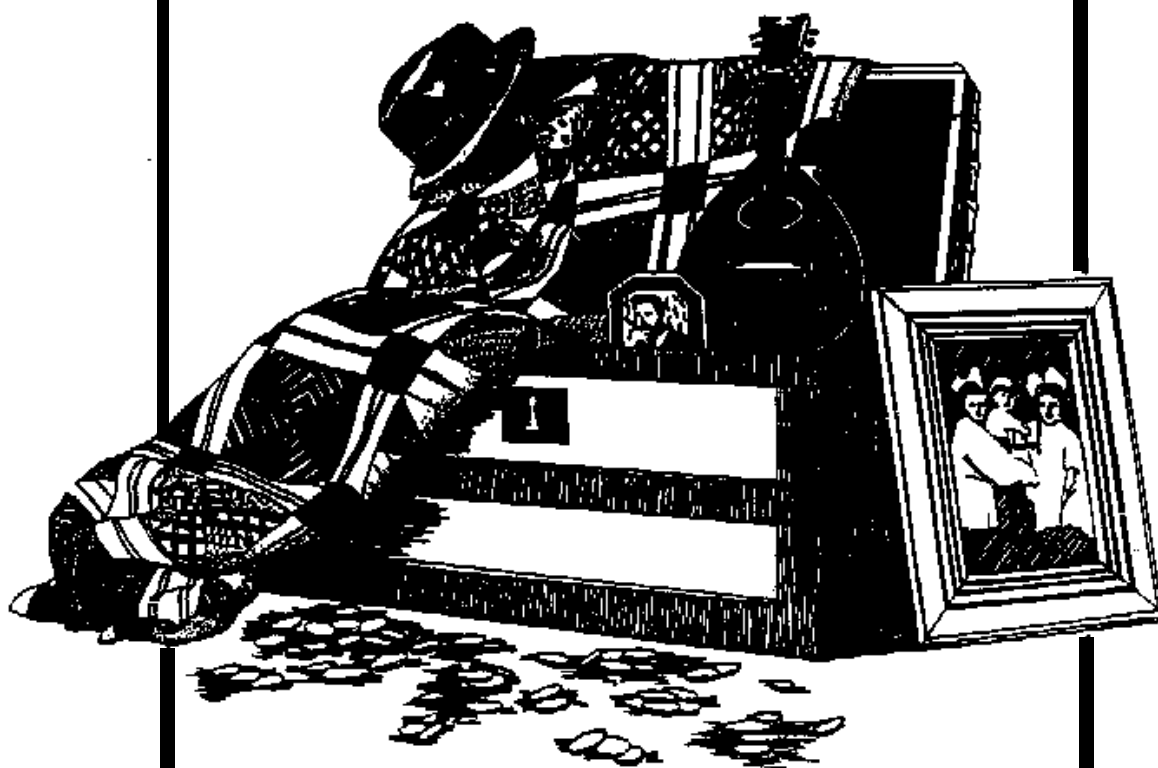


Buried Treasures



Vol. 49, No. 4
October - December 2017

Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc.

Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc.
PO Box 533958, Orlando, FL 32853-3958
Email: cfgs@cfgs.org; Website: www.cfgs.org

The Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc. (formerly known as the Central Florida Genealogical & Historical Society) was formed in 1969 and incorporated as a non-profit organization in 1981. The Society welcomes everyone with an interest in genealogy, the history of Florida and the United States as well as our ancestral nations, to further our objectives through education and publications.

Meetings - Regular monthly meetings are held on the 2nd Tuesday of each month, September through May at the LDS Meeting House, located at 45 E Par St, Orlando, FL 32804. The Daytime Group meets monthly from 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. on the third Monday afternoon of each month at the Seminole County Library at 215 North Oxford Road, Casselberry, Florida 32707. There are also Special Interest Groups for German Research, Irish Research, Family Tree Maker, RootsMagic and Genealogy Chat. Check the CFGS website <www.cfgs.org> for times and locations. The Board meets on the third Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the LDS Cultural Center. The President designates exceptions to the date and place for meetings. All meetings are open to the public. Visitors are welcome and members are encouraged to bring guests.

Membership:

Individual - Year \$20 / Family - Year \$25

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

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

Treasure Chest News, a newsletter published nine times a year features Society news, library acquisitions, genealogy tips, announcements of workshops, conferences, meetings, etc. *Note: Beginning with the Aug/Sept 2010, the newsletter will be delivered electronically to those who have an email address.*

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#Vol 2: 1910-1924 [indexed, 165 p.] \$17

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#Orlando Deaths 1922-Apr 1929 [190 p., every name index] . \$17

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Orlando City Directory 1912. [215 p., index of names, locales, streets & occupations] \$20

Orange County Gazetteer and Business Directory -

A reprint of the 1887 directory with added index. Orange County included parts of Lake, Seminole & Osceola Counties in 1887 [300 p. directory; 66 p. index.] \$25

#Powell Cemetery in Orange County, FL. [134 p, full color cover, perfect binding, fully indexed] \$12

Where Did They Put Wakulla? A Genealogist's Guide to the Library A listing of library call numbers (Dewey) for every state, county and major genealogical topic. [42 p. booklet, soft cover, stapled, 5 1/2 x 8 1/2"] \$6 postpaid

World War I Discharge Papers - Orange County, Florida, [indexed, 97 p]. \$14

To order any of these publications, send check or money order to the Society address (above)

Please add \$3.50 per book for shipping plus applicable taxes.



