



**Buried Treasures**  
**Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc.**  
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The Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc. meets monthly, September through May.  
Meetings are held at the Marks Street Senior Center on the second Thursday of each month at 7:30 p.m.  
Marks Street Senior Center is located at 99 E. Marks St,  
which is between Orange Ave. and Magnolia, 4 blocks north of East Colonial (Hwy 50).  
The Daytime Group meets bi-monthly year-round at 1:30 p.m. on the fourth Thursday afternoons of odd numbered months. The Board meets year-round on the third Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the Orlando Public Library.  
All are welcome to attend.

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## President's Message

Another Spring, to me that means another reunion

Family reunions are always a special time for genealogists. Of course, they are enjoyed by all who attend, but we who study family history feel quite fortunate to have the opportunity to greet cousins and relatives once again.

Each Easter my extended family of cousins, aunts, uncles, etc. from my father's side, meet for a weekend of activities, plenty of food, and for me, long talks. I try to attend most years and pick up more stories about my parents, grandparents and others, which I can then include in my family history notes. Just where and how I can use them I'll deal with later, but for now, I know that I cannot let these annual opportunities for first-hand stories and knowledge go by.

I do spend some time catching up on the facts about who got married (or divorced), who passed away, who are the new babies, who is working where and who may have retired. In general, I bring myself up-to-date in a way that no other three-day period can do. By now most of my relatives who attend know I'm into genealogy and are ready with some information.

I find it especially helpful to have brought some charts along to share about the various family branches. It helps prompt people to offer me further information if I contact them later. The best one is the latest descendants' chart of my paternal grandfather. This is the one that everyone wants to check and help me update.

Some of the family will bring old photos and albums which are of special interest to me. I had found my sister's old high school yearbook from the 1950s which I brought to one of these reunions. What memory triggers were in that book!

Good people, good stories, good food - and great opportunities for genealogy information gathering. Never pass up an opportunity to meet with relatives.

*Paul*

## Thoughts from your editor

This has been a busy time for me – which is one reason that your *Buried Treasures* is arriving in May rather than April as it should have.

In March, my Mom, Betty KIESER, celebrated her 94<sup>th</sup> birthday. The whole family gathered at our home on Friday evening; then on Sunday, those folks who she's known at church over the last 80 years came for lunch. I have no problem feeding any number of folks, but trying to get the house company clean – that's another story.

Mom has been a member of Delaney Street Baptist Church since she was 16 and has held just about every position open to women there (Dad had the rest, I think). As we sat around talking with all the guests -- ranging from babies to other 90+ folks - it reminded me again just what a wealth of information is stored in these varied memories.

About the same time, we had a call from a reporter from the Sentinel who was writing a series of articles on family history. They wanted to get photos of someone recording a family history. Since this is something I do often (and we wanted to get in a plug for the CFGS "Preserving Your Family History" workshop), I volunteered Mom and me. Linda SHREIVES, the *Sentinel* reporter, interviewed me by phone and set up a time for the photographer, Stephen DOWELL, to meet us at Mom's home for photos. When Steve arrived, he asked us to go ahead with an interview – he'd just shoot as we'd talked. So I asked Mom to talk on subjects that I thought would interest Steve – her childhood here in Orlando and her experiences through the Depression years. He snapped hundreds of pictures, but was obviously enjoying the stories as well. Then when Linda arrived a bit later, his first comment was, "You've got to hear these stories." So Mom told them all over again, this time for Linda.

When the article came out a few days later, Mom heard from a number of old friends with whom she'd lost touch. Almost everyone of these commented, "I should write down my stories" or "I wish someone would interview me on my experiences."

So my challenge to you this spring is to interview someone – family, neighbors, a veteran, even one of your fellow CFGS folks. There are so many stories out there just waiting to be preserved.

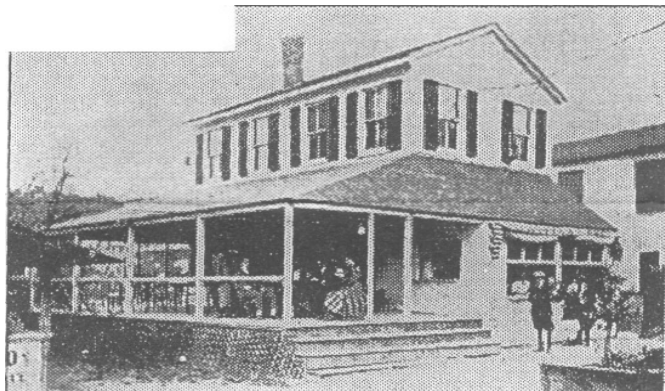
By The Way - this was just before my trip to Germany. See the article on that later in this issue.

## The Grand Amusement Park Days

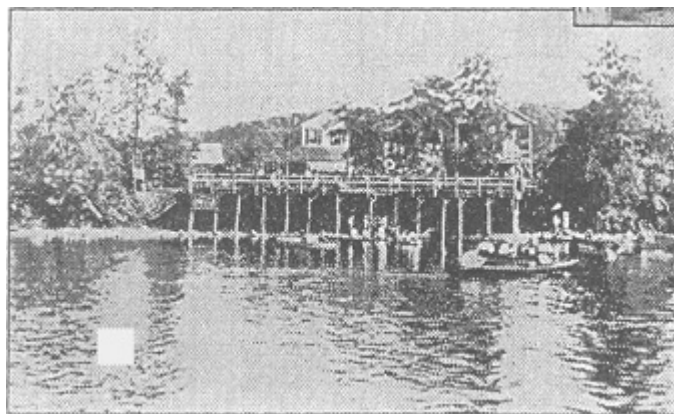
by Mary Ann Forster

A notation found among my genealogy notes stated that 'Grandpa' (Michael VINCEK, 1887-1976) took a trolley to Singac to ride the roller coaster."

My research found that the Little Falls area, which includes Singac, was the perfect setting for what became the largest amusement park, of its day, in the region. In fact, several movies of that era were filmed there, the most notable being "The Great Train Robbery".



Chestnut Grove, Louis FROLICH, Proprietor



J

Chestnut Grove Pavillion, C. W. ULRICH, Proprietor

Established circa 1914, PLEASURE PARK, situated on the Passaic River in northern New Jersey, offered boating, canoeing, dancing and home cooked meals served at the CHESTNUT GROVE INN. The park rapidly became a favorite place for family outings.



Pleasure Park, V. DE WOLF, Proprietor

In 1923, GRANDVIEW PARK opened next to Pleasure Park and they became one great recreational area. The park was named GRANDVIEW, because of its spectacular view of the beautiful Passaic River. Grandview Park was spread over 25 acres and catered to families - with its immaculate picnic groves and a children's playground with a nurse-attendant to watch the youngsters..

Some of the feature attractions were a Ferris Wheel, a Roller Coaster called "Dip the Circle", a Merry-go-round, side shows, and many games of chance. There was a Grandstand holding more than 1,000 people for concerts, dance marathons, beauty contests and fireworks. Each weekend sports events were featured.



