

# **Buried Treasures**

Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc. P. O. Box 536309, Orlando, FL 32853-6309

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The Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc. meets monthly, September through May. Meetings are held at the **Cultural Hall, Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints** on the second Thursday of each month at 7:30 p.m.

The LDS Cultural Hall is located at 45 E. Par, Orlando, FL (at the corner of Par St & Formosa Ave)
The Daytime Group meets bi-monthly on the fourth Thursday afternoon of odd-numbered months at the
Winter Park University Club. The Computer Special Interest Group meets bimonthly on the first
Saturday of even-numbered months. The Board meets year-round on the third Tuesday of each month at
6:30 p.m. at the LDS Cultural Hall. All are welcome to attend.

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## President's Message by Gregg Gronlund

#### In Search of Land Records

"Land spreading out so far and wide, keep Manhattan just give me the countryside!" Theme song to **Green Acres** 

"Do you mean to tell me, Katie Scarlett O'Hara, that Tara, that land doesn't mean anything to you? Why, land is the only thing in the world worth workin' for, worth fightin' for, worth dyin' for, because it's the only thing that lasts. . . . It will come to you, this love of the land." **Gone With the Wind**.

I've been thinking about land records and the sense of place lately. Many of our ancestors sought better lives and immigrated because of the promise of being able to own land. They often immigrated to one place and stayed there for decades, establishing a family tradition of living in a particular small town, city, county or state. Although some might think that the mobile American culture didn't start in earnest until well into the 20th century, many of our early ancestors also moved from place to place, too, (sometimes to our great dismay, as we lose their trail and wonder where they have gone!) for a variety of reasons, but with the main reason being seeking a better life.

Before I started researching my family, the family history knowledge was limited. We knew my mother and her ancestors were from Farmersburg, Iowa, and of German descent. We knew my father and his ancestors were from Duluth, Minnesota, and were of Swedish and German descent. The family story was that we were three fourths German and one fourth Swedish, which is only partially correct. It was assumed my paternal grandfather was of Swedish descent, while all my other grandparents were of German descent. In doing the research, I discovered that just one generation further back, my maternal great-grandmother is ultimately of English descent. This has added a great deal of new information about family dates, names, and places, plus additional research to do and resources to investigate.

As I became versed in genealogical research, the places expanded both in number and in the types of information to track. Of particular importance in my United States research, has been noting the counties for the towns. So my mother's ancestors aren't just from Farmersburg, Iowa, but from Farmersburg, Clayton County, Iowa. My father's ancestors are from Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota, with further research making this even more specifically, Hermantown, St. Louis County, Minnesota. And my U.S. census research has also added Township names, and, in some cases, street addresses!

My father's paternal grandparents came to the United States from Sweden in the late 1880s, and my research revealed more specifically from Smaland. Swedish records are mostly organized by small parishes; unfortunately, I did not know my great-grandparents' parish in Smaland. So knowing they were from Smaland, a large and highly populated area of Sweden, was about as useful as knowing that an ancestor was from the state of New York. Where to look? I let that challenge go for many years, and although I've had some luck getting more specific information, there is more to do to know with more certainty which parishes are correct.

A cousin of my father did detailed research on my father's maternal grandparents and verified the ancestry is German, even verifying some locations in Germany; but also discovered generations who had lived in New York state prior to moving to Minnesota.

My maternal ancestors who turned out not to be German added more American places to my geographical genealogy. My great-grandmother's maiden name was LITTLE, and it turned out her LITTLE grandfather had moved to Iowa in the 1850s from Vermont. Researching this family revealed ancestors who had also lived in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, with several ancestors coming to America from England as early

as 1640. This research has added counties and towns in these states and colonies, with even some details on where they came from in England.

My maternal great-grandmother's maiden name was ENGLET. At this time, I do not know whether the ENGLETs are of English derivation or from some other country. The ENGLET family had moved to Iowa in the 1850s from Pennsylvania. My efforts to find more on the ENGLETs has so far been limited to the U.S. Census. They are listed in 1850 in Bucks Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania; and in 1840 in Ross Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania. Since I know nothing more about this family, I've been looking for alternative records to search, including land records.

Researching land records is new to me, and is initially an interesting challenge. There is a lot to learn about what land records are available, where they are located, how to access them, whether they are available online, and, once found, how to read them. But that is part of the fun (?) of our genealogical research – learning new resources. In the process, we learn how our ancestors lives were documented and how to access and understand those documents.

For the Pennsylvania land records, I've looked on the Luzerne and Monroe County sites of U.S. Genweb project (http://www.usgenweb.org/). Among other resources, I have also been exploring the Pennsylvania Archives site (http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/state\_archives/2887). The Archives have extensive land record resources, some of which are searchable by name online, and some of which are digitized and can be viewed online. The instructional information on this site is invaluable for beginning to understand the land records available for Pennsylvania. Such information as the following is included: "With the exception of the Revolutionary War years, the Land Office of the Commonwealth has operated continuously since William PENN arrived in Pennsylvania in 1682 and began to administer and sell land. In 1981, the land records and the functions of the office were transferred to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Commonwealth land records only document transactions between the Penns or the post-revolutionary Commonwealth and the first purchaser(s) of each tract of land." They also indicate how much the researcher already needs to know in order to conduct a search, stating "In order to successfully conduct research with the State land records the researcher must first identify the full name of the land purchaser, the applicant, the warrantee, or patentee; the county in which the land was owned; and the approximate date of the transaction. It may be necessary to know the county and municipality that the land tract was a part of at the time a Land Office document was written." Challenging!

So far, in both searching the indexes by name and in looking through page by page some of the digitized content, I have not found anything for the name ENGLET, but I'll keep trying! I'll use other sources, too, to discover more about the ENGLETs, but I'm thinking that if I can find a land record, I'll find significant information on this family!

Have you gathered together just a list of all of the places (street addresses, townships, counties, etc.) you are researching? Have you identified what land records are available for those places and how to access them? Each type of resource reveals new and different types of information. For those steps in your research that are proving more challenging, note all the types of records you have tried and if there is a type of record, such as land records, that you haven't looked for yet, get started!



## Keeping Track of Your Folks by Cathy WITTMAN

CFGS member Cathy Wittman wrote: I wanted to send you a spreadsheet that might be helpful to others. I was trying to find a way to show me at a glance what records I had for people that I am interested in and what records I still needed to find. I created a spreadsheet and am sending a template and an example of it filled out for my family. The spreadsheet has the census, military, immigration, etc but anything of interest can be added. If I found the record, I show the state. Also, I shaded in the cells that aren't applicable because of their age.

A	В	С	D	E	F	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	ΑI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS
Family	Generation	Name	Birth	Death	Marriage	IOSS	Phone Dir	1910 State Census	Korean	II MM	WW I War	1890 Veterans	Civil	1812	Revolutionary	Internment	Find a grave	Newspaper	Photo	Will	obit	Death Notice	Immigration	Naturalization	Other	Notes
Grabill	1	Patricia Ann Lyons	1021	2009	1954	ОН	ОН												10		ОН	$\dashv$		_		
Grabill		Roy Grabill		1976		OH	OH			ОН	ОН				000		-		5		On	-		2 2		
Grabill		Ruth Marie Oden	1900		1926	ОН	On		0	On	On				90 9		$\dashv$		7		ОН	-				
Grabill		Jacob Grabill			<1879	On			- 2				VA		97		-		1		On		-			
Grabill		Agnes Maybelle Wayland	1856		<1879								VA				$\dashv$		1	.=		-				
Grabill		Elmer E Oden			1884			ОН		_							$\dashv$	$\dashv$	1	-		ОН		1		
Grabill	3	Mahala Virginia Boylan		1910				ОН									$\dashv$	он	1			Ŭ.,				
Grabill	4	John Grabill			1831			OIT		=							VI	011	-					=		
Grabill		Mary C Hausenfluck		1896													VI									
Grabill	4	John Wesley Wayland II		1899													72					$\neg$				
Grabill	4	Anna M Kagey	1831		1854	1 22			7 B					4	90 0		$\neg$							9		
Grabill	4	Elias J Oden	1833		<1855	9			- 4				ОН		19								0			
Grabill	4	Lucinda M Hamilton/Portor	1837		<1855																				ОН	
Grabill	4	Alva Ritchfield Boylan	1834	1910				ОН																		
Grabill	4	Emily Jane George	1834	1883	1854																					
Grabill	5	John Hausenfluck	1790	1872	1811	e 28			9 9																	
Grabill	5	Catherine Rolland	1785	1866	1811	9 98			y 3/					9						2 32						
Grabill	5	John W <u>Wayland</u> I	1800	1829	1827																					
Grabill	5	Mary Hoffman	1809	1866	1827	0 20			9						90 9											
Grabill	5	Jacob Kagey	1806	1864	1826	200			S 12											2 33						
Grabill	5	Barbara Neff	1805	1872	1826																					
Grabill	5	John T Boylan	1808	1895	<1832																					
Grabill	5	Lydia Brown	1812	1882	<1832	2																				
Grabill	6	Henry Hausenfluck	1760		1783	4 55					-									5 %						
Grabill	6	Margaret Fortig	1764		1783	90			3/ 3/					9						2 33			-			
Grabill		Isaac Boylan	1780		1800																					
Grahill	6	Catherine Barchman	1784	1877	1800	0			0			1			90 3		T					T				