Buried Treasures

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The Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc. meets monthly, September through May.
Meetings are held at the Par Meeting House, Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints
on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m.

The Par Meeting House is located at 45 E Par, Orlando, FL 32804

The Daytime Group meets monthly from 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. on the third Monday afternoon of each month at the
Seminole County Library at 215 North Oxford Road, Casselberry, Florida 32707.

Special Interest Groups for Irish Research; German Research, Family Tree Maker, RootsMagic and DNA meet
monthly. Check the CFGS website <www.cfgs.org> for times and locations.

The Board meets year-round on the third Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the Par Cultural Hall.
All are welcome to attend.

October - December 2017

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Richard Cronin
Janet (Asbury) and Michel Olivier
Elaine Powell

Betty Jo Stockton
Blanche M. Wallace

Prez Sez

We have a unique opportunity coming up next month on April 21, 2018. Dr. John Colletta, a well-known genealogy speaker, will be presenting four topics that should be of interest to any genealogist, at our annual CFGS Genealogy Seminar. And the best part is that CFGS members get in for FREE! Why are we offering this opportunity to our members? We have a healthy balance in our treasury and your CFGS Board of Directors voted to pass that onto YOU, the members of CFGS. So you will NOT want to miss this event! The **only** cost to you is \$10 if you want a delicious box lunch.

Please spread the word that if someone joins CFGS by the end of March, they also can get in free to our seminar. And at \$20 for a membership that is a bargain because the going rate to hear John Colletta at a genealogy seminar is \$40.

See you on April 21st!

Elaine

Thoughts from your Editor Looking back . . .

This fall marked the 50th anniversary of my addiction to family history. We were stationed at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, about 10 miles south of Washington, D.C. I put my daughter on the school bus for her first day of kindergarten, left my 3-year-old son with a neighbor and headed for the Library of Congress. My goal was to prove that my husband's family was descended from Richard Stockton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Obviously, I didn't know what I was doing, since this isn't a good way to begin research and the Library of Congress is far from the best place to start. I've since found that his family is not descended from that Stockton line - and wasted a good bit of time in the process.

I didn't get far on that foray into family research. About five years later - after tours to California and Alaska - we found ourselves back in the DC area and I was a bit more knowledgeable. I started working backwards from myself and my hubbie. This time I used the National Archives and DAR Library and had much greater success. These were the days of microfilm, few indexes, and no photocopiers. By the end of a day at the Archives, I'd ache all over from turning the film reader, hauling around index books and running up the four flights of stairs to get on one of the few microfilm readers before those who were waiting for the elevator. We ended up staying in that area for more than 20 years, so I was able to spend a lot of time researching. As a school librarian, I had summers off and school holidays off. Those were research days! By the time we retired and came home to Orlando, I had a great start on my research, with most lines traced to the immigrant ancestor.

Now with the access to online records, I can accomplish more in an evening that I did in a full summer at the Archives. I laugh (to myself) when a novice researcher at the Family History Center finds that everything isn't available online and they must actually contact a local courthouse or cemetery for a record. I've seen a few give up on genealogy at that point.

I'm not about to give up my computer, internet and on-line databases, but I think that we appreciated the "find" more when it required hours, days or even years of digging. It took me forty-seven years to confirm the family of my great-grandfather, so those folks are firmly embedded in my brain. The ones I've found easily online are added to my records and put aside quickly.

How about you? Where and when did you begin your research?

Betty Jo

Naming Orlando's Iconic Lake Eola

Richard Lee CRONIN, Author, CroninBooks.com

Legends often take on a life of their own, and historians are frequently faced with the challenge of determining which 'story' is real. Central Florida is chock full of just such legends. But separating fact from fiction is the task every historian assumes, because as authors of history, we must be RIGHT about the history we WRITE. So, in my quest to discover how Orlando's iconic Lake Eola had been named, I was duty-bound to get the facts right.

Penned by local resident Kena FRIES in 1938, Miss FRIES passed along a story as told to her: "Sandy Beach was changed to Eola in the early 1870s by Bob SUMMERLIN, in memory of the beautiful young girl, his bride to be, who died from typhoid fever two weeks before the appointed wedding day." Kena's love story does indeed have entertainment value, but is there any truth to her story?

The SUMMERLIN family

Jacob SUMMERLIN relocated his family to Orlando in 1873. He bought 200 acres adjacent to the east of the four-acre County Seat of Orlando. Orange County's downtown Library sits on a portion of Jacob's land, as does much of Lake Eola. Jacob, and son, Robert L. SUMMERLIN, attended the organization meeting for the then 18-year-old village of Orlando in June 1875. Robert had graduated from the University of Georgia that same year, and he was admitted to the Florida Bar in 1876. Robert certainly seems a likely candidate for Kena's, "Bob SUMMERLIN."

