	1289	030N - 006E	NW¼NW¼	3
			030N - 006E	N½NE¼	4
JUEDES, CHARLES	2/10/1871	13	029N - 006E	SW¼	6
			029N - 006E	N½NW¼	7
KAFKA, JOHN	10/1/1880	1229	027N - 005E	S½NW¼	30
KALINKE, GOTTLIEB	8/3/1882	1446	030N - 009E	SE¼	34
KANE, DAVID L	8/1/1874	425	028N - 002E	NE¼	28
KANWINSKI, KARMIERZ	7/14/1903	4488	026N - 009E	Lot/Trct 16	6
			026N - 009E	Lot/Trct 21	6
KAWENSKI, JOSEF	1/11/1892	2761	028N - 008E	NE¼SW¼	14
KAYHART, HIRAM	12/15/1879	1123	029N - 002E	SE¼	18
KEATING, JAMES	4/30/1880	1188	027N - 005E	W½NW¼	20
KEYS, CHARLES	5/19/1903	4427	030N - 009E	Lot/Trct 5	30
KEEFE, CATHERINE	12/15/1879	1171	027N - 005E	SW¼	24
KEEFE, JOHN	8/1/1874	427	027N - 005E	N½NE¼	21
KEEFE, WILLIAM	8/1/1870	104	027N - 005E	SW¼SW¼	14
KEEFE, WILLIAM H	1/30/1875	11	027N - 005E	NE¼NE¼	22
KELLER, HENRY	2/20/1883	1514	028N - 008E	SW¼NW¼	23
			028N - 008E	NW¼SW¼	23
KEMP, JAMES	8/1/1874	351	030N - 008E	SW¼SW¼	28
KENNEDY, CHAUNCEY	8/20/1875	632	029N - 002E	E½SW¼	10
KENNEDY, JAMES	10/1/1869	2	027N - 005E	SE¼SE¼	21
KENNEDY, MARTIN	12/15/1873	269	027N - 005E	W½NE¼	25
KENNEDY, TIMOTHY	10/1/1869	35	027N - 005E	NW¼SE¼	25
KENT, ASA J	12/10/1881	1242	028N - 008E	SE¼NW¼	22
KENT, CHARLEY	5/5/1883	1552	028N - 008E	N½NE¼	34
KETTELER, J H	6/11/1895	3320	030N - 010E	W½NE¼	6
			030N - 010E	NE¼NW¼	6
KICKBUSCH, CARL	2/1/1873	226	029N - 006E	NE¼SW¼	28
KICKBUSCH, HENRY	12/15/1879	1146	029N - 008E	NW¼SE¼	8

Names	Date	Doc #	Twp - Rng	Aliquots	Sec. #
KIEFER, JOHN	12/30/1885	1978	030N - 003E	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	14
			030N - 003E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	14
KINNE, EDWIN G	8/20/1875	633	029N - 002E	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	10
KINNER, JAMES	7/20/1953	1634	026N - 004E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$	30
KINNER, JAMES	11/20/1883	1634	026N - 004E	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	30
KIRK, THOMAS	4/10/1886	2054	029N - 002E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	2
KIRKPATRICK, JOHN A	5/10/1898	3730	027N - 006E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	22
KIRSTEIN, SEBASTIAN	12/15/1873	334	029N - 006E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	32
KITCHEN, JAMES	1/10/1885	1845	030N - 010E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$	29
KITTEL, JOHN H	4/10/1882	1360	030N - 008E	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	35
			030N - 008E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	35
KLATT, SAMUEL	5/24/1879	999	028N - 007E	Lot/Trct 5	26
			028N - 007E	Lot/Trct 6	26
KLEIN, WILLIAM	10/10/1888	2118	030N - 003E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	34
KLEINMAN, JOSEPH	8/1/1883	1597	029N - 002E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$	26
KLEINSCHMIDT, AUGUST	2/1/1873	249	030N - 006E	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	5
KLINKOW, FRANK	9/28/1891	2670	028N - 007E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	8
KNAPP, LUDWIG	3/23/1892	2893	028N - 007E	S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	8
KNEISL, ANDREW	2/17/1897	3602	028N - 009E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	1
KNISS, GOTTHILF	2/1/1873	246	029N - 006E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	11
			029N - 006E	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	11
KNIPPLE, NICK	9/17/1908	6484	027N - 010E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	30
KOEPF, JOHAN P	6/11/1895	3328	030N - 010E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	5
			030N - 010E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	5
			030N - 010E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	5
KOEPP, EDWARD	8/17/1894	3272	028N - 008E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	27
KOHL, KARL	9/9/1878	985	028N - 005E	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	18
KOLBE, EMIL	9/28/1891	2678	028N - 006E	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	2
KOLBE, MAX	1/11/1892	2764	028N - 006E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	2
KOMMER, HENRY	3/23/1892	2985	030N - 009E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	22
			030N - 009E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	23
			030N - 009E	S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	23
KONDELKA, VENZEL	10/15/1892	3035	030N - 010E	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	1
KORANDA, JAMES	4/14/1906	5396	027N - 006E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	24

