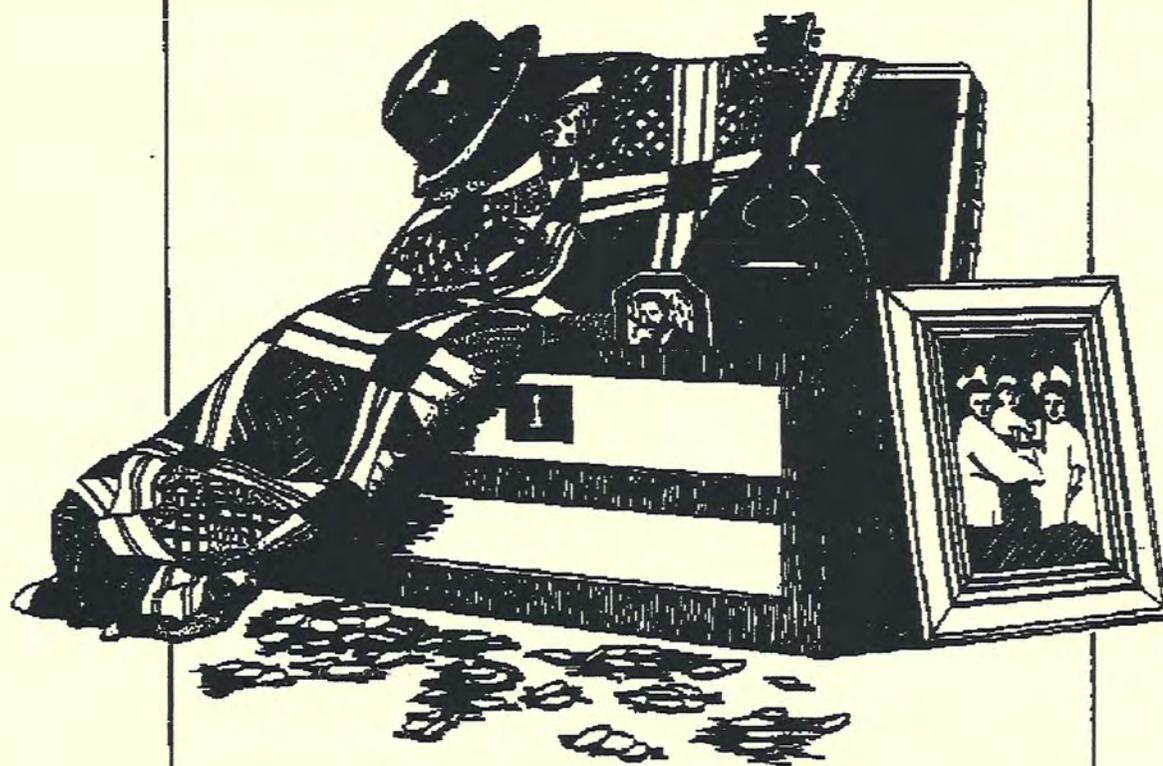


Buried Treasures



Volume 33 Number 3
July - September 2001

Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc.

Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc
PO Box 536309, Orlando, Florida 32853-6309
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The Central Florida Genealogical and Historical Society, Inc. was formed in 1969 and incorporated as a non-profit organization in 1981. The Society welcomes everyone with an interest in genealogy, the history of Florida and the United States as well as our ancestral nations, to further our objectives through education and publications.

Meetings - Regular monthly meetings are held on the third Tuesday, September through May at 7:30 PM at the Beardall Senior Center, 800 S. Delaney Ave, Orlando, FL. The President designates exceptions to the date and place for meetings. All meetings are open to the public. Visitors are welcome and members are encouraged to bring guests. A daytime group meets bi-monthly on the third Thursday afternoon of odd-numbered months.

Membership:

Individual member - Year 20.00 Life - \$200
Family membership - Year \$25.00 Life - \$300

Membership begins the first day of the month following acceptance and extends for one full year and includes a subscription to the following Society publications.

Buried Treasures, a quarterly publication, features 24 pages of articles, book reviews, Bible records, old letters, wills, etc. submitted by members. Gina Simmons Herbert designed the cover for *Buried Treasures* in 1989.

Treasure Chest News, a newsletter published nine times a year features 10-12 pages of Society news, library acquisitions, genealogy tips, announcements of workshops, conferences, meetings, etc.

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Publications of the
Central Florida Genealogical Society
as of January, 2001

Culinary Treasures Cookbook \$5.50
[180 p., soft cover, spiral bound, 6 x 9"]

Orange County Gazetteer and Business Directory [reprint of the 1887 directory with added index. Orange County included parts of Lake, Seminole & Osceola Counties in 1887] 300 page directory; 66 page index. 8 ½ x 11", Perfect binding (quality softcover) \$25.00

Where Did They Put Wakulla? A Genealogist's Guide to the Library \$5.00

A listing of library call numbers (Dewey) for every state, county and major genealogical topic. [42 p. booklet, soft cover, stapled, 5½ x 8½"]

World War I Discharge Papers - Orange County, Florida, 97 p. \$13.25
[indexed, soft cover, 8½ x 11", Velobound]

Marriages of Orange County, Florida
[each with an every name index, soft cover, 8½ x 11", Velobound]

Vol 1: 1869-1909 196 p. \$16.00
Vol 2: 1910-1924 165 p. \$16.00
Vol 3: 1925-1934 180 p. \$16.00

Orange County, Florida Cemeteries:
[each with an every name index, soft cover, 8½ x 11", Velobound]

Vol I: Smaller Cemeteries of SW Orange Co
(13 small cemeteries). 124 p. \$13.25

Vol II: Larger Cemeteries of SW Orange Co
(Washington Park & Winter Garden). 213 p.
..... \$18.50

Glen Haven Cemetery (Winter Park) - Vol I
(Section A - H). 162 p. \$16.00

NEW! Greenwood Cemetery - Vol. 1 (Sections A-J). 270 p. \$18.50

To order any of these publications,
send check or money order to:
Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc
PO Box 536309, Orlando, Florida 32853-6309
Please add \$2.00 postage for first item
and \$1.00 for each additional item in same order.



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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.



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Contributors to this issue

Carrie Boswell
Bill Matthews
William Morgan
Elaine Powell

Betty Robinson
Sim Seckbach
Juliana Smith
Betty Jo Stockton

From the President...

As my first communication in *Buried Treasures*, I would like to tell you about what I consider to be a unique treasure in genealogy and how I go about digging it up. I am speaking of unknown living relatives. I have been very fortunate in having many relatives find me, and with them I have both obtained much information on ancestors and given them information that I already possessed. To me it has been easier to attract relatives to myself than to locate them.

To attract your relatives, you need to let it be known that you want to be found. The first places that I do this is other genealogy societies. I look for genealogy societies in the geographical area where my ancestors lived. I join these societies and then place queries in their publications and enter my surnames in their surname directories. I also go to the Orlando Public Library and read the publications that are on file of these societies for the past few years. My next step is to use the Directory of Family Associations at the Family History Center and join any that may be a possible source.

My next step is the Internet. First stop:
<http://genforum.familytreemaker.com/>.

Genforum is divided up by localities and surnames. On each locality that is related to my genealogy and each surname that applies, I enter a short message as to what I know, what I want to know, and who I am. Over the past 8 years I have had only pleasant results; there has not been a single negative experience.

There are other places that I use to let others know that I want to be found but take up too much space for this brief message. Anyone interested in other places, please feel free to call me. As my genealogy is a hobby not a profession, I am always willing to share information and techniques.

One of the greatest thrills in genealogy is to open an e-mail or letter and see "I am ---- your cousin from ---." Another is to answer the phone and hear the same thing. I have met cousins from Chicago, Michigan, Oregon and Virginia here in Central Florida. I have been in contact with cousins from many states, Uruguay, Israel and England. I hope that I have been able to help you contact yours.

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

Sim Seckbach

Thoughts from your Editor..

We've just returned from South Carolina for a "first ever" gathering of my husband's **GLENN** family. The turnout was small — there are only three left of his mother's generation and six of his generation (and the cousin with 12 children couldn't come!) But even on a small scale, it was a real treat to get with the 30 or so relatives who attended. In preparation for this, I put together a 32-page booklet giving highlights of all I've learned about the family in my research. As usual, I discovered facts that I had, but didn't know that I had — long ago research that didn't fit at the time, but does now. I also found a number of gaps — things that may be easy to find, but I just hadn't done (or maybe had done and didn't file properly.) Each time I go through everything I have on a family in preparation for a project, I become re-enthused and anxious to get back to digging. Somehow, after you've worked on a family for years, you think you know it all — and it's just not so. So it's back to work on the **GLENN, HAWKINS, MCGEE, MCALISTER, ADAIR, RICE, SIMS, LEFTWICH**, etc. families of Anderson and Greenville Counties in South Carolina. Any cousins lurking out there?