In the late 20's, the largest swimming pool of the era (100 by 200 feet) was built in Grandview Park, ft featured a large pavilion with lockers and lounge chairs for sunbathing. The white sandy beaches were terraced and people canoed on and swam in the Passaic River.

The Grandview pool became a favorite place for the VINCEK boys - Joe and Tom especially enjoyed going there and begged Frank (Mary's boyfriend) to take them along whenever he and Mary had a date to go to the pool. The photo of Mary VINCEK (who later married Frank ANDRASCİK) at the Grandview pool was taken June 20, 1930 when she was 19 years old.



The very attractive and popular Grandview Park could be reached from all points in northern New Jersey by Trolley. By the spring of 1905, the trolley lines had begun to expand out of Paterson to Clifton, Nutley, Rutherford, Newark and Jersey City. By 1914, the Singac Trolley was making as many as 73 trips daily. By 1922, privately owned buses (or jitneys, as they were called) had begun to compete with the trolley



For a fare of 10 cents, Michael took the trolley from Clifton (approximately 7 miles from Singac) to travel to Grandview Park. The trolley stop was three blocks away from the park gate and the admission was 10 cents. Michael enjoyed trips to the park with his friend and cousin, William BEDNARCIK. Family legend says they loved to ride the roller coaster. But one time, they either rode too often or for some other reason, Michael became quite ill, and vowed to never ride again.



The end of the line....the end of an era.

The trolley made its final run out of Paterson on August 5, 1938. Grandview fell victim to the Depression and was torn down in the mid-1930's. Sadly, the once beautiful Passaic River is today so polluted that swimming and canoeing are no longer advised or enjoyed.

## Protecting Your Data

by Joel Natt

On Thursday February 1<sup>st</sup>, I woke to a call from my wife; Heather, in Orlando that 1) she was okay and 2) that a tornado had roared through the Central Florida area, just north of us. I was out of town again, in Texas this time, when the event occurred and had not even turned on the TV to catch the news yet. Less than five minutes after her call, I had one from my mother and fielded the usual questions when something like this occurs and I am out of town. After reassuring my mom that everything was okay, next came the co-workers asking the same questions about how my wife is (If nothing else I can always say the people I work with are great in times of uncertainty). So, after about thirty minutes of call after call and email after email, I stopped and laughed about the events of the moment, not fully knowing the extent of destruction, but safe in the knowledge that Heather was okay and our belongings were safe. But are they all truly safe?

At the February CFGS meeting, our editor, Betty Jo, mentioned an article she was working on about "Protecting Your Family History Data". Since this is what I do for a living in the Information Technology field and especially in the IT Security arena, I suggested that I could proof her article and perhaps add some insight. Instead, she convinced me that I should author a companion article on the dos and don'ts of Data Protection from my industry's point of view. Thus this article was born and I hope will give you some insight. While Betty Jo provided me with an early release of her article for which I am grateful, my article will look at protecting your research from a technology point of view in relation to Disaster Prevention and Recovery. For, as many of you know, we never think it will happen to us until the storm hits. Looking back to the 2004 calendar year here in Florida with all the hurricanes we had, we now know it **could** happen to us and that we need to be more proactive on protecting our materials. It is only the fool that does not learn from lessons of the past (hurricanes, tornadoes, etc...) and believes that his or her luck will last forever, or that it will happen to the next person, not them. So what are we to do about it?

As Betty Jo mentioned in her article, the first and most important step is protecting our research. This protection of research is critical to restoring and continuing without a major delay. To accomplish this, we need take the information we have and ensure that it is always backed up. Assuming you are using a computer program such as Family Tree Maker, this is a simple task, for most have a backup feature built in. Even those without a feature can be backed up easily. I know this may sound simple, but the actual act of backing up needs to be considered, as simple mistakes can be made still here. The most common error is that, after we backup the information, we leave it on the same computer in a different location. This defeats the purpose of the backup. It is nice to keep a backup copy on the computer, but that is only good if you are dealing with an accidental corruption of data local to your program. So what should we do with this backup?

The most common and overlooked step with individuals is in the handling of the backup, for a backup does provide the quickest and best defense against losing data. Large companies ensure against this data loss by not only backing up their data routinely, but also taking (or sending) their data off-site to secure environments or alternative locations. Companies like AT&T, Disney, Bank of America, EDS, NASA and numerous others pay millions of dollars a year to protect their data and operations against these losses (either doing it themselves or having others do it for them). But we are not large companies with all the resources to do what they do in terms of planning and precautions. What we can do though, is to use the same concepts and procedures that those large companies do. Yes, if you are like Betty Jo or me, you already back-up your data, but what makes us different is what we do with it. As Betty Jo mentioned, she burns it to a CD and other media. In my case, I do the same, but I run two complete back-ups every month or after a major discovery and update of my genealogical data. You wonder why two copies? I keep one within my home or close by and the other one I send off-site. I don't send it to one

of those data warehouses like Iron Mountain or others that are used by those large corporations, or even to my local bank vault (that is a bit too close for me), but I do the next best thing. I send my data off-site to a family member in another part of the country. This means that at least once a month, I am either FedEx-ing or Priority mailing a CD-ROM or DVD-R to someone in my family. Sometimes I hand deliver it as I travel for work. The simple fact is that getting that data as far as possible from the master source and the other backup is the best defense against a major incident. But who you send this information and data to also matters. In my case, sending to my Mother in Ft. Lauderdale would not be as smart as sending to one of my family members in either New York or elsewhere in the country. If a hurricane (disaster again) was to come across the state, there is the possibility that both Orlando and Fort Lauderdale could both be impacted and thus the precaution I took to have my data elsewhere would be for naught. Now, do not think that I would not send some of the data to my mother anyway, but using her as my primary backup location is not the best plan.

Actually, what I recommend and do myself, is called data rotation. Each month, or after each backup, you send the information to a different destination, or arrange for the information to be moved to another location or person. It is sort of like a slowly continuing moving message. In my case, I send the most current backup to a family member in New York. Once they get the new copy, they send their current copy to my mother in Ft. Lauderdale, and my mom sends me back the copy she had. This completes the cycle and lets me know that the data has moved successfully in the complete cycle.

Another concept mentioned in Betty Jo's article was that of the online data backup with organizations like Yahoo via their Briefcase and others. These too are great sources to backup your data, but a word of caution on using these. You need to read the fine print as to what they can do with the data, or how they protect the data themselves. With Yahoo, they do not provide any insurance against possible data loss due to either a hardware failure or theft of the information. So as the saying goes, "Buyer Beware". These services are good and I use them too, especially for the information that I am currently working on. It is the quickest way to get data out of my hands, without having to worry about burning it to a CD-ROM or DVD and shipping it to my off-site family member. It also allows me to access the data from almost anywhere, even when my personal computer is not nearby. So you need to weigh the advantages and the disadvantages of this service and what you choose to place there.