(To be continued in next issue)

(Continued from page 7 "St. Patrick")

were organized by the Spanish Colony's Irish vicar Ricardo Artur.

More than a century later, homesick Irish soldiers serving in the English military marched in New York City on March 17, 1772 to honor the Irish patron saint. Enthusiasm for the St. Patrick's Day parades in [New York City](#), Boston and other early American cities only grew from there.

More than 100 St. Patrick's Day parades are held across the United States; New York City and Boston are home to the largest celebrations.

The Irish in America

Up until the mid-19th century, most Irish immigrants in America were members of the Protestant middle class. When the Great [Potato Famine](#) hit Ireland in 1845, close to 1 million poor and uneducated Irish Catholics began pouring into America to escape starvation.

Despised for their alien religious beliefs and unfamiliar accents by the American Protestant majority, the immigrants had trouble finding even menial jobs. When Irish Americans in the country's cities took to the streets on St. Patrick's Day to celebrate their heritage, newspapers

portrayed them in cartoons as drunk, violent monkeys.

The American Irish soon began to realize, however, that their large and growing numbers endowed them with a political power that had yet to be exploited. They started to organize, and their voting block, known as the "green machine," became an important swing vote for political hopefuls. Suddenly, annual [St. Patrick's Day parades](#) became a show of strength for Irish Americans, as well as a must-attend event for a slew of political candidates.

In 1948, [President Harry S. Truman](#) attended New York City's St. Patrick's Day parade, a proud moment for the many Irish Americans whose ancestors had to fight stereotypes and racial prejudice to find acceptance in the New World.

(from <https://www.history.com/topics/st-patricks-day>)

Note: Additional information is available in the original article on:

- [Growth of St. Patrick's Day Celebrations](#)
- [The Chicago River Dyed Green](#)
- [St. Patrick's Day Celebrations Around the World](#)
- [What Do Leprechauns Have to Do With St. Patrick's Day?](#)

MARSHFIELD AREA GENEALOGY GROUP

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Due to the Covid-19 Pandemic all future in-person 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.

But we are proud to offer the following on-line presentations. Please go to the library's website to sign up: https://www.facebook.com/MarshfieldPublicLibrary/events/?ref=page_internal

Upcoming Virtual Presentations

March 10, 2021, 6:30 p.m., Zoom Presentation (please use link above to register.)

"Marshfield Library High School Annuals and CLIO" In an exciting leap, valuable resources that had once been available only in the library are now available on the Everett Roehl Marshfield Public Library website. Marshfield Senior High School and Marshfield Senior High School Yearbooks from 1950 – 2019 (with a few exceptions) have been digitized to make them available for online searching and browsing. Clio III is a collection of more than 1,500 digitized state and county history books, providing valuable historical information about Wisconsin, other states, and even Parish Registers of England. Adult Services Librarian Mehta Hell will provide an introduction to these resources to get you started.

April 14, 2021, 6:30 p.m., Zoom Presentation (please use link above to register.)

Central Wisconsin Homesteaders; Using their Land Entry Case Files for Local and Family History. Using records available through the National Archives and the Bureau of Land Management, Don Schnitzler will provide an introductory overview of what homestead records are, how to find them and how to use them effectively in your family history research.

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.