

BURIED TREASURES

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THE CENTRAL FLORIDA GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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The Central Florida Genealogical and Historical Society was organized in 1969. The Society welcomes everyone interested in genealogy, the history of the state and nation and in furthering the objectives of the Society. Annual membership begins the first day of March and ends the last day of February.

The regular monthly meetings are held on the second Thursday of the months September through May at 7:30 p.m. with exceptions to the date and place for meetings designated by the President.

All meetings are open to the public, visitors are welcome, and members are encouraged to bring guests. Meetings are held at the John Young Museum and Planetarium, Loch Haven Park, 810 East Rollins Street, Orlando, Florida 32803.

Dues: One Member, Regular, \$7.50; Contributing, \$12.50
Family, Regular, \$10.00; Contributing, \$15.00 (Two members, same address, (one quarterly)
Sustaining, \$25.00 \$25.00

GENEALOGISTS' CODE OF ETHICS

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- (1) That I will treat with the greatest care and respect all public records and library books which may be made available for my use.
- (2) That I will speak with courtesy to all employees of a vital records office or of a public library, when requesting to see any vital record or library book, and that when finished with such record or book, I shall express my thanks to the person attending to my requests.
- (3) That I will not tear, erase, mark or remove any public record or library book, and will refrain from mutilating defacing or otherwise destroying any part of such public record or library book.
- (4) That when I have finished viewing any public record or library book I will return it to the proper or designated place.
- (5) That I will not repeat or publish any item which will reveal the illegitimacy of any person born within the past 75 years.

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To correlate the membership year with the Buried Treasures year, an "A" has been added to "No. 1" (No. 1A) to identify this one issue only. From this time forward, the April quarterly will be the first issue of each membership year, followed by July, October and January issues.

HAPPY READING

FORMER SHERIFFS OF ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA

<u>NAME</u>	<u>COMMISSION DATE</u>
James Pellicier	*January 22, 1837
William H. Williams	October 31, 1845
John Simpson	March 10, 1846
David T. Lingo	October 28, 1851
Elijah Watson	March 13, 1852
Jonathan C. Stewart	July 7, 1855
Andrew J. Simmons	November 28, 1861
Isaac Winegord	November 16, 1863
John Ivy	December 21, 1865
David William Mizell	September 16, 1868
John Evans	+
David B. Stewart	July 8, 1870
Isaac Winegord	June 5, 1871
Arthur Speer	February 13, 1872
William D. Sears	March 21, 1873
William Wright Patrick	June 30, 1873
Tom W. Shine	January 16, 1877
Julius C. Anderson	January 26, 1885
John Henry Vick	January 19, 1901
James A. Kirkwood	January 5, 1909
John Frank Gordon	May 13, 1913
Francis Karel	January 4, 1921
Harry Hand	January 3, 1933
Francis Karel	January 5, 1937
James Allen Black	January 7, 1941
Starr Davis Starr	January 4, 1949-70
Melvin G. Colman	Governor appointed 1971
Melvin G. Colman	1972-1980

* - Mr. Pellicier was commissioned for the area then called Mosquito County. Orange County was created in 1845, at which time Mr. Williams became the first sheriff.

+ - Mr. Evans' commission date is unknown, however, he signed an arrest warrant on May 5, 1870, after the death of Sheriff Mizell. Contributed by Alice H. Rupe

* + * + * + * + * + * + * + * + * + * + * + * + * + * + * + * + * + * + *

THE NAMING OF A FLORIDA CITY

S. F. Holiday
John H. Thornton
John Nobles

For the year 1853
Commissioners Court Sept. 6, 1853
Newnansville, Alachua Co. Florida

At a called meeting of the Board of County commissioners, present, John B. Standley, William J. Turner, William H. Brooks, commissioners and A. M. Gaston, President of board, the board being sufficient to transact business preceeded to: Order 1. -- In pursuance of the Act of the General assembly entitled, "An Act to provide for the election of the county site of Alachua County" approved Dec. 28, 1852 by the commissioners of Alachua County, have purchased a suitable county site, at the place selected by vote. Ordered, that the Judge of Probate be and he is hereby authorized to employ a suitable person to lay off the land so purchased into lots, in conformity with said act, said survey to be commenced by the 15th inst. The following to be the basis of said survey. A square to be reserved in the center, as near as may be, containing four acres. Four main streets entering the square to be ninety feet wide; the other streets to be forty feet wide. The entire town to be surrounded with a street of not less than thirty feet. The place to be named Gainesville.

submitted by Allen Taylor

ORIGIN OF NAMES OF CENTRAL FLORIDA COUNTIES

Our gratitude to Mr. Lynn Walker, Director of Libraries of the University of Central Florida, for permission to print these brief histories of the naming of Central Florida Counties which was prepared by the Library Reference Department.

BREVARD COUNTY, formed in 1844, honors a distinguished North Carolinian who came to Florida two years after statehood and entered actively into Florida's government. Theodore W. Brevard served as Comptroller of Florida from 1853-1861 and the County then named St. Lucie was renamed Brevard County in his honor.

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CITRUS COUNTY, Florida's 44th, was established March 14, 1844, and named in honor of the citrus fruit which is its major crop. Homosassa Springs, the Crystal River State Archeological Site and the Yulee Sugar Mill Historic Memorial are major attractions.

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The fifty-third county, established April 28, 1917. Named for Henry Morrison FLAGLER, one of the two Henrys - the other being Henry B. Plant - who raced to open the east and west coasts of Florida by building railroads and hotels and operating steamships and land development companies. Flagler (1830-1913) lived two lives, the first as a Northern businessman and the associate of John D. Rockefeller in the Standard Oil Company, and the second as a promoter of Florida's east coast. The Dictionary of American Biography (1964) says that Flagler, "brought up in poverty and trained in the stern Rockefeller school" was a grim, shrewd, rather ruthless man until he was fifty-five. Thereafter, in Florida, he continued to work, but with a new attitude toward humanity. "He thoroughly enjoyed his role of builder of a state, and seemed to feel a sense of personal responsibility for every settler on his railroads and for every one of his many employees," reports the Dictionary. "They, in turn, repaid him with admiration and loyalty." Flagler first visited Florida in 1883. Good businessman that he was, even on a holiday, he believed full advantage was not being taken of Florida's natural assets. He thought the state needed better transportation and hotel facilities, and he set about providing these for the east coast. His first project was building the Ponce de Leon Hotel in St. Augustine, formally opened Jan. 10, 1888. He bought the rickety, narrow-gauge Jacksonville, St. Augustine & Halifax River Railroad on December 31, 1885. Flagler's Florida East Coast Railroad paced the building of a chain of hotels down the coast until Key West was officially reached on January 22, 1912. The Overseas Highway still goes to Key West over some of the bridges and viaducts constructed for Flagler's railroad. Building of the railroad brought Flagler more than a million and one-half acres of state land, and he vigorously sought settlers, making concessions including free seed and reduced freight rates to encourage colonizing, which in turn would produce revenue for the railroad. Flagler died May 20, 1913.

