



**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 **BEARDALL SENIOR CENTER** on the third **Tuesday** of each month at 7:30 pm. Beardall Senior Center is located at 800 S. Delaney Ave. (corner of Orange Ave and Gore St.) near downtown Orlando. The Daytime Group meets year-round at 1:30 p.m. on Thursday afternoons bi-monthly (odd numbered months.) The Board meets year-round on the **fourth Tuesday** of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the **ORLANDO PUBLIC LIBRARY**. All are welcome to attend.

### Table of contents

President's Message .....	2
Thoughts from Your Editor .....	2
What's a "Rajtar", anyway? .....	3
Genealogy, A Hidden Compulsion .....	5
Letter from W. M. Hodges, 1899, Knox Co, TN .....	7
Ask an expert... What do I do with an old photo album? .....	9
Finding History and Biography in the Census .....	10
Lake Hill Cemetery, Orlo Vista, Orange County, Florida .....	12
Interview with Elizabeth (Stalder) Kieser on her 90 <sup>th</sup> birthday .....	13
Abstracts of Pre-Civil War Circuit Court Records - Orange County, FL .....	15
State Census - 1885 Orange County, Florida .....	19

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### Contributors to this Issue

A. G. Conlon	Elaine Powell
Opal Flynn	Steve Rajtar
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## President's Message

The problems common to most genealogist are: time, money, travel, and the lack of documents. One man, Sir Henry A. Ogle, Baronet — a member of The United Service Club, London — had access to all four of the above. He spent his entire lifetime going through archives in the British Isles, doing a one name study of the surname **OGLE**. In 1902, he privately published *History Of The Baronies of Ogle, Bothal and Hep and of the Families of Ogle and Bertram*. Using his documentation, I have been able to reconstruct my father's line back 30 generations to 1055 in Northumberland, England. Without this type of documentation, most of my other lines do not extend past their arrival in this country.

For the past several decades, we have been able to go to our local Family History Centers and view microfilm of public records and some genealogy books. Often we have the problem of language and readability. More recently, we have been able to view census records from our home computers. There are commercial sites on the Internet where other documents are available. Many universities and historical societies are in the process of digitizing documents and books. In 2002, we have many more, though still limited, resources than Sir Henry had at his disposal.

Let us now visualize the year 2102. We should, by that time, be able to view all books in the Library of Congress from our own home and see an accurate translation in any language. We will use our information connection, which by that time may have another name rather than computer. We will be able to go to local government sites and view all public records that exist and have them translated instantly into any language. Once the problem of identity theft is eliminated, all documents will be available that do not deal with personal privacy but with information such as dates of events and the people connected with them. Each of us should be able to reconstruct the genealogy of all branches of our families as far back as the documents exist. By the year 2102, we will have eliminated the problems of time, money, travel, and partially the lack of documents. The one problem we still have is the ability to live to 2102 to use these resources. Anyone with a solution to this final problem, please contact me immediately.

Genealogy gives us old ancestors, new relatives, and friends in a like pursuit. I hope to see each of you soon.



## Thoughts from Your Editor

My mother celebrated her 90<sup>th</sup> birthday this week. Even the words sound unbelievable — I can remember thinking that my grandparents were ancient when they were in their early 60s. Somehow, 60 doesn't seem at all old anymore (although my grandchildren are quick to remind me that it is!)

To celebrate the occasion, we gathered together about 60 friends and family for lunch and the afternoon. More than 20 of the guests were over 80 — and what a wealth of living they've done. I wish I'd thought to have a tape recorder running in every room.

When these folks were young, radio was new; television and computers unheard of. Mother's favorite book series was the science fiction books of Tom Swift — about futuristic inventions like submarines and flying machines. Now all these things are "old hat."

I grew up on the works of Asimov, Clarke and Robert Heinlein — reading about the "impossible" tasks of going to the moon and inventing robots and "thinking machines." Now, we've seen men walk on the moon — and there is a computer in almost every home.

What are the next decades going to bring? When I reach 90 (and I plan to), I'm sure I'll talk about the "olden days" when we hooked our computer up to the black & white television and tape recorder to spend hours playing the game of "Pong". The Internet didn't exist. My great grandchildren will look at me unbelievably — as my grandchildren are amazed that Gramma Betty's family all gathered around the radio for entertainment.

Every generation faces changes and challenges — some for the better and some not so great. We're not going to stop it, so let's enjoy the journey — and keep photos, journals and records so that our descendants can see what's in their past and wonder about their future.

See the interview on page 14 with Betty (Stalder) Kieser on her 90<sup>th</sup> birthday. If you find the content too personal, please forgive it. She's my Mom and I'm very proud of her!

**BETTY JO**

## What's a "Rajtar", anyway?

By Steve Rajtar

For most of my life, people have asked me what my surname means, and where it came from. My parents only knew that it was the name of my father's ancestors as far back as could be remembered, and that the spelling had not been Americanized when my grandparents arrived in this country about a hundred years ago.

As children, we learned that many family names are derived from occupations. The Smiths, Coopers, Carpenters and Farmers can point to activities in which their ancestors may have engaged. My recent research has turned up facts which support the adding of "Rajtar" to the list of occupation-based surnames, and stories which have been handed down through generations which may explain how it - for at least some of us - became a family name as well as a descriptive term.

Eastern Europe in the 1600s was a region of frequent conflict, with several nations attempting to conquer the others and obtain what was most valuable in an agrarian society - land. Each wanted to expand its realm of control, and the history of that period is rich with stories of battles involving Poles, Germans, Russians, Swedes, English, French, and most other ethnicities present on the continent. There was also internal strife in Poland, with several factions fighting for control, and the map of Poland throughout the centuries resembled an amoeba - constantly moving borders, expanding and contracting with each major military victory or loss, and occasionally having small parts break off to be ruled for a time by local despots or neighboring nations.

During this period, the armies of the various nations consisted of infantry, cavalry and artillery, in proportions which depended on the tactics preferred by their commanders. In general, during the Thirty Years War (1618-1648), the Swedish, Imperial, Bavarian and French Armies employed 40-60% infantry, 40-50% cavalry, and 10-20% artillery, with a shift of emphasis from foot soldiers to cavalry as the war progressed. During the Northern War (1648-1660), the Polish Army participated in the Ukrainian Revolution and fought the Swedes and Russians with 10-30% infantry, 60-80% cavalry and 10% artillery. They suffered large losses, and continued the fight against Sweden and Russia with a larger proportion of infantry, many of which were foreign mercenaries.

The cavalry used by each of the armies can be broken down into several categories depending on their armament and tactics. Dragoons often began battles on horseback, then dismounted to continue on foot. Lancers, as their name implies, fought their counterparts with short lances (essentially spears) and pistols, and often were used to protect other heavier, less mobile, cavalry units. Arquebusiers (Lekka Jazda) were light cavalry capable of quick deployment, who would often rush past their opponents and, turning as they passed, shoot their enemies in the back where they weren't protected by heavy breastplate armor. They also might ram the horse of a more heavily armored opponent who, being far less stable, might topple to the ground and be an easier target, weighed down by too many pounds of heavy metal.

Another major cavalry type, Rajtars (German spelling - Reiter), was armed with rapiers, muskets and pistols and wore visored metal helmets. They were also known as Curassiers, after the Latin word corium (leather) for the heavy breastplates worn by the soldiers. Typical Russian Rajtars during the 1650s were armed with a pair of pistols, a carbine and a sword or sabre. The Swedish Rajtars often used a fast horse charge to contact with the other line, with a pistol shot at very close range, followed by hand-to-hand sword fighting.

The Rajtars were around well before the Thirty Years War. There are references to the schwartz reiters from the first half of the 1500s, who were named for their black armor.

In addition to the term "Rajtar" being applied to certain members of the cavalry, it has also been used as a synonym for pirate, plunderer, brigand and robber. It has been assumed by some that the Rajtars returning from battle, well equipped for fighting but more often than not on the losing side, lacked land, funds and food. To subsist, they found travelers and undefended villages to be an easy source of money and goods. It's no surprise

that many Rajtars, at least as early as the 1500s, were considered to be public bandits and highwaymen.

Yet another meaning of the word “Rajtar” comes from information in the Diaspora Museum, part of Tel Aviv University in Israel. There, it is said that the term refers to lumberjacks who floated trees downstream on the Wista River to mills in northern Poland during the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Related words from the European portion of Russia include “Rajtler” and “Rajtman” from the Yiddish words meaning “to ride”, and “Rajter” from the Yiddish meaning “rider”. Other spelling variants include Raiter, Raitar, Router and the Scandinavian Rytter.