Cathy has this spreadsheet in Microsoft Excel and has offered to share it with CFGS members. It will also open in the free program, Open Office. Contact Cathy at <cathywittman@gmail.com> if you'd like the template to use for your family records.

## Crew Addresses - U.S.S. Richard S. Bull - Circa 1946

by Kim Fisher Peters

Transcribed from document found in my father's scrapbook. He, Neil Joseph Fisher, served aboard the Bull as a Gunner's Mate 2<sup>nd</sup> Class. The original order was altered to list in alphabetical order.

\* Indicates names that bear a check mark in pencil. Several names were listed separately at the end of the list under the heading "FLAG"

Notation	Name Adcock, R. T.	Address 393 Sinclair Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
	Aldridge, E. L.	530 St. Clarens Ave., Toronto, Ontario, Canada
*	Allen, H. G.	1275 Westchester Ave., Bronx, NYC
*	Allen, M. H.	2117 East Chase St., Baltimore, Md.
Flag	Allison, R.	209 E. Sample St., Ebensburg, Pa.
Tag	Altig, LeRoy S.	Box 486, Glen Cullen, Oregon
*	Anderson, C. O.	P. O. Box 654, Ortonville, Minn.
	Arnold, H. Y.	Schoharie, New York
*	Asten, W. A.	Jerome, Arizona
	Bailey, E. H.	Rifton, New York
	Bassin, Paul	2187 Cruger Ave., Bronx, 60, New York
*	Bedgian, Harry	63 Border St., Whitinsville, Mass.
	Berry, A. W.	8596 Parson Blvd., Jamaica, NYC
	Bischoff, R. H.	1225 – 26 <sup>th</sup> St., Ogden, Utah
	Blackmon, J. P.	Rt. 1, Box 109, Evergreen, Alabama
	Bolman, D. C.	545 East Bolton St., Savannah, Ga.
	Bovie, J. D.	5757 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.
	Boyle, G. A.	619 E. Locust Ave., Phila., Pa.
	Bremser, R. F.	348 Thompson St., Akron, 4, Ohio
Flag	Brezinski, M. F.	701 W. Broadway, Winona, Minn.
Tiag	Brooks, M.	175 Tapscott St., Brooklyn 12
*	Brooks, W. R.	206 Howard St., Morrilton, A
	Diooks, W. K.	(penciled in) Apt. 308, 879 Turk St., San Francisco, Cal.
	Brostok, J. A.	39 Wamesit St., Lowell, Mass.
*	Bucy, D. L.	P. O. Box 43, Fort Howard, Md.
	Burgett, B. E.	Athens, Michigan
	Burns, O. K.	109 E. North St., Albion, Mich.
	Burns, W. H.	519 N. Main St., Bethlehem, Pa.
*	Burroughs, R. L.	76 Trent Court, New Bern, N. C.
	Cain, D. C.	22 Drake St., Portland, Me.
	Carr, T. J. Jr.	Willard, North Carolina
	Carro, M. J.	20 W. 84 <sup>th</sup> St., New York, N.Y.
	Castonguay, R.	143 South Main St., Acushnet,
*	Chard, W. J. Jr.	%Ralph Gager, Stokes Rd., Medford, N.J.
*	Chipouras, A. P.	25 Arlington St., Lynn, Mass.
*	Christley, O. P.	White Cottage, Ohio
	Clark, A. G. Jr.	1910 Berdella St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
	Clark, C. E.	Hampdon Highlands, Maine
	Clark, R. D.	Allendale, Illinois
	Colotti, E. D.	West Shokan, New York
*	Cook, G. A.	1909 Shallcross Ave., Wilmington, Del.
	Corriveau, R. M.	Laconnia, New Hampshire

	Crone, Admiral	4401 Converse Ave., E. St. Louis, Ill.
	Currier, F. R.	South Main St., Plaistow, N. H.
	Curry, B. L.	Box 794, Raymondville, Texas
	Curry, D. M.	1450 Laird Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah
	Cushing, Raymond Jr.	1354 Broadway, S. Portland, Me.
	Dakin, John E. Jr.	1926 Laurel St., New Orleans, La.
	Daly, P. J.	Louann, Arkansas
*	Davis, E. L.	728 Richards St., Salt Lake City, Utah
	Davis, J. W.	137 So. Broad St., Albertville, Ala.
*	Decker, W. R.	2837 Vincent Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
*	DeMacio, A. A.	Apt. 30 Economy Village, Ambridge, Pa.
*	Dempsey, R. J.	104 Jamaica St., Boston, Mass.
	Denny, R. F.	120 College St., Butler, Pa.
*	Dizzine, Louis Jr.	Valentine Ave., Sparkill, New York
	Dolinar, J. P.	Box 29, Bridgeville, Pa.
	Donahue, J. L.	3657 Westwood Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
	Donavan, W. P.	309 Third Ave. NYC, N.Y. % Geisel
	Ealert, A. A.	1127 Sunset Rd. Mayfield Heights, Ohio
	Elko, J. J.	727 West Market St., Mahanoy City, Pa.
	Farrish, L. F.	141 Stanhope St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
	Fearey, E. G.	703 3 <sup>rd</sup> St., Astoria, Oregon
*	Fernicola, A. S.	119 Paterson Ave., Paterson, N. J.
*	Ferrell, H. M.	519 Centennial Ave., Sewickley, Pa.
	Fillingame, H. H.	3202 Woodlawn Ave., Baltimore, Md.
*	Finneran, J. E.	RR#5 Box 502, South Bend, Indiana
*	Fiorilli, M.	2035 Mt. Joseph St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
	Fischer, N. J.	Box 528, Rt. 2, Savannah, Ga.
	Fisher, K. P.	Ripply Iowa
	Forsyth, D. A.	53 Grosvenor Rd., Rochester, N.Y.
	Frank, Donald	312 E. Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
*	Garrison, F.	Bosworth, Missouri RR2
*	Gaskins, R. F.	1205 Pollock St., New Bern, N. C.
	Gastmann, J.R.	4529 Bradford Ave., N. Hollywood Cal.
*	Gerstel, H.	2370 E. 24 <sup>th</sup> St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
	Gibson, C. E.	11 South New St., Stanton, Va.
	Gilbert, H. G.	2518 N. Hogan St., Spokane, Wash.
*	Gilbert, T. R.	406 Kelsey Ave., West Haven, Conn.
*	Gillin, L. W.	4852 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
	Gilmore, B. G.	#30-22 <sup>nd</sup> St., Barberton, Ohio
	Gleason, J. F.	72 West St., Ballston Spa, N. Y.
*	Gorsop, J. A.	1502 Federal St., N.S. Pittsburgh
*	Gravenstino, J. H. Jr.	
*	Hahn, C. A.	5255 Wakefield St., Philadelphia 557 A. Garden Homes, Savannah, Ga.
	Haines, F. W.	1728 N. Ave. 45, Los Angeles, Calif.
*	Hancock, T. R.	1404 Bethel St., Hopkinsville, Ky.
		212 SE 12 <sup>th</sup> Ave., Portland, 14, Ore.
	Hartley, W. G. Sr.	1122 Fifth St., Modesto, Calif.
	Hayes, J. N. Henderson, N. A.	PO Box 298, Folsom, Calif.
	Hengehold, D. H.	4559 Lillibridge, Detroit, 13, Mich.
	_	720 NW 3rd Ave., Galva, Ill.
Elec	Henley, J. L. Jr.	20 NW 3rd Ave., Galva, III.