It's a real pleasure to edit the *CFGS* publications — because you all are so good about gathering and sharing information. Often my problem each month is not in searching for something to include — but working up a good mix of the materials gathered by our members and others. This month, *CFGS* members Carrie Boswell, Elaine Powell and Betty Robinson sent great stuff. Betty's washday article will make you shake your head in either remembrance or amazement. And Carrie wonders if William Middlebrooks' brother was really thrilled to inherit his shoes. William Morgan, though not a *CFGS* member, is working diligently on rescuing records and generously shared them with us. His Pre-Civil War Courthouse Records give a great peek into life in early Orange County. Scouring the Internet gives access to lots of good articles and most authors are good about sharing. Be sure to read the article on *Land Title Searches/Surveys* — and dig out the abstract on your property (if you've been here long enough to have one) to see what gems of information you can find there to share. Those of you who are sending records, etc — keep up the good work! And if you've not been gathering material, how about doing so **now!** If you see something interesting on the Internet, let me know (or forward a copy.) Remember, we're looking for anything of genealogical or historical interest — not only about Florida. Keep that good stuff coming!

Betty Jo

It Ain't Necessarily So

by Betty Robinson

The fact that my parents were married in Orlando, Florida, on June 7, 1911, was well known to me; I grew up knowing it. But when I saw the *Orange County Marriage Records* book on the table at the CFGS meeting, I had that old, irresistible urge to see it in print. Imagine my surprise when neither my mother's name nor her sister's appeared in the index of brides at the end of the book. Strange! But then I looked at the alphabetical listing of grooms' names and found the problem.

There it said, "**Thorton**, Leonard Stevens to **Normuit**, Margaret Louise 7 Jun 1911." At least the date was correct. My mother's name was **Norment**, so how did this happen?

Then I remembered that those records were probably written by hand, and if I wrote it, one might not tell whether it said Normint, Normuit or even Norment.

Helpfully, Daddy's name was just misspelled and was close enough for me to find it. I went through my life till marriage with that same misspelling, **Thorton** for **Thornton**. An easy enough mistake for a clerk to have made.¹

So then I looked for Aunt Marie's name and date. Her marriage was recorded as "**Phillips**, Oliver Valentine (so good so far) to Marie **Norment** 1 Sep 1910." Another version of **Norment**!

The point to my story is that I knew these people and how to spell their names, the names of their spouses and where to look for them when they weren't under Norment. But what happens if they and their names aren't well known to me? I'd better look a little farther and a little wider for various other spellings. And just because it has appeared in print, "It ain't necessarily so!"

As for my father's full name, I had thought from childhood that it was Leonard Stevens Thornton as given in the marriage records book. My recollection is that he was named for a family friend whose last name was Stevens. However, the family Bible has his name recorded as Leonard Stephen Thornton, the usual spelling for a given name. I was old enough to remember that there was quite a to-do when he needed proof of his birth for Social Security and that the family Bible was accepted. So after Social Security became the law of the land and years after his marriage, he appears to have been Leonard Stephen Thornton. Interesting!

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MARRIAGE LICENSE

STATE OF FLORIDA, County of Orange.

To any Minister of the Gospel, or any Officer Legally Authorized to Solemnize the Rite of Matrimony.

WHEREAS, Application having been made to the County Judge of Orange County, of the State of Florida, for a License for Marriage, and it appearing to the satisfaction of said County Judge that no legal impediments exist to the Marriage now sought to be solemnized.

THESE ARE, THEREFORE, To authorize you to unite in the HOLY ESTATE OF MATRIMONY, Mr. Leonard Stevens Thornton Orlando, Fla. and Miss Margaret Louise Normuit Orlando, Fla. and that you make return of same, duly certified under your hand, to the County Judge aforesaid.

WITNESS, Wm. Martin County Judge, and the seal of said Court, at the Court House in Orlando, this 5 day of June A. D. 1911

(Seal) Wm. Martin County Judge.

I Certify that the within named Leonard Stevens Thornton and Margaret Louise Normuit were by me, the undersigned, duly united in the Holy Estate of Matrimony, by the authority of the above License.

Done this 7th day of June A. D. 1911

Witness to Ceremony: Oliver F. Phillips Queen's Alley Church
Miss O. T. Phillips Queen St. Luther Cathedral

Filed and Recorded this 13 day of June A. D. 1911, in Marriage Record 3, of Marriage License of Orange County, Fla., page 201

Wm. Martin County Judge.

Orange County, FL Marriage Book 3, p. 201

¹Ed. note: As you can see by the original, the name is clearly Thornton. Transcribers make mistakes too.

Wash Day in Orlando - As remembered by Betty Robinson

There was no washing machine in our home on East Pine Street until after World War II. There were not even stationary tubs on the back porch for most of my pre-married life. Our help came on foot from Division Street and took the clothes Mother had gathered up to the back yard. There she set up her "laundry."

First she built a fire with some of the firewood we had for heating the house. Then she put the old boil pot full of soapy water onto the fire. The white clothes and linens were stirred with an old broom stick as they boiled. Meanwhile she set up the washtubs on the wooden bench that leaned against an orange tree and filled them with the garden hose. First the boiled white clothes went through the rinse water, then the colored clothes were washed using a corrugated metal washboard if necessary and run through the rinse water. The starch was boiled on the kitchen range, and the seven shirts my father had worn the previous week and any other articles that needed it were starched. Everything was wrung by hand and hung on the clotheslines that ran from behind the house to the back of our property. If it rained, clothes were hung in the garage and on a line that ran diagonally across the kitchen. After a morning's work, Rannie Mae departed on foot, back to Division Street.

Mother gathered the dry clothes, always trying to beat the rain, and folded them neatly in the basket. In the evening she sprinkled those that needed ironing so that they were ready for Rannie Mae to iron the next morning. That was another morning's work. Occasionally Rannie Mae was there when Mother was preparing noonday dinner and would mix up the corn bread for Mother to cook in a skillet on top of the range. Rannie Mae would cease ironing and hold her breath as Mother flipped her cornbread; she never missed!

Our laundry was fairly light since Mother rotated the sheets. Last week's top sheet became this week's bottom sheet, sending only one sheet for each bed to the washpot, something that can't be done with today's fitted sheets. We were economical of towels too. Each family member had a spot on the towel rack where his towel hung for the week, and no one else used it.

When the time came that Rannie Mae was not available and neither was a replacement, I helped wash the clothes in the new stationary tubs on the back porch, a chore we had to do till after World War II when raw materials came back to the consumer goods market and washing machines were once again for sale. What a blessing!

One more memory is connected to washing, but this was about bathing. My father worked for the gas company, and the day that the automatic gas water heater was installed was a red letter one. He had a little house (rather like an outhouse) built onto the back of the kitchen wall for the heater. Before that we had a "side-arm" heater next to the range. There was a tank, and beside it was a coil housed in an iron house with a door. When you wanted a hot bath, you went to the kitchen and opened the little door, turned on the gas, put the lighted match to it and jumped back out of the way. It invariably popped as the gas burst into flame. Then you had to remember to come turn it off again after your bath, because if it just continued to heat water, the tank might explode. At least, that's what I thought. We didn't bother to light the heater for an ordinary meal's dishes; we heated a kettle of water on the gas stove for that.

Fortunately, we had a gas range and oven, without pilot lights in those days, so I was accustomed to the pop that so often followed the match to the gas. When I married, my husband was not familiar with that sound and never did get comfortable with it. We might have been awfully cold in some of our wartime digs if I hadn't been able to light a gas flame.



Will of William P. Middlebrooks, Fulton County, GA - 25 Jul 1949



I, William P. Middlebrooks, being of sound mind and disposing memory, publish this my Last Will and Testament, hereby revoking and holding for naught any and all Wills made previous to this instrument.

Item One: I desire that my body be buried on the Middlebrooks lot in Hill Crest Cemetery, suitable to my standing in life financially.

Item Two: I desire that as soon after my death as possible that all of my just and honest debts be paid.

Item Three: I give and bequest to my brother Leonard M. Middlebrooks all of my fishing equipment, including motor, and in short All of my fishing equipment.

Item Four: I give to my brother Charlie my three pistols, two rifles, and my watch and chain, and all of my shoes.

Item Five: I, give and bequeath to my brother Harold all of my wearing apparel, in short I mean All, including everything except my shoes.

Item Six: I give and bequeath to my sister, Bessie, the sum of One Thousand dollars in cash.

Item Seven: I give and bequeath to my loving and beautiful [“beau” crossed out and “du” handwritten above] wife, Rounelle B. Middlebrooks, the rest and residue of my estate, both real and personal, wherever situated, provided she lives twelve months after my death, if she does not live twelve months after my death, then her part shall be distributed equally among my brothers and sisters and in case any of them do not survive me, then their shares will go to their heirs by blood, (in short to their children.)

Item Eight: I hereby appoint my wife Rounelle B. Middlebrooks, as the Executrix of this will and request that she not be required to give bond nor file any returns with the Court of Ordinary and that she be empowered to dispose of my property for the purpose of division by private or public sale with or without advertising same.

Witness my hand and my seal in the presence of the undersigned witnesses this the 25th day of July, 1949.

Signature Wm. P. Middlebrooks (L. S.)

We the undersigned witnesses, in the presence of the testator and in the presence of each other, hereby affix our names at Witnesses to the Last Will and Testament of WILLIAM P. MIDDLEBROOKS

Marshall Williams (L. S.)

E. G. Laney?, Jr. (L. S.)

Payne (L. S.)

N. P. Ga. State at Large

Handwritten note beside witness signatures: “All witness work at Court House Tax assrs office excpt Payne who is a lawyer and runs tills at Court House.”

Spelling and punctuation is as was in the original document. There is no other identification other than a “Fulton County Legal Department” stamp on the cover page. This will was found by CFGS member, Carrie Boswell, and is a distant relation of hers.