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LAKE COUNTY was established in 1887, having been taken from Orange and Sumter Counties. Settlers first came to the area in the 1840's. The county seat, Tavares, was named for Lopez Paco Tavares, a Grandee of Spain, said to be an ancestor of Major Alexander St. Clair Abram, who was an early settler. This 43rd county has 505 lakes, either named or unnamed, larger than 10 acres.

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LEVY COUNTY, the twenty-sixth, was established March 10, 1845 and named for David Levy Yulee, whose career and background are as Nixon Smiley once said in the Miami Herald, "almost too improbable for fiction." Yulee's father, Moses, was born in a Moroccan harem. Moses' mother, Rachel Levy, was the beautiful daughter of a Jewish physician living in England. She was on an English ship bound for the West Indies when captured by Barbary pirates. As a young virgin, Rachel was a prize for the slave market in Fez, where she was bought for Jacoub ben Youli, grand vizier to the sultan of Morocco. A revolution enabled Rachel and her small son Moses to escape to Gibraltar. In time Moses took his mother and a sister to St. Thomas in the Virgin

Islands. Moses married Hannah Abendanone: in 1811 she gave birth to a son named David. When David was nine he was sent to school in Virginia and his parents moved to Florida, settling near Micanopy. Nixon Smiley observes that David was as sharp and personable as his father, and he progressed rapidly. He became a member of Florida's first constitutional convention in 1838-39, and in 1841 he was elected territorial delegate to the U.S. Congress. After Florida was admitted to statehood in 1845, he became the first U.S. Senator. He persuaded the legislature to change his name from David Levy to David Levy Yulee. A short time afterward, he married the daughter of Gov. Charles Wickliffe of Kentucky. Yulee developed a 5,000-acre plantation called Margarita, Spanish for "pearl," on the Homosassa River. His mansion there was burned by Union troops, but his sugar mill escaped. He headed a group that developed railroads, and he fought off, almost to the end of the Civil War, the efforts of the Confederate government to take up some of his rails to make connections more useful to the war effort. Yulee was imprisoned at Fort Pulaski, Ga., after the Civil War and was accused of aiding the flight of President Jefferson Davis and the Confederate cabinet. After release by order of President Grant, Yulee lived in Washington with a married daughter and died in New York in 1886. The name of the county was not changed when he changed his name, so Yulee has a county - Levy - and a community which bear his name.... The first session of the County Commissioners was held in 1850, and in 1852 a "plan of the County" was prepared and its precincts sketched. A court house was started the same year, at Levyville, which previously had been named Sodom and Mount Pleasant. When the railroad was built through Chief-land, bypassing Levyville, the latter declined in importance. Bronson, in the north-east part of the County, now is the County Seat.

As Florida and the Gulf Coast gradually developed, Levy County was in the forefront. Cedar Key shortly became a major port, through which moved outgoing shipments of lumber, cotton, tobacco and other farm products from the interior, as well as sea foods produced locally, and incoming miscellaneous freight for the north-central part of Florida. The Morgan Steamship Line, among others, served the port. Six large pine and cedar saw mills were in operation at one time, and three national pencil manufacturers had plants in the County. There was even a cotton gin. Cedar Key alone had a transient population of around 10,000, almost equal to the population of the entire County today.

The twenty-fourth county named for Gen. Francis MARION, the Swamp Fox of the revolutionary war, was established March 14, 1844. This county drew many of its early settlers from South Carolina, the her's native state. The first known inhabitants of what is present day Marion County were a tribe of peaceful Indians known as the Tinucans. The territory of these estimated 15,000 Indians covered the north and central part of Florida. Ponce de Leon encountered these tribes when he discovered Florida in 1513. In 1768 the Seminole Indians and other tribes were given most of the interior of Florida and many of them settled around the Ocklawaha River and Silver Springs. In 1846 the present site of the county seat was selected and was named Ocala in honor of the former Tinucan province of Ocali.

The eleventh county, ORANGE, was established December 29, 1824 under the name Mosquito. Renamed on January 30, 1845 for the many orange groves in the vicinity.

OSCEOLA COUNTY, established May 12, 1887, was named for the famous chief of the Seminoles who was imprisoned by Gen. Thomas S. Jesup after having been captured under a flag of truce. Osceola was first locked up at Fort Marion (Castillo de San Marcos) in St. Augustine; but when some Indians escaped from there, he and other prisoners were transferred to Fort Moultrie at Charleston, S.C. Osceola died there on January 30, 1838. Weakened by chronic malaria and quinsy, he lost the will to live in captivity. "Had he not been captured under a flag of truce and sent away to die in prison, he might have died as ignominiously as many of his brethren. As it is, his place as the most romantic if not the most heroic figure in the annals of the war seems secure." Twenty years after the incident the criticism still was so great that

Jesup found himself trying to explain his actions. Osceola was born on the Tallapoosa River, in Creek Country, about 1803. Osceola is derived from the Creek asi-yahola, "black drink cry." The Creeks and later the Seminoles prepared a ceremonial black drink from the leaves of the yaupon. Research indicates Osceola was a half-breed: part Creek Indian, part Scotch. A Seminole leader of present days was quoted as saying that for the Seminoles, Osceola is a George Washington or an Abraham Lincoln, because of his unquenchable determination to keep the Seminoles free and to retain possession of the Indian lands. Credit for naming the county belongs to State Senator J. Milton Bryan, who represented Orange County when Osceola was split away.

SEMINOLE COUNTY, the fiftieth, was established April 25, 1913. Named for the Indian Tribe, there is a tendency among non-Indians to think of Florida's Indians as Seminoles. Actually, there are two groups, the Seminoles and the Miccosukee. They are separated by language. The Miccosukees speak a dialect of the Hitchiti, once the most powerful Indian group in south Georgia. The Seminoles speak a dialect of the Creek, originating in Alabama. The same Seminole was applied by the Creeks to the emigrant Muskogean Indians who settled in Florida during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Indians began to realize the completeness of the human vacuum in Florida subsequent to the extermination of the original aboriginal population in the early part of the eighteenth century. As a consequence of the deserted condition of Florida, the names given to its natural features by the Timucans, the Appalachians, and the Calusas were forgotten, unless preserved in the literature of European languages, and became supplanted by names derived from the languages of the immigrant Indians, from Creek and from Hitchiti. The derivation of the word Seminole is uncertain. Authorities assume that the name is a corruption of the Creek ishti semoli, "wild men," an epithet applied by the Creeks to these separatists, or of the Spanish cimarrones, "wild ones."

The twenty-ninth county, with an area of 575 square miles, was established January 8, 1853. Named for Gen. Thomas SUMTER (1736-1832), a native of South Carolina who was prominent in the southern campaigns of the revolutionary war. Many South Carolinians were early settlers in this area.

VOLUSIA COUNTY, the thirtieth established December 29, 1854 was named for a landing called Volusia on the St. Johns River near Lake George. How the landing was named is uncertain. Tradition says the name is of Indian origin. Another story attributed the name to a Frenchman or Belgian named Veluche, pronounced Va-loo-SHAY, who owned a trading post at the landing during the English period. Veluche was then anglicized into Volusia.