Neil Fischer - abt 1946 U.S.S. Richard S. Bull Destroyer Escort 402 in WWII

Holloway, C. K. Jr.

Flag

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                                  334 Ogden Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
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           Kemp, L. H.
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                                  365 High St., Thorndike, Mass.
           Kochanek, J. M.
           Korpics, L. W.
                                  508 Cherokee St., Bethlehem, Pa.
           Kotarski, J.
                                  20 Willow St., Lackawanna, N. Y.
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                                  275 N. Fulton, Cassopolis, Mich.
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           Marrocco, L.
                                  65 Rose St., Cranston, R. I.
           Martin, T. A.
                                  3818 Memphis Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
           Mattson, R. A.
                                  Ottawa, Kansas
                                  215 Cypress St., Brookline, Mass.
           McCarthy, W. L.
                                  710 Cotton Ave., Caruthersville,
           McClendon, B. V. C.
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                                  Rt. 2 Box 142, Terre Haute, Ind.
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           McCue, J. G.
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                                  124 Monney St., Olyphant, Pa.
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                                  Mansfield, Illinois
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                                  Far Hills, N.J.
```

	Murphy, F. M.	Box 68, Cactus, Arizona
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	Murphy, J. A.	320 New Hancock St., Wilkes Barre, Pa.
	Mustopich, P. A.	2512 S. Superior St., Milwaukee, Wis.
	Nelson, J. M.	1417 E. Indiana St., Evansville, Ind.
	Nemanic, J. J.	2776 Freeport Blv., Sacramento, Cal.
	Nicholson, E. T.	Clinton, Illinois, RR #4
	Nier, C. Jr.	424 North St., Cedarville, Ohio
	Nix, Charles, Jr.	Route #4, Cullman, Ala.
	Ogburn, R. ?	#2 Glen Ivis Park, Birmingham, Ala.
	Olson, H. D.	Jefferson, Iowa
	Owens, S.	Belcher, Kentucky
	Palmer, L. E.	211 S. 3 <sup>rd</sup> St., Aberdeen, S. Dak.
	Pennington, P. J.	Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin, Rt. #4
	Petrula, J. P.	426 East 67 St., New York City, N. Y.
Flag	Pewick, J. V.	10 North Cherry Grove, Annapolis, Md.
1 18	Phenis, E. C.	108 W. Israel St., Eaton, Ohio
	Pitchford, D. W.	Littleton, N. C. RFD1
Flag	Ponder, R. L. Sr.	1024 West Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
1 146	Pope, G.	Fort Payne, Ala., Route 2
	Putnam, J. K.	High Street, St. Paris, Ohio
	Reifel, W. A.	321 Bayside Place, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.
	Reirdon, J. J.	87 Golden Hill St., Milford, Conn.
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*	Samuels, J. B.	12787 Chelsea Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
	Sanders, C. T.	Donovan, Ill.
	Scarborough, A. D.	2900 W. Werren, Detroit, Mich.
*	Scheffler, H. R.	216 N. Sycamore Ave., Clifton Hts., Pa.
	Schmitt, C. B.	1926 Roscoe St., Chicago, Ill.
	Schoonmaker, C. T.	740 N. Main St., Waterbury, Conn.
*	Seeger, F. J.	565 West 173 St., New York City, N. Y.
*	Seufert, J. F.	223 Florida St., Buffalo, 8, N. Y.
	Shewchuk, P. S.	97 Jackson St., Holyoke, Mass.
*	Shields, J. R.	409 W. 9 <sup>th</sup> St., Newport, Ky.
	Siegfried, H.	519 North 3 <sup>rd</sup> St., Pottsville, Pa.
	Silcox, E. W.	Box 12, War, West Virginia
	Slade, M. C.	Windsor, Vermont
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	Smith, L.	903 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
	Smith, N. O.	473 Elk St., Buffalo, N. Y.
	Smith, R. R.	Brandon Guest Hotel, 735 Hartford Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
	Smock, R. L. Jr.	841 Miekle St., Indianapolis, Ind.
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	Snider, F. O.	713 S. Marietta St., Gastonia, N. C.
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	Stanton, W. E.	24 Lisle Ave., Binghamton, N. Y.
	,	

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Stout, W. A. 368 Atlantic Ave., Trenton, N. J. Tallin, S. A. 351 Van Pelt Ave., Staten Is., N. Y. Tantimonica, F. 75 Winfield St., Providence, R. I.

Tapley, R. 202 Main St., Tennille, Ga.

Thompson, P. N. 6149 Piedmont Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 8013 Gonzaga Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

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Valecce, J. F. 2829 Gaul St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Veatch, D. K. 1037 N. Waco, Wichita, Kansas
Wagner, F. 165 Cambridge Ave., Dickinson, N.

Wheeler, C. L. Bowling Green, Kentucky White, C. F. Red Lake, Minnesota

Whitehead, W. P. 297 Milledge Ave., S. E. Atlanta, Ga.

Workman, W. H. 1365 34th St., Newpark, Newport News, Va.

Wright, K. A. 712 Church St., Dallas, Oregon

Young, R. E. 1000 Nela View Rd., Cleveland, Ohio

Zaloga, R. C. 6412 – 31<sup>st</sup> Ave., Kenosha, Wis.

Zuschlag, E. D. RD #4, Greenville, Pa.

#### Neil Joseph Fischer, Sr.

Neil Joseph Fischer, son of John George Fischer and Catherine Margaret Gildea, was born October 6, 1925 in Savannah, Georgia. The third of four children born to Johnny and Katie Fischer, Neil was baptized at St. Patrick's Catholic Church, was an altar boy at Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church, and attended Marist School for Boys.

Neil's roots run deep in Georgia soil, his ancestors having secured land grants in the Colony of Georgia in 1763. As a young man, Neil showed Tennessee Walking horses with Bob and Edith Jenkins competing in events throughout the South. It was the Jenkins who introduced him to his future bride, Mary Ann Saraf whom he married at Sacred Heart Catholic Church in 1951.

Neil was a member of the "Greatest Generation," proudly serving his country in World War II as a Gunners Mate 2nd Class, U.S. Navy aboard the Destroyer Escort Richard S. Bull in the Pacific Theater.

Until his marriage in 1951, Neil worked at Gildea's Bar on Victory Drive with his Uncle Joe Gildea and other family members, but he made the automobile business his career. In Savannah, Neil worked at Ray Clanton Motors, Dixie Chrysler Plymouth, and DeRenne Chrysler Plymouth, and was the proprietor of Fischer Auto Parts on Waters Avenue and DeRenne Avenue. In 1970, Neil acquired Leesburg Chrysler Plymouth in Lake County, Florida, where he was known as "The round man with the square deal."

Neil enjoyed fishing, bowling, golf, and flying. His love for flying led him to get his pilot's license in 1961. Neil was an avid fan of the Georgia Bulldogs, and some of his happiest times were at the Georgia games. Through the years, Neil developed and maintained strong relationships with the coaches and many of the players.

Neil had a big heart and was always helping others. While in Leesburg, he helped sponsor a large Vietnamese family rescued during the fall of Saigon in 1973. Today, all are faith-filled, proud, hard working Americans.

Neil is preceded in death by his brother John (Buddy) Fischer, his sister Henrietta (Retta) Russell, and two grandsons. Neil is survived by his wife of 58 years, Mary Ann Saraf Fischer, his children: Kim Peters (Oliver), Neil J. Fischer, Jr. (Judy), Robert Fischer (Jayne), Steven Fischer (Gabriella), grandchildren: Christopher and Ashley Peters, Catherine, Patrice, Robert, Geoffrey, Patrick, Alexis and Mary Sophia Fischer, brothers, Francis (Bootsie) and Charles (Chuck) Fischer, and many nephews and nieces.

Celebration of the Funeral Mass for Neil Joseph Fischer, Sr.



October 5, 1925 - April 15, 2010

Eternal rest grant unto him, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon him. May his soul and the souls of all the faithful departed, rest in peace.

> St. James Catholic Church 8412 Whitfield Avenue Savannah, GA 31406

> > April 19, 2010 10:00 a.m.

Funeral Card - Neil Fischer 2010

# Until Death Do Us Part: Using Marriage Records and Obituaries to Expand Your Family Tree by Rollin L. Clayton

Most of us when we began our family tree, started with ourselves, one of our children or grandchild as the root person--the tree trunk - and added parents, grandparents, great-grandparents, etc. as the large limbs coming from the trunk. If we were fortunate, we had some branches - aunts and uncles, great aunts and great uncles - extending from the limbs. At this point we may have a rather tall and broad tree, but not one that will provide fruit or shade. What is missing? The smaller branches, twigs and leaves - our nieces, nephews, and cousins - are needed to provide shade for the fruit to grow. However, paper records such as Bible entries handed down from our parents frequently make no mention of these "distant relatives," many of whom may have interesting life stories that would add more to our family history than just names, dates and places. The problem presented to us as our tree building goes from interest to hobby to passion to obsession, is identifying these relatives. If we are lucky, we may find a book or information on the Internet already researched by others. But buyer beware, unless traceable sources are included as part of these works, the user has no way of knowing the accuracy of this information. This is especially true for data obtained from family trees available on the Internet such as <familysearch.org>, <rootsweb.com> and <ancestry.com>, where people can download GEDCOMs into their own database. They may then upload the information to the Internet further compounding the errors.