Finding out the meaning of the word, however, does not explain how it came to be used as a surname. The soldiers, whether they were conscripted into service by their governments or were professionals, entered the armies with their own family names, and some were of noble birth and would ordinarily need a very good reason to change a name to a word associated with robbers and thieves. My father had heard a story in his youth which he passed on to me, but I found no other reference to it in any of the library materials I found in several cities. Further evidence of how “Rajtar” became a family name waited to appear until the Internet came into being, and I was able to post the information which I had previously found with the hope that others might have their own stories to share.

I received several communications, mostly from people named Rajtar, including an archaeologist in Slovakia and several others who lived in, or grew up in, southern Poland or thereabouts. In general, they felt that they were not related to the other families of Rajtars, but the stories they recalled make one wonder if there might be a connection after all. Those stories go generally as follows:

During one of the periods of conflict in Poland, a member of the losing side settled on the banks of a river near the southern Polish border. He may have been Swedish, or may have been thought to be since he was dressed similar to the Swedish cavalymen of the time. For whatever reason, he decided not to disclose his own name and instead his neighbors referred to him as a “Rajtar”, since that was how he appeared. He took that as his new surname, and passed it down to his descendants.

Two of the stories agree that the events took place in January of 1863, following an unsuccessful attempt by some noblemen to free Poland from the then rulers. They agree that there were three brothers who feared that if they used their real surnames, the rulers might do them harm. The brothers acquired land near Mielec, near the Vistula River, and became relatively rich. One of the stories says that two of the brothers moved away and settled in parts unknown, and both agree that one named Joseph married a woman named Mary and started a line of Rajtars.

Another says that the soldier was indeed from Sweden, and was left behind by his army because he was wounded. When he healed, he decided to stay and took the new name of “Rajtar”. This supposedly happened in the 16<sup>th</sup> century in Skowierzyn along the San River. Although this version doesn't mention any brothers, what my father's grandmother had told him was essentially the same story, except in that one there was more than one Swedish cavalryman who remained.

The story of the concealment of identity is not limited to tales handed down by grandmothers. A novel by an Austrian, Leo Perutz (1884-1957), tells of a man who during 1700-1721 assumed the identity of another, married a beautiful noblewoman, and became a rich and respectable member of society. He worked hard for what he had, but was always troubled that what he received resulted from the misery of someone else. Originally titled *Der Schwedisch Reiter* (“The Swedish Rajtar”), it was translated into Polish as *Rajtar Szwedzkiego Krola* (“Rajtar of the Swedish King”) and into English as *The Swedish Cavalier*. Portions of it may be based on some of the same stories which had been handed down through the various Rajtar family lines.

.... continued on page 11

This question of citizenship first arose after my enlistment into the U.S. Air Force. Part of the initial indoctrination and training into the Air Force was completing an application for a security clearance. The Air Force required evidence of my father's citizenship. My father did not possess a naturalization number or documents from a court granting citizenship. Explanation was given that my grandmother had married an U.S. citizen in Massachusetts in 1921, which granted citizenship to her and her children (my father). Some years later the marriage ended in divorce, which brings to mind its purpose being a marriage of convenience. This elicited more questions and required modification to my research plan. To document the citizenship of my father and grandmother, I would have to ascertain my grandmother's date and place of marriage. My military records have a brief annotation concerning my father's citizenship; "obtained through marriage of mother in 1921 in Portsmouth, MA." This requires extensive research into the Federal and state census for New York and Massachusetts. Additional research was warranted for the county records in Warren County, NY and district court and city records in Portsmouth, MA. The research into county, city and court records is still in progress at the writing of this essay.

But what I haven't found is of significance as well. My father was not a resident in Upstate New York prior to 1935, his first year as a registered voter in that precinct. Voting information was received from the County Clerk in Warren NY, which led to research of the 1910, 1920 and 1930 U.S. Federal census records. My father was not listed anywhere for that Upstate New York precinct or for that NY county for 1910, 1920 or 1930. Therefore, I knew that from 1907 to 1935, my father was some place else. From the 1907 immigration record and family oral history, the possibilities of his location are with family in New York City or in Plymouth, MA. I must delve deeper into census records.

The background binder quickly acquired another addition; an understanding of the U.S. Census was required. I discovered the U.S. census is strictly protected and governed by the Privacy Act. Census data can only be released to the public after 72 years. This meant I had ready access to only four of the 20<sup>th</sup> century censuses, those conducted in 1900, 1910, 1920 and 1930. Though the U.S. Census is conducted every 10 years, the censuses conducted after 1930 would still be sealed for the foreseeable future of my genealogy study. Additionally, I need to adapt my analysis methodology to account for the exact information gathered during each census and identify the precise date when the census was taken. In this binder, I included sample U.S. Census enumerator record sheets used in performing each year's census. To make efficient use of time, I also included in this binder an explanation of the Soundex code. The Soundex code is used to index names, by state for select U.S. Federal Census. States conducting a census during the intervening 5-year period of the Federal Census that create indexes also use the Soundex code. My family Soundex code was not difficult to identify as many states, such as Florida, use the Soundex code within their Department of Motor Vehicles as part of an individual's driver's license identification number. The first four characters of my Florida Driver's License, C545, is equivalent to the Soundex code for my family name.

While 19<sup>th</sup> century census data may be suspect for accuracy, the 20<sup>th</sup> century census is expected to be more reliable. American acceptance of federal authority or suspicion of federal authority is still a concern for the census today. Eventually, the census enumerator can only be as accurate as the information provided. I gathered sample census enumeration sheets and available census Soundex references applicable to the 1900, 1910, 1920 and 1930 U.S. Censuses for New York, Massachusetts and Vermont. The U.S. Federal Census for each year had questions that were different. However, each U.S. Federal Census also contained common questions and therefore common data. Some of the common questions for each census of the 20<sup>th</sup> century were name, address, relationship and sex of each household member. Additionally, each of these censuses recorded the birthplace of an individual, their mother, father and their year of immigration, if appropriate. All was

essential information for a genealogy study.

Being able to place your ancestors at a specific address during a census year is essential if there is not a Soundex index available for your target state. U.S. Federal Census data is not taken alphabetically but by districts. Usually the census enumeration district can be ascertained if the ancestor's address, city and state of residence at the time of the census is known. This requirement led me to other records of my father's activities. I requested copies from NARA of my father's military records.

I requested photocopies of both my parent's original Social Security applications (SS Form 5). I also requested copies of both my parent's death certificates and my mother's birth certificate.

While uncovering facts to substantiate family history, I was also raising more questions that required further research and analysis. I discovered that my father's name and the associated date of birth was not listed in the British birth index (St. Catherine's List). While my father's military records clearly displayed his date and place of birth, there was no indication of a birth certificate on file with the UK vital statistic authorities. But, the most surprising fact to date was discovered when my mother's SS Form 5 arrived. My mother had been married previously. This linked with a closer inspection of my birth certificate revealed an astounding fact. I have a half brother — at least one and maybe more. I also discovered I didn't know where or when my parents were married. I had always assumed that my parents were married in or near the place of my birth, Mt. Holly, NJ. My father's military records that were received from NARA did not provide the marriage date or exact location. The records did provide hints as to the year and what Army post he was assigned. The records also opened another puzzle. I can remember watching film of my father in the hospital recovering from a reported case of "shingles". Family oral history, however, said my father was part of the U.S. Atomic testing in Enewetak or Bikini Atoll after my birth. Through background research, I ascertained that, if Father was involved with the U.S. Atomic Testing program, it most probably was during Operation Greenhouse, Enewetak Atoll testing in 1951 where four (4) nuclear devices were tested.<sup>1</sup>

More puzzles to add to my list, more research and avenues to explore... It was time to canvas my resources for additional original source data. Additional sources were identified and integrated into the genealogy research and analysis plan. Sources I identified as appropriate were local newspapers, possible school records and Baptismal or church records in New Jersey, Massachusetts or New York. These records may provide additional information not available with federal, state, county or city government records. While I await photocopies of records from several sources, I still peruse the 1910, 1920 and 1930 censuses when time and other commitments will allow. While awaiting the arrival of records and other documentation, I have reviewed the differences between the 1900, 1910, 1920 and 1930 censuses.<sup>2</sup> The first difference I noted was in 1920, the census asked "if naturalized, year of naturalization?" In 1930, the census asked only if the person were naturalized. Additionally, the 1930 census asked a person's age at the time of his or her first marriage. The 1930 census asked which specific war a man fought in. All of these questions of the 1930 census are further clues or pieces of the puzzle. These pieces can be analyzed to create a final family genealogy picture.

The 1930 Federal Census does not have a Soundex for New York or Massachusetts. I researched methods to identify where my father and grandmother may have lived. City directories are useful because they give street addresses. Some microfilmed city directories of interest for the years 1900 through 1930 are available at my local library. Newspapers for the time and area of concern are another source of potential data. Funeral and cemetery records for both Mother and Father may have information not known by all family members at the time of their passing.

Continued on p. 8...

