Buried Treasures

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

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President's Message

Where is everybody? I recently met with a fellow lecturer and we discussed a puzzling phenomenon in genealogy education. Adult education genealogy courses which have usually had a group of new students, each term, over the years, have gradually been getting smaller in registrations, until now we have a situation of classes and courses being cancelled. We have heard of this happening elsewhere, too. We hope this is a temporary situation, but it is still startling.

We have concluded one key reason for this trend is that many newcomers to genealogy believe there is so much on the Internet that they can look up a few census records and think they are doing genealogy. I do know there are enough classically educated adults who know the difference between real research and a Google search. These folks usually take advantage of courses and classes, if available, to get them started.

However, those newcomers to genealogy who read a few web pages on family research methods and think they have learned enough are missing out. That precious human interaction of teacher-student and student-student, can open doors to learning that no other method can offer. I know this sounds very "old school", but think about how this rapid growth of online information can really isolate the newcomers. Anyone who avoids traditional genealogy search methods in favor of online usage alone, may often just have a fruitless quest, spending many hours, with no results. (This could also be seen as a probable reason for the struggle in gaining new members in genealogical societies – people think they can do it alone.) Sometimes the only way to get the information we seek is to dig into the records room of a courthouse, walk a cemetery, or physically go interview a relative. Knowing the best practical ways to do these tasks can reduce the chance of error.

There is indeed a surge of data websites, offering more and more records, seemingly daily. "Familysearch.org" is releasing totally new methods which currently reside in the "labs" portion of their website but will likely make great strides in personal genealogy data management. New versions of classic software programs are tying into direct database searches to help the online users. New interactive and collaborative websites offer whole new approaches of storing, displaying and sharing our projects with others. Even the published guidebooks and reference books need rapid revision almost as soon as they are published.

Thoughts from your editor

I've recently discovered something even more frustrating than genealogy – living with a non-genealogist.

Case in point! I was exploring the new databases on the LDS FamilySearch Labs site: <www.labs.familysearch.org>. They have added death indexes linked to digital copies of the original documents for several states – Ohio, Georgia and Utah among others. While searching there, I decided to check back on the Missouri Death Index that has been up for a year or two, but keeps growing. So I plugged in my husband's Missouri ancestors, looking for his great grandmother Mattie PEMBERTON, daughter of Taylor and Sallie (__?__) Pemberton. Mattie wasn't there, but I found three of her siblings – listing their parents as Prior Taylor Pemberton and Sallie Lee. Since I so seldom have new names to research, I was off on a hunt. Through census records, online trees and online documents, I discovered that Sallie Lee was the daughter of Richard W. LEE, of Madison Co, KY. A well-credentialed researcher has this family line posted online. If his facts are true, my husband is a distant cousin of Robert E. LEE and also a descendant of George Washington's sister, Mildred Warner WASHINGTON. Since I'm still working on finding documentation, it's still unproven as far as I'm concerned, but with lots of clues to pursue.

I was really excited over these discoveries. My family is very interesting, but not famous in any way that I've found. This was big news!

So I rushed to tell my hubbie that he has famous ancestors – to which his reaction was "So...?" Would my reaction count as justifiable violence?

I envy those couples who are both interested in family history. You see them working side by side in the libraries or courthouse. Vacations and research trips can be combined. Wouldn't it be nice to discuss research over the dinner table and attend a genealogy conference together?

'Tis not to be – at least in my household. So, every year or so, I'll get with a friend to travel somewhere "genealogically", leaving poor hubbie to cope with frozen dinners.

State Census Records
submitted by Elaine POWELL

State census records can most often be found at the state archives or state library of each state. Many of these state census records are also available on microfilm through a local Family History Center of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

State censuses were created by state governments and they rank with federal censuses as a major genealogical resource. Federal censuses were taken every 10 years from 1790 to the present. State censuses were taken in between the federal censuses, but often randomly. Because of that, they remain a much under-utilized resource in American genealogy. State censuses not only stand as substitutes for some of the missing 1790, 1800, 1810, and 1890 censuses (as well as many county and statewide enumerations lost or destroyed between 1790 and 1890) but also as valuable population enumerations in their own right.

Usually the state censuses and federal censuses had similar information. However, many state censuses asked different questions than the federal census, so they record information that cannot be found elsewhere in federal census schedules.

More information on state censuses can be found in the book **State Census Records**[1] by Ann LAINHART. Reprinted in 2008 by the Genealogical Publishing Co. ISBN: 9780806313627, "Ann LAINHART's inventory of state census records is the first comprehensive list of state census records ever published. State by state, year by year, often county by county and district by district, she shows the researcher what is available in state census records, when it is available, and what one might expect to find in the way of data. In this way Ms. LAINHART has removed one of the last uncharted territories in American genealogy, opening up a range of fresh opportunities for the researcher."

Alabama became a state in 1819. State censuses were taken in Alabama in 1820, 1831, 1844, 1850, 1855, and 1866.

Alaska became a state in 1959 - no state censuses.

Arizona became a state in 1912 - no state censuses.

Arkansas became a state in 1836 - no state censuses.

California became a state in 1850 - There is an 1852 state census.

Colorado became a state in 1876 - No state censuses for Colorado; however, there is a special 1885 federal census.

Connecticut became a state in 1788. No state censuses, except for a 1917 military census at the Connecticut State Library.

Delaware became a state in 1787 - No state censuses.

The District of Columbia has district censuses for 1803, 1807, 1818, 1867, and 1878, which are at the Maryland State Archives. There are also police censuses for 1885 to 1919, which list heads of households.

Florida became a state in 1845. State censuses of Florida exist for 1845, 1855, 1865, 1868, 1875, 1885, 1895, 1935, and 1945.

Georgia became a state in 1788. State censuses of Georgia were taken in various years. The original records are at the Georgia Department of Archives and History. There are state censuses at the Family History Library for some counties for 1827, 1834, 1837, 1838, 1845, 1852, 1859, and 1879.

Hawaii was annexed by the United States in 1898 and became a state in 1959. No state censuses.

Idaho became a state in 1890 - no state censuses.

Illinois became a state in 1818. State censuses are available for 1825, 1835, 1845, 1855, and 1865.

Indiana became a state in 1816. Indiana has some state enumerations for 1853 to 1877.

Iowa became a state in 1846. State censuses were taken from 1846 to 1925.

Kansas became a state in 1861. Kansas has state censuses for 1865, 1875, 1885, 1895, 1905, 1915, and 1925.

Kentucky became a state in 1792 - no state censuses.

Louisiana became a state in 1812 and has state censuses for a few parishes: 1813 (St.Landry), 1833 (St. Tammany), 1837 (Ascension), 1856-57 (Carrollton).

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[1]This book is at the Orlando Public Library, Genealogy Reference Section; call number is RG 929.1 Lai

Maine became a state in 1820. There was a Maine state census in 1837, which is available for several cities and towns.

Maryland became a state in 1788 - no state censuses.

Massachusetts became a state in 1788. There are state censuses for Massachusetts for 1855 and 1865.

Michigan became a state in 1837. State censuses were taken in the years 1845, 1854, 1864, 1874, 1884, 1894, and 1904.

Minnesota became a state in 1858. State censuses were taken in 1865, 1875, 1885, 1895, and 1905.

Mississippi became a state in 1817. State censuses were taken in some counties in 1818, 1820, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1830, 1833, 1837, 1840, 1841, 1845, 1850, 1853, 1860, and 1866.

Missouri became a state 1821. There are Missouri state censuses for a few counties for 1844, 1857 through 1858, 1868, and 1876.