LITTLE-KNOWN REVOLUTIONARY WAR FACTS

The first American to die in the American Revolution was a Negro named Crispus Attucks (1723? - 70). He was killed in the Boston Massacre.

The Battle of Bunker Hill was actually fought on Breed's Hill.

Haym Salomon (1740? - 1785) has been called the financier of the American Revolution. Born to a Jewish family in Poland, he settled in New York in 1772. Later he established a broker's office in Philadelphia which handled money lent the United States from France and the Netherlands. His personal funds aided the bankrupt Continental Congress. He outfitted American soldiers and paid the wages of their officers. Congress owed him more than \$650,000 by the end of the Revolutionary War.

Salomon died suddenly on January 6, 1785 and his heirs have attempted to collect the money owed by the government. Congress considered their request as late as 1926 but the claims have never been settled.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA

| NAME | COUNTY | TOTAL ACREAGE | ACQUISITION | TOTAL INTERMENTS | GRAVES USED | ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED | HISTORICAL | DESCRIPTION |
|--|----------|---------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------|---|---|
| <p>Bay Pines</p> <p>Address: VA Medical Center
Bay Pines, FL 33504</p> | Pinellas | 21.25 | VA Medical Center | 4,249 | 4,198 | 1933 - Cemetery | Originally, the Cemetery was a part of the VA Medical Center which includes a Hospital and Domi-ciliary at Bay Pines, FL. The Cemetery was opened for burials in 1933 and was closed to casketed burials on January 2, 1964. | Situated on the grounds of the VA Medical Center at Bay Pines, FL which is approx. 12 mi. from St. Petersburg, FL. Cemetery may be reached by following Tyrone Blvd from City of St. Petersburg or by following Alt. 19A south to the VA Medical Center located on SR 595.
Terrain - Flat |
| <p>Barrancas</p> <p>Address: Naval Air Station
Pensacola, FL 32508</p> <p>Present Establishment - 1868 - National Cemetery
by the authority of an agreement between Sec. Navy and Sec. War dated January 30, 1868.</p> | Escambia | 31.08 | US Navy
1868, 1944,
1950 | 12,254 | 11,954 | 1838 - Navy Cemetery | The original cemetery of the old Marine Hospital was enlarged to serve the Naval Reservation within which lies to date. Original burials were from troops at Fort Barrancas & Fort Pic-kens. Union dead removed from Pensacola, Bayou, Chico, Appa-lachicola, etc. are interred in the National Cemetery. GA-AH, wife of Geronimo, the great Indian warrior, is also interred in the National Cemetery. | Situated in Escambia Co. 8 mi. SW of downtown Pensacola, FL on the US Naval Air Station Reser-vation, 2 mi. south of Warrington, FL. The cemetery may be reached by following any incom-ing highway to Highway 292-S, then follow 292-S to the junction of Navy Blvd., then south on Navy Blvd. to the Naval Air Station. The Cemetery may also be reached by following any directional signs leading to the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, FL. The terrain is level to rolling. |

NATIONAL CEMETERIES IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA - continued

| NAME | COUNTY | TOTAL ACREAGE | ACQUISITION | TOTAL INTERMENTS | GRAVES USED | ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED | HISTORICAL | DESCRIPTION |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|---|------------------|-------------|--|---|---|
| St. Augustine | St. Johns | 1.36 | St. Francis Barracks
1881, 1912,
1913 | 2,661 | 1,126 | 1839 & 1842 Post Cemetery for St. Francis Barracks | Original burials were chiefly remains of US soldiers of the FL Indian Wars 1835-1842 inc. the 104 officers and men of Major Francis L. Date's Command (Company B, 4th Regiment of Infantry) massacred by Seminole Indians on Dec. 28, 1835. The remains of more than 1,400 soldiers who died during the FL Indian Wars are interred in 3 collective graves marked by the "Pyramids." The first burial in the old Post Cemetery was made on Jan. 28, 1828. In 1908 27 remains were removed from Egmont Key to the National Cemetery. | Situated in St. Johns County, in St. Augustine, FL. The main entrance to the cemetery is located on Marine Street. Cemetery is adjacent to HQ Florida National Guard. From Rt. 1, turn east on King Street one mile to Avenue Menendes, turn right for four blocks on Menendes, enter Marine Street and the cemetery is in the first block. Terrain - flat. |

Address: St. Augustine National Cemetery
104 Marine Street
St. Augustine, FL 32084

Present Establishment - 1881 - National Cemetery

The records of military graves in the state of Florida can be obtained by writing to the following address:

Bureau of Archives and Records Management
Division of Archives
History and Records Management
Department of State
The Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

The aforementioned material was supplied by the Veterans Administration, Department of Memorial Affairs, Washington, D.C.

The following is an eyewitness account of the military action during the Civil War -- the only kind of conflict that took place in central Florida.

MY WAR HISTORY

William Richard Taylor
Tallahassee

I enlisted in Captain Girardeau's Company at the beginning of the Civil War, and was ordered to Fernandina. At that place the Regiment was formed, it being the 3rd Florida Regiment of Infantry. W. S. Dilworth was appointed Colonel. After several months garrison duty at Fernandina the Regiment, or part of it including the company of which I was a member was ordered to New Smyrna on Mosquito Inlet to receive and guard the arms and supplies which were landed there from blockade runners as they were called. It was at that place that my company was under fire for the first time.

Outside the harbor there were two U.S. men of war blockading the port and from these five boats put off one day and proceeded up the Inlet; their object being the burning of the goods which had been landed from a Schooner which had succeeded in getting in. The goods were stored in Palmetto houses on the shore and the Yankees came up, not dreaming that there were any guards at the place. There was then enacted a tragedy that I have always been sorry for and ashamed of. The five boat loads of Marines came up, and my company and another was ambushed within twenty feet of the shore, and as their boats touched the beach, at the command of Captain Strain, the commander of the troops, a deadly fire was poured in on them killing all in two of the boats and killing and wounding nearly all in the other three boats. Among those killed at the first fire was Captain Mathews and Lieut. Budd of the U.S. Navy. The few survivors of the boats pulled out as quickly as they could, and opened fire on us with a small Howitzer, but we took shelter behind the trees and none of us were hurt, but we continued to pick off the marines until they drifted out of range. The dead were buried in a common grave, the Officers laid in first and the Sailors, or Marines laid on top of them. In one of the boats in which all were killed except a negro who was acting as Pilot for the expedition, while the boat was drifting out in the river the negro who escaped the deadly fire and was lying down in the bottom of the boat put his foot up and started to work the oars when one of our best marksmen took a shot at him and broke his ankle. An Irishman named O'Neal swam out to the boat, and in it he found a keg of whiskey and true to the national instincts of the race the first thing he did was to turn up the keg and take a long and strong pull out of the keg, and in a little time he was as happy as it is possible for an Irishman to be. The private papers and the watches of the officers were delivered to the bearers of the flag of truce and the incident was ended. We had a hard task in moving the arms and supplies from the place, but finally landed them safely on the St. Johns River and they were loaded on a steamboat and carried up the river to a place of safety.

