



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

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

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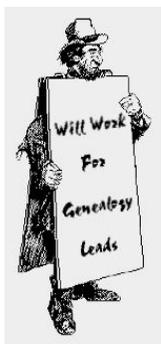
Susan GOFF

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Blanche WALLACE

Thoughts from your editor

by Betty Jo STOCKTON



With this issue of *Buried Treasures*, I'm beginning my eleventh year as editor of this quarterly journal of the Central Florida Genealogical Society. It seems like just a few years since I said "I'll try it..." The rest is history.

This publication belongs to every member of the Society. Some members have been especially helpful in offering articles, interesting documents, advice and support. If I'm stuck with space to fill, I can usually depend on Pat ALLEN, Sallie BELPERCHE, Elaine POWELL or Blanche WALLACE to come through with something interesting. Thanks so much to those folks! How about giving them a break and sending something yourself? If you find it interesting, others will too. If you feel that you're not a writer, send it anyway - with permission to edit if necessary - and we'll put it into publishable format.

I've been working erratically on completing a book for about 10 years. This is a book compiled by Orville JONES, a distant cousin who had more-or-less completed it in 1983 on the descendants of Joshua and Diana (ADAMS) HICKS of Clermont Co, OH. He died before it was ready to publish; it still needed formatting and indexing. I asked his son for permission to complete and publish it, which he generously gave. I immediately put the information into my genealogy database and posted it online for others to use, but decided that - since so much had happened since 1983 - I'd update before publishing. Many of the folks in the database would have died in that length of time, so I planned to update those with Social Security Death Index information.

More than 10 years later, I'm still updating. So much information is coming online that there never seems to be a place to stop. The LDS website <pilot.familysearch.org> has had *Ohio Death Certificates 1908-1953* for a year or so. Much of the family was in Ohio (they were in Clermont County by about 1803), so those records have provided a wealth of information. Just as I had them about finished, they've added more - *Ohio Deaths and Burials, 1854-1997* has just gone online along with *Ohio Births and Christenings, 1821-1962*. I can't stop without checking those, too. Some of the descendants went to Kansas, Illinois or Oklahoma - and there are new records online for those states as well. If FamilySearch doesn't have the records I need, then Ancestry.com probably will. About the time I think I'm at the end, there is something new that I must include. There doesn't seem to be any good stopping place. I've now set a deadline to have it done by the CFGS "Genealogical Gifts" meeting - see more about this on page 16.

Having started my research in the "dark ages" (1967) of ordering microfilm, thermal copies and carbon paper, it constantly amazes me as to how much easier research is now. When my granddaughter expressed interest in tracing her father's family, I was thrilled. I took her to the Family History Center for the morning, the Genealogy Department of Orlando Public Library during the afternoon, then spent the evening on the Internet. I believe that she accomplished as much in that 12 hour period as I had in my first 20 years of researching. This is not to say that everything is on the Internet - or that everything on the Internet is correct - but it is so much easier to research with all the information available now.

We'll also be starting a new "CFGS year" fairly soon. Organizations like ours are always in need of volunteer help. We need folks to find or write articles, extract data and enter it into a database or proofread for our publications (*Treasure Chest News*, *Buried Treasures* and our CFGS books). Can you help with rounding up interesting programs, by volunteering at the CFGS booth at the county Fair or the annual conference or bringing refreshments to the evening meetings? Invite a friend to come to a meeting or a class - you'll be doing them a favor and helping expand the Society. Even if you can only participate occasionally, let someone on the Board know you're willing to help.

William W. RANEY/RAINY/RAINEY
Land Entry Application, 1889 - Cherokee County, Alabama

By Blanche M. WALLACE

William RAINEY and his wife Dwimity moved their family from Cobb County, GA to Alabama after 1873. Their first stop, ca 1878, appears to have been Marshall County. At the time of the 1880 U. S. census, William RANEY (age 48) and Vinda [Dwimity] (age 45) lived in Township 12, Range 9, Beat 7 of Cherokee County, AL.¹ William's occupation was farming. The children in the household were: James (24), Eugenie [Virginia?] (22), Caroline (10), and Annie (7). All family members were shown as born in Georgia. Their daughter, Angeline, and son-in-law, William L. WALLACE were also living there.²

On May 18, 1889, under Section 2290, Revised Statutes of the United States, William RANEY of Gnatville post office in Cherokee County filed a homestead land entry (Application No. 19581) to enter the north one-half of the southwest one-quarter and the southwest one-quarter of the northeast one-quarter of section 14 in township 12 south, range 9 east. The land comprised 119.61 acres. William signed the application with his mark (X). It was witnessed by W. L. WALLACE and P. H. CHISOLM [sic]. William paid the entry fee of \$13.00 on February 24, 1890 and the application was registered.³ The entry land was being claimed as an "adjoining farm homestead", being adjacent to 39.87 acres he currently resided upon in the southeast one-quarter of the northwest one-quarter of section 14, township 12 [south], range 9 east.⁴

The land entry required that the settler reside on and cultivate the entered land for five years, beginning with the date of entry. An absence of more than six months from the land would forfeit the entry. Within two years following the five years of residence, the settler had to file proof of his settlement and cultivation of the land.

On February 26, 1896, William filed notice of his intention to make final proof of his claim to the land entered by application 19581.⁵ Testimony of his witnesses reveal that the land was mountainous and contained a hewn log dwelling of two rooms, a crib and stalls, garden, well, orchard, and 10 to 12 acres under cultivation.⁶ William's notice of intent to prove his claim was published in the April 10, 1896 issue of the *Coosa River News*.⁷

"Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Centre, Ala. on April 22, 1896 viz: William RAINEY - Homestead Entry No. 19,581 for the N 1/2 of SW 1/4 and SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec. 14, T. 12 S., R. 9 East. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George W. LEE, George P. REYNOLDS, Elija MATHIS and James S. PARKER, all of Gnatville, Ala."

The homestead final certificate, no. 10428, was issued at Huntsville, AL on April 24, 1896, after William paid \$2.99.⁸

On December 16, 1896, William W. RAINEY and wife Dwimity Rainey sold a portion of the homesteaded land (the north one-half of the southwest one-quarter of section 14, township 12 South, range 9 east) to William L. Wallace for \$80.00. This deed was filed on February 25, 1902.⁹

William W. RAINEY and Dwimity (CORMER) RAINEY were the parents of seven children; four were living in 1900¹⁰. The following are known:

- i. **Elizabeth Angeline RAINEY**, born 14 Oct 1856¹¹, probably in Georgia; married William Lafayette WALLACE, 6 Nov 1876¹²; died 22 Mar 1927, Piedmont, Cherokee County, AL.¹³
- ii. **James RAINEY** was born about 1856 in Georgia.¹⁴
- iii. **Eugenie/Virginia Rainey** was born about 1858 in Georgia.¹⁵

iv. **Caroline RAINEY** was born about 1870 in Georgia.¹⁶

v. **Annie RAINEY** was born about 1873 in Georgia.¹⁷

Another child may be Eliza Jane RAINEY (1862-1911) who married my ancestor, Toliver WALLACE (1848-1896), in Marshall County, AL, on April 18, 1878. They were married by John Y. BAIN, Minister of the Gospel, at the home of "Mr. RAINY". The marriage bond was signed by the groom (T.W. WALLACE) and W. L. WALLACE (his brother).¹⁸ Eliza was only 16 so her father had to give his consent. Apparently, William was not in the county at the time because consent was given through his authorization to William L. WALLACE.¹⁹

The State of Alabama }
Marshall County }

Personally appeared before me, T. A. STEEL, Judge of Probate in and for said county and state William L. WALLACE who being duly sworn deposes and says that William RAINY authorized him to give a ___ assurance for the issuance of marriage license to ?issue? between Toliver WALLACE and Eliza RAINY, the daughter of said William RAINY and that said William RAINY expressed his entire willingness for the marriage of said Toliver WALLACE and Eliza RAINY.