Prior to the advent of government-required birth, death and marriage application data, varying by states in the U.S.A., we were pretty much limited to census reports, church records, and basic government data, such as land, will, probate, tax and marriage records. Although useful in providing basic data, these records, other than some church records (such as Society of Friends or Quakers as they are commonly known) add very few clues. This is compounded by the fact that, until recently, women took the surname of their husband at the time of marriage. This explains why many published works do not track the descendants of daughters. Multiple. marriages only add to this problem, as many marriage records prior to the use of applications would show the bride's surname as that of her previous husband.

When my grandson challenged me to develop his family tree, he stated that he wanted more than just a simple pedigree chart. He told me to "go up tree and then come back down", meaning I needed to find the nieces, nephews and cousins. Working with two pamphlets and six long-hand sheets of paper, dated between 1910 and 1933, the quest began which provided varying bits of information on my own surname and that of two great-grandmothers on my paternal side, going back to the late 1700s,. Since both of my parents were deceased and my father had no brothers or sisters who lived beyond age 12 except for a childless brother, and my mother was raised from age eight in a foster home, I had no knowledge of living individuals who could assist me in my search. But, I did have one valuable piece of information. My father's ancestors were farmers and had spent several generations in Randolph County, Indiana, in a rural area whose population has never exceeded 30,000 in any U.S. Census. What follows is a documented summary of my "tree building" experience based primarily on Randolph County, although the concepts would be applicable to other areas, especially those in rural areas.

Having taken both the introductory and advanced genealogy classes taught by a CFGS member, I knew the importance of "primary source" documentation, so I began by obtaining official birth and death records. It didn't take me long to realize that this approach would not work in the long run. Each record requested required the completion of an 8 1/2 x 11 form which included showing how I was related to the person whose record was requested. Although Randolph County was very lenient in the "relationship" category, many surrounding jurisdictions would not accept my requests beyond paternal line, which eliminated the capability of obtaining records on nieces, nephews and cousins or for any of my grandson's ancestors from his fathers or my former wife's side of the family. Also at \$6-\$10 each, I soon realized that this method was too expensive.

Although government marriage records have been in existence for over 200 years, the first records provide very little useful information other than the date and place from which the license was issued, the names of the bride and groom, the date of the marriage and the date of the return were posted in the record book. My grandfather's marriage took place in the "horse and buggy days,", so the one useful clue is that they were united in marriage by George McGriff J.P. (Justice of the Peace). The J.P. was usually a township official who performed his services from his home. Very likely county historical records would disclose the jurisdiction. When the

officiating person is a minister research should be able to identify the church. If lucky, this church may even have records available that would identify other family members. If the church is no longer in existence additional research may disclose a repository for records of that nomination, e.g. Earlham College in Richmond, Indiana is a state repository for Quaker records and DePauw University in Greencastle, Indiana is the state repository for Methodist records.

Since my Thornburg ancestors were Quakers, a search at Earlham College revealed the marriage record of my third great-grandparents. This is a valuable find because, I have been told, that by law Quaker marriages are recognized and therefore may not be recorded in government records. This document shows the date and location where the ceremony took place, as well as the names of the bride and groom's parents. (This meeting house was located two miles south of where my father was born and raised.) It also lists the witnesses to this marriage (the Holloway's, Thornburg's and Fisher's are all part of my paternal tree and provided clues for research to identify cousins).

Beginning in 1882, Indiana law required not only the recording of births and deaths but, also, the recording of much family data upon request for a marriage license. (Although required by law, many births and deaths were not recorded, because there was no enforcement provision until after the turn of the century). For about 20 years the "marriage application" was recorded in a multi-column book with facing pages and the official marriage record was still similar to earlier records. For the first time we know the ages of the bride and groom, their places of birth - state only - and their parents names, although not always the mother's given name. Additionally, the place where the marriage took place as well as number of marriage, residence and occupation. This information on parents is the beginning of being able to track cousins because the doubt is removed for common names, particularly Jones, Smith, etc., and multiple marriages. Also of value is that during the Great Depression, the WPA (Works Progress Administration) indexed these volumes although the indexing technique varied from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

By December 1905, when my grandparents applied for a marriage license, a standardized two-page form - had been put in place which captured 27 bits of information on the groom and 25 on the bride. Changes from the previous journal type record included actual birth dates for the bride and groom - although no proof was required - how the groom will support the bride if not employed, no blood kinship closer than second cousin, full Christian and maiden name of mother, how and when previous marriages had been dissolved and three questions related to health and mental illness. Although there were no overall indexes for marriage applications, each book, which contained about 300 applications, was indexed by both bride and groom so one could track parental surnames to confirm that the applicants were blood relatives. The official marriage record was still the type used since the mid-1800s with two records per page or about 1200 per book. I have seen no record to indicate that these or their predecessor applications were ever microfilmed by the Mormon Library, at least not for Randolph County.

By the time my parents were married in October 1933, the separate marriage record had been eliminated. It was still a two-page form and the application data was essentially unchanged. At the bottom of the male application page was a "Copy of Marriage License" and at the bottom of the female page was a "Date of Marriage Return and Copy of Certificate".

When I was married in June 1960, the two-page application/record had been consolidated into a one page form with male applicant data on the left and female applicant data on the right. The same information was provided except that many questions were answered by checking a "yes" or "no" box. New questions included "Are you now under the influence of intoxicating liquor?" and "Are you under the influence of a narcotic drug?" The form also noted at the top the date and the name of the physician who performed the premarital exam, mainly a blood test. Of value to genealogists was that now minor children from a previous marriage had to be listed for the male applicant showing name, age and current address. Also questions on support of minor children from a previous marriage were asked. It should be noted that there was sex discrimination as these questions were not required of the female applicant; therefore, if our blood relative is the female applicant, we will need to look elsewhere to find any cousins. Another improvement over prior application forms is that the dates of birth of the applicants must now be proven by birth certificate or other document which has a confirmed birth date such as a driver's

license. By the late 1980s the sexual discrimination was removed and female applicants also had to show the names of dependent children; however, the age and address of the dependents was not required

Other than format changes, there were no significant data changes in the application until 2007 when Indiana developed a computerized system that was phased in over a period of time. For genealogists, this move into the digital world was a step backward as less data is shown on the application. No longer is the date of birth shown, only the age of the male and female applicants. Also, the place of birth only shows a state or country. The only improvements are that it is printed on letter size paper, which makes copying or scanning easier and that the return portion can now be associated with the application which eliminates any transcription errors.