What other lessons can we take from large companies? The lesson of protecting all other forms of documentation that we have – from paper and photos, to books and other files – would be accomplished by scanning them. Genealogists are always gathering information and when it comes to individuals in the past, it seems to be in the form of paper or old photos (not these new digital ones). Thus the need to protect them becomes increasingly important. Creating an electronic version of any document that could be used in our research is critical. Once we have scanned the documents, we can easily ship the electronic copies offsite (usually with the other data backups), and place the original (especially old ones) in the fireproof safe or at the bank in their vaults (just remember 911 and the World Trade Center when considering either). With large companies, this is a common practice as they off-site documents on a regular basis. The simple fact of placing the original elsewhere and keeping a copy handy protects the document and ensures against an accident occurring. We are further protecting our information to a degree, by keeping the original close enough that, should the copies or backups get lost or damaged, the likelihood of the original being damaged is minimized.

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## Visiting the Old Country

by Sallie Belperche

Many of us want to visit the lands of our ancestors. My husband, John, and I were able to do that in 2005. We visited France, England and Scotland. I'll try to give you some hints – both good and things to avoid! We didn't do any of the touristy things; this was strictly a “walk where the ancestors walked” trip.

I contacted 3 cousins to alert them of our visit – one in Paris [Jodie], the others [Micky & John G.] in northwest France. Micky contacted John G. & invited him to visit while we stayed with Micky. This came as a shock to me – Micky is French; John G. is British but lives in France.

I didn't take my laptop or my PDA. I printed charts for all of the earliest ancestors, which included notes and sources. I printed these so that four pages would fit on a single doublesided sheet of paper to save space. I took very few supplies – few paper clips, a couple of pens and pencils, some blank paper, folders to hold “stuff” you accumulate. If possible, take an extra bag – one that folds up to almost nothing is great. Now you have room to pack all the extras you have accumulated. An alternative is a suitcase that expands – but don't expand it on your trip over!

Pack as lightly as you can. Do a trial run – pack, then move around with everything you'll take with you. Can you walk around the block with everything? If not, lighten up! You must be able to manage your own belongings. This is primarily true for self-guided trips; organized tours will manage some of this for you. Take at least 2 pair of shoes; one will invariably get wet. Leave the robe at home; an all-purpose coat can substitute. Electrical appliances are chancy - European electricity is usually 240V and always 50 Hz; ours is 120V/60Hz. If you must have a hair dryer or other heat-generating appliance, purchase a dual-voltage one at home. You'll need plug adapters and possibly a converter for other items.

It may seem strange, but pack a washcloth and a small bar of soap. These are considered personal items and many hotels, especially smaller ones, do not furnish them. I knew better, but didn't take wash cloths and had to go into a not-so-nice neighborhood to purchase them! Shampoo, conditioner and lotion may not be furnished by smaller local hotels either. Some advise taking toilet tissue; I don't remember their being a problem in western Europe. If you're headed to a former Eastern bloc country, you might want to carry some. Many Europeans only drink bottled water. We drank tap water while living in Germany and on subsequent visits. If you don't want to pay for bottled water, learn the local word for tap water. Don't expect ice; drinks will be served cold. Iced tea is unheard of in Europe. Order Nescafe or Sanka if you want decaf coffee; these seem to be universally understood.

Once you leave the US, you won't need our currency. Put it away! Don't mix US and Euros or other currency; it'll drive you nuts. European coins are larger and much heavier than ours. Check <[www.asiatraveltips.com/PicturesoftheEuro.shtml](http://www.asiatraveltips.com/PicturesoftheEuro.shtml)> to learn what the currency/coins look like. If you get stuck and just can't figure out the coins, hold them in your hand and let the person take what they need; 99% of the time they'll be honest. The Bank of America in Winter Park has currency exchange at that site; other banks will need to order it for you. There are also currency exchange booths at airport. You will only be able to get paper money, and that's all you can return at the end of your trip, so either keep the coins as souvenirs or use them up.

Take an ATM card and use it to get more currency. Be sure you know your PIN in numerals. You'll probably want a credit card also. If you have several to choose from, check to see what the foreign exchange rates are. I checked three – it ranged from 1% to 3%.

If you're going to a non-English-speaking country, I strongly recommend that any data/reports you take be in the local language. I can't speak for other genealogy software, but PAF makes this easy. Each PAF



version has several “foreign” languages as well as English. I have PAF 4 as well as PAF 5 because PAF 4 includes French. This won’t change your notes, etc. into the non-English language, but charts will be in a format understandable to persons in the old country. I think this makes it much easier for someone to help you.

Neither John nor I speak French, which was a hindrance. However, I suspect we’d have to study for years to be fluent enough to always make ourselves understood. We muddled through, using just a few simple words, sign language, facial expressions, and the printed charts.

If you plan to do actual research, check first to see if you’ll be allowed to look at records. If so, do you need documentation or an appointment? Imagine your disappointment if you aren’t allowed access. I advise checking record availability thru LDS; there’s no point spending time researching items available at home.

Always have with you the name, address and phone number of your hotel. It’s a good idea to also have a picture of the hotel. If you get lost, someone may recognize the picture.

One of our prime objectives was to learn more about the printing business John’s grandfather had in Paris. We have a postcard showing the building; Grand-père is leaning out of the window. We didn’t take the original, but printed an 8 ½ x11 copy. Our first outing was to the Paris Archives. We got there by subway – don’t even think about driving in a major city! With all the traffic, taxis aren’t a good option either. When we got above-ground at the proper subway stop, we didn’t know which way to go! There was a McDonald’s on the corner; they had no clue. We walked in one direction, asked several people, and finally found it. It took forever to be registered – because of the language barrier. Finally we were in the research area! The picture came in very handy; although none of the employees was proficient in English, one was willing to try. She located the records for us – dates of the business and a street address!! Hurrah – success! While there, we also checked some other records. There was a fire in 1871 which destroyed many records, but many have been reconstituted. There were indexes to the reconstituted records, which made searching much easier than normal for Paris.

That same day Jodie and her father, Johan, [also a cousin] met us at our hotel. When they learned we had information about the printing business, they suggested we walk to locate the building. “It is not far.” Don’t believe that of any European; they’re much more accustomed to walking than we are. We located the street and the building number, but it did not appear to be the same as in the picture. [Later Jodie revisited the street and located the probable building; we assume the numbering had changed.] Johan invited us to dine with them on Saturday. Carole, his wife, cooked a huge meal – their normal Sunday dinner! They were extremely gracious and we managed quite well, even with the language barrier.