Jacob platted his 200 acres, recording his first land sale May 8, 1875, a month prior to Orlando's incorporation meeting. The name 'Lake Eola' appears on Jacob SUMMERLIN plat dated 1875, suggesting Kena's legend might have some bases of truth. But Bob's beautiful young bride, I quickly learned, was not named Eola. Nor did she die of typhoid fever!

Robert married Texas B. PARKER at Polk County May 30, 1876. The couple settled down in a home fronting on Lake Eola. Their daughter Ruby was born 1877. Another daughter Maude was born in 1878. Attorney Robert SUMMERLIN served as Mayor of Orlando in 1880, and soon after, Robert and Texas divorced. Texas (PARKER) SUMMERLIN returned to her birthplace of Polk County, remarrying in 1888. She died in 1935.

By 1888 Robert L. SUMMERLIN vanished, although Lake Eola did not! As decades soon passed, the legend of a mysterious childhood sweetheart named Eola, a girl who died of Typhoid Fever, eventually took hold.

Bob SUMMERLIN's Fever:

The San Francisco Call newspaper of December 8, 1900 reported on a doctor who had been treating Mexicans for "yellow fever". The doctor, Angel BELLINZAGHI, had "effected cures in 85 per cent" of patients treated. The article went on to say the doctor traveled to New York, in preparation of a Brazil trip, accompanied, "by R. L. SUMMERLIN of San Antonio, Texas." Could R. L. SUMMERLIN be Orlando's Robert L. SUMMERLIN?

Orange County records include a February 24, 1900 document signed by Robert L. SUMMERLIN, a transaction to convey land by Robert's sister. Robert signed that deed as a single man and "resident of San Antonio, Texas". Archives also establish that Robert L. SUMMERLIN was a land agent in 1900, and that he was indeed assisting Dr. BELLINZAGHI in locating land to establish a vaccine laboratory. Also, University of Georgia Alumni records place their 1875 graduate, said to be a lawyer and one-time Orlando Mayor, Robert L. SUMMERLIN, as residing in San Antonio, Texas as of 1890.

Robert L. SUMMERLIN, after divorcing his wife Texas, fled to the State of Texas to start anew. His bride-to-be had not died of Typhoid Fever, as the legend suggests, but Robert had been involved in a cure for Yellow Fever.

Born March 7, 1858 near Tampa, Robert L. SUMMERLIN died, at Los Angeles, CA, November 7, 1926. At the time of his death, he appears to have remarried only once, that in 1901.

A Childhood Sweetheart?

Connecting dots in researching Lake Eola's naming legend does actually include a dot for Robert L. SUMMERLIN. To locate that dot, we must return to early records of Orlando, especially to an organization meeting of the town's Presbyterian Church, held March 18, 1876. Congregation for the new church consisted of 11 members, including; "Mrs. Jacob SUMMERLIN, "formerly of Flemington, Georgia."

Flemington was a town southwest of Savannah, located in Georgia's Liberty County. The Summerlin family, all native Floridians, had relocated briefly to Georgia after the Civil War. Jacob had wanted his children to have a better education than was available in Florida. Several years later, while laying out the Summerlin Addition to Orlando in 1875, Jacob named one of his roads Liberty Street in honor of the Georgia County.

Family #13 in the 1870 Liberty County, GA census was the Summerlin clan. Children include: George, Robert, Samuel and Alice, and each child was noted as "attending school." Nearby, family #6 was a Widow, Sarah A. WAY. Sarah's oldest daughter, Florence, age 23, was listed as a School Teacher. Sarah's other children, each attending school as well, were: **Eula**, Ellen and Joseph Way.

6	Way Sarah A	46	W	W	Housewife
	- Florence	23	W	W	Teaching School
	- Mrs. Julia	21	W	W	Charmer
	- Edmund	19	W	W	Books on Farm
	- Eula	15	W	W	Attending School
	- Ellen	11	W	W	Attending School
	- Joseph	8	W	W	Attending School

Born July 22, 1854 at Liberty County, Eulalie WAY never married. She died at age 42, October 13, 1896, and she was buried in the State and County of her birth. Age 6 in the 1860 census, her parents listed her name as Eulalie, but in subsequent years, the young girl went by the nickname, **Eula**. In 1870, the 16 year old Eula was attending school, taught by her sister, alongside classmates that included Robert L. SUMMERLIN. Robert was at that time 12 years old, four years younger than Eula, but old enough to have a crush of the young girl.

Finding a Way to Orlando:

After the Summerlin's had departed Orlando, a Samuel Y. WAY arrived. A bachelor, he married the daughter of celebrated pioneer, James DELANEY. Samuel soon became active in land development, platting, in 1902, an extension of Ivanhoe and Highland Avenues north of Colonial Drive. Samuel Y. WAY also served as the Mayor of Orlando in 1940, two (2) years after Kena FRIES had published her story about the naming of Lake Eola.