Signers of the Constitution of the United States - September 17, 1787

On September 17, 1787, the delegates to the Constitutional Convention met for the last time to sign the document they had created. The original states, except Rhode Island, collectively appointed 70 individuals to the Constitutional Convention, but a number did not accept or could not attend. Those who did not attend included Richard Henry Lee, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Samuel Adams and John Hancock.

In all, 55 delegates attended the Constitutional Convention sessions, but only 39 actually signed the Constitution. The delegates ranged in age from Jonathan Dayton, aged 26, to Benjamin Franklin, aged 81, who was so infirm that he had to be carried to sessions in a sedan chair. You can also read a general biographical overview of the delegates at <http://www.nara.gov/exhall/charters/constitution/confath.html>. A few of these are reprinted on the following pages.

OUR FOUNDING FATHERS (* indicates delegates who did not sign the Constitution)

Baldwin, Abraham GA	Gorham, Nathaniel MA	Mercer, John F. MD*
Bassett, Richard DE	Hamilton, Alexander NY	Mifflin, Thomas PA
Bedford, Gunning, Jr. DE	Houston, William C. NJ*	Morris, Robert PA
Blair, John VA	Houstoun, William GA*	Morris, Gouverneur PA
Blount, William NC	Ingersoll, Jared PA	Paterson, William NJ
Brearley, David NJ	Jackson, William - Secretary	Pierce, William L. GA.*
Broom, Jacob DE	Jenifer, Daniel of St. Thomas, MD	Pinckney, Chas. Cotesworth SC
Butler, Pierce SC	Johnson, William Samuel CT	Pinckney, Chas SC
Carroll, Daniel MD	King, Rufus MA	Randolph, Edmund J. VA*
Clymer, George PA	Langdon, John NH	Read, George DE
Davie, William R. NC*	Lansing, John, Jr. NY*	Rutledge, John SC
Dayton, Jonathan NJ	Livingston, William NJ	Sherman, Roger CT
Dickinson, John DE	Madison, James VA	Spaight, Richard Dobbs NC
Ellsworth, Oliver CT*	Martin, Luther MD*	Strong, Caleb MA*
Few, William GA	Martin, Alexander NC*	Washington, George VA
FitzSimons, Thomas PA	Mason, George VA *	Williamson, Hugh NC
Franklin, Benjamin PA	McClurg, James VA*	Wilson, James PA
Gerry, Elbridge MA*	McHenry, James MD	Wythe, George VA*
Gilman, Nicholas NH		



William Few**Georgia**

Few was born in 1748. His father's family had emigrated from England to Pennsylvania in the 1680s, but the father had subsequently moved to Maryland, where he married and settled on a farm near Baltimore. William was born there. He encountered much hardship and received minimal schooling. When he was 10 years of age, his father, seeking better opportunity, moved his family to North Carolina. In 1771, Few, his father, and a brother associated themselves with the "Regulators," a group of frontiersmen who opposed the royal governor. As a result, the brother was hanged, the Few family farm was destroyed, and the father was forced to move once again, this time to Georgia. William remained behind, helping to settle his father's affairs, until 1776 when he joined his family near Wrightsboro, Ga. About this time, he won admittance to the bar, based on earlier informal study, and set up practice in Augusta.

When the War for Independence began, Few enthusiastically aligned himself with the Whig cause. Although largely self-educated, he soon proved his capacity for leadership and won a lieutenant-colonelcy in the dragoons. In addition, he entered politics. He was elected to the Georgia provincial congress of 1776 and during the war twice served in the assembly, in 1777 and 1779. During the same period, he also sat on the state executive council besides holding the positions of surveyor-general and Indian commissioner. He also served in the Continental Congress (1780-88), during which time he was reelected to the Georgia Assembly (1783).

Four years later, Few was appointed as one of six state delegates to the Constitutional Convention, two of whom never attended and two others of whom did not stay for the duration.

Few himself missed large segments of the proceedings, being absent during all of July and part of August because of congressional service, and never made a speech. Nonetheless, he contributed nationalist votes at critical times. Furthermore, as a delegate to the last sessions of the Continental Congress, he helped steer the Constitution past its first obstacle, approval by Congress. He also attended the state ratifying convention.

Few became one of his state's first U.S. senators (1789-93). When his term ended, he headed back home and served again in the assembly. In 1796 he received an appointment as a federal judge for the Georgia circuit. For reasons unknown, he resigned his judgeship in 1799 at the age of 52 and moved to New York City.

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Gunning Bedford, Jr.**Delaware**

Bedford was born in 1747 at Philadelphia and reared there. The fifth of seven children, he was descended from a distinguished family that originally settled in Jamestown, VA. He usually referred to himself as Gunning Bedford, Jr., to avoid confusion with his cousin and contemporary Delaware statesman and soldier, Col. Gunning Bedford.

In 1771, signer Bedford graduated with honors from the College of New Jersey (later Princeton), where he was a classmate of James Madison. Apparently while still in school, Bedford wed Jane B. Parker, who bore at least one daughter. After reading law with Joseph Read in Philadelphia, Bedford won admittance to the bar and set up a practice. Subsequently, he moved to Dover and then to Wilmington. He apparently served in the Continental Army, possibly as an aide to General Washington. Following the war, Bedford figured prominently in the politics of his state and nation. He sat in the legislature, on the state council, and in the Continental Congress (1783-85). In the latter year, he was chosen as a delegate to the Annapolis Convention but for some reason did not attend. From 1784 to 1789 he was attorney general of Delaware.

Bedford numbered among the more active members of the Constitutional Convention, and he missed few sessions. A large and forceful man, he spoke on several occasions and was a member of the committee that drafted the Great Compromise. An ardent small-state advocate, he attacked the pretensions of the large states over the small and warned that the latter might be forced to seek foreign alliances unless their interests were accommodated. He attended the Delaware ratifying convention. For another 2 years, Bedford continued as Delaware's attorney general. In 1789 Washington designated him as a federal district judge for his state, an office he was to occupy for the rest of his life. His only other ventures into national politics came in 1789 and 1793, as a Federalist presidential elector. In the main, however, he spent his later years in judicial pursuits, in aiding Wilmington Academy, in fostering abolitionism, and in enjoying his Lombardy Hall farm.

Bedford died at the age of 65 in 1812 and was buried in the First Presbyterian Churchyard in Wilmington. Later, when the cemetery was abandoned, his body was transferred to the Masonic Home, on the Lancaster Turnpike in Christiana Hundred, DE.

James McHenry**Maryland**

McHenry was born at Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1753. He enjoyed a classical education at Dublin, and emigrated to Philadelphia in 1771. The following year, the rest of his family came to the colonies, and his brother and father established an import business at Baltimore. During that year, James continued schooling at Newark Academy in Delaware and then studied medicine for 2 years under the well-known Dr. Benjamin Rush in Philadelphia.

During the War for Independence, McHenry served as a military surgeon. Late in 1776, while he was on the staff of the 5th Pennsylvania Battalion, the British captured him at Fort Mifflin, PA. He was paroled early the next year and exchanged in March 1778. Returning immediately to duty, he was assigned to Valley Forge, PA, and in May became secretary to George Washington. About this time, McHenry apparently quit the practice of medicine to devote himself to politics and administration; he apparently never needed to return to it after the war because of his excellent financial circumstances.

McHenry stayed on Washington's staff until 1780, when he joined that of the Marquis de Lafayette, and he remained in that assignment until he entered the Maryland Senate (1781-86). During part of this period, he served concurrently in the Continental Congress (1783-86). In 1784 he married Margaret Allison Caldwell.

McHenry missed many of the proceedings at the Philadelphia convention, in part because of the illness of his brother, and played an insubstantial part in the debates when he was present. He did, however, maintain a private journal that has been useful to posterity. He campaigned strenuously for the Constitution in Maryland and attended the state ratifying convention.

From 1789 to 1791, McHenry sat in the state assembly and in the years 1791-96 again in the senate. A staunch Federalist, he then accepted Washington's offer of the post of Secretary of War and held it into the administration of John Adams. McHenry looked to Hamilton rather than to Adams for leadership. As time passed, the latter became increasingly dissatisfied with McHenry's performance and distrustful of his political motives, and in 1800 forced him to resign.

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Richard Dobbs Spaight, Sr.**North Carolina**

Spaight was born at New Bern, NC of distinguished English-Irish parentage in 1758. When he was orphaned at 8 years of age, his guardians sent him to Ireland, where he obtained an excellent education. He apparently graduated from Scotland's Glasgow University before he returned to North Carolina in 1778.

At that time, the War for Independence was in full swing, and Spaight's superior attainments soon gained him a commission. He became an aide to the state militia commander and in 1780 took part in the Battle of Camden, SC. The year before, he had been elected to the lower house of the legislature.

In 1781 Spaight left the military service to devote full time to his legislative duties. He represented New Bern and Craven County (1781-83 and 1785-87); in 1785 he became speaker. Between terms, he also served in the Continental Congress (1783-85).

In 1787, at the age of 29, Spaight joined the North Carolina delegation to the Philadelphia convention. He was not a leader, but spoke on several occasions and numbered among those who attended every session. After the convention, he worked in his home state for acceptance of the Constitution.