Sworn to & subscribed
Before me this April 17, 1878.

s/ W. L. WALLACE

T. A. STEEL, Judge of Probate

End Notes

1. William Raney household, 1880 U. S. census, Cherokee County, AL, population schedule, Coloma district, Beat 7, enumeration district [ED] 30, page 30 (hand written), dwelling 9 family 12; National Archives micropublication T9, roll 6.
2. W. L. Wallace household, 1880 U. S. census, Cherokee County, AL, population schedule, Coloma district, Beat 7, ED 30, page 38 (hand written), dwelling 56 family 87; National Archives micropublication T9, roll 6.
3. William Raney land entry, N1/2 of SW1/4 and SW1/4 of NE1/4 section 14, township 12S, range 9E, Bureau of Land Management, AL, Huntsville Land Office, homestead final certificate #10,428, National Archives, Record Group 49 (Stack Area 13W3, Row 8, Compartment 16, Shelf 5, Box 679).
4. Ibid
5. Ibid
6. Ibid
7. John C. Awbrey, compiler, *Cruising Through the Coosa River News*, Vol. 2, 1895-1905, page 23, newspaper issue dated Friday, April 10, 1896.
8. William Raney entry, N1/2 of SW1/4 and SW1/4 of NE1/4 section 14, township 12S, range 9E, Alabama, Huntsville.
9. Cherokee County, AL, Deed Book O: 6-7, County Records Office, Centre, AL.
10. William Raney household, 1900 U. S. census, Cherokee County, AL, population schedule, Coloma district, Beat 7, ED 122, page 90 A (stamped), dwelling 83 family 86; National Archives micropublication T623, roll 6.
11. Angeline Wallace, death certificate no. 4079 (1927), Alabama State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Montgomery.
12. Family Tradition, undocumented marriage date.
13. Angeline Wallace, Alabama death certificate 4079.
14. William Raney household, 1880 U. S. census, Cherokee County, AL, population schedule, Coloma district, Beat 7, ED 30, page 30 (hand written), dwelling 9 family 12.
15. Ibid
16. Ibid
17. Ibid
18. Marshall County, AL, Marriage Book 6 (1877-1884): page 182, #47, T. W. Wallace and Eliza Rainy; County Court House, Guntersville, AL; citing FHL Film #2205795.
19. Ibid

**Homestead Entry Application
William RANEY
Cherokee County, AL**

m.o.
11069
1300
Jan 1890

[4-007.]

HOMESTEAD.

APPLICATION }
No. 19581 }
Class }
Land Office at Centre Ala
May 18th, 1889

I, William Raney, of Snatchville P.O. Cherokee
County Alabama do hereby apply to enter, under Section 2289,
Revised Statutes of the United States, the N 1/2 of S W 1/4 & S W 1/4
of N E 1/4 of Section 14, in Township 12 of
Range 9 East, containing 167.700 acres.

attach W. L. Wallace
P.H. Chrisolun Wm. Raney
mark

Land Office at Monticello Ala
Feb 24th, 1889

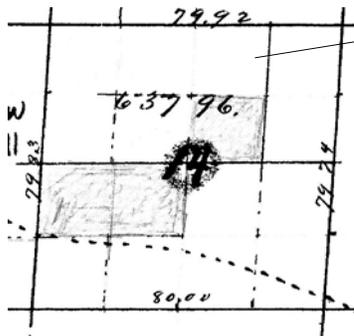
I, Wm. C. Wells, REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE,
do hereby certify that the above application is for Surveyed Lands of the class
which the applicant is legally entitled to enter under Section 2289, Revised
Statutes of the United States, and that there is no prior valid adverse right
to the same.

Wm. C. Wells
Register.

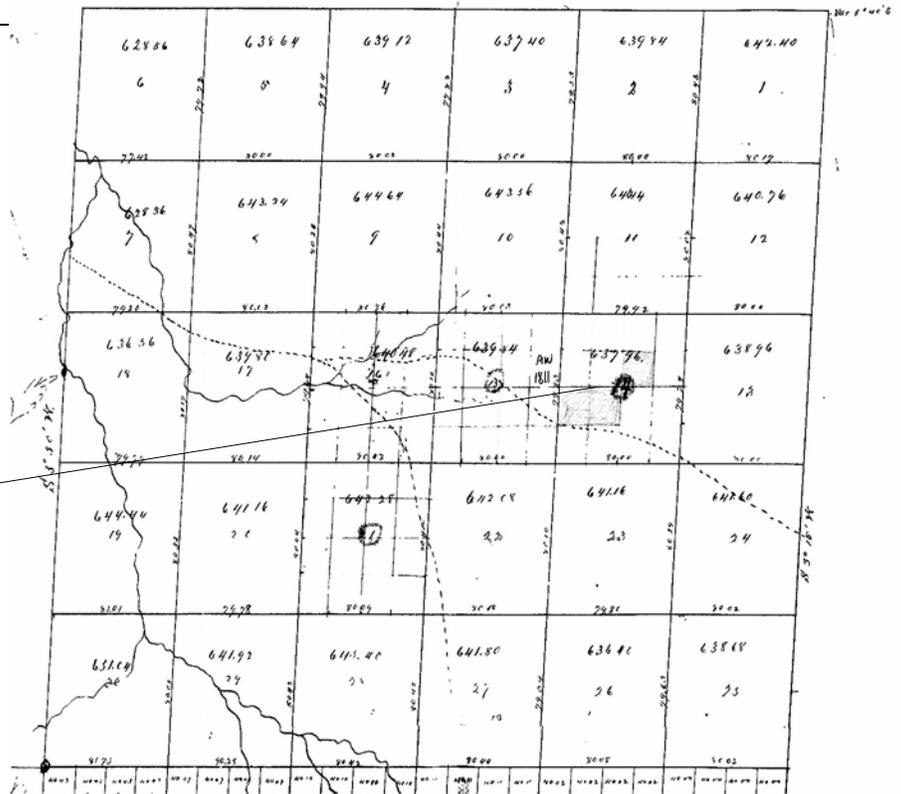
TOWNSHIP 12 RANGE 9

PLAT Book H, page 8
Cherokee County, AL
Public Records (Deeds) office

Plat Book H, page 8
Cherokee County, AL
Township 12 South, Range 9 East
Shaded area in section 14
depicts homestead land



Section 14



Nancy Trotter BATES (1814-1870) of Dayton, OH

by Patricia Patterson ALLEN

During the Civil War, my maternal great great grandmother, Mrs. Richard (Nancy TROTTER) BATES (1814-1870) of Dayton, OH, devoted her energies towards furnishing supplies for the sick and wounded of the army. She had sent forth three sons to do battle for their country. As President of the first Soldiers' Aid Society of Dayton, she went time and again to Camp Dennison with barrels and boxes that had been packed by the society and there distributed their contents among the sick, wounded and dying.

At another time, being advised of the sickness of a son in the Ninety-third Regiment in Nashville, Tennessee, she made her preparation to visit him. As many of the men of the ninety-third belonged in and about Dayton, the society sent a quantity of hospital stores and other things with her for their benefit. Governor TOD sent her the following pass:

“State of Ohio Executive Department, Columbus, December 2nd 1862.