Montana became a state in 1889 - no state censuses.

Nebraska became a state in 1867. There are state censuses for 1869, 1885, and 1913 through 1914 (taken for German immigrants from Russia).

Nevada became a state in 1864, and a state census was taken in 1875.

New Hampshire became a state in 1788 - No state censuses

New Jersey became a state in 1787. There are state censuses for 1855, 1865, 1875, 1885, 1895, 1905, and 1915.

New Mexico became a state in 1912 - no state censuses.

New York became a state in 1788. State censuses were taken in 1825, 1835, 1845, 1855, 1865, 1875, 1892, 1905, 1915, and 1925.

North Carolina became a state in 1789 - no state censuses.

North Dakota became a state in 1889. State censuses were taken in North Dakota in 1905, 1915, and 1925.

Ohio became a state in 1803. All that remains of the 1810 census are the returns for Washington County. Some town or county enumerations were taken from 1803–1911.

Oklahoma became a state in 1907 - no state censuses.

Oregon became a state in 1859. Oregon state censuses were taken in 1892 (Marion County) and 1905 (a few counties).

Pennsylvania became a state in 1787. No state censuses. However, the Pennsylvania State Archives has "septennial censuses" (tax lists with the names of the taxable inhabitants), which were taken every seven years, and exist for these counties:

    1779: Bedford, Berks, Chester, and Lancaster.

    1786: Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Chester, Dauphin, Fayette, Franklin, Lancaster, Montgomery, Northampton, Washington, Westmoreland, York.

    1793: Berks, Cumberland, Delaware, Lancaster, Montgomery, Philadelphia City, Philadelphia County, York.

    1800: Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Centre, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Huntingdon, Lancaster, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mifflin, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia City, Somerset, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, York.

    1807: Dauphin (Derry Township), Franklin, Montgomery, York.

    1814: Franklin.

    1821: Columbia, Franklin, Huntingdon, Mifflin.

    1828: Franklin.

    1835: Franklin.

    1842: Franklin, Montgomery (Pottsgrove Township only).

    1849: Wyoming County.

    1863: Philadelphia City.

Rhode Island became a state in 1790. Rhode Island has state censuses fo 1865, 1875, 1885, 1915, 1925, and 1936.

South Carolina became a state in 1788. South Carolina has state census records for some counties for 1829, 1839, 1848, 1869, and 1875. The original records are at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

Some of them have been published in South Carolina periodicals. The 1848 census of Charleston city has been published and is at the Family History Library.

South Dakota became a state in 1889. State censuses were taken in South Dakota in 1895, 1905, 1915, 1925, 1935, and 1945.

Tennessee became a state in 1796 - no state censuses.

Texas became a state in 1845 - no state censuses.

Utah became a state in 1896 - no state censuses.

Vermont became a state in 1791 - no state censuses.

Virginia became a state in 1788 - no state censuses for Virginia. However, tax lists, available for most counties from about 1782 to 1850, are valuable census substitutes.

Washington became a state in 1889. A state census of Washington was taken in 1892.

West Virginia became a state in 1863 - no state censuses.

Wisconsin became a state in 1848, and Wisconsin state censuses were taken in 1855, 1865, 1875, 1885, 1895, and 1905.

Wyoming became a state in 1890. A 1905 Wyoming state census is at the Wyoming State Archives.

Old British Occupations

Ale-draper - keeper of an ale-house.

Alnager - examiner of wool cloth for quality and measurement.

Arkwright - chest, box or coffer maker.

Ashburner - person who kibbled or burned lime for use on fields or iron-making.

Bandster - sheaf binder.

Baxter - baker.

Bodger - turned wooden furniture legs. Also maker of furniture in 'green wood'

Bolter - sifted meal.

Bondager - a female worker who worked in the fields as part of a tenancy agreement.

Boot / Shoe Clicker - a clicker cut out the leather for the different parts that made up the shoe and the term comes from the sound made when carrying out the job. This was one of the skilled and best paid jobs in the shoe industry.

Botcher - a tailor or cobbler who mends and repairs.

Bottom-sawyer - refers to old sawing pits where timber was cut with long saws. The trunk was placed across the pit with one man standing above and the second below. There was also a top sawyer

Broom Squires / Squarers - makers of brooms and besoms.

Chapman - traders who bought and sold; usually buying in towns and selling to country folk.

Cheapjack - a traveling hawker who offered bargain tools, cutlery and utensils.

Cooper - makers and repairers of wooden casks and barrels.

Costermonger - an appleseller, but widely used to describe people selling fruit, vegetables, and even fish, in the street.

Drover - moved herds and flocks across the land to markets along drove roads [which are still visible in many upland areas]. The animals would rest at 'stances' and be collected at 'trysts' which sometimes developed into markets.

Higgler - bought dairy and poultry produce from country folk and - there are two theories here - either exchanged them for small goods, or sold them at market on behalf of the food producer.

Huffler - laborer who offered services to help a canal boat through a flight of locks.

Hurdler - the maker of hazel, ash or willow fencing used for sheepfolds.

Jagger - transported ore to smelters [18th century], also a hawker.

Legger - casual labourer who helped unpowered canal boats 'leg' through tunnels.

Lengthsman - responsible for maintaining a piece of country road. Sometimes apparently called a Linesman.

Millwright - a person who constructed windmills, set their sails, and dealt with all the mill's innards like the millstones, cogs and gears. Millwright was also used to describe the mechanics who kept the woollen and cotton mills running and is still in use today in many factories - especially those in the North.

A Monument, Greenwood Cemetery and a Bald Eagle
by Clare HASLER

On January 17, 2007 Orlando Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution team consisting of Regent, Clare HASLER, Chaplain, Sandy VOGELPOHL, Historian, Sue THEBEAU, and Junior Lead, Michele WADDELL - located gravesites for eleven of the thirteen originating chapter organizers/founders in Greenwood Cemetery. This adventure started out with just a search for DAR ladies that were buried in this historic cemetery. However, it was our one hundredth birthday and we wanted to research the possibility of finding original members. Whoa!!!! Eleven of the thirteen were discovered, some under ivy and azalea bushes and, with the exception of our organizing Regent, Carrie SCHULLER, they were buried side by side or in the same section. This caused us to do further research and, after a day trip to the office, we pulled all the paperwork of each of the eleven ladies.

Our Historian Sue THEBEAU lives across the street from the cemetery and frequently walks through the cemetery. She has kept her eye on the "Greenwood Cemetery" bald eagle and his family. On all of our many trips to determine where to put our monument, we always looked for the eagle – which was always in the same tall leafless, branchless tree damaged by the hurricanes. Every day was always beautiful and the bald eagle was watching close by.

At the office of the City of Orlando's Greenwood Cemetery, we spoke with Don PRICE, manager of the cemetery. Don mentioned that a large monument company was going out of business; today was the last day before he closed the door. Don said they were going to sell all the remaining stones, statues, and monuments, so we needed to get over there.

The moment we got to the monument company, we spotted a six foot obelisk monument of polished gray/silver granite on a rose colored base. We asked how much it was and he said, "$450". When I asked him how much it would cost ordinarily, he said $4,000 on his floor and $5,000 if we had to order it. We purchased it on the spot.

It took over thirteen months to complete the project. Time was spent winning over the Orlando Chapter DAR Board, the general membership, and handling the many questions on costs, and how it was to be engraved. It was going to be costly to engrave thirteen names. We also had to get permission from DAR Headquarters, and invite the members, special guests and DAR dignitaries. Sue THEBEAU, our Historian, was key in making all of these things come together.