Spaight met defeat in bids for the governorship in 1787 and the U.S. Senate 2 years later. From then until 1792, illness forced his retirement from public life, during which time he visited the West Indies, but he captured the governorship in the latter year (1792-95). In 1793 he served as presidential elector. Two years later, he wed Mary Leach, who bore three children.

In 1798 Spaight entered the U.S. House of Representatives as a Democratic-Republican and remained in office until 1801. During this time, he advocated repeal of the Alien and Sedition Acts and voted for Jefferson in the contested election of 1800. The next year, Spaight was voted into the lower house of the North Carolina legislature; the following year, to the upper.

Only 44 years old in 1802, Spaight was struck down in a duel at New Bern with a political rival, Federalist John Stanly. So ended the promising career of one of the state's foremost leaders. He was buried in the family sepulcher at Clermont estate, near New Bern.

CALL TO ACTION FOR DECLARING OCTOBER FAMILY HISTORY MONTH

by Juliana Smith, Editor, *Ancestry Daily News* editor@ancestry-inc.com

As most of you are probably aware, in the past several years, October has been designated Family History Month. An idea that originated with the Monmouth County Genealogical Society, has since spread into a nationwide campaign with the endorsement of the National Genealogical Society and the Federation of Genealogical Societies. In addition, several states have passed official proclamations to this effect.

Now we have the opportunity to make this a national event. Senator Orrin Hatch of Utah is sponsoring a Family History Resolution to have October officially declared Family History Month.

The resolution has been drafted and a letter has been circulated from Senator Hatch's office to all the other Senators to solicit their support to officially declare October Family History Month.

This is a great opportunity for the genealogical community at large to receive national recognition for our efforts. To support the passage of this measure, we want to encourage as many people as possible to contact the Senate and urge them to support and vote for Senator Hatch's Family History Resolution. Let's remind them of the widespread interest in family history and the contribution it makes to our American heritage. Make our voices heard!

Below is the text from Senator Hatch's letter that was sent to all of the other United States Senators requesting their support for his Family History Resolution to declare October Family History Month every year. Below that is the text of the resolution itself.

United States Senate Washington, DC 20510-4402

10 July 2001

Dear Colleague:

It is with great enthusiasm that I write to ask you to co-sponsor my resolution that will dedicate the Month of October of each year as "Family History Month."

Within the last month some 14,167,329 people researched their family history and 24 million people have used the Web and e-mail to locate or hunt for family or friends with whom they had lost touch. Researching ancestry is a very important component to self-identity. It can lead to long-sought-after family reunions or life saving stories like that of Nancy Andjelich Margraff. Nancy's story, found in the book, "In Search of Our Ancestors," by Megan Smolenyak, helps to illustrate the need for public attention to the important subject of family history. Nancy started showing signs of an illness that afflicted her father who died suddenly at the age of 39. At the time her mother was told that her father had a rare illness that caused a cerebral hemorrhage that killed him.

After Nancy learned she had this deadly illness, she began corresponding with the Minister of Health in Zagreb, Croatia. He kindly accepted and distributed informational packets that Nancy put together regarding the diagnosis and treatment of her illness. She disseminated the informational packets to her extended family members, many of whom are alive today because they were identified through family history research that lead to the early diagnosis and treatment of their affliction.

At present there are some two thousand five hundred genealogical societies in the United States that represent approximately a million people who belong to these groups. One such group, The Federation of Genealogical Societies, represents around 560 genealogical societies and ultimately at least half a million individuals. There is no doubt that the study of family history is growing in popularity and is an important tool in researching ethnic identity and genetic health concerns.

I urge you to join me in supporting the millions of American men and women who have researched their family history by co-sponsoring the "Family History Resolution." For more information on this resolution or to add your name as co-sponsor, please contact Chris Campbell in my office at (202) 224-4412.

Sincerely,

Orrin G. Hatch United States Senator

Mr. Hatch submitted the following resolution:

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

107th Congress, 1st Session. S. Res. _____

RESOLUTION

Designating the month of October each year as "Family History Month."

Whereas it is the family, striving for a future of opportunity and hope, that reflects our Nation's belief in community, stability, and love;

Whereas the family remains an institution of promise, reliance, and encouragement;

Whereas we look to the family as an unwavering symbol of constancy that will help us discover a future of prosperity, promise, and potential;

Whereas within our Nation's libraries and archives lie the treasured records that detail the history of our Nation, our States, our communities, and our citizens;

Whereas individuals from across our Nation and across the world have embarked on a genealogical journey by discovering who their ancestors were and how various forces shaped their past;

Whereas an ever-growing number in our Nation and in other nations are collecting, preserving, and sharing genealogies, personal documents, and memorabilia that detail the life and times of families around the world;

Whereas 54,000,000 individuals belong to a family where someone in the family has used the Internet to research their family history;

Whereas individuals from across our Nation and across the world continue to research their family heritage and its impact upon the history of our Nation and the world;

Whereas approximately 60 percent of Americans have expressed an interest in tracing their family history;

Whereas the study of family history gives individuals a sense of their heritage and a sense of responsibility in carrying out a legacy that their ancestors began;

Whereas as individuals learn about their ancestors who worked so hard and sacrificed so much, their commitment to honor their ancestors memory by doing good is increased;

Whereas interest in our personal family history transcends all cultural and religious affiliations;

Whereas to encourage family history research, education, and the sharing of knowledge is to renew the commitment to the concept of family and home; and

Whereas the involvement of National, State, and local officials in promoting genealogy and in facilitating access to family history records in archives and libraries are important factors in the successful perception of nationwide camaraderie, support, and participation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate --

(1) designates the month of October each year as "Family History Month"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Contacting Your Senator

If you haven't had a chance to contact your Senator, please do so. This is a wonderful opportunity for the genealogical community to be recognized for our hard work in preserving our heritage. Let them hear from you!

U.S. Senate: http://www.senate.gov/contacting/index_by_state.cfm. You may also phone the United States Capitol switchboard at (202) 224-3121 and an operator will connect you directly with the Senate office you request.

Read More about Family History Month

You can read more about the history of Family History Month at: <http://www.ancestry.com/library/view/columns/compass/2480.asp>

How will designating October as Family History Month be helpful to the genealogical community and what can you do locally to celebrate? <http://www.ancestry.com/library/view/news/articles/4067.asp>

More on Family History Month from Dick Eastman: <http://www.ancestry.com/library/view/columns/eastman/3999.asp>

"Five Projects for Family History Month" by George G. Morgan. <http://www.ancestry.com/library/view/columns/george/2552.asp>

extracted from: *Ancestry Daily News*, 17 July 2001
<http://www.ancestry.com/dailynews>

LAND TITLE SEARCHES / SURVEYS
by Bill Matthews cicsos2@us.ibm.com

When property is purchased, a land survey or title search is done to ensure that the seller has the right to sell and the buyer to purchase. The results of the search are all that we are normally concerned about. However, there also can be items important to family researchers, such as various court records that are detailed as part of the survey. Such records can include wills that have gone through probate and might include information about the testator's children and grandchildren who were heirs, including whether living or dead and, if living, where located at the time. Court records also include names of judges, sheriffs, tax collectors, court clerks, and others, and can provide insight into some aspects of an ancestor's life and the early days in the life of a county or state. Such records also might involve jurisdictions other than those in which the testator and heirs resided or owned land, possibly pointing a researcher toward a new path of research.

I have just completed a small project to make such a search report available via my Web site on RootsWeb's Freepages: <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~matthews/GraysonCo/>. [see following pages] This title survey for land in Grayson County, Texas includes documents created in 1896 as well as 1927 and traces a small piece of land from when it was part of a land grant by the Governor of Mexico in 1835. It also documents the fact that this land was part of the Peters Colony in 1850 and identifies the Governor of Texas in 1854. The property went through many different owners between 1835 and 1927. Each transfer is documented and in two cases, also documented are the probation of a will and the division of the land. One of these lists in detail the descendants of Joseph C. MANGIS, identifying each of his eight children, their spouses, and in two cases their children, and where each child or grandchild lived. The other is the will of B. J. BALDWIN of Lamar County, Texas, signed 25 April 1911, that left all property to his wife, Addie BALDWIN. The will states that there are three children, two adults and a minor, Addie Scott BALDWIN.

It also identifies individuals such as A. D. SHREWSBURY, sheriff of Grayson County, Texas in 1901; G. M. ETTER, tax collector, Grayson County, Texas in 1871; D. R. HUFFAKER, publisher of *Collinsville Times*, Grayson County, Texas in 1926, and reveals that the Lamar courthouse burned on 21 March 1916.

Although none of these names and events is important to my research, they may be important to someone else. I encourage researchers who have information such as this to document it and make it available via their local genealogical society, public library, and/or USGenWeb county page: <http://www.usgenweb.org/>. [See *RootsWeb's Guide to Tracing Family Trees, Guide 30: Court Records* <http://rwguide.rootsweb.com/lesson30.htm>]

Written by Bill Matthews <cicsos2@us.ibm.com>. Previously published by Julia M. Case and Myra Vanderpool Gormley, CG, *Missing Links*, Vol. 6, No. 28, 11 July 2001. RootsWeb: <http://www.rootsweb.com/>

From the author: *"You may certainly reprint the article. If it does nothing else than encourage others to take the time it will have been worth the effort. As a follow-up to my first note - to show the effectiveness of making this information easily available, within 24 hours of the publication of the article, I have received notes from three individuals: 1. A lady with ties to the Baldwin line who may be related to the Baldwin whose will is mentioned. 2. A lady descended from one of the Sheriffs mentioned who had been looking for proof that her ancestor had served as a Sheriff of Grayson Co, TX. 3. A direct descendant of the Mangus family whose grandfather is mentioned.*

Thus, a small amount of work on my part has helped others. After all, that's why we do this, isn't it."