<sup>1</sup> Numerous DOE source material from their web site <http://www.energy.gov/>. Additional material obtained at <http://nuketesting.enviroweb.org/hew/Usa/Tests/>.

<sup>2</sup> Differences of each U.S. Federal census was extracted from the National Archives and Record Administration (NARA) web page address <http://1930census.archives.gov/FAQ.html#definitions>

Letter from W. M. Hodges, 1899, Knox Co, TN

February the 23<sup>rd</sup> 99  
Watauga County, NC

Wel. John I Recived your kind Letter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> of this instant We wer glad to here from you I had come to the concision that you had forgoton us all I havent much news to Right you I beleave about all the Connection is all well at this time Our country has impruvd a Gradeel since you was in this country We have sum Cold wether recentely the coldest that bin in This country for a long time Grain is plenty here Corn is runing from 35. to 40. cts. pur bushel flower is worth 2. to 2.80. bacon is worth from .7. to 8 1/2. well John. I would Love to have and opportunity of coming out to Noxvill this spring and stay 8. or. 10 dayes I coud tell you Lotts of things thats hapened since you was her tell my old be Lovd uncle Jessey that my Love for him is nevr, to. be, forgotn while in this Life. I hope if I. and him never see Each other in this Lif I hope we may so Live that we may meete in the Kingdom wher thre will he Joy and Love never to more be seperated I think if time Last much Longer the Peopel will all forget there is a god to serve. Religion is at a low Ebb Well uncle Jessey you sed you would Like to be here to Eat Cabbidg we would Love for that to Take place Tell uncle Adam we would all Love to see him and all the Connection thats in your country. tell them. to. rite us soon and will return the same

} February the 23<sup>rd</sup> 99  
Watauga County, N.C.  
Wel. John I Recind your kind Letter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> of this instant we wer glad to here from you I had come to the Conclision that you had forgoton us all I havent much news to Right you I. beleave about all the Connection is all well at this time Our country has impruvd a Graduel since you was in this Country we have sum Cold wether recentely the Coldest that bin in This Country for a long time Grain is plenty here Corn is runing from 35. to 40. cts. pur bushel flower is worth 2. to 2.80. bacon is worth from .7. to 8 1/2. well John. I would Love to. have and opportunity of coming out to Noxvill this spring and stay 8. or. 10 dayes I coud tell you Lotts of things thats hapened since you was her tell my old be Lovd uncle Jessey that my Love

page 2

John when you Rite to me sine my name W. M. Hodges and direct your Letters to Moody. P. O. that office is kept here at our house it is and Every day male Give my love to. Jo. tell him to rite soon John rite soon Give us all the news you have in your country I will rite you a gan soon

W. M.. Hodges

John I will write you a few lins on Capt Paper I have not heard from any of you in four yeas John I Would love

*to see you all the best in the World What is Joseph a doing tell him to Writ to me and I Will Writ him a longe letter you Wanted some of my hair I Will send it I have three kids at my hose tell uncle Jaessey I Would love to See him I aime to come down this fall you and Jo bring uncle Jesse and come up this summer and I Will go home With you all is snowing hear now Wee have had the Worst Winter Wee have ever had John What is Mag and Laura a doing tell them I Would love to see them Well I will hail to close Writ me along letter and I Will Writ you a long letter next time yours trul*

*G. A. Hodges*

The following was a note at the top of page 2:

*this letter I recived today Hollen [Holland] Hodges bill [his son Bill] got and red it there is sevrel Bills in this county that is what I ment by singing mi name W. M. Hodges*

The above letter was mailed to Mr. John Hodges, Swan, Knox County, TN on February 24, 1899. It was discovered in an envelope that had been saved for the stamp that was on it.

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W. M. (William Marion) Hodges, son of Larkin Hodges and Mary ‘Polly’ Moody, was writing his first cousin, John Hodges, son of Jesse Hodges and Sarah E. McClain. W. M. was called Capt. probably because he was an officer in the Confederate army. G. A. (George Adam) Hodges was a son of W. M. Larkin Hodges and Jesse Hodges were brothers and the sons of William Hodges and Mary Ann Mullins.

William ‘Billie’ Hodges, b. ca 1782, d. ca 1855

sons:           Larkin Hodges, b. 3 Feb 1805, d. 26 May 1877  
                  Jesse Hodges, b. 15 May 1818, d. 25 Jun 1902  
                  Adam Hodges, b. 21 May 1822, d. 23 Jun 1905

William ‘Capt’ Marion Hogan, b. 2 Jun 1832

his son: George Adam Hodges, b. 17 Mar 1865, d. ?, prob in OH.

Submitted by Rose McNew Hogan, great granddaughter of Jesse Hodges

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## **Genealogy, a hidden compulsion**

Continued from page 6.

Often overlooked is the possibility of a state census which were conducted in non-Federal census years. My areas of concern, New York and Massachusetts both have state census records. However, Massachusetts census record is not of immediate concern as it is for the years 1855 and 1865 only. New York State census records exist back to 1825 but the years of interest to my study are the New York State Census for 1915 and 1925.

The research and analysis continues. What started as one simple question has resulted in some answers and developed into a host of new questions. Throughout history, people have sought information on their heritage. The search for my heritage has been very rewarding. It was a hidden compulsion that has turned into a lifelong project. Thirst for knowledge has had many names through the ages. For me, the name is genealogy, where history is brought alive and I can finally see through my father’s eyes.



## Ask an expert... What do I do with an old photo album?

The question - asked by your editor:

A cousin brought me a small photo album with photos of our family from about the time when they moved to Florida. The covers are cloth over cardboard; inside are black pages. Overall size is 6" x 8". Most pages are intact, but some look as though the puppy teethed on them. Photos are a variety of sizes ranging from 1 1/2"x 2 1/2" to a few 4 x 5s; they are black & white as well as sepia. They are glued onto the pages (apparently a strip of glue almost at the top of each photo), with 3-4 to a page. Captions are written in now-faded white ink under the photos. Judging by the age of my father in the photos, I can date this album as 1910-1915. Photos are mostly people, but some are houses, the orange grove after a freeze, etc. There are also loose photos in the book, some from later dates.

Now what do I do with this? Can you give me some specific suggestions as to how best to preserve the photos and information with them?

This is a new feature in your *Buried Treasures*. Here's the place to ask your questions to be answered by experts of CFGS. Send your questions to Buried Treasures c/o the CFGS Post Office box. If you are knowledgeable about specific areas of research and would be willing to help answer questions, please

About our "Expert": Elaine Powell has been a CFGS member for a number of years, serving as historian/archivist, vice-president and will be President of CFGS in 2003. She has been involved in genealogy for over 20 years and in scrapbooking for even longer. She is a Creative Memories independent consultant, gives classes regularly and has written a book on "How to Create A Family History Album". She has given talks on photo and document preservation for CFGS and other groups. If you need scrapbooking supplies, she either has them or can tell you where to get them. Elaine can be reached at: CMElaine@aol.com or by phone at (407) 282-5171.

Elaine Powell's answer:

How nice of your cousin to give you that album! My recommendation is to remove the photos from the album because those old albums are full of acid and will eventually deteriorate completely. When you remove the photos, be very careful not to tear them. They usually can be removed with a product called Un-du™. (<http://www.un-du.com/>) This is a photo-safe product and can be purchased at craft or office supply stores. If the Un-du does not take off all of the old glue and/or part of the black paper that is still stuck to the photos, carefully tear or cut away the glue and stuck-on paper as much as you can. You should now put those photos into an archival album. If you would like to recreate the album **exactly** as it was (some people are pretty insistent about doing this), there are 7" x 7" albums with black pages in various cover colors. If you choose to do this, you should take the photos out of the old album and immediately put them into the new album, being careful to transfer exactly what was written. You should use a photo-safe silver pen on the new black pages, which will look like the white pen in the original album. That choice will be the easiest. However, my suggestion would be to get an 8 1/2" x 11" album and transfer the photos plus what was written in the old album, into a new album. Then you could include the loose photos and other photos you might have of the family, along with any memorabilia you might have. You should transfer all the written information, but also include more family stories. In fact, you might ask your Mom to write something -- the story of why the family moved to Florida, her family memories, etc. You can get lined photo-safe white paper that she could write on and you could include that in the album. When you put the photos into the new album, be sure to use clear photo-mounting corners. You should not glue down the original photos. You mentioned the photos are small. If you want to enlarge some, you could scan those into your computer and enlarge some of the photos. The most important thing is to "tell the family story" both in photos **and** in words. "A photo is worth a thousand words" is not a true statement if you don't know anything about the subject of the photo. If you are in need of any of these archival album supplies, I am an Independent Consultant for Creative Memories™ and carry a full line of archival scrapbooking products ([www.creativememories.com/elainepowell](http://www.creativememories.com/elainepowell)). If you do not live in Orlando, you can find a CM consultant near you at <[www.creativememories.com](http://www.creativememories.com)>

## Finding History and Biography in the Census

Juliana Smith

Last week I had one of those proud shining genealogist-parent moments. It came as my daughter sat there with a census image asking, "What does this column mean?" I was so proud!