On March 13, 2008, we finally had our ceremony. Forty-seven people arrived all dressed up for the dedication. The famous bald eagle of Greenwood Cemetery decided to move his perch to a perch above our dedication after his nest was blown to the ground the day before from a windstorm. We had two Herndon Airport planes fly over while we were singing the Star Spangled Banner, and reciting the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. The *Orlando Sentinel* covered the event, and the photographer commented, "I love history and am glad people like you and your organization can keep it alive".

Some of us had sewn our own matching patriotic folding chair covers, made out of red, white and blue fabric, together with a fitted cover out of the same fabric for the unveiling of the monument. The unveiling was dramatic and emotional. There was complete silence and awe. Even the eagle remained silent. Then out of nowhere, someone began quietly singing "God Bless America". What a beautiful day!

The stories of some of these amazing women, as researched by Edna BENSON follow on the next page.

Charter Members of Orlando Chapter NSDAR

Carolyn E. "Carrie" Packard SCHULLER, Organizing Regent, was born in November 1868 in Wisconsin, and died on 17 January 1930. She was the daughter of Orville L. PACKARD and Thena YEMANS, and a descendant of patriot Simeon CARPENTER , Capt. Wm. PACKARD, Samuel REID and Lemuel PACKARD.

Emilie J. TEMPLE, Organizing Vice Regent, was born about 1839 in Great Falls, NH, and died in October 1926. She is the only charter member who was a real granddaughter of a Revolutionary ancestor. Her patriot ancestor was Jacob DAVIS, Sen [NH].

Jessica J. BRANCH, Organizing Secretary, was born about 1860 in West Virginia, and died on 15 January 1949. When a contest was held in 1908 to select a name for Orlando, her entry won the prize with the name "The City Beautiful". Her patriot ancestor was Capt. Wm. JOHNSON [VA].

Mary Bird ROBINSON, Organizing Treasurer was born in Pennfield, MI in 1852 and died 16 September 1917. Her husband, Samuel A. ROBINSON, was a county surveyor and designed and laid out Greenwood Cemetery. He was later a State Representative. Robinson Street was named for him.

Thena Yemans PACKARD, Organizing Registrar, was born 7 April 1836 in Wisconsin, and died 2 April 1915. She was the mother of organizing Regent Carrie SCHULLER. Her patriot ancestors were Capt. Wm. PACKARD , Samuel REID [MA}, Simeon CARPENTER [VT] and Lemuel PACKARD [MA].

Bessie Montague WARREN, Organizing Historian, was born 1 January 1876 in Florida, and died 14 March 1974. She and her sister, Organizing Member Frances St. Bernard MONTAGUE, were granddaughters of Dr. Ouchita PRESTON, the second doctor in Orlando, who settled in south Orlando in 1866. Her patriot ancestor was Thomas MONTAGUE.

Florence HUDSON, Organizing Member, was born about 1874 in Kansas City, MO, and died on 5 August 1950. Her mother, Organizing Member Mary Anna HUDSON, was born in June 1843 in Haywood Co., TN and died on 23 June 1938. Samuel R. Hudson, Mary's husband and father of Florence, ran a print shop and started the first daily newspaper in Orlando in 1891. Her patriot ancestor was Joshua WEAVER [PA].

Florence HENDRICKS, Organizing Member, was born in Waukesha Co., Wisconsin, and died on 8 January 1909. We know very little about Florence who died three years after the chapter was organized. We assume she was buried in Wisconsin, but cannot locate any further records.

Mabelle COPELAND O'NEAL, Organizing Member, was born in April 1864 in Presque Isle, ME and died 10 February 1910. She was a descendant of John and Priscilla ALDEN. Her daughter, Mabelle O'NEAL, was Orlando Chapter Regent from 1946 to 1948.

Harriet Randolph PARKHILL, Organizing Member, was born about 1861 in Florida and died 3 July 1926. She was known as Deaconess Parkhill, and was the principal of the Pell-Clarke School for Girls, which later became The Cathedral School. Her patriot ancestor were Archibald CARY [VA] and Thomas M. RANDOLPH [VA].

Annie Maude TAYLOR, Organizing Member, was born about 1875 and died 10 September 1944.

Many of these ladies went on to serve the FSSDAR State Society and Carrie SCHULER served the NSDAR National Society. We chose this site because Carrie and her family had no heirs. We signed the proper paperwork and were granted permission to place the grave maker back to back on Carrie Schuller's site.

We noticed several coincidences as we prepared for this occasion: In March 1925, 125 DAR ladies had erected and dedicated their first monument at Fort Gatlin. We erected the first monument dedicated to our founders in March 13, 2008. The number 13 kept popping up. There were thirteen organizing women. Our dedication was

held on March 13th so that DAR officials could attend. It took thirteen months to raise the funds to engrave the monument and prepare for the ceremony.

We are proud we finally have a beautiful monument at Greenwood to be visited by all for many years to come. The monument is in Section A and the remaining DAR members are buried in section L, below the bald eagle nest.

The new monument will be included in the moonlight stroll through historic Greenwood Cemetery. The walk is approximately 4 miles within the 100-acre cemetery and will briefly visit about 100 graves of notable individuals in Orlando's history. The DAR monument will join others monuments and markers dedicated to pioneer families of Orlando. e.g., Joseph BUMBY, Mayor Mahlon GORE, Cassius BOONE (Great-Grandson of Daniel Boone), Mayor Capt. James PARRAMORE, Mayor Bob CARR, Mayor BEARDALL, T. G. LEE, David LOCKHART, Samuel ROBINSON, Mayor Braxton BEACHAM, Elijah HAND, Carey Hand and Joe TINKER, to name a few.

Greenwood Cemetery tours are held monthly. Call 407-246-2616 to reserve your spot. This tour is limited to 50 people. Reservations are required, but there is no cost. However, donations to help Greenwood defray costs associated with replacing the 140 trees lost in three hurricanes during 2004 are always welcome. Greenwood is located at 1603 Greenwood Street, Orlando, off Mills Ave, and just south of #408 Expressway.

Ed. note: Steve RAJTAR also leads Greenwood Historical Hikes. His book detailing these hikes and early Orlando settlers can be ordered from <www.CFGS.org> or see the publications list on inside cover of this issue for ordering information.

Right: Article on Fort Gatlin marker erected by the Orlando Chapter, DAR in 1925. The monument still stands near the intersection of Summerlin and Gatlin Ave in south Orlando. Undated, but probably *Orlando Sentinel*, late March, 1925.The lady pictured is Martha JERNIGAN TYLER, daughter of Aaron Jernigan, the first settler in what later became Orlando..

D. A. R. TO UNVEIL MARKER ON SITE OF FT. GATLIN THURSDAY

Ceremonies to Make Event Of Notable Interest—Only Living Person Who Was In Stockade to Attend—Program Should Attract Many Visitors.

Marker on Site of Old Fort Gatlin and Mrs. Tyler, a Refugee of 1849

Finding A Needle in a Haystack
Kim FISCHER PETERS

I had no photos of my Father's side of the family. None at all of the UPTON/WALDEN/IVEY ancestors and only a sketch of my Great Grandparents, Neil GILDEA and Mary Ivey, drawn from a photo I have never seen.

An index[2] of the UPTON Family Cemetery in Baldwin, FL, inspired me to travel to the cemetery in 2003. Only two tombstones were visible, but after trimming back vines and branches and clearing undergrowth, I discovered that all the stones were there; but had been knocked down ages ago, and were covered in over a foot of decayed matter. I was not hopeful in finding any family photos, as only two of Ben and Adaran UPTON's adult children, Eliza Jane and Marietta, lived past 1903.