We traveled by high speed train to visit Micky. He had sent a train schedule and was to meet us. I misread the schedule! What I thought was a schedule for every month except July was only July! This created a 2-hour layover. I panicked, knowing Micky was at the station to pick us up. I had his cell phone number, so went looking for a pay phone. There are no public phones in France that take coins! They only accept prepaid cards. When we finally understood this, I purchased a card, which the phone proceeded to eat! There were about 5 people trying to retrieve the card, to no avail. I refused to buy another card, so hoped Micky would figure out my mistake and wait for us. He did, and we had a wonderful visit. John G. came for a brief visit at Micky’s.

continued next page

Our next stop was the area of France where most of John's ancestors lived. I'd planned to use public transportation, which is frequent and reliable in Europe. These were small towns and there were few buses, so we had to rent a car – and ended up with a 7-passenger van! If you've been to Europe, you know small is better. We visited a town hall, were immediately told we wouldn't be able to look at records. I asked about cemeteries; that was OK.

Two policemen were sent to check records on several surnames, came back with locations of several graves, and led us not only to the cemetery but to the graves! Many cemeteries in Europe are city-owned. You may not find a grave or marker; if the graves aren't maintained, the remains are removed and the space re-used after a specified time. We walked several small cemeteries, including one on the coldest morning of our trip.

Our next stop was Coventry, England, home of John's maternal grandmother. John G. was born and raised there; that's the connection. His sister lived in Coventry, and he arranged for us to meet her. This may have been the best part of our trip – she was an absolute delight. We expected to spend a couple of hours with her; she spent 2 days with us! We went into city center, walked around, to a cemetery, etc. On our own, we went to the records office and ordered several records to be mailed home. We also went to the library, searched several books, and purchased a map of the city in 1850 – good souvenir.

Then it was on to Scotland for a brief visit. A visit to the library in the small town near Glasgow where John's ancestors lived for 20-25 years resulted in lots of background information, especially the fabric industry. Ever heard of a bleach field? Originally it was just what I'd pictured – fabric spread outside and bleached!

In summary – pack light, have a plan, plan on spending lots of money, be careful, and have a great time!

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### **Followup - Story on Harry Caroon, a rider on the Orphan Train**

After researching the memorabilia on Harry Caroon that had been found by Ann Osisek, it seemed a shame to have it sitting around Orlando. With Ann's permission, your editor contacted the Orphan Train Heritage Society of America in Concordia, Kansas. They have a Museum and Research Center, the National Orphan Train Complex, "dedicated to the preservation of the stories and artifacts of those who were part of the Orphan Train Movement from 1854-1929". They seemed pleased to be contacted and requested the items for the museum. So, this little bit of history has been preserved thanks to Ann and CFGS. For more information on the Orphan Trains and the Orphan Train Heritage Society, see: <[www.orphantraindepot.com](http://www.orphantraindepot.com)> and <[www.orphantrainriders.com](http://www.orphantrainriders.com)>

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State Trivia...

County names used most often:

1. Washington County 31 states
2. Jefferson County 26 states
3. Franklin County 25 states
4. Jackson County 24 states
5. Lincoln County 24 states

States with the most counties:

1. Texas - 254 counties
2. Georgia - 159 counties
3. Kentucky - 120 counties
4. North Carolina - 100 counties
5. Virginia - 95 counties

States with the least counties:

1. Delaware - 3 counties
2. Hawaii - 5 counties
3. Rhode Island - 5 counties
4. Connecticut - 8 counties
5. New Hampshire - 10 counties

## Traveling in Germany (with side trips to France and Switzerland)

by Betty Jo Stockton

Anticipating my trip to Germany, I asked Sallie to write the preceding article early – so that I could reap the benefits. I found her suggestions very helpful in planning my trip.

My trip was a two-week ElderHostel® tour called “Researching German Roots”. Since the first week was based in Tübingen, one of the towns of my ancestors, it seemed tailor-made for me. The tour was offered in both April and October. I love spring flowers, so I chose the April one. It was a perfect time – blue skies, warm weather, everything in bloom and ideal travel conditions. Since this was my first trip to Europe and I’m not brave enough to tackle it alone, the ElderHostel® route, though somewhat expensive, was just right for me.



Narrow streets of Tübingen

The group was made up of 28 folks from all over the US – all over 55 and with German ancestry. Genealogical experience ranged from advanced to practically none. We had a wonderful German couple as guides / room mothers / translators. I was a bit disappointed that, while we toured a total of six archives in Germany, France and Switzerland, there was no time allotted to actually use the research facilities. I now know what to expect, how to contact them and am aware that many of the same records are available on film from the Family History Library.

The tour included a wide variety of activities – lectures on German life and genealogy, visits to cathedrals, castles and vineyards, shopping on the market squares and tours of towns in Southwest Germany, France and Switzerland. It was mind-boggling to me to know that I was walking the same cobbled streets (all uphill, I think) that my ancestors had walked 150 or more years ago. We even visited Roman baths that had been built in 75 BC – and walked in the tunnels that had been built with hand-hewn stones (and no mortar) more than 2000 years ago.

The highlight of my trip was a visit with some very distant GAMMERDINGER cousins in Tübingen. My great grandmother was Maria Christina Carolina GAMMERDINGER, who immigrated in 1859. There are now only 12 Gammerdinger families in the United States and 30 in Germany. More than half of the Gammerdingers in Germany live in Tübingen, where we stayed the first week, or in Jessingen, a village less than 2 miles away. A chance remark to a local German lady led me to these wonderful ladies - probably both in their 70s, who lived in one of the beautiful terraced homes above the town. They served me schnapps made with currants from their garden and shared their pedigree chart with me – going back to 1641. Though we couldn’t determine how we were related, we decided we were cousins regardless. My 3<sup>rd</sup> great grandfather was probably an illegitimate sibling of their ancestor, since they were in the same place at the same time and it is a very unusual name. I came home with seeds from their garden, new avenues to explore and folks I’ll never forget. I’ve already heard from them via email. They’re not on the internet, but have found a friend who was willing to send me a message.

The second week was based in Freiburg, a college town near the border with France and Switzerland. From there, we visited France (Strasbourg, Colmar and Guebwiller) on two days and Basel, Switzerland on a third. Each included a town tour, archives and at least one church, cathedral or castle.