To be fair, the image wasn't that of one of our family members, but I see it as a success nonetheless. Where she had previously dismissed my attempts to show her census images of family members, this one captured her interest. It was the entry for Helen Keller.

A few weeks ago, her first grade teacher read the class a story about Helen, and my daughter's interest was immediately piqued. We went to the library that weekend and she checked out a biography. She read through that five-chapter biography in one sitting--something she hadn't done with a book that long before. (You can imagine how happy I was that Helen Keller actually triumphed over Sponge Bob and the Olsen Twins.)

Needless to say we were back at the library the next week for more biographies. I wasn't about to let this opportunity pass and one day as she sat in my office reading one of her biographies, I decided to push the envelope a bit. Knowing that Helen Keller was alive in 1930, but not knowing where she was living or in whose household, I decided to see if she'd be interested in seeing Helen in the census. I thought that with the every-name index at Ancestry.com, that would probably be my best bet to find her quickly.

A search for Helen Keller turned up 623 hits. That was a bit too much to wade through. If she was a possible relative, I might think about it, but . . .

Fortunately, I had my little Helen Keller expert next to me, so I asked her if she knew where Helen was born. Maddy knew that she was born in Alabama and by adding that one little piece of information in the search field for "birthplace," I was able to whittle it down to one match in Queens, New York. But was it her? With a click to the image, I was fairly confident it was. She was enumerated with Anne S. Macy and Polly Thompson. I did a search for Anne Sullivan Macy and her biography, confirmed that we did indeed have Helen and Annie in the census.

Anne had married John Macy, the editor of Helen's first autobiography in 1905. One of the biographies we found at the library also mentions the Polly Thomson enumerated with them as "Helen's secretary since 1914."

Using the same technique, we easily located her in the 1920 census, and my daughter brought the images to school to share with her classmates.

### **So What Does This Have to do With Family History?**

Searching the census for both non-family figures helps us to hone our investigative and searching skills. While a few years ago, this would have meant spending precious research time in a library or archives facility and probably wouldn't have been a priority, with 24/7 access to images online, it's a much more feasible undertaking and an interesting experience.

I've searched for a number of other famous people in the census for the newsletter (and yes, I admit it, just for fun). Each individual's circumstances and the background information available for each case encourage me to explore new search techniques. While this particular search was a fairly simple one, I often overlook the field for birthplace in my family searches, and this was a clear reminder to me of its effectiveness. You can bet it will be in the forefront of my mind the next time I have a hard time locating someone in these enumerations.

In other searches, I've been reminded of the need to side-step given names. For example, back in October 2001, I wrote about my search for Abraham in the 1850 Census. The obvious search for Abraham Lincoln in 1850 didn't turn up any results, so I searched for just the surname Lincoln in Sangamon County, Illinois in 1850 to find him. It turned out the enumerator spelled his given name as Abram. This is a reminder that entering too much information can throw a search off.

For Harry Truman, I had to search for his mother-in-law. From an online biography, I knew he was married in Independence, MO in 1919, but he wasn't showing up in the 1920 head-of-household index, so I did a little digging on the Internet. The Truman Library site provided just what I needed with a map of "Truman Places" that gave addresses and biographical tidbits. A search for his mother-in-law's name, Madge Wallace, turned him up living in her household. This is a good reminder to check the households of in-laws and other family members that have a different surname.

### **Making The Connection**

Even if we don't have any famous historical figures in our family tree, the census is a snapshot in time--an insight into the life of a real person. These bigger-than-life historical figures when found in the census and in other records become real people when surrounded by their family, and friends, rather than dry figures from a history book. By introducing family--especially children--to the stories that await in the records of the past, we can more easily interest them in their own history.

Our own ancestors may seem distant and remote to the non-genealogist, but the records we find of them help us all to connect with them. They give us that intimate peek into their world and their life. All of our ancestors have stories to tell, some of which may be much more interesting than those of the historical figures. The more we cultivate that interest in the young, the better chances these precious records have of surviving.

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### **What's in A Name? - Rajtar**

continued from page 4

So a "Rajtar" is a cavalryman who wore relatively heavy armor for his day (peaking in importance during the 1600s), who may have also engaged in plundering and pilfering. The Swedes, led by King Gustavus Adolphus during this period, had some of the best cavalry, so the Rajtars/Reiters of the entire region copied their mode of dress and battle, and even soldiers from others countries were referred to with adjectives that implied that they were Swedish, if not in nationality then at least in appearance and behavior.

Whether the oral family histories that claim their ancestors were left behind by their armies, or were hiding from the victors by living with new identities, is something that might never be conclusively proven. It does, however, make for some interesting conjecture and stories that add a bit of color to the search for the often black and white search for names and dates.

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Steve Rajtar is a member of the Central Florida Genealogical Society and a real estate lawyer. He has spent a lifetime answering questions such as "How come you say your name is Polish, but it doesn't have a 'ski' at the end?" He frequently surprises people who see him for the first time and, having seen his name in print, expect him to appear in a turban because there's a "Raj" in his name. Following September 11, a party to a real estate transaction refused to deal with him because of his name, assuming that with the "Raj" he must be from the part of the world where everyone's a terrorist. He only wanted to deal with people from countries that were peaceful and kind and would not harm others. The irony is that his surname was obviously of German origin, and it took quite a bit of restraint not to engage him in a discussion on the "peaceful and kind" German leaders of the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## Lake Hill Cemetery, Orlo Vista, Orange County, Florida

by Opal Flynn

Mosquito County, Territory of Florida, was formed in 1824 from part of Saint Johns County. The Spanish had left and settlers were encouraged to come to the southern section of the State. Orange County was formed from a part of Mosquito shortly after 1845.

The very first settler to come to Orange County was Aaron **JERNIGAN** in 1843. He returned to neighboring Georgia, packed up his family, and with a group of other Indian-wise relatives, came to Orange County. Later, he returned to Georgia and brought his large stock of cattle. Aaron Jernigan was the very first settler to build a home in Orange County, near Fort Gatlin. Florida had a rule then about settlers living close to forts for safety. His place was used for Post Riders to stop and mail was dispersed, along with essential items (groceries), which could be purchased from the shelves. His place was called "Jernigan". Aaron and his wife, Mary, are buried at Lake Hill Cemetery, along with their daughter Martha and some of her family.

The 1850 Census of Orange County is a good beginning list of the settlers of the County. In this census, and before, one will find that these settlers came earlier than 1850 -- Aaron Jernigan's brother Isaac **JERNIGAN** and his family, five **PATRICKS**, **MINCHEWS**, **HOGANS**, **DAVIS** and others. The **BEASLEYS** came after 1860, as did many other pioneers buried in Lake Hill Cemetery.

The seventh family to settle in Orange County was the family of Robert and Priscilla **IVEY** in 1857. They were active in planting citrus and education. This family also made a lasting mark in the county. They are buried in Lake Hill Cemetery.

Two of the pioneer families, the **REELS** and **HUGHEYS**, formerly of Orange County are now in Seminole County, due to the formation of Seminole County in 1913. The pioneers of the **REEL** family came in 1885 and are buried in Lake Hill.

The Lake Hill Cemetery was formed by four intermarried families: **BEASLEY**, **IVEY**, **PATRICK** and **ROBERSON**. The family cemetery began between Rock Lake and Lake Lorna Doone, on the very outskirts of Orlando. Builders desired this property for construction, so the four families moved their

loved ones further out into the country in 1884. Highway #22 (now Old Winter Garden Road) was north of the cemetery. In 1921, the sons of these four families formed the Lake Hill Cemetery Improvement Association. The original members of the Association were L. H. **IVEY**, N. J. **PATRICK**, C. C. **ROBERSON**, J. C. **BEASLEY**, W. J. **GARRON**, M. L. **IVEY** and J. F. **BARLOW**.

Lake Hill Baptist Church has no connection to the cemetery, but its members help maintain the cemetery and there are many church members buried there.

In 1925, the Lake Hill Cemetery Improvement Association had bylaws, use conditions, a plot map and it was set up in perpetuity. It was incorporated and kept up the cemetery from 1925 to 1960; their work was sporadic until 1988. The Association still exists, but plays no active part in the cemetery at this time. In 1988, the Orlo Vista citizens stepped in and began to restore this sore thumb, bringing back the serenity and honor due their loved ones and the early pioneers. Martha Connolly Bridges has been organizing clean-ups since 1984. The 64 military veterans have been honored with flags at their headstones since 2002.

There are approximately 1000 interred in Lake Hill Cemetery. The first was Emma Rosalie **IVEY**, born December 13, 1853 and died March 18, 1884. She was the daughter of John and Matilda Ann (**ROBERSON**) **IVEY**.