The death dates for my 3rd Great Grandmother, Adaran Miranda Walden UPTON, and her son James A. UPTON, led me to obituaries and probate packages in Duval County, Florida.

> Adaran M. Wife of Benjamin UPTON Died June 14, 1891 aged 56 years
> Silently slumbering I am here, Beneath the dreary sod
> Waiting the summons from on high, To arise and meet my God[3]

Obituary - Adaran Miranda Walden UPTON[4], *"In Memoriam. A Tribute to the Life and Christian Character of Mrs. A. M. UPTON. Died, at Baldwin, Fla., on the 13th day of June, 1891, in the 56th year of her age, Mrs. A. M. UPTON, wife of Benjamin UPTON. Mrs. UPTON was born in Jefferson county, Ga., where she joined the Methodist church and professed religion in her Lord and Savior early in life. At the age of 22 years she married Mr. UPTON and became a devoted and affectionate wife and mother, living a quiet and Christian life. Her health was generally good up to about eight months ago, when, her lungs becoming affected, she rapidly failed in health, and for the last three months had been confined to her room, lashed by the unrelenting scourge - consumption. And while she well knew that the dreaded monster must soon claim his victim, yet she opened not her mouth in complaint, but was resigned to her Maker's will, and on nearing death, when she realized that she must soon leave the present and those who were near and dear to her, being in a most rational condition, she called her husband and those of her children who were near to her bedside, and then, with a smile on her lips and love beaming from her eyes, the windows of a patient soul, she told them that Christ was waiting for her, that she would soon be gone, and that she wanted them to remember what she was about to say to them. She then proceeded to admonish them to be good to each other, to live honest, virtuous and Christian lives and to strive to meet her in heaven. After this she said but little, soon breathing her last without a struggle when the unfettered soul winged its way to its abode of rest and joy. Her remains were interred in the silent city near Baldwin, there to await the awakening trump of God, when all must stand before the great white throne to receive of the things done in the body. The funeral services were conducted at the grave by Rev. Mr. Snyder of Jacksonville, Fla, in a beautiful manner. Peaceful be her silent slumber in the gloomy vault below, Until the resurrection morning, when all in Christ we hope to know. D.J.P."*

[2]Lucy Ames Edwards, *Grave Markers of Duval County 1808-1916*. Jacksonville, FL 1955.

[3]Tombstone Transcription Adaran Miranda Walden Upton, Upton Family Cemetery, Baldwin, Duval County Florida. Transcribed September 2003.

[4]*Florida Times Union*, Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida, 19 June 1891, Column 2.

Will of A. M. Upton dated 25 May 1891[5]

In the name of God Amen, I Adrian M. Upton of the Town of Baldwin County of Duval and State of Florida being of sound and disposing mind and memory, and calling to mind the frailty and uncertainty of human life, and being desirous of settling my worldly affairs and directing how my estates, with which it has pleased God to bless me, shall be disposed of after my decease while I have strength and capacity so to do, do make and publish this my Last Will and Testament, hereby revoking and making null and void all other Last Wills and Testaments by me heretofore made.

And first I commend my immortal being to him who gave it and my body to the Earth, to be burried [sic] in a decent and suitable manner and as to my worldly state, and all my other property real personal and mixed of which I shall die seized and possessed or to which I shall be entitled at the time of my death, both in the state of Florida and in any other state where the same may be found. I devise and bequeath and dispose thereof in the manner following to wit:

First: my will is, that all my just debts and funeral charges shall be by my executor and executrix hereinafter nominated paid out of my estate as soon after my decease as shall be by then found convenient.

Second: I give devise and bequeath to my daughter Eliza Travis one cow named "Bob" and calf.

Third: I give devise and bequeath to my daughter Mary Beal one cow named "white" and calf.

Fourth: I give devise and bequeath to my granddaughter Emma Keen one cow named Padgett and calf.

Fifth: I give devise and bequeath to my son John D. Upton one Texas mare.

Sixth: I give devise and bequeath to my son James Upton one horse colt:

Seventh: I give devise and bequeath to my husband Benjamine [sic] Upton one bull named "Magruder."

Eigth [sic] It is my will that immediately after my death, all the residue of my personal estate shall by my executor and executrix be equally divided between my husband, Benjamine Upton and my children James A. Upton, Eliza Travis, Mary Beal, John D. Upton, and my grand-child Emma Keen.

Ninth: I give devise and bequeath to my children James A. Upton, Eliza Travis [Travers] wife of Owen Travis [Travers], Mary Beal, wife of William Beal, John D. Upton and my Grand-daughter, Emma Keen, and their heirs, all my real estate wheresoever the same may be found, subject however to the conditions and limitations hereinafter enumerated.

Tenth: - It is my will that in the event my grand daughter Emma Keen shall die before she attains the age of twenty-one years without issue, then the share of my real estate to which she will be entitled under this will shall be equally divided among my children above mentioned and their heirs share and share alike.

Eleventh: It is my will that my said husband Benjamine Upton shall take charge of and control all my real estate during the term of his natural life and that immediately after his death, all real estate, undisposed [sic] of by my executor and executrix shall be equally divided among the the [sic] persons mentioned in the Nineth [sic] item.

Twelfth: If my Executor and executrix shall deem it for the best interest of all concerned, that the real estate to which I am entitled in the State of Georgia and the lands situated on the Black Creek Road and my lands situated at Wildwood Florida should be sold and disposed of, they are hereby authorized and empowered to sell the same and to divide the proceeds of said sale or sales equally between the persons mentioned in item nine of this will.

Thirteenth: Finally I hereby nominate constitute and appoint Benjamine [sic] Upton, Executor and Eliza Travis [sic] wife of Owen Travis [sic] Executrix of this my last will and Testament with full power and instructions to execute the same and the trusts therein nominated.

[5]2102-D, County Clerk's Office, Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida. Filed August 1891.

In witness where of I have signed and sealed, published and declared this instrument written on four pages of legal-cap paper as my will at Baldwin Duval County state of Florida on this the 25th day of May in the yea of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety one.

A. M. UPTON   seal

The said Adrian M. UPTON at Baldwin Duval County State of Florida on the said 25th Day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety one signed and sealed this instrument and published and declared the same as and for her last will and we at her request and in her presence and in the presence of each other have here unto written our names as subscribing witnesses.

D. J. PARISH   Geo. W. WILKINSON   Geo. M. TANNER

Some of Adaran's bequest's were interesting and humorous, but of great interest was the identification of Marietta UPTON as "Mary Beal, wife of William Beal." This confirmed that the Mollie UPTON who married Willie L. BEALL in Duval County in 1891 was Marietta/Mary UPTON.