Samuel Y. WAY had been one year old in 1870, but his older brother, Richard WAY, was already attending school, at Liberty County, along with his cousin, Eulalie WAY.

"Till Eulalie became my blushing bride."

Family legends pass from one generation to the next, and facts oftentimes become blurred. Eulalie was a popular name at the time of Eula's birth in 1854, and the reason for its popularity was an Edgar Allan POE poem, released 9 years prior to Eula's birth. The poem was named "Eulalie", and speculation was that the poem was about Poe's wife. Married in 1836, one line of his poem is: "I dwelt alone, in a world of moan, till the fair and gentle Eulalie became my blushing bride".

Robert L. SUMMERLIN might well have had a boyhood crush on an older Georgia girl named, Eulalie, a beautiful childhood sweetheart he knew as Eula. Robert's father, Jacob SUMMERLIN, might well have surrendered to his son's wishes, and named the lake on their Orlando property for Robert's childhood crush.

Early surveyors were detailed map makers, but they were also terrible spellers. Fort Reid, named for Robert R. REID, was misspelled Reed from the outset. Lake Jesup was usually misspelled as Lake Jessup. Fort Gatlin on one map was spelled Catlin. And so perhaps in 1875 Jacob SUMMERLIN informed his land surveyor that the name of their lake was to be Eula, Mr. DAVIS printed instead Eola - the actual name shown on the 1875 survey.

About the Author, Richard Lee CRONIN

A Florida resident since 1972, I've always been fascinated by the depth of mystery about the origins of Central Florida. Pieces of history had indeed been preserved, but there remains more mystery than history concerning the region's past.

Retirement allowed me the time to research, as well as to fulfill yet another suppressed passion - writing. I love American history, particularly the 19th Century, and challenge myself, as a writer, to not merely tell of events, but to expose as well the mindset of the people, the courageous pioneers who tamed the central Florida wilderness, so as to better understand why the events shaped the region.

As a young boy, my father, a newspaper editor, allowed me to believe I was assisting him in the cutting and pasting of mock-up storyboards, readying his typed copy for sending to the pressroom. I view that time with my dad fondly, fully realizing my interest in both writing and researching evolved from watching my father at work.

My first book was released in 2013, and since then, I have published 5 books on central Florida during the 19th century. Two of my books are Historic Novels, yet tell of real-life Central Floridians, each intricately involved with tragic true-life occurrences. My favorite is *The Rutland Mule Matter*, the true-life story of the 'second' Orange County delegate to vote NO in opposition to Secession, a man who then vanished, 150 years ago. It took nearly a year, but I did find this remarkable Floridian!

Central Florida history by Richard Lee CRONIN

CitrusLAND: Curse of Florida's Paradise: Central Florida's earliest settlers, and the hardships these courageous families endured while attempting to tame a remote wilderness.

CitrusLAND: Ghost Towns & Phantom Trains: Journey aboard Orange Belt Railway days after Florida's Great Freeze of 1894/95, and meet 19th century homesteaders and their towns, Ghost Towns today. Departing Sanford, this historic novel includes stops at Monroe; Sylvan Lake; Island Lake; Glen Ethel; Altamonte/Palm Springs; Forest City; Toronto; Lakeville; Clarcona; Crown Point; Winter Garden; Oakland and Killarney.

CitrusLAND: Altamonte Springs of Florida: Dr. KILMER's Altamont, spelled without the 'e', and Altamonte, were two neighboring 1880s Orange County depots along two different railroads. Two rival 19th century settlements eventually became the Altamonte Springs we know today.

First Road to Orlando: The history of how an 1838 Fort Mellon to Fort Gatlin trail became the Mellonville to Orlando Road; and of settlers along that trail who founded towns of Fort Reid, Rutledge; Maitland and Orlando. Includes the competing versions as to how Orlando was named.

Beyond Gatlin: As the trail to Fort Gatlin became the road to Orlando, the early history of South Orange County was often overlooked. Beyond Gatlin exposes the people and origins of Gatlin; Pine Castle; Kissimmee City; Shingle Creek; Mackinnon; Troy; Conway; Taft; the Prosper Colony; a Ridge of Oaks; Edgewood and Belle Isle. Proud recipient of a 2017 Historian Award presented by Pine Castle Historical Society.

The Rutland Mule Matter, a true-life 1865 U. S. Provost Marshall's file folder inspired the naming of this historic novel. Isaac N. RUTLAND was the "other" Orange County homesteader to vote NO at Florida's Secession Convention. By 1864, RUTLAND had not only vanished, all memory of this man was seemingly erased from county history. One hand-scribbled letter served as the only clue to help locate this real-life central Floridian. That letter, from a man named LINCOLN, requested Isaac's mule be returned "to Mrs. Isaac N. RUTLAND." www.CroninBooks.com All books available at Amazon.com

Who was Arville LYON?