There is a memorial in the cemetery honoring Aaron **JERNIGAN** as the first settler of Orange County; two graves of US military veterans who fought in three wars each and three graves of people who lived to be over 100 years of age.\*\*

### Lake Hill Cemetery is 118 years old and still going

Opal Flynn is a CFGS member and is currently working on a history of the town of Orlo Vista, to be published in 2003.

\*\*For a survey of stones in Lake Hill Cemetery, see the CFGS publication, *Orange County, FL Cemeteries - Vol. 1 - The Smaller Cemeteries of SW Orange County*. The publications list is on the inside front cover of this issue.

**Interview with Elizabeth (Stalder) Kieser on her 90<sup>th</sup> birthday**  
as interviewed by her daughter, Betty Jo (Kieser) Stockton, March 9, 2003

**Early days in Florida**

Betty Stalder remembers arriving in Orlando as a just-turned 8 year old in March of 1921. Easter was the next week and she was horrified that “the Easter bunny didn’t come.” Looking back on it, she says “that was probably the last thing on her parents’ mind... but was a big deal to the kids.” They had traveled from Cincinnati, Ohio by train, stopping first in Wildwood, FL to switch cars. Her mother, Mollie (Levi) Stalder was appalled by the wild boars rooting under the train car and was ready to turn around and go back to Ohio right then. The family, with six children under the age of ten (including a 6 week old baby), had decided to move to Florida after a winter of bad weather and sickly kids.

Betty’s grandfather, Frank Levi and his second wife, were already in Orlando, living in a two bedroom duplex on Ruth Street (near Trinity Lutheran Church.) The eight Stalders moved in with the two Levis until they could build a home for themselves. Betty remembers “wall-to-wall kids — sleeping 4 to a bed in pull-down Murphy beds in the dining room.” For family meals, “the boys had to climb in the windows to reach their chairs at the back of the table.” Can you imagine the strain on the childless step-grandmother?

Betty’s Dad, Ben Stalder, was a carpenter and house builder. Before their move, he had worked in Ohio for Sears, building their kit homes, which were delivered to a site with complete diagrams — ready to put together. He built the family home on Illiana Street (near the corner of Orange Avenue and Michigan Street.)

**School Days**

All the children walked to school regardless of the weather. Betty remembers Delaney Elementary (now the Beardall Senior Center) as a brand new school when she started as a second grader. The children lined up on the sidewalk outside the school and were “marched in to the strains of Pomp and Circumstances.” Miss Mollie Ray, the principal, stood on the step clapping her hands and admonishing the children to stay off the newly planted grass.

When it was time for junior high school, the children walked to Memorial Junior High — across from Eola Park (where the Sheridan Hotel is now.) Every afternoon, they stopped by the library to check out a book which they read on the walk home. Walking home was straight down Orange Avenue — an eight foot wide brick road at that time. The kids walked down the middle of the road and read all the way home — there was seldom any traffic. “My library card had only two digits — but I can’t remember what they were.” There were very few buildings on Orange Avenue; the area just north of the present hospital was an enormous field of strawberries.

Betty remembers vividly the day that the first airplane landed in Orlando. Students were released from school to walk to the airport (now the Executive Airport) to see the first airplane land delivering the mail. They then walked the over three miles home.

Orlando High School was also new when Betty started there. “We were country kids. It was the biggest school I’d ever seen — I was sure that I’d never get to classes on time. And we had lockers — and I had a horror of not being able to get it unlocked.”

**The Depression**

The Depression hit Orlando in 1928. The family had been saving all their money for years to take the family back to Ohio for a visit. When the banks closed, all their money was gone overnight. Ben Stalder was building houses for others; he had paid for the materials, but now the customers could not pay for the houses. The family was in dire straits before long. Grandpa Levi, who was a realtor, had lost everything as well — he and his wife moved in with the Stalders. Then, to try to make ends meet, they sold the house and all moved out to a smaller house in Union Park. Betty’s father could not find work at all and ended up going to Ohio to work there during the building season. The children all got jobs as early as they could — Betty for a seed company and her older brother, Curtis, working for Greyhound Bus Line. For a while, the two teens were the sole support of the family. Betty remembers her mother’s embarrassment as she asked to borrow a dime to buy milk for the “little kid’s breakfast”. Both Betty and Curtis finished high school at OHS and were early members of the National Honor Society, but college was out of the question. When Curtis was offered a pay raise if he would move to Jacksonville, the whole family packed up and moved to Jacksonville.

## Marriage and family

Betty stayed behind in Orlando — to get married. She had met Bob Kieser at Delaney Street Baptist Church when she was only 15 and they had dated for years. Since he was supporting a widowed mother, they dated almost 10 years before they could afford to be married. “Bob was making \$20 a week at Cahoons; they gave him a raise of \$1 per week when they heard he was getting married.” Having no money for a fancy wedding, they were married at Delaney Street Baptist after the morning services on February 2, 1936. They were the first couple to be married there — and were still active in the church at the time of Bob’s death in 1995. Betty is still active after 75 years of membership.

They bought what was essentially a one-room brick shed on Shine Street, near the corner of Michigan and Ferncreek in south Orlando. It had a single drop light, a hand pump outside the back door and facilities out back. “The cost was \$1500; we paid \$50 down because that was all we had. Payments on the mortgage were \$15 a month.” They had no furniture so “we bought a houseful of repossessed furniture from the bank for \$25. I’m still using the table and chairs 57 years later.” They worked continually at improving the “house,” adding rooms as they had time and money — doing all the work themselves. “I’d mix mortar in the afternoon so it would be ready when Bob got home; then we’d lay brick until dark.” The house, now a 3 bedroom, 2 bath brick home, stands under large oaks on Shine Street.

Bob Kieser worked for Cohoon Brothers Machinery at the time they were married, working with irrigation systems and installing sprinklers for the large commercial groves. He was a whiz at devising “gadgets” to make the jobs more effective. He was later hired by the Naval Underwater Sound Lab first to find a site for the Lab and then to help in developing materials for US navy ships. During the war years, Bob was involved in the dismantling of a captured German submarine — which they took apart to determine how sonar worked. They had to figure out how to defend against the German sonar and then how to build ships so our navy could utilize sonar technology in them. There were long periods when he was not allowed to leave the Lab building as the job was so essential to the war effort and security was so tight. During this time, Betty was planting enormous gardens and selling plants to others to be used in Victory Gardens (as well as having two small children under foot at that time.)

Betty & Bob had three children - Bob, now a retired Air Force officer living in Oklahoma; Betty Jo, living in Orlando; and David, who was killed in Vietnam in 1967 at the age of 21. Bob Kieser died in 1995 — he and David are both buried in the family plot at Greenwood Cemetery.

Betty, a petite “young” lady at four foot eight inches “tall”, is still active and busy. She tends a garden large enough to feed the neighborhood as well keeping up with activities at church. She bought her first computer at the age of 85 and took classes at SeniorNet, “because I wanted to know what everyone was talking about!” With a daughter, son-in-law, granddaughter and 3 great grandchildren here in Orlando, she keeps busy just planning birthday celebrations for everyone. Four of her siblings are still living — they and their spouses were here to help celebrate her 90<sup>th</sup>.

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	William H. H. Stalder	Valentine Stalder
	/	\
William Benjamin Stalder	Medora Boardman	Ekeziah Willard
/	/	/
Elizabeth Sunshine Stalder		Benjamin Boardman
m. Robert Julius Kieser		\
		Mary Ann Curtis
	Frank Levi	Willis Levi
	/	\
Mollie Dell Levi		Huldah Fancher
/	/	/
	Lucy Hicks	Henry Melvin Hicks
	\	\
		Hannah Frances Owens

All families were from Clermont & Hamilton Co, OH, Mason Co, KY or Dearborn Co, IN.

**Abstracts of Pre-civil War Circuit Court Records Orange County, FL**  
abstracted by William Morgan

**4 April 1859**

Spring Term convened, but court adjourned because the presiding judge had not yet arrived.

**5 April 1859**

Court reconvened by Judge Benjamin A. Putnam, Solicitor James B. Dawkins, Clerk James P. Hughey, and Sheriff Jonathan C. Stewart.

A Grand Jury consisting of the following men was empanelled:

James G. Speer	John Tanner	Philemon B. Stewart
Isaac Winegard	John Ivey	John T. Jenkins
Charles Newton	Frederick McLaughlin	Daniel K. Hall
J.J. Brown	William S. Murphy	Henry Harrell
John Turner	William O. Simmons	Michael Peterson

The Grand Jury returned an indictment on a charge of murder in the case of *State of Florida v. Aaron Jernigan, Sr., Aaron Jernigan, Jr., Lewis W. Jernigan, John A. Prescott, Eli Prescott, William M. Tyler, and Moses Jernigan*. All accused were in custody except the two Prescotts. Bail was denied to all but Moses Jernigan, who was released on \$1,000 bond supplied by John R. Worthington and James G. Speer. Those remaining in custody were ordered sent to the nearest jail, in Ocala.