Marriage Record[6]: BEALL, Willie L (W)   UPTON, Mollie (18) (W)   License - Jan 26 1891
Married - Jan 26 1891 by P. Q. Robbins NP   book 1 ns p 493

Tombstone Transcription: James A. UPTON[7]: *James A. Son of A.M. & B. **UPTON** / Born Feb. 1, 1875 Died Feb. 2, 1903 "Our brother's blest who is at rest With Christ forever more"*

James Alex UPTON obituary[8], *Funeral of Jas. A. **UPTON**. The funeral of Jas. A. **UPTON** took place at Clark & Burns undertaking parlors at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Rev. W. A. HOBSON, D.D., of the Baptist Church officiating. There was a large attendance of friends. After the services, the body was taken to the union depot, accompanied by the Knights of Pythias. There it was put on the train at 9:25 and taken to Baldwin, Fla. The interment was made in the family lot. The Knights of Pythias sent a handsome pillow, with the letters "F.C.R." on it and the Order of Railway Conductors sent a handsome pillow with the letters "O.R.C" on it. An escort of the Knights of Pythias from S.S. Davis Lodge, No 15 consisting of Capt. M. B. FROMBERGER, Albert BUCKY, T. M. BURNS, S. S. JONES, accompanied the body to Baldwin.*

James died intestate, so his meager possessions were divided among his siblings and the remaining funds disbursed by check. The cancelled checks were in the packet and retained the markings of the banks that cashed them over a hundred years ago. Mary BEALL cashed her check in Dublin, GA, leading me to find W. L. and Molly Bell in the 1900 U.S. Census[9]

I traveled to Charlton County, GA in August 2005 and visited the library, courthouse, and historical society to search for documents pertaining to Marietta's father, Ben UPTON. I found many documents at the courthouse, but a tattered folder at the historical society held a treasure. Among clippings and notes about UPTONville (named for Ben UPTON), I found a yellowed slip of paper with the neatly written name W. G. BEALL and an address in Hazelhurst, GA.

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[6]Mrs. Tyrrell E. Brown, compiler, *Duval County Marriage Records Chronologically Listed for the Period 1885 to 1891* Copied from the Official Records in the Office of the County Judge, Jacksonville, Florida, Official Court Record Books 7 and 1NS. Jacksonville, Florida: Estahakee Chapter D.A.R., 1940.

[7] Upton Family Cemetery, Baldwin, Duval County, Florida. Transcribed September 2000

[8]*Florida Times Union*, Jacksonville, Florida, 4 Feb 1903, page 3.

[9]National Archives microfilm publication T623, roll 208, Smith District, Laurens County, GA, ED 56, SD 11, Sheet 7A, dwelling 111, family 111.)

Recognizing Marietta's married name, I wrote letters to every BEALL in Hazelhurst when I returned home. About a week later, I received a phone call from Ruth Boutwell, the granddaughter of Molly UPTON BEALL. She told me that W. G. was her brother William, and he had died a few years earlier. She thought he had traveled to Folkston (Charlton County), about 15 years ago to look for information on Molly's family. Over the next few months, Ruth's cousins Marion BOYLES and Penny STARLING, shared invaluable information on the BEALL family, and sent photos of Molly, her tombstone, and the house where she died.

It saddened me that William had sought to find Molly's family but died before I found him. I provided William's sisters with information I have accumulated on the UPTONs – from the land grants they received in 1769 for property in St. Paul's Parish, GA, to the present generation. They gave me something priceless – a photo of my ancestor.

Descendants of Adaran Miranda WALDEN though 4 generations - 18 Apr 2008

1-Adaran Miranda WALDEN (5 Mar 1835-14 Jun 1891) m. **Benjamin UPTON** (26 May 1833-19 Nov 1895)
   2-Elizabeth Jane Miranda UPTON (15 Apr 1857-16 Mar 1912) m. Milton M. IVEY (17 Feb 1844-13 Jan 1884)
      3-Mary Jane IVEY (13 Sep 1873-1 Jun 1921) m Neil GILDEA (29 Feb 1854-5 May 1934)
         4-Edward Cornelius GILDEA m. Augusta MAIER
         4-Mary Elizabeth (Mamie) GILDEA
         4-Catherine Margaret (Kate) GILDEA m. John George FISCHER
            5-Henrietta F. (Retta) FISCHER
            5-John Henry (Buddy) FISCHER
            5-Neil Joseph FISCHER
               6-Kim Marie FISCHER
            5-Francis Joseph (Bootsie) FISCHER
            5-William SLOCUM
         4-Florence GILDEA
         4-Joseph Anthony (Joe) GILDEA m. Francis E. GIBBS
         4-Francis Milton (Hawk) GILDEA
         4-Benjamin Bernard Joseph (Ben) GILDEA
         4-James Francis (Jimmy) GILDEA
         4-Florence Eleanor (Honey) GILDEA
         4-Elizabeth Jane GILDEA
      3-James Milton IVEY (24 Jul 1876-20 Apr 1905)
      3-William Benjamin IVEY (6 Oct 1878-11 Apr 1901)
      3-Ida or Ada E IVEY (Nov 1879-bef 1885)
      3-Thomas Whitworth IVEY (13 Mar 1880-aft 1912) m. Anna A (Annie) CONNORS
      3-Asa Oliver IVEY (9 Oct 1882-9 Oct 1948) m. Annie Olivet RYAN (17 Jul 1891-19 Sep 1966)
         4-Gladys Frances IVEY m Robert Reid BRUNSON
   +Owen TRAVERS (17 May 1859-4 Jan 1932)
      3-Annie TRAVERS m. George Joseph CLEARY Sr.
         4-George Joseph (Jude George) CLEARY m. Theresa CLEARY
         4-Bernard CLEARY
         4-William (Billy) CLEARY
      3-Eliza Jane TRAVERS m. Charles SCHAUSS
         4-Charles Owen SCHAUSS

2-Sissy Upton (16 Jul 1859-30 Nov 1859)
2-Annie (Anna) L Upton (21 Apr 1861-6 Dec 1885)
2-Emma L (N) Upton (26 Feb 1863-14 Dec 1886) m. David W. Keene (Apr 1859-)
   3 - Emma L. Keene (Jul 1886-aft 1903)
2-Florence M Upton (1 May 1865-23 Oct 1887) m. Rufus G. McNorell
   3-Benjamin LaFayette McNorell (5 Sep 1887-12 Nov 1887)
2-Eliza Upton (abt 1867-unknown)
2-Jordan A Upton (9 May 1868-7 Jul 1868)
2-John D Upton (abt 1871-1939) m Hattie Nobles (abt 1873-); m2 Lizzie Upton
2-Marietta Upton (16 Jul 1872-19 Aug 1904) m. William L (Willie) Beall (abt 1865-6 Nov 1948)
   3-William R (Willie) Beall (31 Dec 1891-Feb 1973) m. Gladys Unknown (abt 1899-6 Oct 1981)
      4-Willie G Beall
      4-James E Beall
      4-Mary L Beall
      4-Maxine Ruth Beall
      + Unknown Boutwell
   3-Benjamin Jordan (Bennie) Beall (abt 1894-16 Mar 1976) m. Mazie P. Unknown (abt 1896-28 Jan 1970)
      4-Marcus Beall
      4-Marsie Beall
      4-Leo Beall
      4-Blanche Beall
      4-Catherine Beall
      4-Ben J Beall Jr.
   3-Lelia M Beall (10 Apr 1895-20 Sep 1895)
   3-Annie Lee Beall m. James Edward Pennington
      4-Marion Ruth Pennington m. Charles Richard Boyles
      4-Annie Beall (Anne) Pennington m. Matthew O. Bridges
      4-Murrell Edward Pennington (female) m. James Thomas Mills
      4-Mellie Brown (Betsy, Penny) Pennington m. James Rowe Lyday
      4-Edd (Penny) Pennington (female) m. Hugh Carlton Starling
   3-Lula Beall (19 May 1900-19 May 1900)
   3-Estell Beall (10 May 1902-2 Jun 1902)
2-James Alex Upton (1 Feb 1875-2 Feb 1903)
2-Jessie Fay Upton (28 Sep 1876-6 Sep 1877)

Correction from Blanche Wallace to the article in the previous issue of *Buried Treasures* on the Greene family:

In the Green(e) family sketch (published in Vol. 39, No. 4, page 78), I stated that Joseph and Lula (Anderson) Hall are buried in Cass Cemetery, Cassville, Bartow County, GA. They are actually buried in River View Cemetery, Smyrna, Cobb County, GA.