By Janet Asbury OLIVIER and Michel OLIVIER

My mother was born in 1909. Dorothy was the great granddaughter of the Rev. Henry LYON (1814-1866) of Williamsburg, a township in Brooklyn, New York. She told me the story of her great-grandmother, Mary Hannah McCoy LYON (1816-1882) throughout my childhood. She would show me pictures and other memorabilia that had been handed down to her. Mom had Mary Hannah's bible and a book of family history that had been published in 1898, chronicling the generations in the USA of the BOND and LYON families. In 1639 Robert BOND migrated from Kent County, England, and established a colony in East Hampton, Long Island, New York. Several generations later, Elihu BOND fought in the American Revolution. His descendant, Mary BOND, married Benjamin LYON in the late 1700s. Their son was the Rev. Henry LYON. Mom was proud of her Lyon heritage.



Conklin_Ambrotype

In 1988 my Mom's cousin Lenna Lyon HILL showed her eleven letters from an "Arville" to Mary Hannah, written on Civil War Union stationery. They were addressed to "Mother" and signed "Your affectionate son, Arville."

Who was Arville? He didn't appear in the family record. There was an Ambrotype of a young man in a Civil War uniform that Mom always identified as Henry Jr. Could he have been Henry "A" Lyon? The letters were faded and difficult to read. I was told their value was only as family treasure because he had no rank. Mom said Henry had been in a military band. He played the violin. The letters went back to cousin Lenna, but I made Xerox copies of them and stuck them in a file.

We moved back to Florida in 1992 and my mother moved in with us in 1995, rekindling stories of family history. We wrote to the National Archives in search of an Arville Lyon from Williamsburg and were advised that no such person served in the Union Army. But we had his letters! I was sickened by the thought that he might have died in battle or one of those horrible prison camps and his identity was lost! (There were no dog tags in those days.)

Mom passed away in 2000 and we gave up the search.

In 2015 my husband and I relit our interest in genealogy. I was retired and pulled out the letters. By then the Xeroxes were hardly legible. I scanned them at 600 DPI on my Epson, pulled them into Photoshop and adjusted the image sliders. The words came alive! Arville was talking to me. I carefully transcribed each letter into a digital file according to dates. He spoke of being stationed at Annapolis in 1861, of having to fight and not play his instrument, of his brother Henry, who was with him, of sending home an Ambrotype of himself in his new uniform, and of fighting in the seven-day battle for Richmond. He was impressed by the presence of the Monitor and the sea battles in Chesapeake Bay, and his new address was: E. A. CONKLIN, etc.



Mary H. Lyon 1860

My detective husband finally had something to go on.

Mary H. MCCOY of Peekskill, NY married Eber CONKLIN. He died when his factory burned down while Mary was pregnant with their first child. Meanwhile, Mary's sister, Sarah MCCOY, had married the Rev. Henry LYON and moved to Brooklyn, NY. They brought the pregnant Mary to live with them and Eber Arvill CONKLIN was born at their home on Bleeker Street in 1838.

Sarah was also with child but died either giving birth to Henry Jr. or soon after. Eventually, Reverend Henry married his sister-in-law and the couple had six more children. All of them, including my great-grandmother Anna Florence LYON were in the family archives. Arville was not there . . . because he was a Conklin, not a Lyon.

Solving this mystery was thrilling and has enriched the story we tell our grandchildren. Arville served his term in the Army, then joined the Navy. Later he returned to Peekskill and fathered a family of musicians. He passed peacefully in 1906. I'm proud to call him uncle and will treasure the letters that made him a real person to me.

David BARTON (1777-1859)

Pendleton District/Pickens County, South Carolina and Bartow County, Georgia

By Blanche M. WALLACE

While researching David BARTON and his family, it was necessary to learn more about South Carolina records for the area comprised by Pendleton District, created 1789 from Indian lands. In 1826, Pendleton was divided into two districts/counties: the north part became Pickens County and the south part became Anderson County. Sometimes they were called districts and sometimes counties. It really doesn't matter for the purpose of this writing, so they will be referred to as counties.

While many states have marriage records dating to their formation, South Carolina didn't record marriages until 1911. So, those and other familial relationships must be looked for in other records. I knew that David BARTON lived in Pendleton District from at least 1800 (the area that subsequently became Pickens County in 1826). These land records went to Anderson County after the division in 1826. The records I needed are online via the FamilySearch.org catalog. I was able to prove the father of David BARTON (Joseph – his will is on line but does not name David¹). The evidence was found in a deed that David made later. He testified that his brother, James, authorized him to sell the land that James had received from his father, Joseph BARTON.² The deed of purchase by Joseph BARTON is referenced, so it was easy to track the land sales.

David sold his own land in 1845³ and, by 1850⁴, he was living in Bartow County, Georgia – a county whose records are more accessible to me and easy to use. His 1854 will⁵, names his living children and implies a deceased daughter. Her two children were named and described as his grandchildren. His will is also online at Ancestry.com. While in the county, I found additional records not presently online. An appraisal and sale book contained entries for David's estate.⁶ Unfortunately, there was no probate packet. This is a caution to check county records for additional information. Don't assume that what is online is all that is available.