The regiment was then ordered to Mobile where it was stationed for some time, and then was ordered to the western army in Tennessee, and participated in Bragg's Kentucky campaign. The battle of Perryville was the first regular engagement that the regiment was engaged in. In that battle the regiment was in the hottest of the fight and suffered terribly. Captain Dan Bird was in command as senior captain, all the field officers being absent at the time. He was shot through the heart while gallantly leading the regiment in a charge. No braver man than he was in the Southern Army. Ten or twelve of my company were killed and a large number wounded.

In the meantime having about enough of the infantry service, through the help of friends, I and my two friends, B. W. Partridge and W. F. Peeler, were transferred to Capt. Partridge's company of Cavalry and we were ordered to Pensacola, and there did picket duty for a long time. Near Pensacola we were treated to the same medicine that we had administered to the Yankees at New Smyrna. My Company was on picket duty one cold night in December and just as day was dawning one of the camp pickets (Lum Porter, by name, and the best soldier in the regiment) came into camp and alarmed the sleepers with the statement that he had been run off his post by the Yankees.

The boys did not believe him and our bugler, old Job Gamble was abusing him for waking up the boys and for general lying, when without warning a volley was fired at us at not more than twenty yards distant. The Yankees had slipped up to a fence in the dark and without a word shot into us. Only one man was killed, poor Tom Hardy, who being nearly seven feet high was instantly killed. Sixteen horses were killed, but not another man except Hardy was hit. What saved us was the fact that there was a fence that the Yankees had crawled up to and instead of shooting through a crack of the fence, they shot over the top of it and consequently overshot us. We were camped on the edge of a ravine about thirty feet deep and we all tumbled into it and all escaped except six, who were captured and carried to Fort Pickens and confined for about six months and then exchanged.

We were ordered to Mobile soon after that and did picket and police duty in the city for a long time. It was then that we were formed into a regiment and Colonel Harry Maury was appointed Colonel. After a stay of some months in and around the city of Mobile we were ordered to march across country to the Mississippi River.

It was in Louisiana, near the river, on a large plantation that we met a negro regiment out on a foraging expedition. Before the fight started our Colonel gave orders that no prisoners were to be taken. It did not take but a short time to rout the darkies and most of them took refuge in a bayou that ran through the plantation, and hiding along the banks it was rare sport to jump and shoot them down. The "nigger" regiment was about annihilated, but a humane and brave sargeant of our regiment captured a giant young darky and brought him up to the Colonel. He was a most magnificent specimen of manhood, being over six feet high and magnificently proportioned. The Colonel was incensed that one of them should be brought to him alive, and with the remark "did I not give orders that no prisoners were to be taken" he pulled his pistol and commenced firing on the poor darkie. At each shot the poor fellow would jump in the air and scream, but the Colonel continued to shoot until he fell dead. The act was condemed secretly by all the men of the regiment, but we dared not talk it out, knowing that the Colonel would just as soon shoot us as he would the "nigger" if he heard us commenting on the deed.

It was on this campaign that some of us played a trick on the Colonel that if he could have found out who did it, would have had them shot on the spot. It was on the Pearl River in Mississippi that we halted one afternoon to rest near a farm house, and the Colonel bought a nice turkey from the old lady of the house and bargained with her to prepare it for him to carry with him on the march next day. About dark some half dozen of our boys went to the house and told the old lady that the Colonel had sent for his turkey, if she had it ready. The simple old soul, not knowing the way of soldiers, readily give it up and such a feast as we had that night on roast turkey and potatoes was seldom enjoyed by soldiers. Early next morning the Colonel sent his orderly around for his turkey and of course it was not there. He immediatly ordered "boots and saddles" to be sounded on the trumpet and had the regiment drawn up in line and detailed the Orderly Sargeant of each company to search the haversacks of each soldier to see if any of us had any turkey in them. The Colonel in the meantime riding up and down the line swearing that he would have the thief, or thieves, shot on the spot. But we expected that the Colonel would do that and were prepared for it by not having any sign of turkey about us. We devoured all that was edible and buried the bones. Colonel Maury never to his dying day knew who the guilty ones were. We certainly had a glorious feast that evening. Quite a change from unsifted corn meal and nothing else.

Soon after the regiment was ordered to Alabama to ? a raid made by the Yankees through that State and Mississippi. After various adventures and much hard fighting; getting licked some times and sometimes licking the Yankees, Mobile being threatened, our regiment was ordered there again and saw such hard campaigning around that city until the fall of Fort Morgan and the surrender of the city. We made our escape and went up the Alabama river to a point below Montgomery and joined the cavalry there to meet Wilson on his raid from Columbus to Montgomery. There was severe fighting every

GENEALOGICAL QUERY COLUMNS

The following is a list of U. S. Newspapers and Periodicals which carry a Genealogical Query Column to which you may write:

ARKANSAS

Mrs. Frank Cline
Hot Spring News
Box 1327
Hot Springs, AR 71901

KENTUCKY

"Kentucky Kin"
Fulton Daily Leader
Eunice Mitchell
c/o Fulton Daily News
Box 327
Fulton, KY 42041

"Climbing Your Family Tree"
Hancock Co. Clarion
Mrs. Hendry Sr.
Rt. 1, Box 950
Hainsville, KY 42348

"Early Families"
Montgomery County
Harry Mills
c/o The Advocate
Mt. Sterling, KY 40353

KENTUCKY-continued

"Genealogy"
Appalachian Express
Box 1003
Pikeville, KY 41501

"Ancestor Hunting"
Lewis County Herald
W. Talley
206 Main Street
Vanceburg, KY 41179

LOUISIANA

"Family Information Exchange"
Sunday Advocate Magazine
525 Lafayette Street
Baton Rouge, LA 70801

"Parish History"
Beauregard News
De Ridder, LA 70634

"Family History"
N. R. Murray
Box 278
Hammond, LA 70401

LOUISIANA-continued

"The Sabine Index"
Mrs. M. T. Green
Box 955
Many, LA 71449

"Relatively Speaking"
Natchiteches Times
Mrs. Christiansen
1017 Oma Street
Natchiteches, LA 71547

"Your Arcadian Heritage"
Daily Iberian
Damon Veach
New Iberia, LA 70560

"Ancestor Hunting"
Shreveport Journal
Mrs. M. Watkins
Box 3428
Amarillo, TX 79106

STATE LISTINGS TO BE
CONTINUED

Prepared by Mary H. Swakoff

NEWS FROM THE FEDERATION OF GENEALOGICAL SOCIETIES

DANISH-AMERICANS

The Grand View College, 1351 Grandview Avenue, Des Moines, IA 50316, and the Danish American Heritage Society have undertaken a project of efforts to locate, encourage the preservation of and prepare a comprehensive listing of Danish American archival materials. The aim is to aid researchers to know whether or not an item exists and where it may be examined. If you know the location of any Danish immigration material, would you please let them know.

VIRGINIA

The Virginia Genealogical Society announces the publication of "Virginia Revolutionary War State Pensions. Price \$9.00 + \$1.00 for postage and handling. Order from the Society, Box 7469, Richmond VA 23221. On 17 July 1775, Virginia passed an ordinance that if any person enlisted to protect and defend the colony and was maimed or disabled, he shall be supported by the public. These abstracts are from the county court records showing eligibility of pensioners, correspondence, payment, many date of death of soldier, his widow, etc., and items of a genealogical and historical value.