Having discussed the evolution of the marriage application/record, let's summarize points mentioned that can be used to expand our family tree before going into a case study. Prior to the application process (1882), the only information which could be a clue to expand the family tree was the name of the person performing the marriage ceremony. If the person was a "minister of the gospel" one could look for the church records to see if other family members appear on the membership which might provide birth dates and spouses. With the advent of the application showing the applicants ages and later dates of birth, place of birth and current residence plus the parents' names, we have the ability to narrow searches of census records for the two preceding reporting periods to find siblings of the applicants. Also if the male surname and both parties' given names are not very common, such as Smith and Jones for surnames and John as a given name, the two succeeding census reporting periods may provide names of children resulting from this union. And the listing of children from previous marriages from more recent applications, with their ages and current residences when noted, can expand our tree.

The following example of using marriage record/application data to expand the family tree would work best for families that lived in the same jurisdiction, usually a county, for several generations and for jurisdictions probably not exceeding a population of over 100,000 people - Randolph County, Indiana has always been slightly less than 30,000. Also it works best when the researcher can physically be present at the records retention facility for an extended period of time - two weeks or more; although some initial work may be done somewhere else for jurisdictions for which the Mormon Library has microfilmed records and/or the jurisdiction has records available through Internet access. The surname I will use for this case study is Ludwick, not a common name in Randolph County (only found one other Ludwick family in Randolph County).

George and Sarah C. (BOWERS) LUDWICK are my 3rd great grandparents. They had four children, three of whom I was able to follow through marriage data: Mary M., born about 1827, Amos born 15 October 1834, Elizabeth Margaret - my 2nd great-grandmother, and Lydia born about 1841, the last of which I have not been able to find any further information for other than that she was twice married. Armed with this data, obtained from the 1850 census as well as other sources, I was now ready to hit the marriage record books. My research in Randolph County and other jurisdictions has disclosed that marriage record books are indexed by the first letter of the surname with one column being for the male and a second for the female. They are not alphabetical because the entries are made at the time the record is created so the name "Ludwick" could appear anywhere under the letter "L". Since Mary M. was born about 1827, my search started with the books beginning with 1843 when she would have been 16 - women frequently married at that age in pioneer days. By looking under the female column I found the page number for a Mary LUDWICK and upon turning to that page found she married a George W. SPILLERS Sr. (a later check of census records would confirm that she was my 3rd great aunt). I noted both the bride's and groom's names and the marriage date on a worksheet knowing that I now needed to look for the "SPILLERS" surname in the marriage indexes beginning 16 years after the marriage date. I started looking for male "LUDWICKS" in the marriage indexes about 1850 and soon found that Amos married a Mary E. MCNEES and again noted this on my worksheet. Resuming my search in the female indexes with 1853 I found the record for Elizabeth Margaret LUDWICK who married Samuel A. CLAYTON and noted the names and dates on my worksheet. Since this was my direct line I already had a large amount of information from other sources. As noted earlier I was not successful following up on the fourth child although I did check the female indexes for about 20 years starting in 1857.

Using the assumption that children could be born soon after the marriage date, I added 16 years to the marriage date for the three marriages I had found and started the process again looking for "Spillers", "Ludwick" and

"CLAYTON". From this time going forward the search had to be at both the male and female indexes and extended for 20+ years after the marriage date. Much of the search from this point on became easier because it now entered the period when marriage applications were required and I could check the names of the parents for the bride or groom to insure they originated from my "LUDWICK" line. Although not as successful as I had hoped to be, I did find a few marriages for the children of George W. and Mary M. (LUDWICK) SPILLERS and noted the names and marriage dates on my worksheet to look for marriages for their children (the grandchildren of George and Mary) 16+ years later and was able to find a few. I was able to find one family still living and found an address and phone number in whitepages.com; however, no response was received from either telephone or written follow-ups. I was much more successful following Amos and Mary (MCNEES) LUDWICK. By repeating the above described process, I was able to trace this family through several generations until I came to ones that were thought to be still living. This search was also aided by biographical sketches found in Randolph County histories. The gold mine was hit when I saw an article in The Winchester News-Gazette that a descendant was running for county office. About the same time I received a query from my RootsWeb submission on another living descendant of this family. After several phone calls and email exchanges between myself and Nan (LUDWICK) HARRIS and Harold HANNON, whose daughter married a LUDWICK, I was able to capture information on one of Amos Ludwick's grandsons. Orla married Bertha May FAVORITE and had 19 identified children, many of whom died in infancy. Through Harold HANNON's research I was able to get additional information on a brother and two sisters of Orla LUDWICK.

Although a lot of information was already known on the descendants of Samuel Alexander and Elizabeth Margaret (LUDWICK) CLAYTON, a similar search through the marriage application/record files did confirm marriage dates and provided information verified by census reports, the 1930 census in particular which led me to contact Rosemary CLAYTON, a granddaughter of my great-grandmother's brother who provided me with birthdates, and, where applicable, death dates for her siblings as well as information on where some of her siblings' children were living. I have made contact with one in the Los Angeles area who has an interest in genealogy but have received no response from him to date.

Marriage applications are supplemented by other documents such as census reports - which are only available through 1930. There are other valuable tools to assist one in identifying and locating living relatives, especially cousins. The major resources which I will cover in depth are obituaries, engagement,, wedding, and anniversary announcements and birthday celebrations provide similar sources, but usually with less detail.

From the analysis of marriage license applications, it was suggested to keep a list of given names and surnames, mainly applicable to females, that became a part of the extended family tree. This combined with knowledge of residence information available on the application can give clues as to where obituaries may be found. Most public libraries and genealogical associations have indexes of obituaries, many of which are supplemented with files containing copies of the published obituaries. Prior to the mid-1900s, especially in rural areas, remnants of a family remained in the same area for many generations, in my case Randolph County, Indiana. By using these indexes, published obituaries can be found on microfilm of the newspapers identified in the index or in books maintained by the library/genealogy society, which go back to when newspapers were first published in an area. Originally many of these newspapers were weekly, plus prior to the telegraph news traveled slowly, so the structure of the obituary differed considerably from those printed today. Also, to some extent, the length of the obituary illustrated the prominence of the individual in the community. The oldest obituary I have been able to find on any member of my family is for Job THORNBURG, my 3rd great-grandfather. There is a discrepancy in the year of his arrival in Randolph County. Early obituaries were more about the person's life than identifying names. They give clues as to places where further information on the family may be found. In Job's case this would be Guilford County, North Carolina, and Clinton County, Ohio, as well as Randolph County, Indiana. I have found information on his ancestors in old county histories from both Guilford and Clinton counties as well as for Randolph County. Also notice that his religious affiliation was the Society of Friends, or Quakers as they are frequently referred to. Many volumes have been published listing the membership with birth, death and marriage dates for this body. Note that the only other names mentioned are his two wives. The number of children are noted without names, many of whom predeceased him. Also of interest is that the descendants of his father "now number about fifteen hundred" which I have somewhat substantiated from a statistical chart of the first THORNBURG Family Reunion a few years before his death that identified more than 1100.