The Pendleton/Pickens Federal census records for 1810 through 1840 list two men named David

BARTON. In each case, both men (assumed to be the head of household) were in the same age bracket. The deed records help distinguish between them but I concentrated only on deeds that were in the same location and referenced known kin and associates of my David Barton. If I had not been familiar with the family before looking at the South Carolina land records, it would have been much more difficult to identify the correct deeds. I recommend working backward in time from the last available record – in this case, his will and estate records in Bartow County. I also researched his children.

These photos of David BARTON and Elizabeth (COX) BARTON are from my family's personal collection.



Notes

1. "South Carolina, Wills and Probate Records, 1670-1980," digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<http://search.ancestry.com/search/collections/USProbateSC/> : accessed 14 November 2015), Will of Joseph BARTON [transcript], 18 April 1817, Pendleton District, Will Book A, p. 213; *South Carolina will transcripts, 1782-1868* by Judith M. BRIMELOW. Record held in Anderson County, South Carolina, and the South Carolina State Archives.
2. Pickens County, South Carolina, Deeds, Book 1, pp. 98-99; Family History Library film no. 24271, online, David BARTON to Joseph GRISHAM 13 May 1839; proves David son of Joseph BARTON; Pickens County Superior Court, Pickens.
3. Pickens County, South Carolina, Deeds, Book E1, pp. 360-361; Family History Library film no. 24271, online, David BARTON to Joseph GRISHAM; 02 December 1845; Pickens County Superior Court, Pickens.
4. 1850 U.S. census, Cass [now Bartow] County, Georgia, population schedule, Division 12, p. 375 (penned), dwelling 1267, David and Elizabeth BARTON, ages 73 and 67, respectively, born South Carolina; household of William E. and Sarah E. DAVIS; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://ancestry.com> : accessed 11 January 2017); citing National Archives microfilm publication M432.
5. Bartow County, Georgia, Will Book A: pp. 197-198, Will of David BARTON, dated 01 May 1854; proved 08 February 1860; Clerk of Court, Probate Office, Bartow County, Cartersville, Georgia.
6. Bartow County, Georgia, Appraisal and Sale Book A (1853-1864), pp. 389-390; Inventory and sale of the estate of David BARTON; Clerk of Court, Probate Office, Bartow County, Cartersville, Georgia.

Buried in the orchard or the church yard?
Winnie/Winifred (Winkle?) REAGAN (ca 1842 - 1886)
Sevier County, Tennessee and Bartow County, Georgia
by Blanche M. WALLACE

The following is an interesting example of how a family tradition can morph over time and also how there is very often a grain of truth in the tradition that research can use to verify or correct the record.

There is no evidence (to date) for the maiden name of the woman who married John Derias REAGAN about 1840-41 in Tennessee,¹ possibly Sevier County. Some say WINKLE and some say PHILLIPS. The family moved to Cass (now Bartow) County, Georgia, by 1850² where they were enumerated in the 12th Division.

Winnie died in 1886, it is said, in the midst of a terrible winter with so much snow on the ground that the family could not travel to the nearby Hays Cemetery, the usual family burying ground. So, she was buried in the orchard on the home place (Land Lot 79 of District 6, Section 3).

A church history for the Pleasant Valley Baptist Church,³ published in observance of Old Fashion Day, September 10, 1972, states land for the church was donated by John and Winnie REAGAN and that a log cabin church was built there about 1865. John and Winnie may have lived on the land in 1865, but they did not own it until 1869 when John purchased the entire 160 acre land lot from D. T. COLLINS⁴. He did not deed any acreage to the church until 1872, when he donated two acres "off the southwest corner" of Lot 79.⁵

¹ Yates Publishing, "U.S. and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900," digital index, Ancestry.com (<http://ancestry.com>: accessed 17 May 2014), John D. REAGAN and Winnifred WINKLE (1840) Tennessee; Original data: This unique collection of records was extracted from a variety of sources including family group sheets and electronic databases. Originally, the information was derived from an array of materials including pedigree charts, family history articles, queries; records extracted from many undocumented sources. [bmw note: use with caution.]

² 1850 U. S. Census, population census, Georgia, Cass County, (Division 12); Page 212, Line 40, Dwelling 1570, Family 1582, J. D. RAGAN [REAGAN] family, M432, 63, Microfilm, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D. C.

³ Church Members, compilers, Pleasant Valley Missionary Baptist Church (10 September 1972), digital images of print version via email from Joe COOK 22 July 2017 to Blanche M. WALLACE, (Bartow County, Georgia: Pleasant Valley Missionary Baptist Church, 10 September 1972), p. 5.

⁴ Bartow County, Georgia, Deed Book, R: pp.319-320, D. T. COLLINS to John D. REAGAN, 2 September 1869; Bartow County Superior Court, Cartersville.

⁵ Bartow County, Georgia, Deed Book, W: 583, J. D. REAGAN to Baptist Church of Christ, Pleasant Valley, 25 May 1872; Bartow County Superior Court, Cartersville.