To Whom It May Concern:

'This is to request that the bearer, Mrs. Richard BATES, may be permitted to visit Nashville, Tennessee, for the purpose of distributing hospital stores among the soldiers.

David TOD, Governor of Ohio”

At Cincinnati, she obtained the following letter:

“Cincinnati Branch, United States Sanitary Commission, December 5th 1862.

'Dr. J. H. HEYWOOD, Louisville, Kentucky:

Dear Sir: This will introduce to your kind notice a lady friend from Dayton, Ohio, by the name of Mrs. BATES, who is on her route to Nashville, Tennessee, with stores for the soldiers there. Today we ship the goods to your care, and will take it as an especial favor of you by shipping them immediately, and any attention and assistance you may show Mrs. BATES in her labor of mercy will be kindly appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

John J. SPEED

December 6th 1862”

Thus strengthened, she thought there would be no difficulty in proceeding when she learned that General BUELL had issued an order prohibiting any one passing the lines. To turn back could not be thought of, but how was she to go forward with the way thus blocked? Confiding her position to General SCHOEPP, who was stopping at the same hotel, he told her that if she could overcome her scruples about traveling on the Lord's day, he thought that he could help her through. Remembering that Jesus, when hungry, plucked the corn when passing through the field on the Sabbath day, she consented and retired for the night. Early the next morning she went with General SCHOEPP to the depot. They found the Nashville cars guarded by soldiers who demanded passes from all who sought to enter. Nancy walked in front of the general, closely veiled. He approached the guard with an air of authority and said, “I wish to put this lady on the cars.” The guard stepped aside and, while Nancy was trembling, handed into her seat when the general left her. All went well until the cars were boarded at a way-station by a provost marshal who passed through them examining the passes of the passengers and told them that they must all leave the cars at Bowling Green. He said to Mrs. BATES, “I am sorry for you, madam, but my orders are to pass no one.” She plead earnestly that discretionary power might be used in her case and she be permitted to go on, but he shook his head and passed to the next car. An officer sitting behind her noticed her emotion and kindly asked an explanation.

Glad to find a listening ear and sympathizing heart, she told him her story. He said, "Be of good cheer, madam, I think that I can help you."

So, when the provost marshal came again into the cars at Bowling Green, to hasten civilians off, he said to Nancy, "You, too, must go." The officer then interfered and said, "As I outrank you, I will pass this lady."

Sinking into her seat, she gave way to tears of gratitude and thought that she had never seen the hand of God more plainly manifested in her behalf than it was in this instance. The officer whose kindness procured her passage through the lines at Bowling Green proved to be Lieutenant RAVENSCROFT of General ROSECRANS' staff.

Upon reaching Nashville, she received the following pass:

"HEADQUARTERS, RIGHT WING 14TH ARMY CORPS, NASHVILLE, DEC. 8TH, 1862.
PASS MRS. BATES OF DAYTON, OHIO, TO CAMP OF GENERAL SILL'S DIVISION
AND BACK. GOOD FOR TEN DAYS. BY COMMAND OF
MAJ. GEN. A. MCD. MCCOOK
BLAKE, CAPTAIN AND PROVOST MARSHAL"

With this pass, and her friend Dr. MCDERMONT as her guide, she was enabled to reach the headquarters of the ninety-third, where she received a warm welcome. She spent nine days in camp distributing stores, darning socks, mending coats and in doing such other odds and ends as contributed to the welfare of the soldiers, not forgetting to season them with words of comfort and encouragement. To show how kindly she was treated, a few of the many letters she received are here appended:

"HEADQUARTERS, NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT, O.V. I.
TO MRS. BATES:
DEAR MADAM: I TAKE THE OCCASION OF YOUR DEPARTURE TO THANK THE FIRST SOLDIERS'
AID SOCIETY FOR THE REMITTANCE THROUGH YOU OF SUNDRY COMFORTS AND DELICACIES
FOR OUR SICK AND WOUNDED. THESE BENEFITS ARE MORE EVEN AS REMEMBRANCES AND
ATTENTIONS "FROM THE DEAR ONES AT HOME" THAN AS AIDS TOWARDS RESTORATION TO
HEALTH. THEY ARE ASSURANCES TO US, AS SOLDIERS AND AMIDST ALL OUR SUFFERINGS
AND SACRIFICES, OF THE GENUINE AND ARDENT PATRIOTISM OF THE AMERICAN WOMEN.
THEY ARE PRECIOUS MEMENTOES TO US MEN, OF THE AFFECTION AND ESTEEM OF OUR
MOTHERS, SISTERS, WIVES AND DAUGHTERS. LET ME THANK YOU, TOO, FOR THE HUMANE
AND PATRIOTIC IMPULSES WHICH DREW YOU HITHER, AND FOR THE KINDLY, GRACEFUL
AND PATIENT DEMEANOR IN WHICH YOU HAVE DISCHARGED YOUR OFFICE.
VERY RESPECTFULLY YOURS,
CHARLES ANDERSON, COLONEL
93RD REGIMENT, O.V.I."

"CAMP NEAR NASHVILLE, DECEMBER 17TH, 1862.

MRS. BATES: THROUGH YOU, ALLOW ME TO EXPRESS MY THANKS AND PRESENT MY COMPLIMENTS TO THE "FAIR ONES" WHO HAVE BEEN SO KIND AS TO RECOLLECT MYSELF, AMONG THE MANY WHO HAVE BEEN RECIPIENTS OF FAVORS AND KINDNESSES.

THESE THINGS ARE FOND RECOLLECTIONS OF REMEMBRANCES OF FRIENDS.

I REMAIN, VERY RESPECTFULLY
J. M. WEAVER ASSISTANT SURGEON, 93RD REGIMENT
OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY"

"CAMP NEAR NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, DECEMBER 17TH, 1862

"THE FIRST SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY OF DAYTON, OHIO, WILL PLEASE ACCEPT THE THANKS OF COMPANY K, NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY FOR THE ARTICLES RECEIVED THROUGH THE KINDNESS OF MRS. RICHARD BATES. IT IS A PLEASURE, INDEED, TO BE SO KINDLY REMEMBERED BY FRIENDS AT HOME.

VERY RESPECTFULLY YOURS,
SAMUEL B. SMITH
CAPTAIN, COMPANY K, NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT
OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY"

"CAMP NEAR NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, DECEMBER 17, 1862

Mrs. R. Bates: You ask me to drop a line to the good people you represent. What can I say in return for the many kindnesses received at their hands? Language is inadequate to express the feelings of men far from home, and dear friends, suffering all the privations incident to camp life. These substantial mementos from the first Soldiers' Aid Society of Dayton fill our hearts with gratitude and stimulate to renewed vigor in the great work of putting down this wicked rebellion. We may not all live to thank you in person but, dear Madam, whilst we express to you personally our highest regard for the very faithful manner you have discharged the duty assigned you, be pleased to express to those with whom you are associated the heartfelt thanks of all connected with the medical department of the ninety-third.

Wishing them God-speed and long life to enjoy the blessings following from their good works, and active benevolence.

With kindest regards, I am yours truly

Robert B BUNDRETT
Hospital Steward"

Nancy BATES always considered her visit to the army at Nashville one of the most delightful episodes in her life and enjoyed relating the incidents connected with it. In addition to her work with the Soldiers Aid Society, she was instrumental in organizing the United Presbyterian Church of Dayton and was president of the Dayton Orphan Asylum.

The information in this article came from Nancy's daughter, who memorialized her mother in an 1880 article. If only all my ancestors had kept letters and written down such specific information about their activities!