To add to Sallie's travel suggestions –

- \* if your life (camera, clock, sleep machine, etc) depends on batteries, be sure that your battery charger will run on European current or that you have (and use) an adapter and converter. I managed to burn my battery charger out the first night and had to depend on others to charge batteries for my camera for the rest of the trip.
- \* Laptop computers do not need a converter – but everything else does. The outlets are recessed, so you'll need both an adapter and a converter for anything electrical. Several folks had the machines for sleep apnea that they were not able to use because of the power.
- \* Euros are used in Germany and France. Switzerland still uses francs, though most stores in Basel accept Euros. Euro bills come in ¥ 100, ¤50, ¤20, ¤10, ¤5; coins are ¤2, ¤1, 50c, 20c, 10c, 5c, 2c and 1c. There are ATMs everywhere, so it is no problem getting more cash. I had obtained Euros through my local bank before I left – and was glad that I didn't need to worry about that immediately. Many of the banks have the ATMs inside; if the bank is closed, your ATM card will get you inside. You must have a pin number of six numbers or less.
- \* Most places will also take credit cards. I called my bank before I left to let them know I would be using the cards in odd (for me) places, so there would be no question of their acceptance.
- \* I bought a phone card online before I left – 10 euros (\$12.63) for more than 700 minutes. It worked very well – much better and cheaper than those who bought phone cards after they arrived in Europe. I also bought (from KMart) a \$10 phone card for calls from the US to Germany. It also worked very well. If anyone is going to Europe any time soon, we have lots of minutes left over that need to be used within the next 2 months.
- \* The soap in all the bathrooms was the liquid dispenser type - for hair, body & hands - so, take your own bar of soap and shampoo. The shower/tub combinations in both hotels were so deep that it was a challenge to get in and out of them.
- \* I took along laundry soap and a small clothesline to stretch across the shower. I washed clothes out every few days. I never saw a laundromat – and hotel prices for laundry were very steep.
- \* The hotels do not have air conditioning – or screens on the windows. I came up with mosquito bites, surprising, for a Florida kid.
- \* Everything was uphill or downhill. There were more bikes than cars – and both shared the narrow, steep roads with pedestrians. If cars met, one went onto the sidewalk – and the pedestrian found a doorway to duck into. Sturdy walking shoes are a must, since foot power was the major mode of transportation. The cobblestones make walking much more difficult than I was used to.
- \* I took my laptop, but I don't think I would on another trip. The advertised “internet access” in the hotels turned out to be one computer somewhere in the hotel that guests could use if the hotel manager wasn't on it. The wireless access I signed up for in the second hotel still had not been activated by the day we left. There are internet cafes with reasonable prices scattered around the town – and a few businesses in town offered free use of their computers.
- \* It seems rude to me to visit a country and expect everyone to speak my language, but I must admit that I just looked for someone young to translate when I was stuck. I had tried to learn some German before I went – without much success. I can now say “please”, “thank you”, “excuse me”, “how are you” and “more coffee, please”. I found that some of the little German I had learned was not used in Southwest Germany as they speak a Swabian dialect – i.e. “Gruß Gott” rather the “Guten Tag” I'd learned. We found that every school child learns English as part of the standard curriculum, so language really wasn't a problem – I just asked for someone who spoke English.

Some interesting tidbits of German history (with a bit For French thrown in) and culture that I learned:

- « The custom in Baden-Wurttemberg was that the land was divided between all of the children upon the death of the father – so farms kept getting smaller until they would no longer support a family. In northern Germany, land was left to either the oldest or the youngest son
- « Towns provided support for those who could not support themselves, so many towns paid the costs for their poorer citizens to immigrate to America. It was cheaper than supporting them for the rest of their lives.
- « Most of Wurttemberg is Protestant; most of Baden is Catholic. When the ruler of the Kingdom changed religions or new rulers took over, all of the citizens were required to change to the religion of the ruler. Many church buildings have been both Protestant and Catholic throughout their history – changing with the ruler’s religion. They were often built on the site of early Roman temples or even earlier buildings of the pagan Germanic Alemanni tribe.
- « Southwest Germany, including Baden-Wurttemberg, parts of western Bavaria and northern Switzerland were part of the medieval duchy of Swabia. Much of the area retains the Swabian dialect – which is different from German.
- « The Black Forest is so named for its density and the “evil spirits” thought to live there during pagan times. I always thought it was a forest of black walnut trees.
- « An earthquake centered near Basel, Switzerland in 1356 destroyed much of the German area of Baden and the Alsace region of France – splitting the mountain range that is now the Swabian Alps in Germany (location of the Black Forest) and the Vosges Mountains in France. The Rhine River is at the base of the valley created then.
- « Bombing during World War II destroyed many buildings in Southwest Germany, but most have been rebuilt as exact replicas. Bombing raids often used the church steeples in the centers of towns as targets, but released the bombs so as to miss the church itself. Most of the stained glass windows were removed to safe places during the war and returned when it was safe.
- « Before the German Unification in 1871, Germany was divided up into 39 independent states. These states consisted of kingdoms, grand duchies, duchies, principalities, free Hanseatic cities and one imperial territory. The Kingdom of Prussia was the largest of the states, covering some 60 percent of the territory of the German Empire.
- « Don’t expect to find the tombstones of your ancestors. Grave sites in Germany are sold for a specific period of time - often 20 years. If the contract is not renewed, any stones are removed and the plot sold to another family. Stones were often used in walls, buildings or as paving stones.
- « Every little town or village has its own church, which keeps the church records for that town. It is next to impossible to locate records if you do not know the specific town.
- « Many towns have their own archivist/historian. It’s worth checking to see if your town has one. There are often town records of land division or wills.
- « The Protestant Archives in Stuttgart uses the same microfilms that we can get through the Family History Library.
- « There are two branches of the State Archives in the Alsace region of France that were set up specifically for genealogists. One is in Guebwiller; the other in Colmar. Both require an appointment for visits and will do some research by mail, for reasonable fees. Contact <[www.cdhf.net](http://www.cdhf.net)>

I took loads of photos. If you'd like to see them, check <[www.StocktonFlorida.org](http://www.StocktonFlorida.org)> and use the password ElderHostel (the password is case-sensitive).

While I didn't find the elusive great grandfather Friedrich KIESER as I'd hoped, I did find that a famous artist of Wurttemberg in the 1600s was Andreas KIESER... perhaps we're related. I'm still searching US records for clues to the specific town in which he was born. If I ever find it, you'll see me headed back toward Germany. It's a beautiful place with great people and unbelievable history – but it's also good to be home to my air conditioning, high speed internet, husband and dog. (not necessarily in that order <g>)



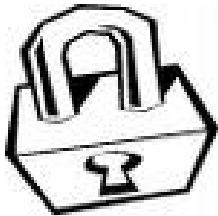
The Cathedral at Zwiefalten

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## Protecting Data

continued from page 7



If nothing else, 911 did teach us that nothing is perfect, for numerous documents were lost on that day. It was through backups and disaster planning that many of the large companies were able to survive and thrive. This demonstrates that we can use the same methods and precautions ourselves to protect our information.

Remember that the protection of data and information is only as good as you wish to make it and that protection does have a cost in time and money. Data rotation could take a week or two to recover information, depending on when and where the information is that needs to be recovered. If a needed piece of information of mine is damaged and the master is in a bank vault, it could be a few days until I could get there, but, if it is an electronic version, it could be a few weeks till the backup comes back. It is the fact that the information **is** recoverable that is the key. Every other precaution I mentioned may also seem to be a bit detailed or cumbersome at times, but the best insurance against loss is defense in depth and the more you do to protect your documents and research, the better off you are.