"SHIPWRECK" letter from my great, great grand-aunt upon emigrating from England.

Halifax, Nova Scotia
June 18, 1841

My Dear Brother:

By the blessing of Almighty God, we are all alive, and in good health, and this is the very first opportunity we have had, of letting you know that we are still in the land of the living, yet I fear you have had much uneasiness about us, as I expect you will have heard about our Shipwreck, but calm your minds all is well still. I will now as well as I can give you a short account of our shipwreck.

On Friday, 29th of May, about nine in the evening, it was very cold, and I and the children were just going to bed, we had undressed, and suspected no danger, when all of a sudden, we heard a tremendous noise on deck, and were soon given to understand that we were on the rocks, and presently the ship struck and continued to beat about. Oh what would you have felt all of you at that time, could you have known what a perilous situation we were in. Truly our situation was awful, we expected every minute, the ship would have been broken to pieces, but since the mercy of God endureth for ever----

The mist cleared away, and we found ourselves near land. They made all possible haste, and sent us in their boats to the shore, about two hundred. Some of us with very little clothes on, my poor dear Harry, had nothing on but his night-dress and a cloake, the rest of us, not much better, but we were so thankful for our great deliverance, that we did not regard our clothes. I will not keep you any longer in suspense, we have all safe that we carried with us. To return to my story. The place we landed on is called Whale Island, it is in Nova Scotia about 140 miles from Halifax. It was almost dark when we came in. We sat down all night on the rocks, it was a doleful place I assure you. The men exerted themselves and made some large fires. There was wood in great abundance, we did not know what we were surrounded by. The children all slept soundly, and I did not hear of anyone taking cold.

It was quite a barren place, not a being to be seen. A thick wood behind the rock principally of fir trees, and the ground covered with a thick slippery moss.

Our fires attracted some kind-hearted fishermen, who came in the morning to our assistance. They took us back to the ship again, as they had got her off from the rocks, and was said to have sustained no injury.

In the afternoon, we began to be alarmed again as the leak increased, and her back was said to be broken. The Captⁿ saw some small ships at a distance and hoisted his colours. In the evening some schooner came up with us. They put all the women and children into one of them, and kept us near the Ship. The men stayed in the ship that night, but there was another vessel by them, in case of danger. The next day, Whitsunday, they brought us into Whitehead harbour, about 4 or 5 miles from the ship. It is a very barren place, but very beautiful and romantic. Full of rocks and little low shrubs. The rocks on the beach as well as on the land are much alike. A beautiful kind of glittering spar. We got good fish, and what else we wanted there, but we and most of the others had plenty of provisions.

There were some small log houses and fishermen's huts, which we gladly took possession of. The people were kind and hospitable. We stayed there for a few days, when we understood there was one of our Queen's Cutters ready to take us to Halifax.

We were glad to embrace the opportunity and sixteen of us went that way. Ourselves, a clergyman and his family, five in number, a gentleman and his wife and two others. We had a nice little voyage 140 miles quite free of expence, and all provisions provided us, because we were Victoria's subjects. The Captⁿ and his sailors were very kind to us, and tried as much as possible to make us comfortable. Surely God has been kind to us, in our distress, infinitely more than we deserved. I heard of other wrecks, that happened nearly at the same time, nearly every life lost. You will doubtless see them mentioned in the papers. But we must not think because we are

spared we are better than they, but I hope thru' God's help, we may be able to expect and experience an abiding change. I hope none of you grieve for us, I have felt more for you all than for ourselves. I long to hear how you all are,...I think a great deal of our dear father and mother. I should have written to them first, only I thought it better not to do so under such circumstances.

We have been very well in health, I think my husband's health much improved. He has not suffered at all since we left England. The children are looking well as ever.

We have been here for a few days to recover ourselves, and get some of our linen washed. Provisions are very cheap and plentiful here. It is the finest fish market in the world. Bread--cheap, good wine 1 shilling--5 pence jar qt., sugar 5 pence, raisins 5 pence, flour 2 pence, soap 5 pence---pretty much the same as in England. It is a very pretty town, the houses built of wood and looks very pretty. The town is also very strongly fortified with guns, and a great number of soldiers. It has a beautiful harbour and we were charmed with it, after being so long in a disagreeable ship. Poor little George exclaimed when he saw the houses "boy going home, Father".

The gentlemen of this town were very desirous to keep as many of us as possible. Some wanted one, some another. A great part of our passengers came here by different ships, and they might have all got employment if they had chosen to stay.

You shall hear from us again as soon as we can possibly tell you where to direct to us.

You must excuse this blotty scrawl as Harry is very troublesome cutting his teeth and I have had enough to do to write at all.

I hope to write to my dear parents the next time, and I hope the real comforts will give them such comfort, as the world can neither give nor take away.

John and the children write with one in earnest love to join my dear Sisters and your little ones, give to dear Rhoda and Catherine. We wish you to send to Mr. W^m Newbery, and let all the family know we are alive and well.

We should like to stay here, but its land is very poor for 30 or 40 mi. around. We are only 90 miles from Prince Edward Island, and it is a very big expence to go there. We cannot decide for a few days whether to go there or to Canada. This seems a very flourishing town, the people very respectable and circumspect in their behaviour. I cannot fancy we are so far away. I long to write again to tell you where you may write to us. I hope we shall have many interesting letters from each other. Do send us every particular of our dear parent's health. Hide nothing from us, nor will we from you. Kindest love to every individual of our dear relatives, who I know will with one accord thank God for his unspeakable mercies towards us. A dieu, and may we all be found amongst those whose robes are washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb.

I hope the next letter will be more pleasing and legible. Once more farewell my dearest friends. I fancy I see you reading my letter.

Your affectionate Sister
/s/ Mary J. Newbery

Postscripts

I have had not time to tell you any particulars respecting our voyage or the children, excepting disasters. You must wait till next time.

Our English shilling is worth 1/3 all over America. The winter is long here. They get great supplies from P.E.I. and the States. This place is more for trade than agriculture. I forgot to say before I left Southampton that I sewed my money in the lining of my stays, where it still remains, safe and dry, till wanted. I was strongly suspected by some that the Captⁿ (illegible) ship it was the last voyage she was to make, and was insured very highly. At the time of the wreck the sea was perfectly calm, and had it not been its case, I suppose we must have gone to the bottom. If it was not so, he did not understand navigation, as we were about 460 mi. too far to the north.

Thank you, Peter Burrowes

MT. ZION BAPTIST CHURCH
100TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

The following article was part of the 100th anniversary celebration of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, outside of Abbeville, Wilcox County, Georgia in 1944.

Spectacle Place of Worship

Some over one hundred years ago this place was known as Spectacle named for the two ponds at this place that resemble a pair of spectacles. This place Spectacle was known by the public as a place of Worship. The people of this community at that time would meet at this place to worship God, bury the dead, discuss the conditions that existed at that time, and lay plans for the betterment of their people for their county, state and the future generation.