The Grand Jury also returned an indictment on a concealed weapon charge in the case of *State of Florida v. Aaron Jernigan*.

The case of *John Copeland v. Robert Barnhart* dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

The case of *Canvas Parkhurst, Survivor v. Arthur Ginn, Administrator of the Estate of A.S. Speer* dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

The case of *Spencer T. Thomas v. William O. Simmons* dismissed by plaintiff.

David G. Leigh filed suit against *Thomas H. Harris and Parmelia C. Harris*, Administratrix of the estate of *W.J. Kilgore*.

The case of *James P. Hughey, Administrator v. John Patrick* dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

The case of *State of Florida v. Jackson J. Clayton* with charges of assault and battery transferred to Absentee Docket.

In the case of *Holcombe and Johnson v. Crow and Hawthorne*, alias summons for Mr. Hawthorne ordered directed to the Sheriff of Putnam County.

In the case of *Samuel H. Eckman, for Einstine and Eckman v. Crow and Hawthorne*, alias summons for Mr. Hawthorne ordered directed to the Sheriff of Putnam County.

Following cases continued to next term:

*John Knight v. John Patrick, Needham Yates, and Elias Jernigan.*

*James P. Hughey v. John R. Worthington.*

- \_ *Adam Rowe v. William S. Delk.*
- \_ *Spencer T. Thomas for John H. Thomas v. Thomas H. Harris and Permelia E. Harris, Administratrix.*
- \_ *Elbert W. Caruther v. Thomas H. Harris and Permelia E. Harris.*
- \_ *Cline and Cathey v. William A. Beauford.*
- \_ *Andrew Kilgore, Administrator v. Thomas H. Harris and Parmelia C. Harris, Administratrix.*
- \_ *A.H. Cole v. Arthur Ginn.*
- \_ *John R. Worthington v. William Tyler.*
- \_ *Samuel B. Thompson v. John Patrick.*

At the close of the Spring Term, the Grand Jury asked that the following statement be entered in the court records: "The Grand Jurors in and for the County of Orange and State of Florida for the Spring Term 1859, selected and sworn, would respectively urge upon the different Justices of the Peace in our county a most strict performance of their duties in seeing the patrol laws enforced."

**7 November 1859**

Fall Term convened. L.I. Fleming was appointed Interim Solicitor on the resignation of James B. Dawkins. Court adjourned til following day, because presiding judge had not yet arrived.

**8 November 1859**

Court reconvened by Judge Benjamin A. Putnam, Clerk J.P. Hughey, and Sheriff Jonathan C. Stewart.

A Grand Jury consisting of the following men was empanelled:

John Stewart	Philemon B. Stewart	John Ivey
Benjamin [illegible]	James Stewart	Charles Newton
William Cowan	Henry H. Hodges	John Gardner
Samuel W. Stewart	Robert Ivey	James G. Speer
Reuben Blanchard	Robert Barnhart	C.A. Robinson

The indictment for murder returned in the Spring Term in the case of *State of Florida v. Jernigan, et al* discontinued on a legal technicality. The current Grand Jury returned an amended indictment.

In the case of *Samuel B. Thompson v. John Patrick*, damages awarded plaintiff in the amount of \$151.36.

Clerk assessed damages in the following cases:

*James P. Hughey v. John R. Worthington*, \$190.96.

*Cline and Cathey v. William A. Beauford*, \$76.56.

Following estimated damages due from Thomas H. Harris and Permelia C. Harris, Administratrix of the Estate of Warren J. Kilgore:

Spencer T. Thomas, for John H. Thomas, \$256.53.

\_ David G. Leigh, \$292.61.

\_ Elbert W. Caruthers, \$94.54.

\_ Andrew Kilgore, Administrator of the Estate of James Kilgore, \$1,339.58.

Following cases continued til next term:

*Archibald H. Cole v. Arthur Ginn.*

*John R. Worthington v. William M. Tyler.*



## 9 November 1859

Clerk estimated damages of \$144.62 in the case of *William McEwen v. Henry H. Hodges*.

The Grand Jury returned the following indictments:

*State of Florida v. John Wofford*, a charge of carrying a concealed weapon. The accused was released on bond of \$500.00, posted by William A. Lovell and Isaac N. Rutland.

*State of Florida v. John McLaughlin*, a charge of larceny. The accused was released on bond of \$500.00, posted by Frederick and Littleton McLaughlin.

In the case of *John Knight v. John Patrick, Needham Yates, and Elias Jernigan*, with damages of \$1,300.00, alias summons ordered for defendants Patrick and Jernigan.

In the murder case of *State of Florida v. Jernigan, et al*, only three defendants appeared for arraignment: Lewis W. Jernigan, William M. Tyler, and Moses M. Jernigan. [Aaron Jernigan, Sr., and Aaron Jernigan, Jr., had escaped from the jail in Ocala and fled to Texas. Eli and John A. Prescott presumably were never taken into custody.] All three pled not guilty.

**16 April 1860** Spring Term convened, but court adjourned because the presiding judge had not yet arrived.

## 17 April 1860

Court reconvened by Judge Benjamin A. Putnam, Solicitor L.I. Fleming, Sheriff Jonathan C. Stewart, and Clerk James P. Hughey.

George A. Wiggins provided a certificate issued by a superior court of the State of Georgia, authorizing him to practice law in that state. Upon examination, he was allowed to practice law in Florida.

Thomas Hughey and John Wofford testified for the character of D. R. Mitchell, and urged the court to accept his petition to obtain a law license.

A Grand Jury consisting of the following men was empanelled:

Albert G. Roberts	Edward Driggers	George W. Simmons	Wesley Johnson
William W. Woodruff	Andrew J. D[illegible]	John Stewart	Sebastian C. Wright
William Blanchard	Levi Sanders	John Barber	Charles T. Buchan
James T. Landlin	Jeptha Purvis	George W. Webb	

In the case of *State of Florida v. John McLaughlin*, Solicitor motioned to quash an indictment on a charge of larceny. The Grand Jury then returned a new indictment on the same charge. The accused pled not guilty, and the following Petit Jury was empanelled to hear arguments:

Andrew J. Simmons	William Powell	John R. Johnson	William A. Patrick
Reuben Long	Richard P. Ellerbe	Arthur Ginn	Kineon Gore
Elliot Dann	Isaac Powell	William P. Hooker	Richard Pelham

The jury found the defendant guilty as charged and fined him \$5.00.

The Grand Jury also returned the following indictments:

*State of Florida v. Henry H. Hodges*, charges of assault and battery.

*State of Florida v. Aaron Jernigan, Jr.*, charge of maliciously killing an animal.

In the case of *George W. Self v. Wright W. Patrick*, the following Petit Jury was empanelled to assess damages:

Arthur Ginn	David W. Mizell	William Powell	John R. Johnson
Richard Ellerbe	Andrew J. Simmons	Richard Pelham	Benjamin Griffin
Robert Roberson	Benjamin Stewart	Isaac Powell	

The jury awarded the plaintiff \$186.34.

In the case of *John R. Worthington v. William M. Tyler*, a Petit Jury headed by William J. Bryan awarded plaintiff \$284.22 in damages plus \$32.95 in costs.

The case of *A.H. Cole v. Arthur Ginn* dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Clerk assessed damages in the following cases:

*John A. Speer v. Aaron Jernigan*, \$60.59.

*Holcombe and Johnson v. Crow and Hawthorne*, \$257.02. The parties in this case were mercantile partnerships of Thomas Holcombe and John R. Johnson, and Ellison H. Crow and James L. Hawthorne.

*Samuel H. Eckman, for Einstine and Eckman v. Crow and Hawthorne*, \$151.70.

*Converse Parkhurst, Surviving Partner of John K. Adams v. Charles T. Buchan, alias Thomas Buckton*, \$80.55.

*James Yates v. John Wofford*, \$112.75.

*Pinkney Bullock v. Moses Jernigan and Isaac N. Rutland*, \$85.55.

*Thomas Brooke v. William O. Simmons*, \$65.40.

Following cases continued to next term:

*John Copeland v. Robert Barnhart*.

*John Wofford v. John Turner*.

*Albert G. Roberts v. Daniel K. Hall*.

## 18 April 1860

Thomas Hughey filed a motion to establish a lost promissory note from James Williams and John McNeal.

The Grand Jury returned an indictment on a charge of assault in the case of *State of Florida v. Henry H. Hodges and Richard Palmer*.

The case of *John Knight v. John Patrick, Needham Yates, and Elias Jernigan* transferred to trial docket. Clerk assessed Yates' portion of damages at \$739.37 plus \$15.00 costs.