Las memorias 1929 - School Year Book
Orlando High School - Senior Class of 1929

Class Officers

George Henry KAREL - President
Felix Mortimer ELLET, Jr - Vice President
Randolph Alwyns CARUTHERS - Secretary
Burnett ROTH - Treasurer
Lois BURKE - Advisor

Students

Spencer M. ADAMS
Rosella Theresa AIGUIER
Lucian Stanton ALGEE
Winifred Mae ALLISON
Charles O. ANDREWS, Jr
Evelyn ANDREWS
Pauline ANDERSON
Mary Louise ANDERSON
Margaret Katheryn ARENDT
Nancy Virginia ANGE
Mattis BALLENTINE
Howard BANDY
Elsie BARBER
Thelma M. BARKSDALE
Doris BATEY
Lillian BILYEN
Martin Edward BUERK, Jr
Daisy Verletto BRADLEY
Albert S. BIORDI
Marguerite Marie BIORDI
Evalyn Dana BUCKMASTER
Stanley F. BUMBY
Vivian BURNS
Sadie BROWN
Leo P. CALHOUN
William John RADCLYFFE-CADMAN
Clunette Lucille CHURCHWELL
Randolph Alwyns CARUTHERS
Alfred H. CLARKSON
Bernice C. COLLINS
Virginia Belle COOLMAN
Doris Frances COOK
Virginia Lee CRAWFORD
Paul Leroy COX
Margaret Mary CULLEN

Robert Edward DANN
Claude C. DALEY, Jr
Hannah Hale DEAN
William B. DELAPORTE, Jr
Irma Frances DILLARD
Edna Elizabeth DODDS
Mae M. DOWNEY
Bill DUCKWORTH
Catherine Virginia DRAKE
Gladys G. EADY
Marie Virginia EAGERTON
Bob Knight ELDER
Elizabeth Warren EASTMAN
Felix Mortimer ELLET, Jr
Elinor Judith ESTES
George Vick EZZARD
Mary Adalaid FARISS
Gerald FEIDT
Grace Adelle FRANKLIN
Helen GARDNER
Lucille GETTIER
Mary Agnes GELM
Dennard GIBSON
Russel Henry GHEER
Sall Keen GIST
Fred GOGGANS
Marguerite Hope GOEPEL
Roger GOODWIN
Virginia Lee GRAHAM
Samuel Stanley GRIFFIN
Mac GRIGSBY
Otto Leonard HAGAR, Jr
Harold Hale HALL
Dorothy E. HALLETT
Henrietta Frances HARRIS
John S. HARRIS
Ruth Louise HEATON
Lorraine Bernice HIGGINS
Zola E. HOTCHKISS
Elwyn C. HOWELL
Mary Lee HURKMER
Marjorie Esther HUTCHINSON
Eston IVEY
Howard Denson JACOBS
Helen JOHNSON

Bonnie JOHNSON
Bennice R. JOHNSTON
Elizabeth Dessa JOHNSTON
Harold Eugene JONES
Rupert Benjamin JONES
Hazel Eleanor JONES
Sadie Lorine JONES
Edna Marguerite JONES
Wlater JORDAN
George Henry KAREL
Irene Ruth KANE
Willie Ruth KING
Thomas KITCHIN
Raymond KELLER
Helen KUZMA
Evelyn KEEN
James Roan LANG
Eloise Claudia LANIER
Mary Frances LANIER
Mercedes Ruth KENT
Ruth M LATTA
Amy Elizabeth LAWSON
Elsa M. LAWSON
Helen Berneda LARSON
Wilmah B. LEACH
Nathaniel Lester LEWIS
Vonceil LEWIS
Everett LERCH
Willie LIBERMAN
Vernol Charles LONG
Juanita Marie MAHRT
Eschol Maurice MALLORY
Alice MANN
May Esther MEARS
Edward Sherman MOKRAY
Sarah Louise MOREHOUSE
Francis Akers MUNROE
Lillian MURPHY
Ellen roberta MURRELL
Dorothea Louise MORMANDEAU
Avis Gertrude OWENS
Kathryn Milhous PACKARD
William Edward PEARSON
Dorothy Esther PEFFER
George G. PEMPEDJIAN
Mamie Thelma POSEY
Helen Lee P'POOL
Muriel POWELL
Emma Rezie POLZER

John Dixon POMEROY
Helen Marie PROVOST
W. K. PRICE
Rose L. RAMSEY
Malcolm RANDALL
Alice Revill REPPARD
Frances RIDDLE
Albert ROGERO
Burton Arthur ROGERS
Gertrude Edythe ROSE
Aura ROUTH
Burnett ROTH
Lucy Lavinia SANDERS
Florence SEIBERT
Kenneth SOPER
Marjorie Lillian SPADER
Jeanie Elizabeth SPIERS
Eleanor SPELLMAN
Curtis C. STALDER
Rebecca E. STIMPSON
Louis E. SUNDAY
Harry SYLVESTER
Charles E. TERRY, Jr.
Louise Harriett THOMAS
Calvin McMahan TIDWELL
Urban C. TIGNER
Hollis Walker TURNER
Jane N. VEASEY
Wanda Eloise VIEHMAN
Marise VON GAL
Hugh Smead WALLACE Jr.
John Sherard WARDE
Myrtle Evelyn WATKINS
Louise A. WEEDEN
Walter Scudder WEEDEN
Lillian WEISSINGER
Frances Amanda WHITE
Winifred WINTERS
Georgia Ethel WIGGINS
Dorothy Lillian WILLIAMS
Katrina Belle WURST
Dorothy Kernon YOUNG
H. Durwood YOUNG

Trial of Nixon CURRY, Mecklinburg Co, NC 1820

abstracted by Sallie BELPERCHE

from: North Carolina Supreme Court records, folder 1104, loose papers, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, NC, [accessed?] 7 Oct 2008.

Below is a summary of the trials of Nixon CURRY, my 3rd great-grand uncle. He apparently was quite a colorful character. When I have additional information, I will complete his life's story. The trials as outlined here show that legal maneuvering is not unique to our times. The original file is 72 legal-size handwritten pages! Because there was so much haggling over details, I have taken the liberty of showing the records in what I consider a logical order, not the order in which the court proceedings occurred. I present this with original misspellings and incorrect or missing punctuation.

State of North Carolina }

Mecklinburg County } At a Superior Court of Law and Court of Equity opened

and held for the County of Mecklinburg at this court-house in Charlotte on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March AD 1820 [8 May 1820-ed.]. - The Honorable Willie PELLANGRAM Esquire one of the judges of the Superior Courts of Law, and Courts of Equity in this State, being presiding Judge of said court. - The Court being open, the following persons names were drawn, and they were sworn and charged as a Grand Jury for said term. - viz. - David MOORE (Foreman). James ROGERS - James M. CORKLE - William HOWIE - Nicholas PHISHER? - Jacob BROOM - John COOK - Walker BROOM - Sterling? NICHOLSON Abraham BEVINS - John COCKRUM - Richard PRESLY - Richard BARTLETT - Samuel FARR - William MORRIS - Francis BEATY - James MORRIS - Peter ROSE -

And at said term a Bill of Indictment in the words letters and figures following was sent to said Grand Jury. - viz. -

"State of North Carolina } Superior Court of Law.