About 40 years later the husband, Benville Franklin MYERS, of one of Job's granddaughters passed away and his obituary only differs from Job's in that it names his parents and his children. It implies that he had 13 siblings, although from other sources I have not been able to identify that many. It is possible that his mother had children by her second marriage which I have been unable to find any record of other than her surname at the time of death was BROOKS, not MYERS. But at least the obituary does name his children, although no current residence data is shown.

Continuing on, I found the obituary of one of Benville's sons, Prentice Herbert MYERS, who died in 1950. This obituary tells very little about his life but does identify his children and where they lived at the time of his death-Farmland and Lynn are towns in Randolph County of about 1,000 people each. His daughter is identified as "Mrs. Robert LINTON." At this time it was common to show married women under their husband's name. The most helpful part of this obituary is that the nucleus of the MYERS family is still in Randolph County.

The most recent obituary in this branch of my tree is for Olive Marie (WOODARD) MYERS, the wife of Herbert's son Joseph Ferrol. She died in August of 2006, at a time when I had subscriptions to two local newspapers, The (Winchester) News-Gazette and The (Muncie) Star Press. Although some biographical data is shown, the true value of this obituary is that it shows the names of surviving children and grandchildren with the names of their spouses and residence at the time of her death. One son is shown as living in Lynn. After reading the obituary and entering the pertinent data into my genealogy file, I got on <whitepages.com> and looked for Edwin and Carol MYERS in Lynn, IN. Luckily for me they were listed and I was able to get a telephone number and address. I made a note to myself to follow up on this in two months - allowing time for the mourning process to subside somewhat before trying to contact a survivor of the deceased.

Late in 2006, I called Edwin MYERS one evening and, after introducing myself and explaining our relationship, I found out I had hit the "mother lode". At the time I called, Ed was at a table going through boxes of newspaper clippings and other items that his mother had saved. He read a few to me and my mouth salivated. After a lengthy conversation, I told Ed that I made annual pilgrimages to Randolph County and we made plans to get together during my trip in 2007.

Early in the summer of 2007, I spent nearly six hours with Ed at his dining room table going through all the things his mother had kept. By the time I left, I had identified about two dozen clippings, several pictures and two typed family histories of 50-100 pages each, from which I requested copies. We met again a few weeks later at a local restaurant and he gave me the copies I had requested. I continued to keep in contact with Ed and he is now in contact with another MYERS cousin whom I identified through a 50th anniversary announcement. Hopefully this will result in more cousins being found.

In summary I have found that having a list of given names and surnames by county can be very helpful on genealogical research trips, especially including the new surnames of married females. When looking for marriage records at the courthouse, I can match my list to the index and, if I see a match, I check the application to determine if the bride's or groom's parents are part of my tree. If so, I have identified a new generation for my tree and, in the case of females, a new surname to look for about 20 years later. Likewise this list is helpful at libraries/genealogical societies and can be applied to the obituary index in a similar manner. When matches are found for people still likely living, <whitepages.com> can frequently provide contact information to be used to locate someone in that branch of the family tree who has an interest in family history. Over time a network can be developed that can be used to expand each other's family tree. With marriage records and obituaries being available to the public, this can be a valuable and relatively inexpensive way to expand your tree with nieces, nephews, and cousins.

Editor's note: Ron CLAYTON had intended this information as a presentation for the CFGS Daytime group, with slides to illustrate the various documents. When he realized that the presentation was unlikely, he submitted the material as an article. Unfortunately, Ron passed away in August – losing a long battle with cancer. Your editor has revised to eliminate references to specific exhibits, but this adds the possibility of error and/or confusion.

## The Brothers GOOD and Heidelberg College

by Patricia Patterson ALLEN

My ties to Tiffin, Ohio, have been through my great uncles, Robert and George BEATTY, who owned the A. J. BEATTY glass factory. Several years ago, I attended a genealogical conference at Heidelberg College in Tiffin but did not realize until later that I also had relatives in that town who were Founders of the college. My cousin, Mary Jane WINTERS, of Dayton, Ohio, was the wife of Reuben GOOD, a pioneer professor, who, along with his brother, Jeremiah GOOD, had been linked with the history of Heidelberg since its founding in 1850.

#### PROFESSOR REUBEN GOOD

Professor Reuben GOOD was born in a little village that nestles under the shadows of the Blue Mountains in Pennsylvania named Rehrersburg, Berks County, on the 8th of July 1818. He and his brother, Professor Jeremiah H. GOOD were the sons of Philip A. and Elizabeth (HAAK) GOOD, both of Palatinate German ancestry. Philip Augustus GOOD, a successful teacher, served as a member of the state legislature and also held various county offices such as prothonotary of the orphans' court, county surveyor and clerk of the common pleas court. Both he and his wife were active and devoted members of the Reformed Church. He died on the 4th of October 1832 at 48 years of age. The boys' grandfather, John Adam GOOD, left the fatherland (a German-speaking area of Switzerland) as a young man and settled in the province of William Penn about 1763 where he was subsequently united in marriage to a Miss Adam. In America, he changed his name from the original "GUTH." Their children were Jacob, Elizabeth, Abraham, Philip, Augustus, Christina, Joseph and Daniel. He died at the age of 45.

Reuben and Jeremiah's mother was born near Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania and died on the 20th of March 1840 at the age of 63 years. Philip and Elizabeth had eleven children.

Reuben received excellent instruction under private tutors and in the classical school of the famous English scholar, Dr. DAWSON in Reading, PA. From age 14 to 19, he was a clerk in a local mercantile establishment. He then went to Mercersburg, PA, entered the preparatory school and later in 1838 matriculated at Marshall College (now Franklin & Marshall) in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1842. After a three years' course of study in the theological seminary of the Reformed church he was ordained in 1845 to the ministry of the Reformed Church. Locating at Greenville, Darke County, he engaged in missionary work on a circuit including that vicinity and the area around Dayton, Ohio, while at the same time supporting himself by teaching.

In the early autumn of 1844, Reverend GOOD, assisted by Reverend T. H. WINTERS of Dayton, Ohio, organized what was then known as the Creager congregation near Gettysburg, Ohio. He began his ministry in a systematic way by organizing the six original members. He left in 1847 but the Creager congregation grew and became the East Zion Community Church.

Professor GOOD was married September 20, 1847 to Miss Mary Jane WINTERS, eldest daughter of Reverend David WINTERS, D.D., an influential clergyman and, for many years, pastor of the First Reformed Church of Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. GOOD was born November 6, 1825 and received her education at the Dayton Academy under the supervision of Professor J. D. BURNEY.

Early in 1850, a special meeting of the Synod of Ohio was held at Tarlton, Ohio, to provide for the establishment of a college for the Reformed Church in the West. Originally, the name of Tarlton College was given to the proposed new institution. At the regular meeting of the synod in Navarre, Ohio, on September 26, 1850, it was decided to change the location of the new college to Tiffin in view of inducements offered by its citizens in the amount of \$11,000.

Having sought to minister to the German population of Ohio, the GOOD brothers welcomed the

establishment of a church-affiliated institution staffed by a largely theologically trained faculty. Heidelberg College opened its doors November 11, 1850. In September, the Ohio Synod had elected Reverend Reuben as rector (headmaster) of the projected school. Immediately upon his arrival, he in company with Major Louis BALTZELL, a prominent Tiffin citizen, personally canvassed the city for the first students for Heidelberg. On opening day, there were only seven students, but enrollment rapidly increased to eighty-five and, by the end of the school year, there were 150 students. Classes were held in three rooms in "Commercial Row" in downtown Tiffin. Professor Reuben was eventually chosen to hold the chair of natural sciences, a position he held for forty years until he retired and became Emeritus Professor.