Editor's Note: These records have nothing to do with Central Florida, but show a great way to study land records. After reading this article, it dawned on me that I had something similar (as do many of you) in the Abstract of Title issued until recently with the sale of property in Central Florida. How about going through the abstract you have - or borrow one from a neighbor or relative who has been around the area a while? Make a chart like this of your land; it would be a gold mine for local researchers. If we get enough, we can publish them in book form. Otherwise, we'll share them in *Buried Treasures*. In looking through the abstract of my parents' land near Pine Castle, I find that the 1st owner obtained it through homesteading (94 acres for \$2.50) and sold it immediately for \$250. The second owner mortgaged it to 6 different individuals at the same time (a bit of skulduggery), and legal battles ensued as to who actually owned the land. And all of this before 1885...

Title Survey for Land in Grayson County, Texas

Page	Date	Name	Comments
1	Oct 16, 1835	From Governor of Mexico To Miguel Y Barbo	A Land Grant
2	...	From M. Y. Barbo To Nathaniel Amory	..
3	Jul 15, 1843	From Nat Amory To Henry H. Williams; A. L. Heolvics, County Clerk, Nacogdoches Co., TX	Quit Claim Deed
4	Aug 11, 1857	From Migell Y. Barbo; To W. W. B. Martin. Witnesses: Manuel Martin, Frances Lazarin . A. Hobes, Clerk County Court, Nacogdoches Co., TX	Deed - 1 League of Land
5	Jan 13, 1875	From Ignatio Y. Barbo and Jose Y. Barbo; To W. H. Swift and T. H. Hollis. Witness: T. R. Jennings, L. S. Taylor, Clerk, District Court, Nacogdoches Co, TX.	Warranty Deed
6	Oct 17, 1870	From R. W. B. Martin To T. C. Bass	Special Warranty Deed South half of a league, 2,214 acres
7	July, 1870	From Robert W. B. Martin. Appoints T. C. Bass, attorney	J. T. O. Kelly, J.P. & Notary Public, Walker Co., Tx
10	Jul 25, 1854	From State of Texas, by E. M. Pease, Governor To Reuben Allen	Patent 640 acres on waters of Big Mineral, Certificate No 275 issued by Peters Colony, April 19, 1850
11	Apr 3, 1856	From Reuben Allen To William Reeves	Special Warranty Deed - S. Bostick, Clerk County Court, Grayson Co., TX sells 320 acres, south half .
12	Jan 10, 1866	From William S. Reeves; To Dorinda S. McGlothlin, daughter of Wm. Reeves. Witness: J. A. Bird, Lewis T. Reeves. - G. A. Dickerman, Clerk, Grayson Co., TX	Gift of 320 acres.
13 & 14	Sep 17, 1880	Plaintiffs: George R. McGlothlin and G. W. McGlothlin; Defendant: William V. McGlothlin. Joseph Bledsoe - District Court Judge; W. H. Langford - District Court	Court divides the land. Commissioners to divide the land: George R. Reeves, Samuel Bonham, Thomas D. Douglas
15	Sep 13, 1871	From G. W. McGlothlin, by G. M. Etter, Tax Collector, Grayson Co., TX To J. P. Lowery	Deed by Tax Collector - sells 320 acres for 1876 taxes. G.A. Dickerson, Clerk County Court, Grayson Co., TX
16	Dec 8, 1890	From J. P. Lowery To R. R. McGlothlin	Special Warranty Deed - sells 320 acres W. P. Dugan, Notary Public
17	Dec 12, 1890	From R. R. McGlothlin To John Stout	Warranty Deed - sells 111 acres H. Hulen, Notary Public, Cooke Co., TX
18	Dec 26, 1893	From John Stout and wife Josie Stout To Wm. M. Cole	sells 111 acres
20	Nov 27, 1895	From William M. Cole and wife Annie To Louis Golden	sells 111 acres. D. W. Gulick, N.P., Grayson Co.
23	May 27, 1901	From L. W. Golden & O. F. Wyrick by A. D. Shrewsbury, Sheriff To B. J. Baldwin, Jr	Sheriff's Deed, Grayson Co., TX, sells land; J. A. Taylor, N.P.
25	..	From O. F. Wyrick To J. A. Ring	..
26	Dec 1, 1913	From J. A. Ring	Promissory Note R. S. McAdams, N. P.; W. S. Reeves, Clerk
27	May 17, 1914	From J. A. Ring and wife Josephine - To Scarborough & Jones	Gas, Oil, Coal rights leased
28	Sep 27, 1915	From J. A. Ring & Josephine To C. Gudgel	sells 111 acres

29	Mar 1917	From C. Gudgel & wife Nettie To W. S. Reeves	Gas. Oil. coal rights leased
35	July 1919	Lease transferred to Thomas A. Bell	
42	1915	From J. A. Ring To Joseph C. Mangis	..
47	Jul 28, 1927	Clarence Gudgel and wife Nettie	first document with first name
48-49	Dec 23, 1915	Died J. C. Mangis, at home in Grayson Co., TX. Executor: Clarence Gudgel. Appraisers: R. S. McAdams, T. E. McKinney, L. M. Tuck	
50	...	Will mentions Lee Simmons, Sheriff of Grayson Co.; L. L. Etchison, Deputy	
51	..	Witnesses to will: R. S. McAdams. P. S. Britt, Wm. M. Henderson Will was made Dec 20, 1915. J. C. Mangis was about 82 years old.	
52		Will bequeaths farm to daughter Julia Johnson. Other names: Joe Mangis, Henry Mangis. Robert Cummings, Henry Baites	
66	June 1926	D. R. Huffaker, publisher of Collinsville Times, Grayson Co., TX appears in Court ..	
74	1927	Identified: R. B. Aston, Clerk of District Court. R. Q. Loving, Clerk County Court. Also: Lucile Schleuse, Deputy I. R. Sulser - new estate administrator	
77	Jan 1927	Identified: R. M. Carter, County Judge ..	
84-88	May 1927	Final court action settling the estate of Joseph C. Mangis. His wife died before him.	
88		<p>Children and Grandchildren and share</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. H. T. Mangis of Harmon Co., TX 1/7 2. Mollie Mangis, married Bill Henderson (still living). She died before her father and mother. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a Joseph C. Henderson, of Ark 1/21 2b Thomas W. Henderson, of Harmon Co., OK 1/21 2c Hubert J. Henderson, of Bryant Co, OK 1/21 3. Jane Mangis, married Horace J. Johnson (deceased), of Grayson Co. 1/7 4. Ella Mangis, married Chas. Pennington (living). She died before her father and mother and had no descendants 5. Nettie Mangis, married Clarence Gudgel, of Grayson Co. 1/7 6 Bill Mangis, who died before his father, has following children in Harmon Co., OK <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6a Mattie E. Mangis 1/56 6b Peach B. Mangis 1/56 6c Jane Mangis 1/56 6d Eliza Mangis 1/56 6e Jessie Mangis 1/56 6f John J. Mangis 1/56 6g Oscar Mangis 1/56 6h Henry D. Mangis 1/56 7. Hulda Mangis, married Wm. Cummins, of Harmon Co., OK 1/7 8 Julia Mangis married George Johnson, now a widow, of Grayson Co., TX 1/7 	
93	Jul 27, 1927	From Estate of J. C. Mangis To Austin Harshbarger	Sold for \$1300 cash subject to \$600 lien. Austin Harshbarger will farm the sandy soil raising peanuts until apx 1942 when Lake Texoma is established and the land sold to the Federal Government
95-96	1927	T. M. Scott of Lamar Co. TX appears in Court to testify that the Lamar Court House burned in March 21, 1916 - thus original records concerning will of B. J. Baldwin are not available. Will probated June 15, 1914 He died May 10, 1914	Statements filed that the will of B. J. Baldwin, signed April 25, 1911 left all property to his wife Addie Baldwin. The will states that there are three children, two adults and a minor Addie Scott Baldwin. Witnesses: Charles Shaeffer and T. N. White

*The famine ships:
the Irish exodus to America, 1846-51*

by Edward Laxton.



This book tells the story of the more than one million people who sailed from Ireland to America. Never before had the world witnessed such an exodus. The book focuses on the individual stories of emigrants, including Henry Ford and his family, and Patrick Kennedy, great-grandfather of President

John F. Kennedy. The author conducted five years of research in Ireland and he includes superb color paintings of ships and ports. There are also fascinating memorabilia including facsimile passenger lists, and reproductions of tickets. This book will astound you when you realize the tremendous hardships our Irish ancestors endured while sailing to America.

Published by: London: Bloomsbury, 1996. 250 p., includes index. ISBN: 0747525358 This book does not appear in the OPL on-line catalog as of July, 2001. It can be purchased from Amazon.com and other online bookstores. Amazon lists it at \$27.50 in hardback; used, from \$10.00. There is also a paperback version at \$16.00

reviewed by Elaine Powell

William Few

continued from p. 51

Few's career continued to blossom. He served 4 years in the legislature (1802-5) and then as inspector of prisons (1802-10), alderman (1813-14), and U.S. commissioner of loans (1804). From 1804 to 1814 he held a directorship at the Manhattan Bank and later the presidency of City Bank. A devout Methodist, he also donated generously to philanthropic causes.