Mecklinburg County } Sixth Monday after the fourth Monday of March AD 1820

"The Jurors for the State upon their oath present that Nixon Curry of the County of Mecklinburg, on the first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & twenty, with force and arms in the County of Mecklinburg aforesaid, one Negroe man slave by the name of CIRUS, of the value of fifty dollars, the goods and chattles and property of James GIBSON, then and there being found, did feloniously deduce, steal take and convey away, with an intent then and there the Negroe man slave Cirus then and there to appropriate to the own proper use of him the said Nixon CURRY, contrary to the Statute in that case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State - And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the aforesaid Nixon CURRY, on the said first day of May in the year aforesaid, with force and arms in the County of Mecklinburg aforesaid, by violence, did feloniously steal take and convey away, a negroe man slave named Cirus of the value of Fifty Dollars, the goods and chattles and property of James GIBSON then and there being found with an intent the said negroe slave Cirus, then and there to appropriate to the own use of him the said Nixon CURRY, contrary to the statute in that case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State. - And the Jurors aforesaid upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the aforesaid Nixon CURRY of the County of Mecklinburg aforesaid, on the said first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty with force and arms in the county aforesaid, one Negroe man slave by the name of Cirus of the value of fifty dollars, the goods and chattles and the property of James GIBSON, then and there being found, then and there by seduction and feloniously did steal take and convey away, with an intent the said Negroe man slave Cirus to fall and dispose of to some person to the Jurors unknown, contrary to the Statute in that case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the State. J. WILSON Sollicr.

Whereupon the Prisoner Nixon CURRY being brought into the Bar of said Court and arraigned, and on his arraignment pleaded not Guilty - And for his trial puts himself on God, and his Country -

When the Prisoner Nixon CURRY made and filed, the following affidavit - to-wit, The defendant maketh oath that James PATILLO is a material witness for him in this case, that he is under subpoena and is absent without his consent or procurement, that he expects to have him the said PATILLO at the next Superior Court of Law, for the county aforesaid -

Upon which affidavit being made and filed, as aforesaid, the Cause was ordered to be continued until November term 1820.

At the court-house in Charlotte on Monday the 6th day of November 1820. The defendant Nixon CURRY being brought to the bar in said court, filed an affidavit in the following words to wit -

The defendant Nixon CURRY swears that Franklin Osborne is as he is advised, a material witness for him, that he is under subpoena, and is absent without his consent or privity, he expects to have the benefit of his Testamony at the next Court.

Upon which affidavit being made and filed as aforesaid, the Cause was ordered by the Court, to be continued until May Term 1821.

...at the court-house in Charlotte, on Monday the 7th day of May - The defendant Nixon CURRY being brought into the Bar of said Court filed affidavits in the following words. to wit. -

Defendant Nixon CURRY swears he does not believe he can obtain a fair and impartial Trial in this cause, in this County - That he has been informed by several men of influence in this County, have spoken of this cause in such terms as would tend to prejudice the people, and that attempts have been made to prejudice the people against him, he admits he did heretofore believe there was a prejudice against him in this County, but , not know the extent it as to this cause until this Court, and had entertained a hope that he could have a fair trial here, but since his arrival here he has discovered by the information of Gentlemen of respectability, that the prejudice of the people of this County, was greater in this Cause than he had supposed, and from the information he has received here, he does believe he cannot have a fair and impartial trial in this County. Nixon CURRY

Defendant further swears that he believes the prejudice of the people in the Counties of Cabarrus and Iredell are as great or greater than they are in this County against him.

Whereupon the Honorable Court, ordered that the said cause by removed to the county of Iredell, Superior Court of Law, for Trial, on the 5th Monday after the fourth Monday of March 1821 -

State of North Carolina } Supreme Court
Raleigh } December Term A.D. 1821

State vs Nixon Curry Mecklinburg

Opinion of the Supreme Court - Before judgment is passed against a prisoner, not only the record of his conviction ought to appear but also a record of the whole prosecution from its commencement in Court through all its stages up to the time when judgment is prayed; for otherwise let there be ever so many defects in the record the Prisoner would not have it in his power to avail himself of them. It is not sufficient that a Petit Jury should find him Guilty, but it is also indispensable that a Grand Jury should find a Bill of Indictment against him. Suppose when the record is looked into it appears that a less number of persons than twelve comprised the Grand-Jury. That might properly be alledged as a good reason why Judgment should not be pronounced - When prisoners are tried in the same counties where Bills of Indictments have been found there is little difficulty in producing the record, when the trial of a prisoner is transferred from one county to another, a copy of the whole record touching it, ought to be transferred with it - That has not been done in the present case - If the record shown here, is the same that was in the Superior Court of Iredell, it does not show the number of the Grand Jury, nay it does not appear that there was a Court held by any Judge in Mecklinburg when it is stated the Bill of Indictment was found. For these reasons the Judge was not warranted in passing sentence of Death against the prisoner in the present case -

Judgment of the Superior Court of Mecklinburg reversed & ordered that the Court below proceed to judgment according to Law.

The prisoner Nixon CURY being brought to the Bar at a Superior Court of Law, opened and held for the County of Iredell, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of March 1822. - On motion of Joseph WILSON Esquire, Solicitor - The prisoner Nixon CURRY is laid under a rule on this 1st day of May 1822. to show cause why the copy of the record of last term upon which the said Nixon CURRY was tried, (which said copy of record was transmitted from Mecklinburg county containing a charge against the said Nixon CURRY for felony and Grand Larceny in stealing a negroe slave named Cyrus the property of James GIBSON of the County of Mecklinburg.) Shall not be so amended by an exemplification of the record of the same prosecution against him the said Nixon CURRY duly authenticated, and verified by the certificate of George GRAHAM Clerk of the Superior Court of the Superior Court of Law, for the County of Mecklinburg together with the seal of the office of the Court aforesaid, which exemplification of record was produced and filed by J. WILSON prosecuting officer in behalf of the State on 29th April 1822. being the first day this term. Without any order from this or any other Court, except that the copy of record was filed by leave? of the Judge now presiding, as to show by what authority the Superior court of Law, for the county of Mecklinburg was held at the time the same Bill of Indictment was found against the prisoner Nixon CURRY for the charge of Felony and Grand Larceny aforesaid and also to show by what persons and by what authority the Bill of Indictment was so found against him the said Nixon Curry at a Superior court of Law, opened and held for the County of Mecklinburg on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday of March 1820. And it is further ordered that this rule be made returnable at the opening of this Court tomorrow morning, at the opening of this Court at the hour of 10 of the Clock of Thursday the 2d. day of May 1822. And it is further ordered that a copy of this rule be served on the prisoner Nixon CURRY by the Sheriff of Iredell County.

A copy did **** agreeable to the above order. which was returned with the following indorsment. viz. Copy of the within notice delivered to Nixon CURRY. May 2d. 1822. A SIMONTON Shff. by A. GILL D. Sheff.

Thursday May 2nd 1822

State vs.)

Nixon CURRY) The prisoner Nixon CURRY being brought to the Bar on this day. On motion of J. WILSON Solicitor, and after argument the rule obtained on yesterday and returnable at the opening of the Court at the hour of 10 of the clock of this day against the said Nixon CURRY was made absolute; and it is adjudged by the Court that the record filed in this office at a term which was opened and held at this place on the 5th Monday after the fourth Monday in September 1821. and upon which record the said Nixon Curry was tried and convicted, be amended agreeable to the record now filed in this office, which was filed by J. WILSON Esquire Solicitor at this present term on the first day of the term it being Monday the 29th day of April 1822.

[page 12] State vs)

Nixon CURRY) Indictment. Felony

The prisoner Nixon CURRY being called to the bar, and the following sentence was pronounced by the then presiding Judge, that he be remanded to the place from which he came, from thence to the place of publick execution, and there be hung, untill he be dead, from which sentence, the prisoner prayed and obtained an appeal to the Supreme Court by giving the following persons, his securities for said Appeal viz. John SLOAN and Thomas WARD.