This spot of ground known as Spectacle at that time was owned by one, James Wilcox. Mr. James L. Wilcox was one of the leading men of this community. He was a promoter of Christianity and hailed from one of the leading families of Irwin County.

On the 9th day of July 1844, Rev. J. B. Smith and Rev. David Ryales dedicated the church to God with the words "Oh, may the Lord help us and send us labors for the harvest is great and the labors are few." This prayer was and is being answered up to this date.

Some few years passed with full cooperation and good service, but these good people looking in the future saw for the good of the Service at this place that it would be well to have a deed in writing for the tract of land.

On the 26th day of April 1857 the said James L. Wilcox deeded this tract of land to The Mt. Zion Baptist Church and three trustees were named in the deed. (Owin D. Mulkey, James Fitzgerald, and Dave L. McCall).

Description of Building

This church was built with lumber sawed at Bowens Mill, Georgia. The saw mill was one of the oldest mills in the county. This mill was equipped with an upright saw and was driven by water power.

The lumber was dressed with hand plane, the sills were hewed out by hand with broad axe and pinned together with wooden pens.

The Church was built to accommodate both white and colored as the colored people at that time was owned by the white, and was furnished a place of worship.

The Church was built with two large doors in each end of the building, one for the colored. About twelve feet of the West end of the building was cut off by a baluster, the evidence of this baluster is now visable in the floor. The stand for the preacher was in the East end of the building built about three feet high from the floor with window at the back of stand.

The Church and well was enclosed with picket fence. Just outside of the picket fence or church yard there were two step blocks, one on each side of the church. These step blocks were used by the ladies to get on horseback as they rode horses to church in the days of 1844.

Ponds

One of these ponds was used as a place for baptizing and is still used for this purpose.

MT. ZION BAPTIST CHURCH, 100TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION - continued

Commemorate

In memory of late progressive members who rendered outstanding service to this church and community.

Fullers

Three preachers from one family: O. V., T. B., and A. W. Fuller, fine men and good preachers.

Reids

Mr. S. B. Reid was one of the outstanding members of this church. Was always ready to do anything for the betterment of the church and community and the needy individuals. Served as Church Clerk for 20 years.

Tomberlins

Bro. John A. Tomberlin was a good preacher, musical inclined and his descendants are still singing the good old gospel hymns.

Fitzgeralds

Bro. Miles Fitzgerald and wife were firm believers in keeping a clean house and yard, so they kept this house clean for their Lord.

Mashburn

Bro. James Mashburn was one of the leading preachers of his day and a firm believer in progression.

Browns

Bro. Samuel Brown was a faithful Church Clerk and his wife, Sister Sadie, or better known as Aunt Dade was an attentive listener and always gave encouraging words to the leaders.

McCalls

Bro. Jim McCall believed in regular church attendance, he would walk several miles to attend Saturday Conferences.

Bealls

Bro. W. W. Beall was known as the Sunday School leader, his highest ambition and constant desire was to serve God by teaching and leading the children. Joined this church by letter from Talbot County, May 19, 1889.

Dixs

Bro. J. T. Dix was a great leader in this church always ready to do and say the right thing for the betterment of the people and the church, did his part by teaching God's word to the Adult class. Taught by illustrating the good and evil spirit.

Allens

Bro. A. W. Allen was a faithful deacon, plain spoken and positive in his belief.

Taylors

Bro. W. W. Taylor was a deacon, Sunday School Supt., and his motto was to be exact in Church service.

McCrimmons

Dr. D. L. McCrimmon was one of the second trustees of this church. He was a very busy physician but he always remembered his obligations to the church.

Turners

Bro. Elias Turner was one of the first preaches ordained in this church. He was an impartial servant and he preached to the colored people as well as the white.

Submitted by Mary H. Swakoff

* * * * *

THE DUSTIN MASSACRES

Some months ago (prior to July 1979) Buried Treasures reported on the Dustin massacre in Minnesota, June 29, 1863 involving Dustins of the 6th, 7th and 8th generations. We now have been able to trace back to the Dustin massacre in Haverhill, Massachusetts March 16, 1697, involving the 2nd and 3rd generations. Interesting to find two notable Indians affairs in the same line. On March 16, 1697, shortly after the birth of Martha Dustin (March 9), Indians from Canada came down through New Hampshire and raided Haverhill, Massachusetts. Some 27 inhabitants were killed and 13 captured. Thomas Dustin was out with the rest of the children and was able to protect their rear until he got them to the fort, warning Hannah along the way. She was still ill after childbirth and could do nothing to save herself and the child. She was captured with her nurse, Mrs. Mary Neff, and Martha. On the retreat, Martha needed attention enough to delay the travel so they dashed out her brains on a rock and left her. Near the junction of the Contoocook and Merrimack rivers, twelve Indians, 2 men, 3 women and 7 children, led by the one who captured the whites, left the large party for a period of rest near Penacook on an island now called Dustin Island. With the two women was a lad, Samuel Lennardson, captured 18 months early at Worcester. No watch was set and after several nights, the three whites took tomahawks and killed ten of the twelve, a woman and child escaping. They loaded a canoe, scuttled the others, and at the last moment took scalps as proof of what they had done. They traveled by night, hid by day and finally came to the home of John Lovewell, at Old Dunstable, now a part of Nashua, New Hampshire. The rest of the trip was done in comfort. It is interesting that Hannah was honored, even feted, while Thomas did even a greater thing in saving the children and helping to save others, and only one Dustin was killed. A statue was erected in her memory on June 1, 1861 in Haverhill, near the Historical Society.

Contributed by our late Past President
Rev. Russell V. Carr

* * * * *

INDICTMENT OF GENEALOGISTS?

Found in the CECIL DEMOCRAT & FARMER'S JOURNAL of 16 Dec. 1848 (Cecil Co., Maryland)
"PEDIGREE HUNTING. Pedigree hunting is about the meanest, dirtiest passion in the catalog of human vanities. As though in this age of light and democratic aspirations a man could gather halo to his name by raking over the ashes and epitaphs of his ancestry. Royalties and nobilities have sprung always and everywhere from violence and fraud,"