Finally, when I think about protecting my data to ensure that my children, grandchildren and even great-grandchildren have it, I remember lines from the movies *Apollo 13* and *The Empire Strikes Back*. First – “Failure is not an Option.” and then “Do or do not. There is no try.” Those few words make me glad that “I Do” protect my data because trying here is actually doing. I hope this helps you pause a moment and look at how you can protect your data, and perhaps even provides you with some new ideas or thoughts on doing so.

**Slavia Cemetery**  
compiled by Steve Rajtar

continued from previous issue

- C 2 BODISH, Michael (1879-1971)  
" , Mary (1881-1966)  
LACKO, Bertha (1873-1963)  
RIEFSTAHL, William H. (1872-1962)  
FAJNA, George (1881-1960)  
KOCKOVSKY, Kristina (1870-1956)  
KOCKOVSKY, Augusta (1875-1956)  
ROOS, Eliza (1865-1952)
- C 3 SAGEHORN, Erwin F. (8/27/1908-5/31/1994)  
" , Luzinda M. (10/6/1998-4/6/1998) *Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God Mat. 5:8*  
WOODS, Anna Cedar (2/13/1917-8/5/1948)  
BARTOS, Amelia (2/26/1904-6/9/1992)  
CEDAR, Alexandra (1878-1955)  
CEDAR, Selim Alexander (1875-1951)  
PETROVIC, Katherine (1881-1969)  
Mosny, Anna (1889-1967)  
KUHN, Lillian M. (8/14/1876-12/21/1966)  
ZENICH, Sophia (8/16/1884-11/6/1966)
- C 4 HEKTOR, George (1895-1974) [Masonic logo on stone]  
" , Meta Marie (1901-1975)  
KOSKO, John (1884-1973)  
FEDERWITZ, Julie (1893-1973)  
LUNDBERG, Axel E. (1883-1972)  
DAVIS, Franklin T. (1881-1976)  
" , Bessie B. (1883-1972)  
SKALOS, Julia (1885-1972)
- C 5 BLODGETT, Leonard (1902-1977) *Together*  
" , Mary A. (1888-1976) *forever*  
  
LASLEY, Alma Ruth (1892-1978)  
STRUHAR, Katarina (12/23/1883-4/3/1976)  
HOENER, Harry (1885-1978)

- " , Jennie (1885-1986)
- MOHL, Marie ( )
- " , Carol L. (1893- )
- GALL, Andrew (1893-1976) [*At the foot is a plaque inscribed Andrew Gall / PVT*  
" , Anna (1894-1984) *US Army World War I Aug. 10, 1893 Jan. 20, 1976.*]
- C 6 PRAVNAN, Daniel (1888-1979)  
" , Helen O. (1889-1978)
- SPENCE, Eva Slavik (1892-1986)
- THOMPSON, Minne K. (1888-1979)
- VIVALDO, Julia E. (1/19/1909-7/12/1992) *Our beloved mother*
- EGGERSTEDT, Derinda M. (5/7/1906-4/18/1977)
- VARGO, Anna (8/8/1886-2/26/1977)
- C 7 MAROHN, August (1892-1985)  
" , Irma T. (1895-1980)
- VANCAK, John (11/24/1901-11/1/1994)  
" , Elizabeth (7/29/1908-3/1/1987)
- MCGRAW, Katherine (7/1/1908-9/8/1993) *Peace with God*
- C 8 SAWYER, Richard A. (1928-1994) *In God's loving care*  
" , Ruth V. (1923- )
- NAGLE, Harry F. (1913-1996) *Together forever*  
" , Clara E. (1913- )
- MONTGOMERY, Anne (7/13/1914-2/11/1994) *Peace with God*
- STANKO, Andrew (1910-1993)  
" , Susan C. (1917- )
- C 9 WRIGHT, Norman H. (1914- )  
" , Hazel M. (1914-2000)
- ORLING, Ewald J. (1910-1997) *Life from the Father, saved by*  
" , Emma M. (1911-1992) *the Son, faith from the Spirit, all three in one*
- STANKO, John (9/6/1899-12/18/1985) *The Lord is my shepherd*  
" , Mary (11/22/1902-10/3/2000)
- FABRY, Paul (12/12/1903-4/23/1985) *I live because*  
" , Mary S. (12/23/1906-11/9/1999) *Christ is risen*
- C 10 SCHILLING, Arnold (1913-1990)  
" , Alexandra (1913-1994)
- C 11 MUELLER, Jesse Alan (1/9/1985-3/17/1985) *Safe in the shepherd's fold*  
MIKLER, Stephen (1912-1989) *I know that my redeemer lives*  
" , Margaret S. (1913-1996)



- D 1 LANGDON, Emil E. (1899-1980)  
 " , blank  
 TUHY, Olga (11/2/1910-2/8/1988) *Wife*  
 TUHY, Stephen Miroslav (10/14/1909-12/26/1967) *Christ is our life*  
 TUHY, Elena Anna (9/21/1939-12/12/1959) *Daughter*  
 SLAWTER, Harold C. (1907-1985) *Together*  
 " , Anna (1899-1978) *forever*  
 PAKAN, Maria (1875-1957) *The Lord is my shepherd*  
 BODA, Rev. Andrew (1891-1952) *Ja jsem vzkriseni i zivot!* [The stone is a 3' tall cross.]
- D 2 Lynch, Marvin J. (3/16/1917-10/6/1989) *Dad*  
 " , Daisy G. (3/1/1917-2/24/2000) *Mom*  
 VON SPRECKELSEN, William (1906-1990) *In God's*  
 " , Ruth (1908-1987) *loving care*  
 Veleber, Helen (2/12/1912-9/2/1998)  
 SAFFEN, Earle R. (1895-1991)  
 " , Opal C. (1904-1981)  
 HINGST, Esther L. (9/18/1893-8/19/1984)  
 KREUZER, Hedwig G. (6/3/1896-3/28/1989)
- D 3 DREVENY, Katarina (1881-1953) *Pokoi prachujej*  
 DREVENY, Daniel (1882-1964) *Zbohom mili otec*  
 NOVAK, George (1/11/1875-3/19/1959) *Odpocivaj v pokoji!*  
 " , Johanna (6/24/1880-2/18/1961)
- D 4 Beasley, Charlie E. (1/6/1920-8/15/1978)  
 " , Julia J. (2/16/1921-4/23/1980)  
 BEASLEY, Joseph R. (12/15/1957) [infant] *Suffer the little children to come unto me*  
 KLAENHAMMER, Otto T. (1889-1980)  
 " , Adeline B. (1891-1987)  
 EVERHARD, John H. (1904-1980)  
 " , Palma A. (1906- )
- D 5 RICH, Karen Jane (10/21/1959-4/8/1963)  
 RICH, William "Billy" Sr. (6/4/1929-2/27/1985) *Loving husband and father*  
 " , Laura Jane (5/22/1935- )  
 KARDOS, Charlotte (9/9/1903- ) *In God's loving care*  
 SINCLAIR, Mary Jane (1/27/1947-7/13/1953) *She is not dead, she is just away*  
 SINCLAIR, George (1919-1981)  
 " , Mary C. (1924-1968)