Appeal Bond. to wit.

REINHARDT & HENDERSON v John YANCEY
Case No. 109 Spring Court 1842, Rutherford County, North Carolina

by Blanche M. WALLACE

When there are no common records for your ancestors (vital statistics, deeds, wills, cemetery or burial records, estate administrations, etc.), it is time to resort to court minute books for the county where they lived. While always arduous, usually eye-straining, and frequently frustrating, these records are never boring because interesting and often important gems of information are found just when you want to give up the effort.

For several months, I have spent a few hours once a week reviewing a microfilm at my local Family History Center. I'm looking for evidence of a suspected father-son relationship between two of my ancestors. The following record does not answer that question but is interesting on its own because it offered the opportunity to learn something new – something I've not seen referenced in any of my genealogy how-to books.

During the Rutherford County Spring Court session in 1842, John YANCEY was brought into court by Harbert WALLIS [most likely Harbird B. WALLIS, 1813-1892, brother of my great-great-grandfather, Toliver WALLACE/WALLIS]. Harbert WALLIS had stood bail for YANCEY and for an unspecified reason surrendered him to the custody of the Sheriff. One of the presiding justices said that YANCEY, if he gave security, would be permitted to “take the Prison Bounds”¹. What are “Prison Bounds”? A very interesting question, I thought.

According to *Jerome's Criminal Code and Digest of North Carolina*, published in 1916,² each county was required to establish and mark out a parcel of land adjoining the prison, not to exceed six acres. Every prisoner that had not been committed for treason or felony, if he gave security to the sheriff of the county to stay within the rules, would be allowed to move about the prison bounds. *Jerome's* also states that if the prisoner stayed within the bounds and behaved lawfully he would be considered a true prisoner. The law also required that the bounds be recorded in the county records and the boundary marks renewed as often as necessary, so that every person would know the “true bounds”.

The reason for this arrangement was “the preservation of the health of such persons as shall be committed to jail”³. “Gaol fever” was prevalent in crowded prisons due to lack of sanitation and it usually became epidemic. The term applies to typhus, a deadly disease spread by body lice.⁴ In the military setting, it was called “camp fever” and occurred for the same reasons, crowded and unsanitary conditions.

Another interesting distinction from *Jerome's*: “committed to jail” meant that a person was detained while being held for trial. If convicted in court, the offender was “sentenced to jail” as punishment for his/her crime and was not entitled to “prison bounds”.⁵

The court record does not state what John YANCEY's offense was, but since he was allowed to take advantage of the Prison Bounds, it can be said that he did not commit treason or a felony. The Minutes Book being reviewed rarely provides detail of law suits or trials. If more is found, another article will follow.

Notes:

1. Minutes, Pleas and Quarter Sessions 1779-1868, Rutherford County, North Carolina, County Court 1838-1850, microfilm no. 0428857; page 328, Family History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah.
2. Edward C. Jerome and Thomas J. Jerome, *Jerome's Criminal Code and Digest of North Carolina*, (Atlanta: The Harrison Company, 1916, fourth edition), 767, Harvard Law School Library; digitized by Google Books.
3. Ibid
4. <http://medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/Gaol+fever>
5. Jerome and Jerome, *Jerome's Criminal Code*, 767.

Publishing Your Genealogy Book Made [Almost] Easy

by Betty Jo STOCKTON

Do you have a genealogy book in the works? Have you said “I’d write the book on my family, but I only need a few copies”? Have you put off your project because of the high cost of getting your book in print?

I recently used the services of an on-line on-demand book publishing company for the first time and was very impressed with the ease of publishing and quality of the product as well as the cost. There was no demand for ordering 100 copies - or even 20. My first order was for only one copy, so I could give it a trial run.

There are several companies who specialize in on-demand publishing. The one I used was Lulu <www.lulu.com>. Donna MOUGHTY, the speaker at our recent CFGS conference, in her “Publishing THE Book on your Family” talk, also recommended CreateSpace <www.createspace.com>, which is a part of Amazon.com. It seems to offer the same services - with possibly lower pricing.

You’ll still need to do the hard part - writing the book. After that, it gets easier. Simply convert your book to PDF (Acrobat Reader) format. Many word processors (WordPerfect, OpenOffice and recent versions of Microsoft Word) will do this for you automatically. Then upload the file to Lulu or CreateSpace and determine what format you prefer. The on-line publisher will format the material as a book and post a copy for you to proofread. Then you’ll decide on a cover. Since they create the cover, you’re not limited to stock paper colors, but can choose from hundreds of colors. Decide on the cover materials - color, title, spine, graphics, etc - and upload that information. Soon you’ll get a sample cover to print out for your approval. When it all suits you, they’ll put it together in the book format you select and print it up. They suggest that you order one copy for final proofing. They can also provide the book on a CD or for download from the website.

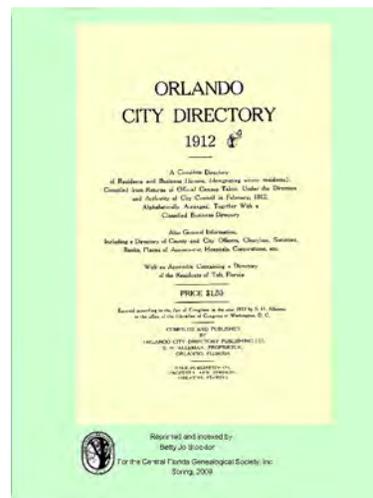
Books can be hard cover or paperback. Size can range from 4" x 6" to 8 ½" x 11", portrait or landscape. The cost is determined by size of the book, the number of pages, cover type and color options. There is an online calculator so you can see what the cost will be before you start. Prices depend on how many copies are ordered, but the cost difference is not significant until you get into a large number of copies. You can order only what you want and refer anyone else who wants the book to the website to order their copy. That way, you only buy what there is an immediate need for; there are no more stacks of books sitting in a corner in hopes that someone will want to buy them.

Content can be almost anything - text or photos or a mixture; black and white or color. Color printing is much more expensive – one copy of a book with 100 (8 ½ x 11") pages in color would be about \$25.00 as opposed to \$8.00 for black and white. There doesn’t seem to be an option to have only some of the pages in color.

Books are printed quickly once they’re ordered. I ordered one at 7 a.m., then realized about 9 a.m. that I should have ordered more. I emailed them to change the order and found it was too late; it was already in process. It took less than a week from the time I uploaded the book to have a hard copy in my hand. The books are shrink-wrapped, then boxed for shipping, so are in great condition on arrival.

The most recent CFGS book - the reprint of the *1912 Orlando City Directory*- was originally printed by a local company that we had used for earlier books. With 234 pages - graphics and text - the cost was about \$13.00 per copy with a minimum order of 20. I drove from my home in Dr Phillips to the printer in Lake Mary to deliver the manuscript and to pick up the copies.

Using the same format and having the book printed on Lulu, the cost per copy was less than \$8 for one copy and went down if more were ordered at one time. It was all done on the computer in my home - mostly before daylight. The final book is more attractive than the locally-produced one, with a glossy cover and sturdy binding. With this method of production, we have no backlog of books to store; future orders will be made directly to Lulu. We set the selling price to allow for some profit and Lulu does all the handling and bookkeeping. Shipping costs are added to the order by Lulu. My one copy with shipping came to about \$11.00; 5 copies shipped at one time were about \$40.00.