Reverend Jeremiah GOOD prepared a constitution and by-laws for the proposed college. The school prospered and on the 19th of February 1851, the general assembly of Ohio passed the act "to incorporate Heidelberg College at the city of Tiffin."

In connection with his college duties, Professor Reuben Good preached for many years and delivered many scientific lectures, especially in chemistry, in the interest of the college in different parts of the country. For a long term of years, he was treasurer of the board of beneficiary education. He, at different times, acted as stated clerk of both Tiffin and Miami classes. He also served the local churches and the Ohio synod.

Professor and Mrs. GOOD were the parents of eleven children, four of whom died in infancy. Most of those who survived were graduated from Heidelberg College.

Rector Reuben GOOD died at his home, 289 South Greenfield Street, Tiffin, at 1 o'clock Sunday morning, 31 May 1903 of heart failure. His funeral was held in Rickly chapel at the university, Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The services were conducted by Reverend F. W. HOFFMAN, pastor of the First Reformed Church, Rev. D. VANHORNE, D.D., president of the theological seminary and Rev. Charles E. MILLER, D.D., president of the literary department of Heidelberg University. His internment was in Greenlawn cemetery in Tiffin.

Reverend Good's widow, Mary Jane, died at the age of 93 at the home of one of their sons, Will H. GOOD, 341 East Market Street, on April 22, 1919. She was survived by five children. She also left ten grandchildren and four great grandchildren. The funeral service was held at the residence of her son, Will H. GOOD, with Reverend Dr. A. C. Shuman of the First Reformed Church officiating. She is also interred in Greenlawn cemetery.

#### PROFESSOR JEREMIAH H. GOOD

Born on the 22nd day of November 1822, Jeremiah's early years paralleled those of his brother although his intention was to practice the profession of law. He was valedictorian at Marshall College and became licensed to preach by the Mercersburg Classis. He was elected by the Ohio Synod of the Reformed Church to found and edit a religious paper in Columbus, Ohio in 1847 known as the *Western Missionary*, a semimonthly, later called the *Christian World* published in Dayton, Ohio with the avowed purpose of making it the instrument to forward the college movement.

Dr. Jeremiah GOOD was married on December 23, 1846 at Granville, Licking County, Ohio, to Susan Hubbard ROOT, born May 6, 1828, daughter of Noble and Harriot (BUSHNELL) ROOT, both of Granville, the father being originally from Westfield, Massachusetts; the mother from Norwich, Connecticut. They had one son, John Chrysostom GOOD who was born in Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio, June 20, 1849; he was graduated from Heidelberg College, studied medicine and engaged in the drug business in Cleveland, Ohio. He was married in Massillon, Ohio, to Florence PARSONS, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth PARSONS, formerly of Philadelphia.

Continued on page 65

## A Worthwhile Visit - Finding the Thornton Family in Georgia

by Betty ROBINSON

As we drove between Elberton and Hartwell, Georgia, on our way to our vacation home in North Carolina via the "Woodpecker Trail," we saw the sign "Nuberg". My father always said that he was from Elbert County, GA, and Nuberg rang a bell in my memory. When we stopped in Elberton on one trip at an antique shop, we talked with the owner who knew the THORNTON name and directed us to someone in the historical society who sold us a copy of "History of Elbert County, Georgia, 1790 – 1935" and told us that there was a THORNTON living in Nuberg. So the next time we passed through, and if you blinked while passing, you missed it, we stopped at one of the two commercial establishments, a sort of convenience store cum country store, to ask for directions. The storekeeper seemed hesitant to direct us at first, finding out why we wanted to know before directing us to the third house on the right after I told him that I was a relative.

The third house proved to be a well-kept, white cottage with an attractive flower bed around it. I rather hesitantly knocked on the door and was greeted by a white-haired gentleman, James THORNTON, the son of my father's first cousin, Luther THORNTON. We sat on his porch and chatted, and he had a vague memory of having visited Florida and having met my father. As we chatted, he asked if I would like to visit the family cemeteries. Of course I was delighted. The first one was his grandfather's, nicely kept and fenced with a wrought iron fence, right beside the road. Then he stopped at a house and asked permission to visit my grandfather's grave, now on someone else's farm. We went through a field and found a fenced-in area with perhaps a dozen graves. It had not been kept up, and the thorns on the smilax vines were fierce, but we saw where my grandfather, John Luther THORNTON was buried in the cemetery with his first wife, her parents and their children who had died young.

I never knew my grandfather, and neither did my father, really, because he died of typhoid fever when Dad was two years old. John L. THORNTON and his first wife had several children, about ten, I think, and she died of child-bed fever and the last baby died too. He then married Mary Elizabeth BROWN and had two more children, the second, my Aunt Harriet, just before he died. Up until we visited the grave, he was just a name and a small tintype photo to me, so it was quite rewarding to see this evidence of his existence.

Our next stop on our cemetery visits was to James THORNTON's and my great grandfather's grave. The current owner of the property was not to be found, but we drove around a stand of trees and had almost given up, when we found tombstones, all four broken in half from a fire. There were the graves of Fleming THORNTON, his wife, and her parents, my Great Grandfather and Grandmother ADAMS. I wasn't really "into" genealogy then, but I did have presence of mind to take photos of the various gravestones.

I didn't know much about these relatives because my Grandmother THORNTON remarried a man named MCALLISTER and moved to Florida in 1902. She had taken my sister and me to visit the relatives when I was three, and I just remember how different the old farmhouse was from our city home. I don't remember the cows much, but my sister may have been the first one to say in 1926, "We don't get our milk that way; ours comes in bottles." I remember pigs and peaches and peach pits that we threw at the pigs, and the train bathroom that was locked when an emergency arose. My mother came to Jacksonville and met us for the balance of our trip to Sanford on the river steamer and thence home by Model "T"

Later, in 1930, our family had our one big trip in our brand new Model "A" Ford, stopping to visit THORNTON relatives in that Georgia farming community. I remember a very old Uncle Will, who had been a father figure to Dad after he lost his father, and his bent-over, kindly wife Aunt Jane, who had a small store in their home, and gave us chewing gum from her stock. Cousin Luther, father of the James THORNTON, we visited years later, had a daughter enough older than my sister and me to take us swimming in the creek, something exciting for two Florida girls who only knew swimming in lakes and springs. We were fascinated with drinking water from the well, but only permitted after Dad had been assured that there

was no typhoid around.

The Great Depression came along after our 1930 trip, and people didn't travel much, but occasionally someone from Georgia would come through Orlando, and I was never sure who they were. Dad had older half brothers and sisters, and Grandmother had several siblings who all had children. How I wish now that I had paid attention and remembered. But the decision to visit James THORNTON in Nuberg paid off by connecting me to the family about whom I knew so little.

The book *History of Elbert County, Georgia, 1790-1935* was extremely valuable. It had the genealogy of seven generations of the THORNTON family, including Great Uncle Will THORNTON and his descendants, but listed only John Thornton, my grandfather, with no further information. I was fortunate to have John Thornton's family Bible with all the information I needed for the eighth generation, and I am part of the ninth. When I later found information on the internet, someone researching Will's and John's sister had found another John Thornton and had linked my grandfather with incorrect descendants. Beware of what you find on the internet!

## The Brothers Good and Heidelberg College Continued from page 63

Jeremiah GOOD served as pastor at both the *Second Reformed Church* (German) which was organized on December 14, 1850 and the *Grace Reformed Church* where he gave the first sermon in 1883.

It was said that during his thirty-eight years' residence in Tiffin, Reverend Good had baptized more children and adults and performed more marriages and committed to Christian burial more people than any other gospel preacher in Seneca County.