D 6 CIBIK, Emery (10/29/1905-10/8/1979) *US Army World War II*  
 " , Anna (3/20/1907-6/5/1995)  
 HEIN, William R. (1922-1974)  
 " , Mable R. (1925-1976)  
 TOELKE, Rev. Carl H. (1911-1987)  
 " , Josephine (1908-1994)  
 RICH, Clarence (5/12/1900-3/8/1972) *The Lord is my shepherd*  
 " , Mary E. (5/3/1906-10/21/1982)

D 7 MILLER, Elsie A. (1902-1993)  
 " , Warren E. (1900-1975)  
 KOZIC, John Sr. (1890-1978)  
 " , Elizabeth (1892- )  
 KOZIC, Anthony C. (1978-1980) *In loving memory our son*  
 KOZIC, John Jr. (5/12/1915-1/10/1998)  
 " , Myrtle L. (6/13/1918-5/11/1997)  
 KOZIC, John III (1938-1958) *Thy cross is my crown*

D 8 HEIN, Henry G. (1900-1966)  
 " , Florentine C. (1906-1979)  
 MARCEK, George (1895-1980) *My redeemer*  
*lives* " , Theresa (1902-1996)  
 SMITH, Paul (1896-1981)  
 " , Susan (1892- )

D 9 ROBERTS, Claude W. (10/5/1916-3/1/1985) *US Army*  
 WEBER, Hugo (1892-1974)  
 " , Frieda W. (1891-1972)  
 KOVACIK, Samuel (1890-1960)  
 " , Paulina (1896-1964)

D 10 BEHRENDT, Edward W. (9/14/1898-1/29/1982)  
 " , Margarete L. (1/11/1902-10/4/1987)  
 BELENCAK, Paul (10/7/1906-11/6/1969)  
 " , blank  
 GRUNEWALD, John Bruno (7/26/1896-11/25/1964)



Location of Slavia Cemetery  
 Lat: 28.64 Lon: -81.23222

For a historical hike in Slavia which includes the cemetery, check out Steve's *Slavia Historical Trail* guide at: <<http://www.geocities.com/yosemite/rapids/8428/hikeplans/slavia/planslavia.html>>

**Korean War Casualties - Central Florida**  
**U.S. Military Personnel Who Died from Hostile Action**  
**(Including Missing and Captured) in the Korean War, 1950-1957**

from National Archives <[www.archives.gov/research/korean-war/casualty-lists/fl-alpha.html](http://www.archives.gov/research/korean-war/casualty-lists/fl-alpha.html)>

Name	RANK	Service Branch	Home of record	Date of death	Category of Casualty
ARNOLD, Donald, Jr	1 LT	Army	Orange	3 Oct. 1951	Killed in Action
BEARDALL, Harold Martyn	CAPT	AirForce	Orlando	31 Mar. 1954	Killed in Action
BRAND, Joe Lycurgus Jr	G SGT	Marines	Orlando	12 Feb. 1953	Killed in Action
BROWN, Robert E	PFC	Army	Orange	2 Nov. 1950	Died While Captured
BROWN, George Elwood	PFC	Marines	Orlando	20 Sep. 1950	Killed in Action
BURNS, Benjamin Jr	PFC	Army	Orange	6 Sep. 1951	Killed in Action
BURNS, Buford Lee	S SGT	Marines	Winter Garden	06 Dec 1950	Killed in Action
CORDER, Lewis K Sr	CPL	Army	Orange	13 Aug 1950	Died of Wounds
CRENSHAW, Roy N	PFC	Army	Lake	23 Apr. 1951	Killed in Action
EDENS, Melvin	PFC	Marines	Winter Park	13 June 1951	Died of Wounds
FERGUSON, Raymond A	SGT	Army	Orange	Nov. 1950	Died of Wounds
FRISZ, Charles D	PFC	Army	Lake	1 Nov 1950	Killed in Action
HENSLEY, Jasper N	MSGT	Army	Orange	4 Nov 1950	Died While Missing
HOLLOWAY, Jimmie	MSGT	Army	Orange	12 Feb 1951	Died While Captured
JOHNSON, Eugene V	PVT	Army	Orange	9 July 1953	Killed in Action
JONES, Jack O	PFC	Army	Lake	23 Mar. 1953	Killed in Action
KICKLIGHTER, Charles	SGT	Army	Orange	1 Sep 1950	Killed in Action
LIVINGSTON, Jimmie B	PFC	Marines	Orlando	26 Mar. 1953	Died of Wounds
MCQUEEN, Gilbert D.	PVT	Army	Orange	3 Jun 1951	Killed in Action
MERO, William Henry	LTJG	Navy	Sanford	4 Sep. 1951	Killed in Action
NOLEN, Arthur P	PFC	Army	Orange	20 Sep. 1951	Died of Wounds
SMOAK, Elton E	CPL	Army	Orange	27 July 1950	Killed in Action
THOMAS, Charles W	PFC	Army	Lake	6 July 1953	Died While Missing
TODD, Blanton	CPL	Army	Orange	11 Jul 1950	Died While Captured
WILLIAMS, Tony N	PVT	Army	Orange	30 Oct. 1951	Killed in Action
WOOD, Raymond G	PVT	Army	Orange	3 Dec. 1950	Killed in Action
WORDEN, Harry Raymond	PFC	Marines	Winter Park	27 Oct 1950	Died While Missing

**State Census - 1885 Orange County, Florida**  
(Film M845 Roll #10 at Orlando Library & Archives; #088971 at Family History Center.)  
continued from previous issue...