I've been working to complete a book on the HICKS family of Clermont Co, OH, compiled by a distant cousin, who died before it was complete. After almost ten years of trying to bring it "up-to-date" with newly available resources and adding an index, I have finally set myself a deadline of having it done by Christmas of this year. I don't know how many people will want the book, but it isn't likely to be a best seller. Now, with the availability of on-demand publishing, I can do just a few copies needed for local libraries and immediate family. Then I can post the information on message boards for the localities and family names involved and allow folks to order directly from Lulu if they want a copy - or buy it on CD or as a download to their own computer. This will let me keep the price low and eliminate the hassle of storing extra copies and shipping. If I order 10 copies of a 200 page book, with text, photos and perfect binding (the wrap-around kind), the cost per copy would be \$7.10 plus shipping. If I chose to have a few copies hardbound, they would be \$20 each - certainly within reason.

If you'd like to see an example of the on-demand printing, check the ways-and-means table at the general meeting. We'll have a copy on display there. Or, with luck, there will be a copy of *The HICKS Family of Clermont County, OH* at the fall meeting mentioned below.

Calling for Creative Genealogists

We are tentatively planning a fall CFGS meeting on the theme of "Genealogical Gifts - Gifts For and From Genealogists". What family history gifts have you made or found for your friends and families? Or what gifts have you received that appealed to your "genealogy gene"? If you have planned to make a family tree quilt or a photo collage, why not do it now to have on display for CFGS friends and then to give to your family (or yourself). Have you make a family heritage CD or scrapbook? How about holiday ornaments or framed family trees? Gifts can be simple or elaborate - but something you'd like to share. Is there a genealogy gift you've received and would like to show off? How about bringing that along, with details about where we might find one just like it for ourselves or genealogy friends.



Conclusion - The Way It Was - Life on an Indiana Farm - continued from previous issue

by Irene KEYS MOPPS 1923-2006 (mother of CFGS member, Susan GOFF)

I got to go to a summer camp called "Tecumseh" (after much begging!) - several of my friends went at the same time - it was on the Tippecanoe River, somewhere around Lafayette, Indiana. I was so modest that I tried to change my clothes all the time on my upper bunk and not reveal any of my body. I was really pleased that I could go to this camp - since Dad wouldn't let me take swimming lessons, or other things that my friends could do. His idea of teaching me how to swim was to take me to a gravel quarry and throw me in - it was years before I was not terrified of deep water because I could remember sinking down and down in that quarry. He did pull me out but I didn't learn to swim from that experience. Years later, I was still doing the dog paddle. At this camp, I remember the archery, swimming in the river, making articles with thongs, etc.

My sister, Frances, wanted to become a nurse, but Dad would not permit a daughter of his to bathe strange men and empty their bedpans. So Sis drove daily to a business school in Richmond and then worked for Dad in the store's office. During the first year we lived in town, she was married to a young man who had come to be the Asst. Manager at the local Woolworth Five & Dime store. Bill STIVERSON came from a prosperous farming family in Van Wert, OH, and had been trained to be a mortician but couldn't find a job at that.

They were married in the living room of our house with only the close family present. We had moved to a very large house, so Dad had a kitchen put into one of the upstairs bedrooms and Sis and Bill moved in there, making an apartment.

The first bike I had was a hand-me-down from John who had received it second-hand. It had been a girl's bike but the fellows at the shop welded a bar across it to make it look more like a boy's bike - and I hurt myself on that bar lots of times. The new bike was black and white with balloon tires and it was so beautiful! I spent a lot of time on that bike through the years. When Mother was sick, at first I did what was required at the house but then Dad hired a "hired girl"- a young country girl who didn't know much but could clean sort of and do the laundry. I remember I had to kill a chicken for her because she couldn't do it. My way was simple - loll the chicken's head on the ground, holding onto both legs, lay a stick across the neck, putting your feet on each end of the stick and pulling the head off.

I remember Dad being very patient while he was teaching me how to drive - of course, poor Mother in the back seat almost had her head jerked off with me learning how to shift gears. Later, when I'd go to the store for Mother, driving the car, I'd run all over town before going home!

The last two summers I lived at home, I worked at the local swimming pool - seems like it was only open in the afternoons and evenings. My first wage there was \$6.00 per week. The first week I got paid, I hurried to a local dress shop and put that money down on a white dress with colored striped collar and cuffs on short sleeves. The pool was a fun place to work worked first at the candy concession outside, then the second year, worked on the cash register and handed out clothes baskets.

For long dance dresses, Mother either made them for me or else had someone else make them. My favorite was a plaid taffeta (pastel) colors of red, blue and yellow in the material - strapless, with fitted yoke, little pleated ruffle around the neckline. She made a white corduroy fitted jacket to wear as a wrap with it.

Mother could also be depended upon to attend the orchestra and band concerts, class plays, or whatever else in which I was involved. I don't remember Dad ever attending any of these events. After I was older (I think about a senior in high school). Mother and Dad started going to shows to Richmond with Omer Brown and his wife - I know that Omer and Dad both enjoyed burlesque shows.

Since Dad and I were both very stubborn, trouble came along during my teens. Teenagers (as now) are so self-conscious of their parents and I was very aware that my Dad was not a conformist. About those years, in the Saturday Evening Post, a series of stories about a character " Scattergood Baines" - who was a self-made man, full of wisdom, who wore overalls without any shirt underneath. Also, by now, Dad had had his teeth pulled, had bought two different sets of false teeth but couldn't get used to wearing any teeth. So, between his weird way of dressing, terrible, terrible sloppy table manners and no teeth -I was really embarrassed at times in public. One day, Mother, Dad and I had driven to Richmond on some errand and Dad wanted to stop for lunch and I refused. That angered him and when we returned to Winchester, he went to our cousin, his attorney, John WILSON, and told John to rewrite his will, taking my name out of it because I was no longer his daughter. Things were not good between us for years after that. He had always said he would send me to college but now he changed his mind. My Grandmother KEYS did not approve of his actions, saying her children were always hers, even if they went to "the pen" which was the penitentiary at Indianapolis.

When I was ready to graduate from high school, I made inquiries and could have gone to a girls' college in Illinois (MacMurrary) on a scholarship but would have had to work such as waiting on tables in the dining hall. Also, I recall correspondence with Boston College but none of the details. However, by this time, (1941), the World War II had started in Europe, all the young men were either in defense industries with deferments or in the services. So, I decided I'd go to Miami-Jacobs Business College in Dayton, Ohio, take the executive secretarial course (two-years) and be able to get a good-paying job earlier than going to a four-year school. Mother was willing to go back to work for Dad and take money from there to pay my expenses. By this time, Dad had his business into a nice building near the old store, and build the first local service station on the site of the old store.

My senior year in high school, I had some clothes which I thought were really great: a three-piece suit, light blue tweed, with full length coat and a wide-brimmed navy blue "sailor" straw hat with navy blue ribbon hanging down in back with navy blue shoes. This I can remember but not anything about the baccalaureate or commencement exercises.

So, in the fall of 1941, Mother drove me to Dayton where I was to share a bedroom, with Marcia Mariani in a private home. Marcia was recommended by the school. We rode the city bus to downtown where the college was located. We had to eat all of our meals out in restaurants but I didn't spend much. I mailed my laundry home to Mother in what was a khaki-covered cardboard container and she'd mail it back. The subjects I took included economics, typing, shorthand, Business English, Walton accounting, among others. I'd had typing and shorthand in high school so that was no problem and I managed to complete all the courses in one year, rather than two years. (I don't know if it ever took anyone two years to do it!)