Contributed by David C. Burnite

CASES AND DOCUMENTS under the custody and control of the CIRCUIT & COUNTY COURT of ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA

| <u>DIVISION RESPONSIBLE</u> | <u>PHONE</u> | <u>TYPE OF RECORD</u> | <u>RECORDS AVAILABLE</u> | <u>TYPE INDEX USED</u> |
|---|--------------|--|--|--|
| Circuit Court
Criminal Justice Division
Charlotte Benson, Supvr.
Orange County Courthouse
Room 417 | 420-3247 | Criminal Cases* | From 1976 through present at this location. From 1892 through 1975 are located at Records Management Division. | Alpha/Numeric
Records, depending on age, are available in original form, on microfilm, or microfiche. |
| *This division handles all felony cases filed after January 2, 1973. An index of capital offenses, previously under the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, Civil Division, is retained at this location. Other criminal cases filed prior to January, 1973, were under the jurisdiction of the Criminal Court of Record, which had jurisdiction of non-capital felonies, misdemeanors, and some traffic offenses. | | | | |
| County Court
Criminal Justice Division
Robert Wolfe, Supvr.
Orange County Courthouse
Room 171 | 420-3504 | Criminal Cases* | From 1975 through present at this location. From 1936 through 1974 are located at Records Management Division. | Alpha/Numeric
Records, depending on age, are available in original form, on microfilm, or microfiche. |
| *This division handles all misdemeanor cases filed after January 2, 1973, which do not fall within the jurisdictional boundaries of the branch courts in Apopka, Ocoee, or Winter Park. | | | | |
| Circuit Court
Probate Division
Robert Herndon, Supvr.
Orange County Courthouse
Room 812 | 420-3385 | Probate Cases
Trusts
Guardianships
Wills for
safekeeping | From 1871 through present at this location. | Alpha/Numeric
Records, depending on age, are available in original form, on microfilm, or microfiche. |
| Circuit Court
Civil Division
Doris Leiva, Supvr.
Orange County Courthouse
Room 253 | 420-3541 | Mortgage
Foreclosure
Dissolution of
Marriage
Damages
Adoptions
General Civil | From 1869 through present at this location. | Alpha/Numeric
Records, depending on age, are available in original form, on microfilm, or microfiche. |
| NOTE - Capital offenses committed prior to 1973 were originally filed in this division.
available at the Circuit Court, Criminal Justice Division. | | | | An index of these cases is |
| Circuit Court
Civil Division (Support)
David Mease, Supvr.
Orange County Courthouse
Room 249 | 420-3555 | Support and
Alimony
Payments | From 1956 through present at this location. | Alpha/Numeric
Records, depending on age, are available in original form, on microfilm, or microfiche. |

CASES AND DOCUMENTS under the custody and control of the CIRCUIT & COUNTY COURT of ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA - continued

| DIVISION RESPONSIBLE | PHONE | TYPE OF RECORD | RECORDS AVAILABLE | TYPE INDEX USED |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| County Court
Civil Division
Vivian Bennett, Supvr.
Orange County Courthouse
Room 711

Marriage Licenses | 420-3150

420-3152 | General Civil
Small Claims
Marriage
Licenses | Civil and Small Claims from 1976 through present at this location. From 1921 through 1975 are located at Records Management Division.

Marriage Licenses from 1978 through present at this location. From 1869 through 1977 are located at Records Management Division. | Alpha/Numeric
Records, depending on age, are available in original form, on microfilm, or microfiche. |
| Circuit Court
Mental Health Division
Geneva Baily, Supvr.
Orange County Courthouse
Room 300 | 420-3585 | Mental Health
Alcoholism
Incompetency
Sunland
Emergency
Surgery
Adult
Protective
Services Act
Tuberculosis | From 1956 through present at this location. | Alpha/Numeric
All records are in original form. |
| NOTE - Some records held by this division are confidential in nature and <u>are not</u> open for public inspection. | | | | |
| Circuit Court
Juvenile Division
Gordon Haynes, Supvr.
2000 E. Michigan Street
Orlando, FL | 420-3233 | Juvenile Cases* | From 1973 through present at this location. | Alpha/Numeric |
| *Juvenile cases are confidential pursuant to Florida Statute and <u>are not</u> available for public inspection. | | | | |
| County Court
Traffic Division
Charles Cavanaugh, Supvr.
46 E. Robinson Street
Room 106
Orlando, FL | 420-3501 | Traffic Cases | From 1974 through present at this location. | Alpha/Numeric
All records are in original form. |

CASES AND DOCUMENTS under the custody and control of the CIRCUIT & COUNTY COURT of ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA - continued

| <u>DIVISION RESPONSIBLE</u> | <u>PHONE</u> | <u>TYPE OF RECORD</u> | <u>RECORDS AVAILABLE</u> | <u>TYPE INDEX USED</u> |
|--|--------------|--|---|--|
| County Court
West Orange Division
Shirley Charles, Supvr.
475 W. Story Road
Ocoee, FL | 656-3229 | Criminal Cases
(Misdemeanors
only)
Traffic Cases
Marriage
Licenses | From 1976 through present at each
location. | Alpha/Numeric
All records are in original form. |
| County Court
Northwest Orange Division
Jane Sargent, Supvr.
1111 N. Rock Springs Road
Apopka, FL | 889-4176 | Small Claims
General Civil | | |
| County Court
Northeast Orange Division
Ellen Tyre, Supvr.
401 Park Avenue, South,
Winter Park, FL | 628-1932 | NOTE - These three divisions handle cases which fall within jurisdictional
boundaries prescribed by the Court. They were established after 1972,
therefore they would not have any of the older records available
through other divisions. | | |
| Circuit Court
Records Management Division
Roy Haldeen, Supvr.
46 E. Robinson Street
Room 10
Orlando, FL | 420-3858 | Justice of the
Peace/Magis-
trate Court
Cases
Former Muni-
cipal Court
Cases
County Judges
Court Cases
Financial
Records,
Justice of
the Peace &
County Judges
Court
Other Records
as indicated
in individual
divisions. | Justice of the Peace/Magistrate
Courts - from 1936 through 1972
Former Municipal Court - from 1951
through 1976
County Judges Court - from 1921
through 1972
Financial Records - from 1927
through 1972
Other records as indicated in
individual divisions

NOTE - This division is the central repository for older records which
fall under the control of the Clerk of the Circuit and the
County Courts. All microfilming and disposition of records is
accomplished through this division. | Alpha/Numeric
Records, depending on age, are
available in original form, on
microfilm, or microfiche. |

County Seat for Orange County, Florida is Orlando.

The aforementioned records were provided by W. D. Gorman, Clerk of the Circuit Court and County Court.