Page	House hold	Name	Race	Age/ Sex	Relation to head of household	Marital status	Birthplace of self/ father/ mother	Occupation
District 1								
50	470	HELM, T. L.	W	32 M	Head	S	KY/KY/KY	Farmer
50	471	SOWER, Geo W.	W	59 M	Head	M	PA/PA/PA	Farmer
50	471	Sower, Ellen	W	49 F	Wife	M	OH/NJ/OH	-
50	471	Sower, Arema	W	23 F	Dau	S	IA/PA/OH	-
50	471	Sower, Emma	W	21 F	Dau	S	IA/PA/OH	-
50	471	Sower, Alice	W	18 F	Dau	S	IA/PA/OH	-
50	471	Sower, Grace	W	15 F	Dau	S	IL/PA/OH	-
50	471	Sower, Georgie	W	7 F	Dau	S	IL/PA/OH	-
50	471	Sower, Marg.	W	4 F	Dau	S	IL/PA/OH	-
50	472	HARRIS, D. W.	W	34 M	Head	M	NC/NC/NC	Farmer
50	472	Harris, Nanie	W	20 F	Wife	M	NC/NC/NC	-
50	472	Harris, Baby	W	3/12 M	Son	S	FL/NC/NC	born March
50	473	HOWE, Hy P.	W	56 M	Head	M	NY/MA/CT	Farmer
50	473	Howe, Ellen M.	W	59 S	Wife	M	MA/CT/CT	-
50	473	Howe, Hy W.	W	26 M	Son	S	IN/NY/MA	-
50	473	Howe, Minnie B.	W	18 F	Dau	S	MI/NY/MA	-
50	474	POWERS, Geo A.	W	37 M	Head	M	GA/GA/GA	Butcher
50	474	Powers, Jane A.	W	35 F	Wife	M	FL/NY/NY	-
50	474	Powers, John	W	10 M	Son	S	FL/NY/GA	-
50	474	Powers, Isaac	W	9 M	Son	S	FL/NY/GA	-
50	474	Powers, Mary	W	8 F	Dau	S	FL/NY/GA	-
50	474	Powers, Joseph	W	2 M	Son	S	FL/NY/GA	-
50	474	Powers, Laura I.	W	3/12 F	Dau	S	FL/NY/GA	born March
50	474	WINEGOLD, Chas	W	39 M	Bro-in-law	M	FL/NY/GA	Carpenter
50	474	Winegold, Mary E.	W	9 F	Niece	S	FL/FL/FL	-
51	474	JERKINS, Harriet	W	62 F	Help	W	GA/GA/GA	Nurse?
51	474	CHAPMAN, Chas	W	16 M	Help	S	NY/NY/NY	Cattle driver
51	474	MCCOWN, Marion	W	14 M	Help	S	GA/GA/GA	Cattle driver
51	474	WINEGOLD, Geprge	W	37 M	Bro-in-law	M	FL/GA/GA	Cattle tender
51	474	MUNIFORD, John	B	39 M	Help	W	GA/GA/GA	Cattle tender
51	474	Muniford, Alex	B	15 M	Help	S	GA/GA/GA	Cattle tender
51	475	HELM, T. L.	W	32 M	Head	W	KY/KY/KY	Farmer
51	476	CARTER, R. E.	W	21 M	-	S	FL/FL/FL	Saw Mill Hand
51	476	DAVIS, Jeff	W	20 M	-	S	GA/GA/GA	Saw Mill Hand
51	476	SMITH, W. M.	W	28 M	-	S	AL/NC/AL	Saw Mill Hand
51	477	WHITE, J. W.	W	34 M	Head	M	GA/GA/GA	Saw Mill Hand
51	477	White, A.E.	W	24 F	Wife	M	GA/GA/GA	-
51	477	White, Margius?.	W	5 M	Son	S	GA/GA/GA	-
51	477	White, Maston	W	3 M	Son	S	GA/GA/GA	-
51	478	GROVE, T. W.	W	27 M	Head	M	NC/NC/NC	Saw Mill Hand

Page	House hold	Name	Race	Age/ Sex	Relation to head of household	Marital status	Birthplace of self/ father/ mother	Occupation
51	478	GROVE, E.	W	25 F	Wife	M	NC/NC/NC	
51	478	Grove, J. W.	W	2 M	Son	S	NC/NC/NC	
51	479	ARNOLD, H. L.	W	32 M	Head	M	FL/FL/FL	Farmer
51	479	Arnold, C.	W	30 F	Wife	M	FL/FL/FL	
51	479	Arnold, A. T.	W	8 M	Son	S	FL/FL/FL	
51	479	Arnold, W. B.	W	6 F	Dau	S	FL/FL/FL	
51	479	Arnold, M. A.	W	4 F	Dau	S	FL/FL/FL	
51	479	Arnold, C. F. [T?]	W	2 M	Son	S		
51	480	DASHWOOD, P. T.	W	24 M	Head	S	Eng/Eng/Eng	Planter
51	480	Dashwood, E. H.	W	31 M	Brother	S	Eng/Eng/Eng	Planter
51	480	RUCK, G. A.	W	24 M	Partner	S	Eng/Eng/Eng	Planter
51	481	CLEMENTS, Joseph	W	40 M	Head	M	FL/FL/FL	Saw Mill Hand
51	481	Clements, Jane	W	35 F	Wife	M	FL/FL/FL	
51	481	Clements, James	W	11 M	Son	S	FL/FL/FL	
51	481	Clements, John	W	9 M	Son	S	FL/FL/FL	
51	481	Clements, Clara	W	7 F	Dau	S	FL/FL/FL	
51	481	Clements, Mary	W	5 F	Dau	S	FL/FL/FL	
51	481	Clements, Joseph	W	2 M	Son	S	FL/FL/FL	
51	481	COLLINS, John	W	22 M	Boarder	S	GA/GA/GA	Saw Mill Hand
51	481	Collins, W. R.	W	20 M	Boarder	S	GA/GA/GA	Saw Mill Hand
51	482	SILLIMAN, Geo.	W	25 M	Head	S	CT/CT/CT	Saw Mill Hand
51	482	NICKOLSON, A. M.	W	26 M	Hand	S	NC/NC/NC	Farm Hand
51	482	GUILLIAND?, Douglas	B	28 M	Hand	S	GA/GA/GA	Farm Hand
51	483	McKEE, W. J.	W	35 M	Head	S	KY/KY/KY	Planter
51	483	BEACHAM, Chapel	W	28 M	Hand	S	FL/FL/FL	Farm Hand
51	484	WALKER, J. M.	W	61 M	Head	M	KY/KY/KY	Nurseryman
51	484	Walker, A. E.	W	52 F	Wife	M	KY/KY/KY	
51	484	Walker, E. H.	W	24 M	Son	S	KY/KY/KY	Nurseryman
51	484	Walker, J. B.	W	20 M	Son	S	KY/KY/KY	Nurseryman
51	484	Walker, Wm T	W	16 M	Son	S	KY/KY/KY	Nurseryman
51	484	ROBERTS, Albert	B	25 M	Hand	S	FL/FL/FL	Nurseryman
51	485	PARRAMORE, J. B.	W	45 M	Head	M	FL/FL/GA	Planter
51	485	Parramore, Lela	W	25 F	Wife	M	GA/GA/GA	
51	485	Parramore, Hy L.	W	6/12M	Son	S	FL/FL/GA	born Jan
51	485	Parramore, M. A.	W	64 F	Mother	W	GA/GA/GA	
52	486	JOHNSON, J. C.	W	36 M	Head	M	GA/NC/GA	Clerk
52	486	Johnson, Eliz <sup>th</sup>	W	35 F	Wife	M	GA/GA/GA	
52	486	Johnson, Minta	W	12 F	Dau	S	GA/GA/GA	
52	486	Johnson, M. J.	W	9 F	Dau	S	GA/GA/GA	
52	486	Johnson, Wm F.	W	7 M	Son	S	GA/GA/GA	
52	486	Johnson, Sulie B.	W	5 F	Dau	S	GA/GA/GA	
52	486	Johnson, Daisy	W	2 F	Dau	S	GA/GA/GA	

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