21st Century Techniques of Cemetery Reading

What I am about to share with you began as a concept I developed several years ago for using digital technology to shorten the time it takes to read a cemetery and get that information into a computer database. After some testing of my own to verify that the process worked as expected, I taught it to my avid cemetery-reading wife. She has rarely read a cemetery using a pen and notebook since that time.

Advantages
There are two distinct advantages in using modern technology to read and document cemeteries, as opposed to the current pen and paper method.

First, a digital camera in the hand is faster than a pen in the hand—much faster. With a digital camera, you will be recording information at about three times the rate you could achieve if you were using a pen and notebook.

Secondly, pairing a digital camera with a computer and a good photo program is like bringing the cemetery into the comfort of your own home. The information you enter into your database is information you will be reading directly from the pictures you took at the cemetery. Having this ability will translate into fewer transcription errors, and thus fewer errors in the database.

Preparation
The process of transforming marker information into database information is simple. To begin, you need the following tools:

Digital camera. Almost any kind will work for cemetery reading, but if you don't yet own one, here's some things to consider before you buy:

*Screen size—the bigger the better. My digital has a 2½ inch screen, which makes it easier to see the markers, and thus easier to shoot them.

* Memory card capacity—is the camera equipped to house a removable memory card? As with screen size, bigger is better. A 512 meg card will hold roughly 700 or so pictures at the resolution you will be shooting the markers.

* Resolution—for taking pictures of cemetery markers, a resolution setting of 1 meg (1280x960) or less is plenty for what you need to do. Any higher setting will just use up real estate on your camera's memory card and will decrease the number of pictures the card will hold.

* Power source—what kind of batteries does the camera require? I would stay away from any digital camera that doesn't use standard AA or AAA batteries. As for battery type, I prefer using Lithium batteries. They cost about three times as much as alkaline batteries, but last about 7 times longer. Nickel-metal hydride batteries are also good if you prefer a long lasting rechargeable.

Computer Photo program. I use Picasa2 (http://picasa.google.com/). It's a free download with attractive and functional screens and is one of the best programs for cemetery transcription that I've found to date.

Row cards. You will use these on the first marker of each row to document what row number you are shooting and which direction you are walking when you shoot it. (This will be vital information in the data base for those who use that information later on to find their ancestor's marker in the cemetery.) You make these cards yourself using 15 ordinary 3x5 yellow or white index cards. Using a dark-colored marker, and in large, bold print, follow this pattern for writing on both sides of each card (example: [0 / 1] means to write a "0" on one side of the card, and a "1" on the other side): [0/1], [1/2], [2/3], [3/4], [4/5], [5/6], [6/7], [7/8], [8/9], [0/0], [reading N-S/reading S-N], [reading W-E/reading E-W], [Front/Back], [Left/Right], [End of Row/End of Row]. The Front/Back and Left/Right cards are for the upright markers that have information on more than one side of the stone. If you really want to get deluxe with your row cards, you can laminate them

as I did mine. This will help preserve them and makes them somewhat impervious to wet conditions at the cemetery.

Whisk broom. Some cemeteries will work you more than others. Some markers that lay flat may need grass clippings or leaves cleared from them before you can take the picture. A whisk broom is quicker than the hand for doing this. My wife prefers a small broom with a long handle so she doesn't have to bend over as much.

Drinking water. Fill a couple of 1 liter bottles about three-fourths full (or even a gallon milk jug) and stick them in the freezer the night before you read a cemetery. The ice will melt slowly enough that you'll have cold drinking water for hours the next day.

Bug Repellant and Sun Screen. Almost every time my wife reads a cemetery, the chiggers lunch on her as if she were a walking buffet. Bug repellant will keep most of them at bay. As for the sun screen, play it safe and use it every day (suggested by my easily-sunburned wife).

Proper attire. As far as I know, there is no all-the-latest-rage style that's big with the in-the-know cemetery reading crowd. Comfy clothes, wide brim hat on sunny days, sneakers, trousers with extra pockets to carry your camera and whisk broom, and you're set.

At the Cemetery

Row cards are the first things you'll use at the cemetery. Your camera and photo program will keep the marker pictures in the correct order on your computer's hard drive, but you'll need the cards to document the beginning and end of each row. For the first marker in each row, you'll want to indicate which direction you are shooting from/to, and what number you've assigned to that row. Lay the cards on—or in front of—the marker, and shoot the picture. Just make sure that the cards don't obscure any information on the marker.

The secret to speed reading a cemetery depends on how quickly you can shoot each marker as you walk the row. I've learned to hold and operate my camera with my right hand, a technique that is especially effective when the markers are also on my right. With a little practice and unobstructed markers, you'll soon be clicking almost as fast as you can walk the row, with just a brief pause at each marker. Keep in mind that you are not trying for a Nobel prize in photography here. You are taking the pictures so that you can transcribe the information into your database program later on. As long as all the information is on the picture and it's readable, you've accomplished your purpose.

One caveat: As wonderful as modern technology is, you will occasionally come across a marker that is so aged and weather-scarred that you will have to lay the technology aside and do what the non-techie cemetery readers do: trace the lettering with your fingers and try to brail read the information.

Database Entry

Now you're back home and anxious to get the information out of your camera and into your database. Before worrying about loading the pictures from your camera into your computer, I'd recommend that you get your photo program set up first. As I stated earlier, I use Picasa2, but if you are on friendly terms with the photo program you already have, then by all means use it.

For ease of transcription, you will resize your computer's photo program so that it occupies the upper two-thirds to three-fourths of your computer screen. The program you have decided to transcribe the information into (i.e. word processor, data base, or spreadsheet) will occupy the remaining one-third to one-fourth of the screen. If you don't know how to resize a screen, ask someone who does know to show you how. Once you have the screen set up properly, you will be clicking up and down between the photo program and the database program as you work. The two programs can actually overlap each other somewhat. The only

stipulation is that your database program cannot block any information on the picture you are transcribing from. This setup may take a little getting used to, but once you do, you'll be cruising right along.

There are a few features that your photo program must have in order for you to transcribe from the photos with any kind of efficiency. First is the ability to enlarge the picture, so that you can see any small print that may be on the markers. Also, the ability to rotate a picture 180 degrees comes in handy if you have some markers that appear on your computer screen upside down. This will happen if you stood on the other side of a horizontal marker as you shot it so that your shadow wouldn't get in the way.

For older markers whose lettering may be hard to read, using the photo enhancement features of your photo program may help you to see the information a little more clearly, thus saving you a trip back to that marker next time you visit the cemetery.

File Organization

If you do much cemetery reading using the method we've been discussing, it won't take long for you to amass a good-sized collection of marker pictures. You will sometimes be collecting the pictures faster than you type them into your data base, so you need to know exactly where to find them when you are ready for them. You photo program should give you the option of naming the group of pictures after you've downloaded them. The photo program will then create a folder with that name to store the pictures in. I use a three-part format for naming: the first part is the name of the cemetery, abbreviated if possible. Space, then the name of the cemetery section. Another space, then the beginning and ending row numbers that I shot. (Example: your file name for "Westlawn Hillcrest cemetery, Sunrise section, rows 27 thru 32" would be "WH Sunrise 27-32") It's that simple.

As I stated at the beginning, it's like bringing the cemetery into the comfort of your own home.

Lemonade anyone?

This article appeared in the August, 2006 issue of *Westward Into Nebraska*, a publication of the Greater Omaha Genealogical Society. Permission is granted to use this article.