QUERIES

- #81-1A-11 WADSWORTH/TURNER - Seeking info. about parents of Cornelia Wadsworth b. August 27, 1799, Hartford, CT. Father Elihu - who were his parents? Moved to Cuyahoga Falls, OH about 1812, where she married John Turner and lived in Northampton Twp., Summit County. Who was her mother?
- #81-1A-12 HENINGER/TROUT - Was the Catherine Heninger who was b. February 28, 1796 in Greenwich Twp., Berks Co., PA to Frederick & Susannah the same one who married George Trout, removed to Erie Co., Girard Twp. and had 16 children? Who were George's parents?
- #81-1A-13 LAKIN/TURNER - Need info. about John & Emma Thomas Lakin who lived in Hancock, Delaware Co., NY early 1800's. He was a lumberman and they had 14 or 15 children - Moses, Ruth, Harrison ("Tip"), Lucinda (b. 1822 married James DeWitt Turner in 1841).
- #81-1A-14 MILLER/ROHRER - Seeking info. on parents of Abraham Miller b. Jan. 1774, Lancaster Co., PA, married Anna Rohrer (daughter of Christian?) and moved to Erie Co. about 1835 with sons Jacob & John while Abraham stayed in Mt. Joy (1837).
- #81-1A-15 SOMERS/GRANGER - Would like info. about Dr. Ezra Somers, born c. 1792 in CT. He practiced medicine in Northwest Territory OH for 40 years and d. March 14, 1864 in Brunswick, Median Co. Married Clarissa Granger, March 1818. Son Porter G. elected to OH Legislature 1853-5. Need parents names, birthplace, sibs., etc.
- Reply to: Nancy Turner Pennypacker, 516 E. Church Street, Orlando, FL 32801
- #81-1A-16 YARBROUGH/YARBOROUGH/WRIGHT - Need info. on Thomas G. Yarbrough born c. 1785 in VA; wife Nancy born SC. They were living in Williamsburg Co., SC in census of 1820, 1830, 1840 & 1850. Had son Needham b. June 2, 1812 in NC who married Rebecca Wright b. December 25, 1822 in SC. Who was the father of Thomas G. and what were the names of his other children?
- Reply to: Vermelle Y. Socky, P. O. Box 157, Goldenrod, FL 32733
- #81-1A-17 ANDREWS - Am researching all Georgia "Andrews" families before 1800, especially around Burkes Co. Would like to know of others. Also Clements, SC before 1800, especially near Darlington.
- #81-1A-18 ZIMMERMAN/STANAMAN/STERNAMAN/COLBURN/NEFF/KLINE/MELOTT/SCHENCK/SCHNEIDERN Need info. on Zimmerman, Stanaman (Sternaman), Colburn, Neff, Kline, Melott, Schenck & Schneidern - all Pennsylvania (Lancaster & Central areas) before 1800.
- Reply to: Ann Sathre, 1103 Observatory Drive, Orlando, FL 32808
- #81-1A-19 WESTENHOFER/METZGAR - Where was Michael Westenhofer and his son, Charles in 1900? Were they in Canada? New York? Charles m. Ethel Metzgar in Michigan c. 1912. Where? When? Ethel died approx. 1 year later. Where? When?
- Reply to: Ralyne E. Westenhofer, 5214 Greenway Drive, Orlando, FL 32805
- #81-1A-20 McMULLEN/NESBITT - William McMullen m. Margaret Nesbitt where? In later life they had a farm in Michigan - where? Did they have any children? Was Margaret Nesbitt (possibly b. in Ireland) the sister of Sarah Charlotte Nesbitt who married James Mercier McMullen in Ireland c. 1845. William and Margaret died c. 1895 in Michigan - where? when?
- Reply to: Dorothy M. Westenhofer, 5214 Greenway Drive, Orlando, FL 32805

RECENT ACQUISITIONS OF THE ORLANDO PUBLIC LIBRARY

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| FLORIDA | History of Christ Church Longwood, Florida
Pinellas County, Florida First 300 Wills & Guardianships
Alachua County Records 1830-1873 Gainesville, Florida
St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church Records, 1923,1957,
St. Petersburg, Florida
Centennial Book of Cathedral Church of St. Luke, Orlando, Florida
Lake Okeechobee |
| ALABAMA | U. S. Census of 1850 for Barbour County, Alabama
U. S. Census of 1860 for Barbour County, Alabama |
| ARKANSAS | History of the Church of the Brethren District of South Missouri
and Arkansas |
| AUSTRIA | Handy Guide to Austrian Genealogical Records |
| BARBADOS | Barbados Records Wills and Administrations, Vol. II, 1681-1700 |
| CANADA | 1851 Census for Kings County, New Brunswick, Canada
The Canadian Genealogical Handbook |
| CONNECTICUT | Connecticut 1800 Census Index |
| DELAWARE | Delaware 1850 Census Index |
| DENMARK | The Danish Genealogical Helper |
| DIST. OF COLUMBIA | District of Columbia 1850 Census Index |
| ENGLAND | Lord Mayor's Court of London - Depositions, 1641-1736 |
| EUROPE | Central European Genealogical Terminology |
| GEORGIA | Concord Singing Convention, Cobb County, Georgia, 1925
Censuses for Georgia Counties: Taliaferro, 1827; Lumpkin, 1838;
Chatham, 1845 |
| ILLINOIS | Grandest of Enterprises: Illinois State Normal University |
| INDIANA | The First Two Censuses of Montgomery County, Indiana |
| IOWA | 125 Years of Growth, The Story of Independence, Iowa, 1847-1972
Biographical Index to the County Histories of Iowa |
| JAMAICA | The Annals of Jamaica, Vol. 1 and 2
Bibliographia Jamaicensis |
| KENTUCKY | Nelson County, Kentucky Marriages, 1785-1815
History of Lewis County, Kentucky
Mason County, Kentucky Deed Books, 1794-1795 and 1799-1803 |
| LOUISIANA | Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Society, Proceedings of
the Annual Genealogical Institute, Baton Rouge, 1960, 1961,
1963, 1964, and 1966-1973
Confederate Pensioners Livingston, St. Helena and St. Tammany
Parishes, Louisiana
Genealogical Material in Louisiana State University Library
Baton Rouge, Louisiana |
| MARYLAND | The First Parishes of the Province of Maryland |
| MASSACHUSETTS | King's Handbook of Boston Harbor, 1883
Index to the 1800 Census of Massachusetts
Massachusetts 1850 Census Index
Falmouth, Massachusetts Vital Records |
| MICHIGAN | Echoes: An Historical Sketch of Naubinway, Michigan and its
Early Inhabitants |
| MISSISSIPPI | Yalabusha County, Mississippi Cemetery Records, 2 volumes |
| MISSOURI | Missouri Pioneers, Vol. 9 thru 16
History of the Church of the Brethren District of South Missouri
and Arkansas |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | Colonial Gravestone Inscriptions |
| NEW JERSEY | Census of Northampton Township, Burlington County, New Jersey,
1790 |
| NEW MEXICO | History of New Mexico, Vol. 3 |
| NEW YORK | Marriages and Deaths from the New Yorker, 1836-1841
Registers of the Dutch Church of Kingston, New York |

RECENT ACQUISITIONS - continued

| | |
|----------------|--|
| NEW YORK | New York Historical Manuscripts
Index to the 1881 Ruttenber & Clark History of Orange County,
New York |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 1815 Tax List of Randolph County, North Carolina
1781 Tax List, Bladen County, North Carolina
1874 Tax List, Bladen County, North Carolina
Old Trinity Methodist Church, Bladen County, North Carolina
1763 Tax List, Bladen County, North Carolina
South River Presbyterian Church, Bladen County, North Carolina
Carvers Creek Church and Gravestones, Bladen County,
North Carolina
1790 Census, Bladen County, North Carolina
1800 Census, Bladen County, North Carolina
1810 Census, Bladen County, North Carolina
1820 Census, Bladen County, North Carolina
1830 Census, Bladen County, North Carolina
1840 Census, Bladen County, North Carolina
1850 Census, Bladen County, North Carolina
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CREED

OUR LIVES are the gift of our many antecedents

OUR GOALS are to perpetuate their names and activities

OUR LABOR is to gather and preserve that left to us

OUR LOVE to extend both backward and forward, so that

OUR CHILDREN may feel close to their folk and their land.

OUR DUTY is to share all gathered information, while

OUR HOPE is to interest others and to assist each member

"The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage."

Psalms 16:6

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