In the case of *State of Florida v. Jernigan et al*, defendant William M. Tyler pled not guilty of murdering William H. Wright. The following Petit Jury was empanelled to hear arguments:

Andrew J. Simmons	Richard P. Ellerbe	Alfred D. Tompkins	William Powell
Benjamin Atwood	William P. Hooker	Alpheus M. Caudle	John R. Johnson
Reuben Long	Kineon Gore	Benjamin F. Hull	Thomas Hughey

The jury chose to convict Tyler on the lesser charge of involuntary manslaughter. He was fined \$200.00 and sentenced to 30 days in jail.

In the case of *State of Florida v. John McLaughlin*, defendant found "utterly unable to pay" either court costs or his \$5.00 fine for larceny. Court ordered his release, costs to be absorbed by the state.

Following case continued to next term: *George W. Self v. John Wofford*.

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

Page	House	Name	Race	Age/ Sex	Relation to head	Marital status	Birthplace of self/father/mother	Occupation
page 26 continued								
26	236	McPherson, Jas	B	32 M	Head	M	FL/FL/FL	Laborer
26	236	McPherson, Lucy	B	30 F	Wife	M	FL/FL/FL	-
26	236	Baker, Solomon	B	17 M	St-Son	S	FL/FL/FL	-
26	236	Bryant, Mary	B	18 F	Boarder	S	FL/FL/FL	-
26	236	Clark, Francis	B	20 F	Boarder	W	GA/GA/GA	-
26	236	Dunlap, Jane	B	35? F	Boarder	M	SC/SC/SC	-
26	236	Dunlap, Henry	B	36 M	Boarder	M	FL/FL/FL	
26	236	Dunlap, Sarah	B	4 F	Boarder	S	FL/FL/SC	-
26	236	Harris, Jerry	B	22 M	Boarder	S	FL/FL/FL	-
26	236	Jones, Randal	B	22 M	Boarder	S	FL/FL/FL	-
26	237	Hill, Mary	B	50 F	Head	W	VA/VA/VA	-
page 27								
27	238	Worth, Sarah	B	60 F	Head	W	GA/GA/GA	-
27	238	Woods, Jeanette	B	28 F	Dau	M	FL/GA/GA	-
27	238	Amos, George	B	42 M	Son	S	FL/GA/GA	Laborer
27	238	Amos, Henry	B	40 M	Son	S	FL/GA/GA	Laborer
27	238	Woods, George	Mu	8 M	GrSon	S	FL/GA/GA	-
27	238	Worth, Johnson	Mu	22 M	Son	S	FL/GA/GA	Teacher
27	239	Croons, Burgil	Mu	51 M	Head	M	FL/NC/GA	Laborer
27	239	Croons, Arena	Mu	40? F	Wife	M	NC/NC/NC?	-
27	239	Croons, Nancy	B	80 F	Mother	W	GA/GA/GA	-
27	239	Broady, Mary	B	26 F	Niece	S	GA/GA/GA	-
27	240	Daniels, Ben	B	30 M	Head	M	FL/SC/VA	Laborer
27	240	Daniels, Maggie	B	29 F	Wife	M	FL/FL/FL	-
27	240	Daniels, George W?	B	12 M	Son	S	FL/FL/FL	-
27	240	Daniels, Wm Hy?	B	9 M	Son	S	FL/FL/FL	-
27	240	Daniels, M. S.	B	7 M	Son	S	FL/FL/FL	-
27	240	Daniels, S. A.	B	3 F	Dau	S	FL/FL/FL	-
27	240	Fairecloth, Hattie	B	10 F	Dau	S	FL/FL/FL	-
27	240	Thomas, Burges	B	6 M	Dau [sic]	S	FL/FL/FL	-
27	240	Johnson, Nora	B	2 F	Dau	S	FL/FL/FL	-
27	241	Robinson, Washington	B	31 M	Head	M	VA/SC/NC	Tinner?
27	242	Jones, Edward	Mu	28 M	Head	M	VA/VA/VA	Cook
27	242	Jones, Catherine	Mu	20 F	Wife	M	FL/FL/FL	-
27	242	Hamilton, Aurelia	Mu	2 F	St-Dau	S	FL/GA?/FL	-
27	242	Bell, Mary	F	20 F	Boarder	M	FL/FL/FL	-
27	242	Bell, Wm	B	1 M	Boarder	S	FL/FL/FL	-
27	242	Bell, Chas	B	30 M	Boarder	M	FL/FL/FL	Laborer
27	243	Bird, Jas	B	24 M	Head	M	FL/FL/FL	Laborer

Page	House	Name	Race	Age/ Sex	Relation to head	Marital status	Birthplace of self/father/mother	Occupation
27	243	Bird, Martha	B	26 F	Wife	M	FL/FL/FL	-
27	243	Hankins?, Alonzo	B	14 M	St Son	S	FL/FL/FL	-
27	243	Hankins?, Geo W.	B	11 M	St Son	S	FL/FL/FL	-
27	244	Savage, Mary	B	34 F	Head	W	FL/FL/FL	-
27	244	Thomas, Saml.?	Mu	19 M	Son	S	FL/FL/FL	-
27	244	Thomas, John	Mu	16 M	Son	S	FL/FL/FL	-
27	244	Eagle?, Rosa	Mu	12 F	Dau	S	FL/FL/FL	-
27	244	Savage, Simon	B	7 M	Son	S	FL/FL/FL	-
27	244	Savage, Saml.	B	5 M	Son	S	FL/FL/FL	-
27	245	McDonald, Sarah	Mu	24 F	Head	W	FL/FL/FL	-
27	245	McDonald, Maggie	Mu	8 F	Dau	S	FL/FL/FL	-
27	245	Fernside?, Apple?	Mu	3 F	Dau	S	FL/FL/FL	-
27	245	Fernside?, Henry	Mu	1 M	Son	S	FL/FL/FL	-
27	245	Seymour?, Rose	B	49 F	Boarder	W	SC/SC/SC	-
27	246	Hill, Nelson	Mu	30 M	Head	S	FL/FL/FL	Laborer
27	246	Brooks, Louisa	Mu	40 F	Boarder	W	FL/FL/FL	-
27	246	Carlton?, Susan	Mu	17 F	Boarder	M	FL/FL/FL	-
27	246	Carlton, Richard	Mu	22 M	Boarder	M	FL/FL/FL	Laborer
27	246	Brooks, Chas	Mu	14 M	Boarder	S	FL/FL/FL	-
27	246	Brooks, Alex	Mu	12 M	Boarder	S	FL/FL/FL	-
27	246	Brooks, Mamie	Mu	7 F	Boarder	S	FL/FL/FL	-
27	246	Carlton, Baby	Mu	1 F	Boarder	S	FL/FL/FL	-
27	246	Reid, Rachael	Mu	31 F	Boarder	W	SC/SC/SC	-
page 28								
28	246	Brown, Mary	Mu	15 F	Boarder	S	FL/SC/SC	-
28	247	Jones, Becky	Mu	50 F	Head	M	SC/SC/SC	-
28	247	Jones, Chas.	Mu	14 M	Son	S	SC/SC/SC	-
28	247	Jones, Maria	Mu	17 F	Dau	S	SC/SC/SC	-
28	247	Jones, Eliz	Mu	8 F	Dau	S	SC/SC/SC	-
28	247	Suber, Wade	Mu	30 M	Son-in-law	M	SC/SC/SC	Laborer
28	247	Suber, Maggie	Mu	30 F	Dau	M	SC/SC/SC	-
28	248	Knight, Moses	Mu	50 M	Head	M	GA/GA/GA	-
28	248	Knight, Mary	Mu	28 F	Wife	M	GA/GA/GA	-
28	248	Knight, Eliz <sup>th</sup>	Mu	10 F	Son [sic]	S	GA/GA/GA	-
28	248	Knight, Elgin	Mu	6 M	Son	S	GA/GA/GA	-
28	248	Knight, E?	Mu	4 M	Son	S	GA/GA/GA	-
28	248	Knight, Turner	Mu	2 M	Son	S	GA/GA/GA	-
28	249	Crumley, Nelson	Mu	40 M	Head	M	GA/GA/GA	Laborer
28	249	Crumley, Mary	Mu	37 F	Wife	M	GA/GA/GA	-
28	249	Crumley, Cherry	Mu	21 F	Dau	M	GA/GA/GA	-
28	249	Crumley, Henrietta	Mu	17 F	Dau	M	GA/GA/GA	-
28	249	Loving, James	Mu	27 M	Son-in-law	M	GA/GA/GA	-