The church history says services were held in the original church on REAGAN land until 1890, at which time W. G. EDWARDS donated land across the road and a new frame church was built. The deed is dated 09 September 1901.⁶ Deed Book JJ, page 479.

So, in 1886 a church was present on the two acres deeded by John D. REAGAN in 1872. Rather than the land being given to the church to use as a cemetery after Winnie was buried "in the orchard," as passed down in family tradition, it appears most likely she was buried "in the church yard" in 1886, and the two acres were used exclusively for burials after the new church building was constructed across the road from its first location.

There is a grave marker for Winnie, installed by the Pleasant Valley Baptist Church group "Willing Workers." Unfortunately, her birth year is inscribed as 1846, four years after the birth of her first child. Her findagrave.com memorial is number 39076968⁷. Her name is inscribed "Winnie P. REAGAN." Perhaps the "P" is a clue to her maiden name.

John D. Reagan

LL 79, District 6, Section 3 (Cemetery)



⁶ Bartow County, Georgia, Deed Book, JJ: 379, W. G. EDWARDS to Pleasant Valley Baptist Church, 09 September 1901; Bartow County Superior Court, Cartersville. [Details taken from transcribed deed in 1972 Pleasant Valley Baptist Church history booklet. Verify with recorded deed.]

⁷ Jim Tipton, Creator, "Find A Grave database and images," grave marker photograph and/or memorial, FindAGrave.com (<http://www.findagrave.com>: accessed 19 July 2017), Winnie P. REAGAN, memorial no. 39076968; created by Gail Dessez.

Hidden Records on FamilySearch and Ancestry by Betty Jo STOCKTON

Here's a secret! Many of the records in the FamilySearch collections can't be found via the usual search on the site. There are millions of free family history records that have not yet been indexed and are somewhat hard to find. The trick to finding these records is to bypass the "Search" boxes and go instead to the "Find Collections" at the bottom right of that page. Click on "Browse All Published Collections" to see everything they have or simply type in a search term. For example, typing in Missouri will give you a pull down list of all the collections of Missouri records. "Browse All Records" gives you more information about the records, such as when the collection was last updated and how many records are included. If, under records, it says "browse images" - you've found some of those unindexed records.

Use the filters in the left column to narrow down your search.

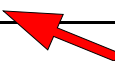
The camera icon indicates that there are images; the camera with a rectangle indicates the records are at a partner site and may require a fee to see the images.

Find a Collection

Researching within a specific collection? Find it here.

Collection Title

[Browse all published collections](#)



Filter by collection name

Place

- United States of America (18)
- Missouri (18)

No further place filters found

Date

- 1700 - 1749 (1)
- 1750 - 1799 (3)
- 1800 - 1849 (8)
- 1850 - 1899 (14)
- 1900 - 1949 (14)
- 1950 to present (5)

Type

- Birth, Marriage, & Death (6)
- Census & Lists (3)
- Migration & Naturalization (1)
- Military (4)
- Probate & Court (4)

Availability

 Only collections with images

Historical Record Collections

18 collections

* = Recently added or updated

Title	Records	Last Updated
Missouri Births and Christenings, 1827-1935	66,642	08 Mar 2012
Missouri Deaths and Burials, 1867-1976	39,437	04 Oct 2012
Missouri Deaths, 1883-1930	Browse Images	25 Nov 2015
Missouri Marriages, 1750-1920	473,531	08 Mar 2012
Missouri Probate Records, 1750-1998	Browse Images	19 Oct 2015
Missouri State and Territorial Census Records, 1732-1933	125,993	18 Jan 2018
Missouri, Andrew and Cole County Probate Records, 1826-1945	Browse Images	19 Sep 2014
Missouri, Civil Marriages, 1820-1874	4,883	28 Jun 2016
Missouri, Civil War Service Records of Confederate Soldiers, 1861-1865	348,259	20 Apr 2012
Missouri, Civil War Service Records of Union Soldiers, 1861-1865	2,099,748	20 Apr 2012
Missouri, Cole County Circuit Court Case Files, 1820-1927	Browse Images	20 Apr 2017
Missouri, Confederate Pension Applications and Soldiers Home Applications, 1911-1938	Browse Images	24 Feb 2011
Missouri, County Marriage, Naturalization, and Court Records, 1800-1991	558,954	10 Feb 2016
Missouri, County Naturalization Records, 1883-1927	Browse Images	12 Apr 2013

When you click on "browse images," you'll see a description of the records, source information and the number of records - what looks like a daunting number to browse through. For example, the Missouri Confederate Pension Applications shows "Browse through 27,874 images."

In most cases, the images are broken down further:

Missouri, Confederate Pen...e Applications, 1911-1938

Pension Record Type

Pension Applications - Approved Pension Applications - Disapproved

Missouri, Confederate Pen...e Applications, 1911-1938 Pension Applications - Approved

Beginning name - Ending name	
Abbington, William M. - Abshire, James M.	Conway, Charles V. - Darling, H. L.
Bandy, George A. - Banister, George W.	Darling, H. L. - Dawson, Vardeman W.
Banister, George W. - Banister, George W.	Dean, A. J. - Ezzell, J. R.