When Few died in 1828 at the age of 80 in Fishkill-on-the-Hudson (present Beacon), he was survived by his wife (born Catherine Nicholson) and three daughters. Originally buried in the yard of the local Reformed Dutch Church, his body was later reinterred at St. Paul's Church, Augusta, GA.

*Family, Community, Business Enterprise:
The Millers of Crescent City, FL.*

by Edward F. Keuchel & Robin J. Sellers.



This is the story of the Miller family of and the town of Crescent City, Florida where they began their Florida enterprise. James and John Miller came from Iowa in 1869 and settled first in San Mateo, near Palatka. James remained in that area and became a successful orange grower. John Miller settled in Crescent City, a community in

the St. Johns River Valley in Putnam County, south of Jacksonville, in 1881. Here he began operating a steamboat business, carrying goods from Crescent City to Jacksonville. Later the family opened a mercantile, then moved into the grocery business. The business grew to become "one of the nation's largest family-and-employee owned supermarket and convenience-store enterprises." While written as a chronicle of the family and family business, there is a good amount of local history and color included in the book. The memoirs of Bessie Williams "The Mental Meanderings of a Florida Pioneer" written in 1938 is used extensively in describing early life in the area.

Descendants of families of the area will be able to learn the history of the area, with personal anecdotes and descriptions of people and places. The book is indexed and sources are well documented.

Publisher: Tallahassee, FL: Sentry Press, 1999. This appears to have been privately printed and has no ISBN. An accompanying letter states that no further printings are planned. The review copy will be donated to the Orlando Public Library.

reviewed by Betty Jo Stockton

James McHenry

continued from p. 53

Subsequently, the Democratic-Republicans accused him of maladministration, but a congressional committee vindicated him.

McHenry returned to his estate near Baltimore and to semi-retirement. He remained a loyal Federalist and opposed the War of 1812. He also held the office of president of a Bible society. He died in 1816 at the age of 62, survived by two of his three children. His grave is in Baltimore's Westminster Presbyterian Cemetery.

ABSTRACTS OF PRE-CIVIL WAR CIRCUIT COURT RECORDS
ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA
Abstracted by William Morgan²

1 March 2001

The surviving circuit court records provide a tremendous opportunity to learn more about the early history of Orange County, Florida. Because the county courthouse burned in 1869, most local court records prior to that year no longer exist. So, we only have the records of the semi-annual sessions held by state officials to gain insight into local court proceedings.

State law provided most of the structure for the circuit court sessions. To be held twice a year, once in the Spring and once in the Fall, they fell under the supervision of an appointed judge who oversaw similar courts throughout the Eastern District of Florida. The state also appointed a Solicitor to oversee prosecution of criminal cases for the circuit, equivalent to the modern District Attorney. Local officials included the Clerk and Sheriff, and less frequently, bailiffs.

Once the court officials convened each session, they would select a Grand Jury--typically consisting of fifteen local men--to consider criminal charges brought before the circuit. Civil cases came before the court more directly, on the motion of individual plaintiffs and their attorneys. Petit Juries--typically consisting of only twelve men--actually heard arguments in all criminal charges that resulted in indictment and all civil cases not settled or dismissed before trial. The lists of jurors provided in the abstracts help to pinpoint the arrival of many of the area's pioneer settlers.

These abstracts, made from copies of the actual court minutes in the microfilm collection of the University of Central Florida Library, cover the years from the beginning of the circuit to the outbreak of the Civil War (1847-1860). It should be kept in mind that, at that time, Orange County's population did not warrant a circuit of its own, but had to share the same court with neighboring St. Lucie (modern Brevard). Also, its borders at that time included most if not all of the following modern counties: Lake, Osceola, Seminole, Sumter, and Volusia. So, the persons mentioned in the abstracts lived over a broad geographic area, much larger than the modern Orange County.

The circuit court met in Mellonville (modern Sanford) until the Fall session of 1857, when it moved to a new courthouse erected at Orlando. The move occurred after a land speculator donated the site, but it drew the sessions far from the population center on the shores of Lake Monroe and probably made attendance even more difficult than it already had been. As the abstracts mention, the presiding judge frequently missed the opening day of the court sessions because he depended on the unreliable steamships that plied the St. Johns River to deliver him from his home in Jacksonville. By establishing their new courthouse further inland at Orlando, the citizens of Orange County made his trip even longer.

Unlike the dry modern circuit court records, those from the Antebellum Era stray from the legal proceedings to include interesting insights into the lives and concerns of the people who attended each session. In addition to the power shift that occurred following the construction of the county courthouse at Orlando, these abstracts also reveal the mood of area residents in the Spring of 1848. In a prelude to the Third Seminole War, the Grand Jurors used the opportunity of their court service to enter a petition into the official record demanding the final removal of all Indians from Florida.

The court records also confirm that the peculiar institution of slavery had penetrated the Central Florida wilderness. Though never practiced to the extent found in North Florida, several local men did establish working plantations in the court's jurisdiction. Strict laws regulated the manner in which slave owners handled their human property, though, and, at least one faced court proceedings because he allowed his slaves to bear firearms on his remote plantation. For the most part, though, area slaves received only as much recognition by the court as parcels of land and other property. Though hundreds of slaves lived in Orange County, the court minutes recorded only seven actual names.

Finally, the types of cases brought before the court reveal the tumultuous times in which Central Florida's pioneers lived. The struggles of frontier life took their toll on several marriages, as evidenced by divorce proceedings. More often, though, Grand Juries had to return indictments for assault and battery. Less often, they indicted citizens for

²William Morgan is the unofficial historian of the town of Pine Castle. He has generously offered these records for publication by CFGS. Thanks, William!

murder. And, it may surprise many who have only a cursory knowledge of local history to find many familiar names appeared in these indictments.

I made accuracy my goal in compiling these transcripts, but errors no doubt will surface. I make no claims to legal expertise, and may have misunderstood some of the Latin phrases used by the clerks. Also, the sometimes-flowery-sometimes-cramped handwriting may have resulted in a misspelled name or two. Overall, though, I believe I have achieved the goal as nearly as possible, and hope these abstracts will help future researchers.

William S. Morgan V., 3626 Bobolink Lane, Orlando, FL 32803-2406 wsmorganv~ao l.com

20 April 1847 Spring Term convened by clerk Peter G. Hyme and sheriff John Simpson, but because the circuit judge was not in attendance court was adjourned pending his arrival.

21 April 1847 Court reconvened by presiding judge, the Honorable Thomas Douglass. Present were: [not given] Of these men, fifteen were chosen to form a Grand Jury (denoted by an asterisk). Robert Polk served as foreman. Vincent Lee was made bailiff.

John Eaton, age 34, a native of Kent, England, entered his declaration for naturalization. He came to this country through the Port of New York on 9 July 1832, and has lived in the United States ever since, except for the period between 1836 and 1838 when he was in South America.

Archibald H. Cole & Peter Gwinn v. Algernon S. Speer, continued to next term. Speer ordered to pay Cole damages in the amount of \$143.66 plus 6% interest and \$4.35 in expenses incurred in bringing suit.

26 October 1847 Fall term convened by the Honorable George W. Macrae, and opened with a prayer made by James M. Harris of the Baptist Church. As the state's solicitor and a majority of the jurors were absent, court was adjourned until the following day.

27 October 1847 Court reconvened.

A Grand Jury consisting of the following men was empanelled:

Jacob Smith	Ora Carpenter	Joseph Bouchilon	John Tanner
William H. Bass	John C. Houston	Joseph Ballott	Algernon S. Speer
Willoughby Minshew	Elijah Watson	Aaron Jernigan	Isaac Jernigan
James M. Carter	John Patrick	Augustus J. Vaughn	

Vincent R. Lee was chosen as a bailiff for the Grand Jury, while Constant Potter was chosen as bailiff of the court.

Ordered that Gregory Yale, Felix Livingston, and George R. Fairbanks be admitted to practice law before the court.

State of Florida v. John Simpson - Defendant entered into a \$1,000 bond 12 July 1847 before John Middleton, Justice of the Peace, in Duval County, with sureties John M. Pons and William F. Donaldson. He promised to appear before this court on charges of perjury. Since the Grand Jury failed to return a true bill in the case, the bond was discharged.

Following cases ordered continued to next term:

<i>Peter Gwinn v. Algernon S. Speer.</i>	<i>Cornelius Taylor v. George F. Coddling</i>
<i>James W. Bryant v. Cornelius Taylor.</i>	<i>Cornelius Taylor v. Peter G. Hyme.</i>
<i>Cornelius Taylor v. John Simpson.</i>	

The Grand Jury dismissed the following cases:

State of Florida v. John Simpson - charge of perjury.

State of Florida v. Ora Carpenter - charge of assault with intent to commit rape.

18 April 1848 Spring Term convened by clerk Peter G. Hyme and sheriff John Simpson, but because the circuit judge was not in attendance court was adjourned pending his arrival.