Page	House	Name	Race	Age/ Sex	Relation to head	Marital status	Birthplace of self/father/mother	Occupation
28	249	Clare, John	Mu	30 M	Son-in-law	S	GA/GA/GA	-
28	249	Crumley, Mary	Mu	13 F	Dau	S	GA/GA/GA	-
28	249	Crumley, Cora	Mu	12 F	Dau	S	GA/GA/GA	-
28	249	Crumley, Minnie	Mu	8 F	Dau	S	GA/GA/GA	-
28	249	Crumley, Ivory	Mu	7 M	Son	S	GA/GA/GA	-
28	249	Crumley, Eliza	Mu	4 F	Dau	S	GA/GA/GA	-
28	250	Morris, Randolph	B	37 M	Head	M	FL/VA/VA	Minister
28	250	Morris, Viny?	B	32 F	Wife	M	FL/Africa/Africa	-
28	250	Morris, Wm.	B	15 M	Son	S	FL/FL/FL	-
28	251	Oneil, Chet	Mu	50 M	Head	M	FL/FL/FL	-
28	251	Oneil, Mary	Mu	40 F	Wife	M	FL/FL/FL	-
28	251	Oneil, Jacob	Mu	25 M	Son	S	FL/FL/FL	-
28	251	Oneil, Si ?	Mu	23 M	Son	S	FL/FL/FL	-
28	251	Oneil, Barin	Mu	21 M	Son	S	FL/FL/FL	-
28	251	Oneil, Geo.	Mu	13 M	Son	S	FL/FL/FL	-
28	251	Oneil, Jerry	Mu	3 M	Son	S	FL/FL/FL	-
28	251	Oneil, Kate	Mu	3/12 F	Dau	S	FL/FL/FL	born March
28	252	Gaskins, Guy	Mu	45 M	Head	M	FL/FL/FL	Laborer
28	252	Gaskins, Lettia	Mu	34? F	Wife	M	FL/FL/FL	-
28	253	Phillips, J. J.	B	35 M	Head	M	FL/FL/FL	Laborer
28	253	Phillips, Kate	B	20? F	Wife	M	FL/FL/FL	-
28	253	Phillips, Carry	B	3 F	Dau	S	FL/FL/FL	-
28	253	Phillips, Jestina?	B	1 F	Dau	S	FL/FL/FL	-
28	253	Hall, Eliza	B	19 F	Boarder	S	FL/FL/FL	-
28	254	Cheatum, Giles	B	30 M	Head	M	AL/AL/AL	Laborer
28	254	Cheatum, Maggie	B	22 F	Wife	M	FL/AL/AL	-
28	255	Cain, Wm	B	28 M	Head	M	FL/FL/FL	Laborer
28	255	Cain, Mary	B	32 F	Wife	M	AL/AL/AL	-
28	255	Dur__, Florence	B	12 F	St-Dau	S	FL/FL/FL	-
28	255	Weeks, Charles	B	8 M	Nephew	S	FL/FL/FL	-
28	255	Cain, Arthur	B	19 M	Bro	S	FL/FL/FL	-
28	255	Dixon?, John	B	25 M	Boarder	S	FL/FL/FL	-
page 29								
29	256	Alexander, Coleman	B	37 M	Head	M	VA/VA/VA	Laborer
29	256	Alexander, Eveline	B	30 F	Wife	M	VA/VA/VA	-
29	257	Suber, Wade	B	33 M	Head	M	SC/SC/SC	Laborer
29	257	Suber, Maggie	B	30 F	Wife	M	AL/AL/VA	-
29	257	Jackson, Celia	B	19 F	St-dau	M	FL/AL/AL	-
29	257	Beuell?, Matilda	B	15 F	Niece	S	FL/AL/AL	-

to be continued...

## Index

Adams . . . . . 18	Crumley . . . . . 20, 21	Jenkins . . . . . 15	Reel . . . . . 12
Alexander . . . . . 21	Curtis . . . . . 14	Jernigan . . 12, 15-18	Reid . . . . . 20
Amos . . . . . 19	Daniels . . . . . 19	Johnson . . 15, 17-19	Reiter . . . . . 3
Atwood . . . . . 18	Dann . . . . . 17	Jones . . . . . 19, 20	Roberson . . . 12, 17
Baker . . . . . 19	Davis . . . . . 12	Keller . . . . . 10	Roberts . . . . 17, 18
Barber . . . . . 17	Dawkins . . . . 15, 16	Kieser . . . . 2, 13, 14	Robinson . . . 16, 19
Barlow . . . . . 12	Delk . . . . . 15	Kilgore . . . . 15, 16	Rowe . . . . . 15
Barnhart . . 15, 16, 18	Dixon . . . . . 21	Knight 15, 17, 18, 20	Rutland . . . . 17, 18
Beasley . . . . . 12	Driggers . . . . 17	Landlin . . . . 17	Sanders . . . . . 17
Beauford . . . . 16	Dunlap . . . . . 19	Leigh . . . . . 15, 16	Savage . . . . . 20
Bell . . . . . 19	Dur__ . . . . . 21	Levi . . . . . 13-14	Self . . . . . 17, 18
Bertram . . . . . 2	Eagle . . . . . 20	Lincoln . . . . 10	Seymour . . . . 20
Beuell . . . . . 21	Eckman . . . . . 15, 18	Long . . . . . 17, 18	Simmons . . 15, 17, 18
Bird . . . . . 19, 20	Einstine . . . . 15, 18	Lovell . . . . . 17	Smith . . . . . 10
Blanchard . . . . 17	Ellerbe . . . . . 17, 18	Loving . . . . . 20	Speer . . . . . 15, 16, 18
Boardman . . . . 14	Faircloth . . . . 19	Macy . . . . . 10	Stalder . . . . 2, 13-14
Bothal . . . . . 2	Fancher . . . . . 14	McClain . . . . . 8	Stewart . . . . 15-17
Broady . . . . . 19	Fernside . . . . 20	McDonald . . . 20	Stockton . . . . 13
Brooke . . . . . 18	Fleming . . . . 16, 17	McEwen . . . . 16	Suber . . . . . 20, 21
Brooks . . . . . 20	Flynn . . . . . 12	McLaughlin 15, 17, 18	Sullivan . . . . 10
Brown . . . . . 15, 20	Gardner . . . . . 16	McNeal . . . . . 18	Tanner . . . . . 15
Bryan . . . . . 18	Garron . . . . . 12	McNew . . . . . 8	Thomas 15, 16, 19, 20
Bryant . . . . . 19	Gaskins . . . . . 21	McPherson . . . 19	Thompson . . 10, 16
Buchan . . . . . 17, 18	Ginn . . . . . 15-18	Minchew . . . . 12	Tompkins . . . . 18
Buckton . . . . . 18	Gore . . . . . 17, 18	Mitchell . . . . 17	Truman . . . . . 11
Bullock . . . . . 18	Griffin . . . . . 17	Mizell . . . . . 17	Turner . . . . . 15, 18
Cain . . . . . 21	Hall . . . . . 15, 18, 21	Morris . . . . . 21	Tyler . . . . . 15-18
Carlton . . . . . 20	Hamilton . . . . 19	Murphy . . . . . 15	Wallace . . . . . 11
Caruther . . . . 16	Hankins . . . . . 20	Newton . . . . . 15, 16	Webb . . . . . 17
Caruthers . . . . 16	Harrell . . . . . 15	Ogle . . . . . 2	Weeks . . . . . 21
Cathey . . . . . 16	Harris . . . . 15, 16, 19	Oneil . . . . . 21	Wiggins . . . . 17
Caudle . . . . . 18	Hawthorne . . . 15, 18	Owens . . . . . 14	Willard . . . . . 14
Cheatum . . . . . 21	Hep . . . . . 2	Palmer . . . . . 18	Williams . . . . 18
Clare . . . . . 20	Hicks . . . . . 14	Parkhurst . . . 15, 18	Winegard . . . . 15
Clark . . . . . 19	Hill . . . . . 19, 20	Patrick . . . 12, 15-18	Wofford . . . . 17, 18
Clayton . . . . . 15	Hodges . . . . 7, 16-18	Pelham . . . . . 17	Woodruff . . . . 17
Cline . . . . . 16	Hogan . . . . . 12	Peterson . . . . 15	Woods . . . . . 19
Cole . . . . . 16, 18	Holcombe . . . . 15, 18	Phillips . . . . . 21	Worth . . . . . 19
Conlon . . . . . 5	Hooker . . . . . 17, 18	Powell . . . . 9, 17, 18	Worthington 15, 16, 18
Copeland . . . . 15, 18	Hughey . . . . 12, 15-18	Prescott . . . . 15, 17	Wright . . . . . 17
Cowan . . . . . 16	Hull . . . . . 18	Purvis . . . . . 17	Yates . . . . . 15, 17, 18
Croons . . . . . 19	Ivey . . . . . 12, 15, 16	Putnam . . . . . 15-17	
Crow . . . . . 15, 18	Jackson . . . . . 21	Rajtar . . . . . 3	