While there in school, I usually had a part-time job - found through the school. One job was as a waitress at the Engineers' Club in downtown Dayton. Since the customers were all members, there was no tipping. Perhaps that's why I was not very attentive to their needs and was "fired" after one week. A better job was with the Fire Prevention Chief of Dayton. I worked in his office in the afternoons and earned 20 cents an hour through the National Young Administration.

I can't remember how long I shared that room with Marcia, but at some point I managed to get a room in the WCA in downtown Dayton. The rooms were unbelievably small - large enough for a single-sized cot. 3-drawer chest, 2' x 3' desk and chair, 3' closet. I think it only cost \$2.25 a week.

After graduating, I went to work for The General Offices of Frigidaire Corporation in Dayton. Finally, there I was - **on my own - wonderful!**

That's it - hope you have enjoyed reading this. Love to all!

**Capt. O. P. GARDNER Buys Guns from Rutherford County Citizens in 1861
 Cleveland Marksmen, Company I, 38th Regiment, North Carolina
 Confederate States of America**

In 1861, Captain O. P. GARDNER was tasked by the Ordnance Department to procure guns for the Confederacy. From November 26 through December 28, he purchased rifles from citizens of Rutherford County, NC. He transported the guns to Raleigh, NC where he was paid \$10.00 for hauling, \$4.00 for expenses in collecting the guns and \$0.50 in drayage costs for a total of \$14.50.

Each gun was accounted for via a voucher signed by the seller. The 52 vouchers and associated documents have been digitized and all are available at the subscription website: <www.footnote.com> Civil War: 1860-1880>Confederate Citizens File>Citizen>G>Gardner, O P.

Following is a summary of the transactions, including the date of purchase, the seller's name, the number of guns purchased, the voucher number, and the amount paid to the seller. The wonderful thing about this collection is seller's signature on each voucher. Access to the above website is free at your local Family History Center.

Date	Seller	Number of guns	Voucher	Amount Paid
Nov. 26, 1861	Joel WALKER	1 rifle	1	\$15.00
"	David WHISNANT	1 "	2	\$11.00
"	Thos P. REEM	1 "	3	\$13.00
"	D. T. GARDNER	1 "	4	\$12.00
"	B. A. PAINE	1 "	5	\$15.00
"	T. L. GREEN	1 "	6	\$15.00
"	N. C. LOWDER	1 "	7	\$12.00
"	W. A. PRIOR	1 "	8	\$12.00
"	Rawson MCINTIRE	1 "	9	\$13.00
"	A. G. WEGGS [?WIGGS]	1 "	10	\$12.00
"	O. P. BEAM	1 "	11	\$13.00
"	Wm P. WEASER [?WEARER]	1 "	12	\$12.00
"	A. CROWDER	1 "	13	\$7.50
"	D. B. MAGNESS	1 "	14	\$12.00
"	G. BLANTON	1 "	15	\$15.00
"	G. M. PELL	1 "	16	\$13.00
"	Wm T. W. GREEN	1 "	17	\$14.00
Nov. 27	Albert BLANTON	1 "	18	\$12.00
"	A. M. CABANISS	1 "	19	\$15.00
"	Simeon PLEDGE	1 "	20	\$13.00
Nov. 28	T. L. GARDNER	1 "	21	\$14.50
"	Thos COGDEL	1 "	22	\$10.00
"	J. G. ESKRIDGE	1 "	23	\$15.00
"	J. M. TUCKER	1 "	24	\$10.00
"	Jacob CHILDERS	1 "	25	\$10.00
"	Phillip H. GROSS	5 rifles (\$13 ea)	26	\$65.00
Nov. 29	E. L. HARRIS	1 rifle	27	\$13.50
"	Geo HARWICK	1 "	28	\$8.00
Dec. 3	J. MORRIS	1 "	29	\$8.00
Nov. 30	Lamb. HARRELL	1 "	30	\$10.00
Dec. 12	L. HUMPHREYS	1 "	31	\$11.00

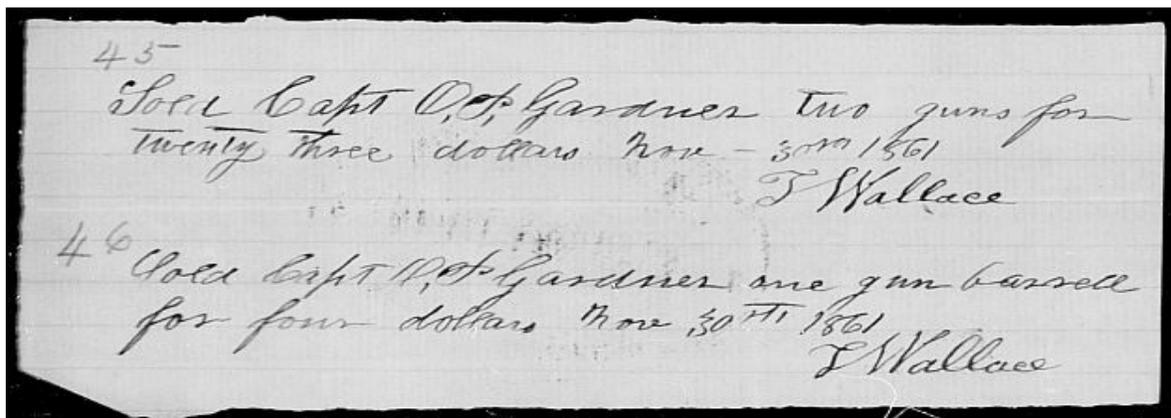
Dec. 27	Abram CROWDER	1 "	32	\$7.50
Nov. 30	B. WASHBURN	1 "	33	\$17.00
Dec. 28	C. HANSON	1 "	34	\$10.00
Nov. 29	G. M. WEBB	1 "	35	\$13.00
Dec. 13	P. H. GROSS	1 "	36	\$12.00
Nov. 28	Jesse LOOKADOO	1 "	37	\$13.00
"	E. P. JONES	1 "	38	\$13.00
"	Wiley BRIDGES	1 "	39	\$10.00
"	Robt MCBRAY	1 "	40	\$10.00
"	A. T. ELLIOTT	1 "	41	\$14.00
"	Wm WRIGHT	1 "	42	\$11.00
Nov. 27	Isaac PINE	1 "	43	\$15.00
Nov. 29	M. BEAM	1 "	44	\$13.00
Nov. 30	T. WALLACE	2 "	45	\$23.00
"	Do Do [ditto ditto]	1 gun barrel	46	\$4.00
Dec. 2	M. SPURLING	1 rifle	47	\$12.00
Dec. 12	Jno BOSTWICK	1 "	48	\$15.00
Dec. 13	T. J. DOWNING	1 "	49	\$13.00
"	D. D. DURHAM	2 "	50	\$25.00
"	R. C. HAWKINS	1 "	51	\$12.00
"	Phil H. GROSS	9 " (\$11 ea)	52	\$99.00
				\$794.00
		Balance		\$156.00
		Amount		\$950.00

Balance due the State of N. Carolina \$156.00

I certify that the above is a true account of all the money of the Ordnance Department received by me and not heretofore accounted for and that the disbursements have been faithfully made.
 Ordnance Department Raleigh, N. C. s/ O. P. GARDNER, Capt.

January 16th A. D. 1862

Example of a Voucher



<www.footnote.com> Civil War: 1860-1880>Confederate Citizens File>Citizen>G>Gardner, O P.

Transcribed by Blanche M. Wallace, 6 May 2010. Text in brackets [] added by transcriber.

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