19 April 1848 Court reconvened by presiding judge, the Honorable Thomas Douglass.

A Grand Jury consisting of the following men was empanelled:

Virgil R. Dupont	Jacob Smith	John McDermott	John C. Hemming	John Hughey
Nicholas Sheppard	James Martin	Constant Potter	Isaac Jernigan	Mordecai Alexander
James O. Duvall	John O. Bethel	Willoughby Minshew	Joseph Ballott	Augustus J. Vaughn

Vincent R. Lee was chosen as bailiff.

Suit filed: *Elijah Watson v. Virginia F. Watson* - for divorce.

Cases ordered continued to next term:

Cornelius Taylor v. John Simpson.

Cornelius Taylor v. George F. Codding

Cornelius Taylor v. Peter G. Hyme.

31 October 1848 Fall Term convened by clerk Peter G. Hyme and sheriff John Simpson, but because the circuit judge was not in attendance court was adjourned pending his arrival.

1 November 1848 Court reconvened by the Honorable George S. Hawkins.

A Grand Jury consisting of the following men was empanelled:

Willoughby Minshew	John Turner	John Hughey	Isaac Jernigan	William Hunton
Joseph Belott	Augustus J. Vaughn	Asa Munson	William Pool	Nicholas Sheppard
James Hogan	James M. Carter	James Martin	Wright Patrick	Joseph Bouchillon

In the case of *Elijah Watson v. Virginia F. Watson*, divorce granted.

In the case of *William Campbell v. John C. Houston*, defendant waived his right to trial by jury. The court found for the plaintiff and ordered the defendant to pay damages of \$468.00.

In the cases of *Cornelius Taylor v. John Simpson*, *Cornelius Taylor v. George T. Codding*, and *Cornelius Taylor v. Peter G. Hyme*, plaintiff failed to appear to prosecute. All cases were thus dismissed.

In the case of *Henry A. Crane v. Algernon S. Speer*, plaintiff consents to dismiss.

The case of *Peter Gwinn v. Algernon S. Speer* is continued to next term.

17 April 1849 Spring Term convened by clerk Peter G. Hyme and sheriff John Simpson, but because the circuit judge was not in attendance court was adjourned pending his arrival.

18 April 1849 Court reconvened by presiding judge, the Honorable Thomas Douglass. He explained his late arrival at court was the result of fog and delays in retrieving the mail at Palatka. He left his home in Jacksonville on the 16th aboard the steamship *Sarah Spaulding*, the only vessel that traveled between Jacksonville and Mellonville.

Ordered that the seal of this court should be the eagle side of an American silver half dollar until such time as the state should furnish another.

A Grand Jury consisting of the following men was empanelled:

Mordecai Alexander	Nicholas Sheppard	Jacob Smith	Aaron Jernigan
Alfred Davis	Asa Gaskins	James Martin	John Patrick
John O. Bethel	Daniel J. Thomas	Augustus J. Vaughn	John Hughey
Wright Patrick	Virgil R. Dupont	James M. Carter	

The case of *O.M. Dorman v. R.H. Pinkham* continued to next term, and an alias summons was ordered. In the case of *James W. Bryant v. Cornelius Taylor*, neither party appeared in court. Continued to next term.

Writs in the following cases were found either insufficient or informal, and alias summons were ordered:

William A. Knight v. Washington M. Sharpe.

James A. Harris v. Aaron Jernigan.

Noble A. Hardee v. Elias Woodruff.

Henry Gee v. Aaron Jernigan.

Noble A. Hardee v. Aaron Jernigan.

James O. Duvall v. Aaron Jernigan.

In the case of *Peter Gwinn v. Algernon S. Speer*, the court found for plaintiff and awarded a judgment of \$239.67.

30 October 1849 Fall Term convened by clerk Peter G. Hyme and sheriff John Simpson, but because the circuit judge was not in attendance court was adjourned pending his arrival.

19 April 1848 Court reconvened by presiding judge, the Honorable Thomas Douglass, who provided the same explanation for his tardiness as he supplied last term.

George R. Fairbanks appointed Deputy Solicitor by J.P. Sanderson. Oath of Office administered by Judge Douglass.

A Grand Jury consisting of the following men was empanelled:

A.J. Vaughn

Jacob Smith

John Patrick

William Pool

J.O. Bethel

Ora Carpenter

Constant Potter

H.A. Crane (foreman)

Asa Gaskins

Washington M. Sharp

Isaac Jernigan

James Martin

James O. Duvall

James M. Carter

William Hunton

The Grand Jury issued the following indictment:

State of Florida v. Benjamin Lane - charge of assault and battery.

The Grand Jury also asked the following statement be entered into the court record:

That inhabiting one of the most exposed and defenseless frontier counties, they were among the first to feel the pressure of the disastrous circumstances which have occurred in consequence of the hostile demonstrations of a portion of the Seminole Indians, resulting in the brutal murder of one of our most valued and respected citizens, Mr. James Barker, in the [illegible] Major [illegible] and the depopulation of the entire County of St. Lucie.

That under these circumstances driven from their homes and forced to huddle together in hasty defenses we urged our defenseless condition upon the Governor of our State, who in answer to our earnest entreaties and with a promptness dictated by the highest virtue of humanity and patriotism sent forward for our protection a force of volunteers, aided by whose presence we have been enabled to save our property and continue our residency.

That we cannot too gratefully approve the [illegible] action of our Executive and we do earnestly in this public manner request of our Senators and representative in Congress to urge upon the justice and humanity of that body the speedy judgment by the Governor of the volunteers so called into service.

That the Seminoles now remaining in Florida were permitted to remain in the state against the wishes of our people, and that we have unceasingly desired these dangerous neighbors to be removed from our borders; that the neglect to do so hitherto has been productive of great injury to our county and state; and that our prospects as a people are utterly paralyzed by the present state of affairs.

That we deserve the speedy removal of the Indians to which both they and the government of the United States stands pledged, and that this may be done peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary.

That, fully aware of the disastrous consequences of war, and desirous to avoid such a calamity, yet rather than to be under continued apprehension and all the drawbacks of an unsettled difficulty [illegible] over us, we prefer their forcible expulsion at the cost of war itself, if unavoidably necessary.

We request this our presentment may be sent to the newspapers at Jacksonville, and also to our representative and Senators in Congress.

To be continued...

Florida State Census 1885

(Film M845 Roll #10 at Orlando Library & Archives; #088971 at Family History Center.)

Orlando [census date 20 Jun 1885]

Household	Name	Race	Age/ Sex	Relation to head	Marital status	Birthplace of self/ father/ mother	Occupation
page 15 cont							
153	Palmer, W. D.	W	25M	Head	M	FL/FL/FL	Bookstore
	Palmer, Ida	W	20F	Wife	M	KY/KY/KY	-
	Palmer, Pasco	W	19M	Bro	S	FL/FL/FL	Clerk
	Townsend, W. H.	W	18M	-	S	PA/PA/AL	Clerk
154	Schutz, M.	W	29M	Head	S	Ger/Ger/Ger	Merchant
	Schutz, N.	W	32M	Bro	S	Ger/Ger/Ger	Merchant
	Schutz, Hy	W	24?	Bro	S	Ger/Ger/Ger	Clerk
	Peel, J. R.	W	24M	-	S	MS/TN/TN	Clerk
	Jackson, E. A.	W	29M	-	M	PA/NH/VT	Clerk
	Scuggs, Eugene	W	16M	-	S	MS/MS/MS	Clerk
155/160	Sinclair, John G.	W	59M	Head	M	NH/NH/NH	Real Estate Agt
	Sinclair, Mary E.	W	45F	Wife	M	NH/NH/NH	-
	Mills, N. L.	W	4 ?M	Boarder	M	OH/OH/OH	Real Estate
	Mills, H. I.	W	39F	Wife	M	NH/NH?NH	-
	Mills, Ernest	W	12M	Son	S	IA/-/-	-
	Mills, Willie	W	8M	Son	S	KS/-/-	-
	Mills, Louis	W	6M	Son	S	IA/-/-	-
	Mills, Lucy	W	10F	Dau	S	IA/-/-	-
	Mills, Nellie	W	7/12F	Dau	S	FL	-
155/161	Grey, Thos. C.	W	38M	Head	M	PA/Eng/Eng	Real Estate
	Grey, Ida	W	28F	Wife	M	NH/NH/NH	-
	Grey, Chas. M.	W	11M	Son	S	NH/NH/NH	-
	Grey, Thos T.	W	EM	Son	S	NH/NH/NH	-
155/162	Haley, C. A.	W	46M	-	S	NH/NH/NH	Banker
156	Carpenter, E. E.	W	42M	Head	M	MI/NY/MA	Shoemaker
	Carpenter, Olive	W	38F	Wife	M	PA/PA/PA	-
	Carpenter, Alfred A.	W	19M	Son	S	MI/MI/PA	Shoemaker
157	Vatterliss?, H. T.	W	52M	Head	S	MA/Saxony/Saxony	Shoestore
	Packwood, R. T., Jr	W	22M	-	S	LA/NY/LA	Clerk
158	Henkel, S.	W	35M	Head	M	VA/VA.VA	M.D.
	Henkel, Betty C.	W	25F	Wife	M	VA/VA/VA	-
159/165	Prince, O. W.	W	33M	Head	M	AL/NC/AL	Merchant
	Prince, Anges M.	W	30F	Wife	M	GA/NC/GA	-
Page 16							
159 cont	Prince, Minnie J?	W	7F	Dau	S	FL/AL/GA	-
	Prince, Herbert H.	W	3eM	Son	S	FL/AL/GA	-