President's Message continued

All these magnificent strides to help the family history researcher can only really be appreciated and used most effectively by someone who has had some guidance through the basics. That's where instruction and society membership can play their valuable roles. We all can assist by encouraging others to ask for help if they need it, and we ourselves seek advice from others when we reach stumbling blocks in our own projects.

Paul

Thoughts from your editor continued

Research will be at local libraries, the FHC and online for the most part. I'll even resort to phone calls and letters, at times. When we travel, I'll sneak off for an afternoon at the local library or history center whenever possible.

The rest of the time, I'll be at my computer or desk trying to locate my elusive Friedrich KIESER or working on genealogical publications. I'll let him do the laundry, care for the lawn and fix dinner, while I do more interesting things. For fun, he'll be watching cars go round and round or men chasing each other with sticks on a ice rink – never knowing what he's missing.

I don't think I'm not going to change him – or he'll change me at this point. We've been incompatible for 47 years so far (not counting a 3-year engagement before that) – but couldn't he just **pretend** to be impressed by being related to George?

Betty Jo

National Archives Workshops for Genealogists

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) offers the public a comprehensive program of genealogical workshops and courses in its facilities nationwide. Topics include an introduction to genealogy and research into records such as census schedules, military service and pension records, and passenger lists.

May	Finding Ancestors in Maritime Records, Boston, MA, May 6 Research using Footnote.com, Atlanta, GA, May 7 Using Military Records Online, New York City, NY, May 13 Family History Game Show, Ellis Island, NY, May 15 E-VET Records, San Francisco, May 16 The Naturalization Process, Philadelphia, PA, May 17
June	Military Service Records - 18th-20th Century, Boston, MA, June 3 Hidden Treasures in New York Repositories, New York City, NY, June 10 Using NARA's Access to Archival Databases (AAD), Atlanta, GA, June 11 Military Records - Part I, San Francisco, June 13 Family History Game Show, Ellis Island, NY, June 19 Military Records - Part II, San Francisco, June 27
July	Census, Passenger Lists, and Naturalization Records, Boston, MA, July 8 Family History Game Show, Ellis Island, NY, July 17 Federal Land Records, San Francisco, July 18
August	Introduction to Genealogy, Boston, MA, August 5 Preserving Your History, San Francisco, August 8 Family History Game Show, Ellis Island, NY, August 21
September:	Family History Game Show, Ellis Island, NY, September 18
October	Family History Game Show, Ellis Island, NY, October 16

Separate genealogy programs are conducted in Washington, DC, and in the regional facilities. For details on any given program, please contact that facility directly.

Anchorage, AK <<www.archives.gov/pacific-alaska/anchorage/public/workshops>
Atlanta, GA <www.archives.gov/pacific-alaska/anchorage/public/workshops>
Boston, MA <www.archives.gov/northeast/boston/public/workshops>
Chicago, IL <www.archives.gov/great-lakes/public>
Denver, CO <www.archives.gov/rocky-mountain/news/workshops>
Fort Worth, TX   <www.archives.gov/southwest/public/workshops>
Kansas City, MO <www.archives.gov/central-plains/kansas-city/public/workshops>
Laguna Niguel, CA <www.archives.gov/pacific/laguna/workshops>
New York City <www.archives.gov/northeast/nyc/public/workshops>
Philadelphia, PA <www.archives.gov/midatlantic/public/workshops>
Pittsfield, MA <www.archives.gov/northeast/pittsfield/public/workshops>
San Francisco, CA <www.archives.gov/pacific/san-francisco/workshops>
Seattle, WA <www.archives.gov/pacific-alaska/seattle/public/workshops>
Washington, D.C <www.archives.gov/genealogy/events/

Name Dropping Pays Off

by Betty Jo STOCKTON

It's generally considered rude to drop names... i.e. "My grandfather, Mayor Jones, was visiting today" or "My great grandmother, Stella Somebody, was president of the Mayflower Society!" It's surprising, though, how often dropping the right name in the right place pays great dividends.

Last April, I was in Tubingen, Wurttemberg, Germany as part of an ElderHostel "Researching German Ancestors" tour group. I'd deliberately selected this trip, since I knew that some of my great grandmother's family had originated in that area. I looked forward to seeing the area that the family had come from, though mine had left there in the late 1700s. The first evening we were there, the group dined together in a local restaurant, obviously not locals as we all were wearing name tags and speaking English. As we were leaving the restaurant, a young lady at a nearby table stopped me to ask about the group. I explained who we were and why we were there. She was a local resident who worked for an American company in nearby Stuttgart, so was interested in the fact that we were Americans. We chatted a bit and, as I started to leave, I looked back and asked "do you know of any GAMERDINGERs in this area?" To my amazement, she replied that her neighbors were named GAMERDINGER – why did I ask? I told of my connection and she offered to contact them for me. A day later, she phoned to say that they (two 70+ year old sisters) would like to meet me. She even offered to pick me up at the hotel and take me there. Luckily, their English, though limited, was better than my dozen German words, so we communicated well. We didn't find any immediate connection between our families at that time, but exchanged family and contact information. We've continued to correspond since my return and find that we are related – our 6th great grandfathers were brothers (hers legitimate; mine not). If I hadn't dropped that single name into the conversation – I would have missed meeting two wonderful ladies, visiting the residential area of a beautiful old town — and finding cousins who could take my lines back several generations.

CFGS Vice President Elaine POWELL tells of someone who stopped her in the courthouse of in Butler County, KY. The lady had heard Elaine mention the surname HOBDY while asking for courthouse records. She had information on the family and led Elaine to a wealth of documents and lineage that led back to a Revolutionary soldier and DAR membership.

Even casual conversation over a copy machine pays off. I was in the Fauquier County, VA, courthouse looking for documents on my (at that time elusive) LEVI and MCGRAW families. They'd been there at the time of the Revolution, but had migrated to Kentucky about 1800. The man waiting behind me at the copy machine noted that I was gathering court minutes for the 1780s and asked who I was researching. His eyes lit up when I gave the names. He was writing a book on *Fauquier County in the Revolution* and had information for me – and I had some for him as well. He put me in touch with another northern Virginia researcher, who has since written a book on the "lost papers" of Fauquier – some of which proved the service of James MCGRAW (who died at the Battle of Waxhaws in SC) and gave the names of his wife and children. All it took was names exchanged over the photocopier.

Often folks researching at the Family History Center will be asking for help on a family, when someone across the room pops in asking "did I hear that are you researching ___?" Sometimes it is not a surname, but a place name — and we find folks searching the same places we are. At the CFGS mini-classes, we almost always find more than one person searching the same locale or surname.

Even the Internet is a form of name dropping. Post a name to a message board or mailing list; it often has results. Contact the local genealogical society or history center in the area where your folks lived – dropping a name or two – and hope for results. I've even had folks contact me years after a casual exchange of information. Recently a researcher I'd met in Virginia more than 20 years ago contacted me with more information on my MCGRAW folks.

Drop a name or two – hopefully in the right place – and you may be pleasantly surprised.

News from Central Florida as printed around the US - Late 1800s
Gathered by Nikki Neel

Mitchell Daily Republican, Mitchell, South Dakota   November 19, 1886

CREATION'S LOWER ORDERS

A snake entered the house of Burt G. SMITH, at Kissimmee, Fla., entered the bird cage through the wires, and after swallowing the canary coiled up in the bottom of the cage to take a nap.