Dr. Jeremiah GOOD died in Tiffin on January 25, 1888 and over his grave in beautiful Greenlawn cemetery, his monument bears the simple inscription "Resurgam," expressive of his immortal hope.

## New at Familysearch.org

The following announcement was written by FamilySearch:

October 8, 2010

We released another substantial update to the FamilySearch Beta website <beta.familysearch.org>. In addition to the four major updates outlined below, we've made a large number of improvements under the hood that aren't really visible to users of the site but make a big difference in the overall performance and function of the site. Here's the quick list of updates.

**Redesigned Home Page**. We redesigned the home page to highlight more of the site features like the Getting Started Section, Learning Resources and FamilySearch Centers. We also added a basic browse by location feature under the search form. We plan to make the browse by location tool much more interactive over time and would love to get your suggestions of how to improve it. Click the Feedback link on the site to leave us a suggestion.

Brand New – **Getting Started Section**. We have big plans for the Getting Started section of the site. What we released last week is just the beginning. Right now you can look at profiles of some famous ancestors that have been researched by our experts in the Family History Library. You can also choose from a number of designer pedigree charts and fill out your own family tree. Another valuable addition to the Getting Started section isn't quite ready yet, but you can still see a placeholder for it on the page. A new four-part video series in the Getting Started section will teach people how to begin researching their family history.

Redesigned **Learning Resources Section**. The learning resources section has been redesigned to try and make it easier to access the tremendous content created by FamilySearch and a community of volunteers. You can quickly search over 40,000 articles containing a wealth of knowledge about how to do research or

where to find records all around the world. You can also add your own knowledge by updating an article or creating a new article. We've also added over 100 online courses dealing with a range of topics from Beginning English Research to Reading Russian Records. Watch these courses online to learn to research or improve your genealogy skills.

Just Released – **FamilySearch Center Section**. The newly released FamilySearch Centers section replaces and expands upon the former Family History Library section of the site.

Editor's note: This is still in a Beta version – meaning that there may be bugs or changing materials. The "search" feature is still being worked on – and leaves something to be desired. Sometimes it is easier to do your search on the sister site at pilot.familysearch.org> and then switch to beta if you need to.

This list is not complete - new records are added weekly. There was not space to include: Caribbean, Central and South America (70 record sets); Pacific Islands (2 record sets). European records are not detailed.

# Records on Beta.familysearch.org as of September 2010

- AL Births and Christenings, 1881-1930 AL Deaths and Burials, 1881-1952
- AL Deaths, 1908-1974
- AL Marriages, 1816-1957
- AZ Births and Christenings, 1909-1917
- AZ Deaths and Burials, 1910-1911; 1933-1994
- AZ Deaths, 1870-1951
- AZ Marriages, 1888-1908
- AR Births and Christenings, 1880-1893
- AR County Marriages, 1837-1957
- AR Deaths and Burials, 1882-1929; 1945-1963
- AR Marriages, 1837-1944
- CA San Francisco Funeral Records, 1835-1931
- CT Births and Christenings, 1649-1906
- CT Deaths and Burials, 1772-1934
- CT Marriages, 1729-1867
- DE Births and Christenings, 1710-1896
- DE Deaths and Burials, 1815-1955
- DE Marriages, 1713-1953
- DE State Birth Records, 1861-1922
- DC Births and Christenings, 1830-1955
- DC Deaths and Burials, 1840-1964
- DC Marriages, 1830-1921
- FL Births and Christenings, 1880-1935
- FL Deaths and Burials, 1900-1921
- FL Deaths, 1877-1939
- FL Marriages, 1837-1974
- FL State Census, 1885, 1935, 1945
- GA Deaths, 1914-1927; 1928-1930
- GA Marriages, 1808-1967
- HI Births and Christenings, 1852-1933
- HI Deaths and Burials, 1862-1919
- HI Marriages, 1826-1922
- ID Births and Christenings, 1856-1965
- ID Death Certificates, 1911-1937
- ID Deaths and Burials, 1907-1965
- ID Marriages, 1878-1898; 1903-1942
- IL Cook County Birth Certificates, 1878-1922

- IL Cook County Birth Registers, 1871-1915
- IL Cook County Deaths, 1878-1922
- IL Cook County Marriages, 1871-1920
- IL Deaths and Stillbirths, 1916-1947
- IL Probate Records, 1819-1970
- IN Marriages, 1780-1992; 1811-1959
- IA Births and Christenings, 1830-1950
- IA Deaths and Burials, 1850-1990
- IA Marriages, 1809-1992
- KS Births and Christenings, 1818-1936
- KS Deaths and Burials, 1885-1930
- KS Marriages, 1840-1935
- KY Births and Christenings, 1839-1960
- KY Deaths and Burials, 1843-1970
- KY Marriages, 1785-1979
- LA Births/Christenings, 1811-1830; 1854-1934
- LA Deaths, 1850-1875; 1894-1954
- LA Marriages, 1816-1906
- LA War of 1812 Pension Lists
- LA Orleans Parish Estate Files, 1804-1846
- ME Births and Christenings, 1739-1900
- ME Deaths and Burials, 1841-1910
- ME Marriages, 1771-1907
- MD Births and Christenings, 1650-1995
- MD Deaths and Burials, 1877-1992
- MD Marriages, 1666-1970
- MD Cecil Co. Probate Estate Files, 1851-1940
- MA Births and Christenings, 1639-1915
- MA Deaths and Burials, 1795-1910
- MA Deaths, 1841-1915
- MA Marriages, 1695-1910
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- MA State Census, 1855, 1865
- MI Births and Christenings, 1775-1995
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- MI Deaths and Burials, 1800-1995
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- MI Marriages, 1822-1995

- MI Marriages, 1868-1925
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- MN Territorial Census, 1857
- MN Will Records, 1849-1918
- MO Deaths and Burials, 1867-1976
- MT Marriages, 1889-1947
- NE Marriages, 1855-1995
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- NM Marriages, 1751-1918
- NY Births and Christenings, 1640-1962
- NY Deaths and Burials, 1795-1952
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- NY State Census, 1865, 1892, 1905
- NY Kings County Estate Files, 1866-1923
- NC Births and Christenings, 1866-1964
- NC Deaths and Burials, 1898-1994
- NC Deaths, 1906-1930
- NC Marriages, 1759-1979
- NC Davidson County Vital Records, 1867-1984
- OH Births and Christenings, 1821-1962
- OH Deaths and Burials, 1854-1997
- OH Deaths, 1908-1953
- OH Marriages, 1800-1958
- OH Tax Records, 1800-1850
- OH Toledo, Catholic Parish Records, 1796-2004
- OR Births and Christenings, 1868-1929
- OR Deaths and Burials, 1903-1947
- OR Marriages, 1853-1935
- PA Philadelphia Death Certificates, 1803-1915
- PA Philadelphia Marriage Indexes, 1885-1951
- RI Births and Christenings, 1878-1914
- RI Deaths and Burials, 1802-1950
- RI Marriages, 1724-1916
- RI State Census, 1915, 1925
- SC Deaths, 1915-1943, 1944-1955
- SD State Census, 1905, 1915, 1925, 1935, 1945
- TN Births and Christenings, 1828-1939
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- VT Enrolled Militia Records, 1861-1867
- VT Land Records, Early to 1900
- VT Marriages, 1791-1974
- VT Probate Files, 1791-1919
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- WV Deaths, 1853-1970
- WV Marriages, 1853-1970; 1854-1932
- WI Births and Christenings, 1826-1926
- WI Deaths and Burials, 1835-1968
- WI Marriages, 1836-1930
- WI State Census, 1855, 1875, 1885, 1895, 1905
- WY Marriages, 1877-1920
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- US Census (Mortality Schedule), 1850
- US Census (Slave Schedule), 1850
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- US Deaths and Burials, 1867-1961
- US Marriages, 1733-1990
- US World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942
- US Civil War Pension Index Cards
- US Freedman's Bank Records, 1865-1874
- US Freedmen's Bureau Marriages, 1815-1869
- US Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Applications Files

#### **AFRICA**

South Africa, Cape Province Dutch Reformed Church Registers, 1660-1970

Orange Free State, Estate Files, 1951-1973

#### ASIA & MIDDLE EAST

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India

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Philippines Births and Baptisms, 1642-1994 Deaths and Burials, 1726-1957 Marriages, 1723-1957 Manila Civil Registration, 1899-1994 Sri Lanka, Colombo District Dutch Reformed Church Records, 1677-1990 **AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND** Australia Marriages, 1810-1980

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Mexico, Civil Registration, 1860-1950

Mexico, Distrito Federal, Catholic Church Records,

1886-1933

European records (171 sets) include:

Austria

Belgium

Channel Islands

Czech Republic

Denmark

England

Finland

France

Germany

Gibraltar

Great Britain

Hungary

Iceland

Ireland

Isle of Man

Italy

Liechtenstein

Luxemburg

Netherlands

Norway

Portugal

Russia

Scotland

Slovakia

Sweden

Switzerland

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Wales

Caribbean, Central and South America (70 record sets) Pacific Islands (2 record sets)

Thousands of records are being added each week, so check back often

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