Household	Name	Race	Age/ Sex	Relation to head	Marital status	Birthplace of self/ father/ mother	Occupation
	Anno, John C.	W	38M	-	S	IL/KY/KY	Clerk
159/166	Long, L. B.	W	28?M	Head	M	NC/NC/NC	Clerk
	Long, Eliza	W	22F	Wife	M	FL/FL/FL	-
	Long, Baby	W	1M	Son	S	FL/NC/FL	-
160	Butler?, G. A.	W	28?M	Head	S	FL/Nassau/Nassau	Sec. R.R.
	Butler?, N. W. H.	W	75M	Father	W	Nassau	-
161/168	Porter, Geo.	W	29M	Head	S	NH/NH/MA	M.D.
161/169	Lusk, W. I.	W	29M	Head	M	NY/NY/NY	M.D.
	Lusk, Eliz ^a	W	24F	Wife	M	MI/MI/MI	-
	Lusk, ? F. E.	W	27M	Bro	S	NY/NY/NY	Medical student
162	Keigwin, Henry	W	49M	Head	M	IN/CT/?	Minister
	Keigwin, Martha	W	48F	Wife	M	IN/OH/KY	-
	Keigwin, Chas A.	W	23M	Son	M	IN/IN/IN	Teacher
	Keigwin, Mary	W	21F	Dau	S	IN/IN/IN	-
	Keigwin, Ella	W	20F	Dau	S	IN/IN/IN	-
	Keigwin, Edwin	W	18M	Son	S	IN/IN/IN	-
	Keigwin, Louis	W	15M	Son	S	IL/IN/IN	-
	Keigwin, Harry	W	13M	Son	S	IL/IN/IN	-
	Keigwin, Mattin?	W	9F	Dau	S	IL/IN/IN	-
	Noah, Jessie? R.	W	77M	F-in-L	W	OH/DE/MD	-
163	Robinson, , Saml. A.	W	36M	Head	M	MI/VT/NY	Surveyor
	Robinson, , Mary A.	W	33F	Wife	M	MI/Eng/NY	-
	Robinson, Alice? L.	W	39F	Sister	S	MI/VT/NY	-
	Errington, Ellen	W	21?F	Cousin	S	MI/Eng/NY	-
	Robinson, John R.	W	20M	Bro	S	MI/VT/NY	-
	Robinson, Owen S.	W	17M	Bro	S	MI/VT/NY	-
	Robinson, Edith G?	W	8F	Dau	S	FI/MI/MI	-
164	Crafton, Wm. S.	W	50?M	Head	M	TN/TN/SC	Book --?--
	Crafton, Mary F.	W	37F	Wife	M	TN/NC/TN	-
	Reid, Edw^d	W	11M	Stepson	S	TN/IN/TN	-
165	Harn, Saml	W	59M	Head	M	GA/GA/GA	Real Estate
	Harn, Eliz th	W	55F	Wife	M	GA/GA/GA	-
	Harn, Julia	W	30F	Dau	S	GA/GA/GA	-
	Harn, D. F.	W	29M	Son	S	GA/GA/GA	-
	Williams, I?. W.	W	25M	Laborer	S	PA	-
166	Biddell, Geo. W.	W	42M	Head	M	CA/Ger/IN	Civil Engineer
	Biddell, E. A.	W	28F	Wife	M	VA/VA/VA	-
	Biddell, L. E.	W	11F	Dau	S	VA/CA/VA	-
	? mples?, M. O.	W	29M	Partner	S	AL/AL/AL	Civil Engineer
167/175	McQuaig, C. F.	W	42M	Head	M	AL/NC/GA	Real Estate
	McQuaig, Aliva A.	W	30F	Wife	M	GA/NC/GA	-

Household	Name	Race	Age/ Sex	Relation to head	Marital status	Birthplace of self father mother	Occupation
	McQuaig, Jas. P	W	18M	Son	S	GA/GA/GA	Clerk
	McQuaig, Ida D.	W	16F	Dau	S	GA/GA/GA	-
	McQuaig, Viola L.	W	11F	Dau	S	FL/GA/GA	-
	McQuaig, Louisa	W	7F	Dau	S	FL/GA/GA	-
167/176	Huffman, George	W	32F	Head	M	IN/IN/IN	Lawyer
	Huffman, Fanny	W	32F	Wife	M	IN/ME/ME	-
	Huffman, Nnez	W	7F	Dau	S	IL/IN/IN	-
page 17	Huffman, Clara	W	4F	Dau	S	IL/IN/IN	-
	Huffman, Fred	W	1M	Son	S	IL/IN/IN	-
167/177	Fletcher, Ingram	W	58?M	Head	M	IN/VT/KY	Real Estate
	Fletcher, G? W?	W	51F	Wife	M	IN/NC/PA	-
	Fletcher, Eliza	W	17F	Dau	S	IN/NC/PA	-
	Fletcher, Maria	W	15F	Dau	S	IN/NC/PA	-
	Fletcher, Aurelia?	W	13F	Dau	S	IN/NC/PA	-
	Fletcher, Gertrude	W	11F	Dau	S	IN/NC/PA	-
	Fletcher, Edith	W	9F	Dau	S	IN/NC/PA	-
	C , Elizabeth	W	37F	Boarder	S	Eng/Eng/Eng	-
	Wishman?, Anthony	W	35M	Boarder	S	IN/Ger/Ger	Laborer
	Smith, Isabel	W	16F	-	S	Eng/Eng/Eng	Servant
	Ashley, Nancy	B	20F	-	S	GA/GA/Ga	Servant
168	Salmon, J. H.	W	35M	Head	S	Sco/Sco/Sco	BarRoom
	McBride, J. P.	W	28M	-	S	AL/AL/GA	Clerk
169	Chapman, Foster S.	W	53M	Head	M	FL/NY/TN	Druggist
	Chapman, Sarah E.	W	49F	Wife	M	GA/GA/GA	-
	Leake, John C.	W	30M	-	S	GA/SC/SC	Clerk
170	Fenny?, George	Mu	40M	Head	M	SC/SC/SC	Laborer
	Fenny?, Sally F.	Mu	40F	Wife	M	VA/VA/VA	Restaurant
	Anderson, Hattie	Mu	14F	Dau	S	AL/GA/GA	-
171	Jackson, Angus	B	28M	-	S	GA/GA/GA	Barber
172	Smith, T.	W	45M	Head	M	Ire/Ire/Ire	Bookstore
	Ostrander, J. A.	W	34M	-	S	NY/?/NY	Bookstore
	Brien, T. O.	W	30M	-	S	Ire/Ire/Ire	Machinist
173	Speir, E. W.	W	51?M	Head	M	FL/NC/NC	PostMaster
	Speir, M. M. J.	W	25?F	Wife	M	FL/GA/GA	-
	Speir, Clinton E.	W	17M	Son	S	FL/FL./GA	-
	Speir, Adolphus	W	15M	Son	S	FL/FL./GA	-
	Speir, Leon	W	8M	Son	S	FL/FL./GA	-
	Speir, Foster	W	6M	Son	S	FL/FL./GA	-

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Most Common Surnames in the United States
Ranking in US / Name / Percentage of Population

	Name	%
1	Smith	1.006
2	Johnson	0.810
3	Williams	0.699
4	Jones	0.621
5	Brown	0.621
6	Davis	0.480
7	Miller	0.424
8	Wilson	0.339
9	Moore	0.312
10	Taylor	0.311
11	Anderson	0.311
12	Thomas	0.311
13	Jackson	0.310
14	White	0.279
15	Harris	0.275
16	Martin	0.273
17	Thompson	0.269
18	Garcia	0.254
19	Martinez	0.234

20	Robinson	0.233
21	Clark	0.231
22	Rodriguez	0.229
23	Lewis	0.226
24	Lee	0.220
25	Walker	0.219
26	Hall	0.200
27	Allen	0.199
28	Young	0.193
29	Hernandez	0.192
30	King	0.190
31	Wright	0.189
32	Lopez	0.187
33	Hill	0.187
34	Scott	0.185
35	Green	0.183
36	Adams	0.174
37	Baker	0.171
38	Gonzalez	0.166
39	Nelson	0.162

40	Carter	0.162
41	Mitchell	0.160
42	Perez	0.155
43	Roberts	0.153
44	Turner	0.152
45	Phillips	0.149
46	Campbell	0.149
47	Parker	0.146
48	Evans	0.141
49	Edwards	0.137
50	Collins	0.134
51	Stewart	0.133
52	Sanchez	0.130
53	Morris	0.125
54	Rogers	0.123
55	Reed	0.122
56	Cook	0.120
57	Morgan	0.118
58	Bell	0.117
59	Murphy	0.117

60	Bailey	0.115
61	Rivera	0.113
62	Cooper	0.113
63	Richardson	0.112
64	Cox	0.110
65	Howard	0.110
66	Ward	0.108
67	Torres	0.108
68	Peterson	0.107
69	Gray	0.106
70	Ramirez	0.105
71	James	0.105
72	Watson	0.103
73	Brooks	0.103
74	Kelly	0.102
75	Sanders	0.100

From Census Statistics - 1990.

<http://www.census.gov/genealog/y/names/dist.all.last>



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