The Chillicothe Constitution, Chillicothe, Missouri   August 31, 1890

A FLORIDA GAME-COCK

A resident of Kissimmee, Fla., recently bought his wife a bureau with a large mirror attached. While out in the garden attending her flowers one day the lady heard a loud racket in the house. On hastening thither she discovered that her husband's game rooster had gone into the house and caught sight of himself in the glass. That settled it; and the way he went for that glass – fighting his own shadow – was a caution to all other game chickens. There wasn't a piece of glass left large enough for a hand mirror; and the rooster was so mad when the lady appeared on the scene that he turned his attention to her, and for awhile it was a doubtful question as to which would win the battle. A vigorous use of the broom, however, finally left the lady in possession of the house and her shattered mirror.

Trenton Times, Trenton, NJ   July 19, 1894

BRAINED HIS WIFE ON THE STREET

Kissimmee, Fla., July 19 – Will LONDON met his wife on the main street of the town and brained her with a hatchet. London was arrested and lodged in jail. Jealousy was presumably the cause of the murder.

Atlanta Constitution   Sunday, November 25, 1894

BLEW HIS BRAINS OUT

Orlando, Fla., November 24 – Lorenzo G. DAVIS blew out his brains with a pistol today. He killed himself on the steps of his home. He was in comfortable circumstances, but had been mentally unbalanced since the death of his only child a year ago.

Atlanta Constitution   Monday, December 3, 1894

James HOLLEY has growing upon his place in Orlando, Fla., a coffee tree two years old, which has just begun to bear. It has twenty-two berries upon it now, and if it continues to grow in the future as it has in the past, a good crop is expected from it next year.

Atlanta Constitution   Saturday, December 8, 1894

FIRE AT ORLANDO

Jacksonville, Fla., December 7 – Fire at Orlando, Fla., early this morning destroyed the planing mill and novelty works owned by S. A. RODGERS. The loss is estimated at $5,000; no insurance.

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

Page	House hold	Name	Race	Age/ Sex	Relation to head of household	Marital status	Birthplace of self/ father/ mother	Occupation
District 1 continued								
57	544	WOFFORD, Thos I.	W	36 M	Head	M	GA/TN/GA	Farmer
57	544	Wofford, Hannah	W	28 F	Wife	M	GA/GA/GA	
57	544	Wofford, Oscar	W	9 M	Son	S	FL/GA/GA	
57	544	Wofford, Mary	W	7 F	Dau	S	FL/GA/GA	
57	544	Wofford, Eola	W	5 F	Dau	S	FL/GA/GA	
57	544	Wofford, Jas	W	1 M	Son	S	FL/GA/GA	
57	545	GORDON, John F.	W	26 M	Head	M	SC/Ire/SC	Saw Mill
57	545	Gordon, Mary E.	W	28 F	Wife	M	MS/SC/SC	
57	545	Gordon, Corkwood	W	6 M	Son	S	MS/SC/SC	
57	546	WHITAKER, C. L.	W	25 F	Head	W	MS/SC/MS	-
57	546	Whitaker, Clara	W	5 F	Dau	S	MS/NC/MS	
57	546	Whitaker, Edw	W	4 M	Son	S	MS/NC/MS	
57	547	KIRKWOOD, Saml	W	56 M	Head	M	SC/SC/SC	Saw Mill
57	547	Kirkwood, N. I.	W	53 F	Wife	M	SC/SC/SC	
57	547	Kirkwood, Jas.	W	31 M	Son	S	MS/SC/SC	
57	547	Kirkwood, Mattie	W	18 F	Dau	S	MS/SC/SC	
57	547	Kirkwood, Delia	W	16 F	Dau	S	MS/SC/SC	
57	547	Kirkwood, Cornelia	W	13 F	Dau	S	MS/SC/SC	
57	548	GAINES, E. P,	W	55 M	Head	M	KY/VA/KY	Farmer
57	548	Gaines, Sarah D.	W	46 F	Wife	M	KY/KY/KY	
57	548	Gaines, F. D.	W	18 M	Son	S	KY/KY/KY	
57	549	SWEETAPPLE, Henry	W	54 M	Head	M	Eng/Eng/Eng	Mining Engineer
57	549	Sweetapple, Mary	W	45 F	Wife	M	Can/Eng/Can	
57	549	Sweetapple, Jennie A?	W	22 F	Dau	S	Can/Eng/Can	
57	549	Silman, Geo B.	W	18 M	Hand	S	GA/GA/GA	
57	550	WALLACE, Joseph	W	40 M	Head	M	IL/IL/IL	Farmer and Real Estate Agt
57	550	Wallace, Ellen	W	35 F	Wife	M	IL/IL/IL	
57	550	Wallace, Henry	W	68 M	Father	W	IL/Ire/Can	
57	551	DOYLE, John	W	40 M	Head	M	GA/GA/GA	Laborer
57	551	Doyle, Carrie	W	38 F	Wife	M	GA/GA/GA	
57	551	Doyle, Easty?	W	7 M	Son	S	FL/GA/GA	

Page	House hold	Name	Race	Age/ Sex	Relation to head of household	Marital status	Birthplace of self/ father/ mother	Occupation
57	551	Doyle, Mary	W	5 F	Dau	S	FL/GA/GA	
57	552	HADEN, A.	W	29 M	Head	S	Eng/Eng/Eng	Farmer
57	553	BARLOW, W. W.	W	26 M	Head	M	TX/MS/MS	Farmer
57	553	Barlow, Anne H.	W	20 F	Wife	M	MS/GA/LA	
57	553	Barlow, Fred J.	W	1 M	Son	S	FL/TX/MS	
57	554	LONG, John W.	W	32 M	Head	M	NC/NC/NC	Farmer
57	554	Long, Amanda	W	34 F	Wife	M	SC/SC/SC	
57	554	Long, Belton	W	14 M	Son	S	FL/NC/SC	
57	554	Long, Elisha?	W	12 M	Son	S	FL/NC/SC	
57	554	Long, John	W	10 M	Son	S	FL/NC/SC	
57	554	Long, James	W	8 M	Son	S	FL/NC/SC	
57	554	Long, Preston	W	6 M	Son	S	FL/NC/SC	
57	555	STONE, W. F.	W	30 M	Head	S	MA/MA/MA	Farmer
57	556	WILKINS, J. H.	W	36 M	Head	S	PA/PA/Eng	Sawyer
District 2								
1	557	LONG, M. C.	W	38 M	Head	M	NC/NC/NC	Farmer
1	557	Long, Serine	W	36 F	Wife	M	SC/SC/SC	
1	557	Long, Wm	W	18 M	Son	S	FL/ NC/NC	
1	557	Long, Libby	W	14 F	Dau	S	FL/ NC/NC	
1	557	Long, Alice	W	11 F	Dau	S	FL/ NC/NC	
1	557	Long, Geddes	W	4 M	Dau	S	FL/ NC/NC	
1	557	Long, Edw[d]	W	1 M	Son	S	FL/ NC/NC	
1	558	KUHL, Edw[d]	W	40 M	Head	M	Ger/Ger/Ger	Farmer
1	558	Kuhl, Susan	W	30 F	Wife	M	Ger/Ger/Ger	
1	558	Kuhl, Edw[d] Jr	W	8 M	Son	S	Ger/Ger/Ger	
1	558	Kuhl, Katie	W	6 F	Dau	S	FL/Ger/Ger	
1	559	HOWES, Sam[l]	W	45 M	Head	M	FL/FL/FL	
1	559	Howes, Clara	W	40 F	Wife	M	FL/FL/FL	
1	559	Howes, Chas	W	6 M	Son	S	FL/FL/FL	

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