You have the option to view the records as a filmstrip - a series of thumbnails - or by images. Often, it is easier to start with the filmstrip view, skipping through the records until you have determined the organization of the material. Most collections are organized in some way - alphabetical or chronological - or have an index at the beginning or end. Since this is the case, you can jump through the records until you're in the right ballpark, then go page by page to find the specific record you're seeking.

This set of ABINGTON to ABSHIRE has 807 images. If I were looking for Able, which should be somewhere in the middle, I'd type 500 into the image number box. Looking at that record would let me know if I'd gone too far or not far enough. So I'd jump forward or backward by 10 or 25 numbers or whatever seemed appropriate. When close, use the arrows to go record by record. To view the individual record, highlight it, then click on the "box" in the symbols on the left. If they're not organized, scroll through as you would a microfilm. Often, using the film strip view, you can at least get an idea of where each new record begins. As it happens, this set of records does begin with Abington and ends with Abshire, but has a batch of "B's" stuck in the middle.

Always skim through all the records to be sure you haven't missed anything.



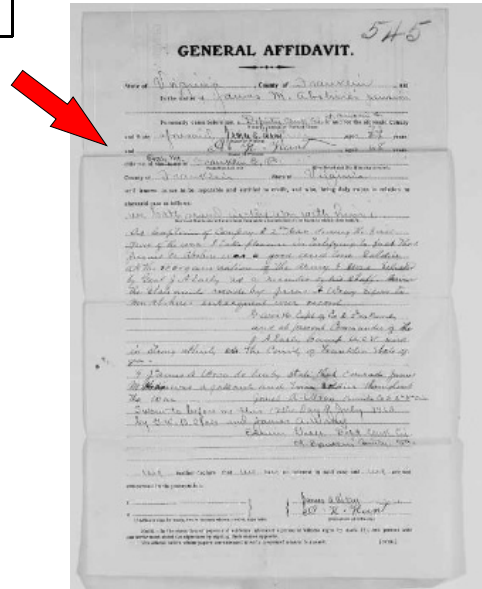
Toggle between views

Filmstrip view

Image view

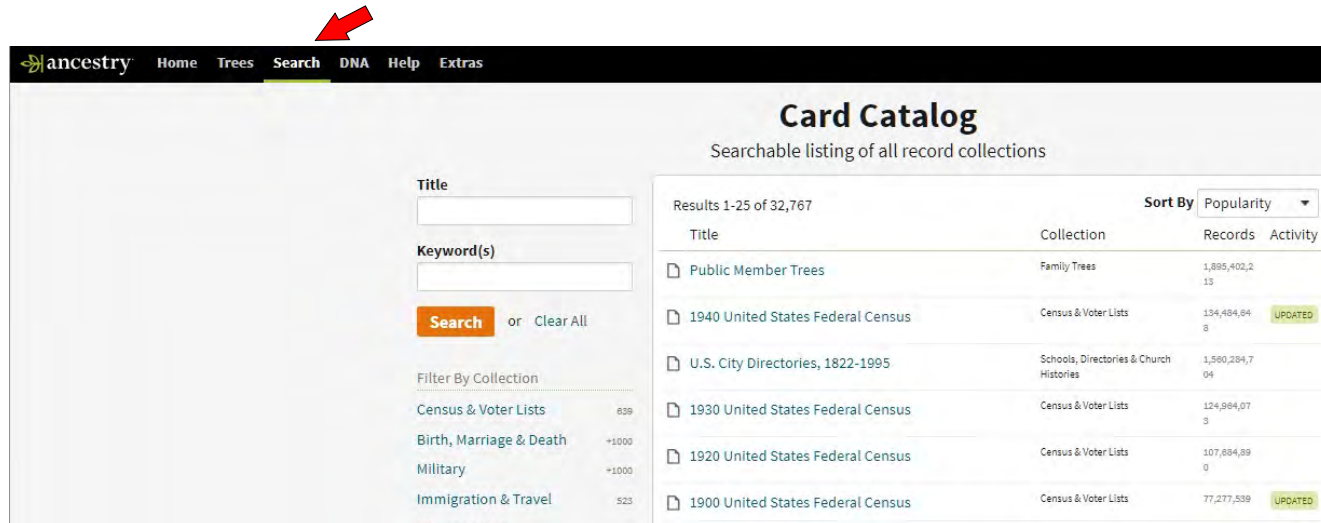
Missouri, Confederate Pen...e Applications, 1911-1938 Pension Applications - App

Image 1 of 807



Ancestry.com also has non-indexed records, but they are more difficult to locate, unless you're really looking.

Start by clicking on "search," then "card catalog" on the Ancestry home page. This will give you a list of the 32,000+ record sets on Ancestry. Most of those are indexed, but there is no indication as to which of the record sets are not indexed.



Use the title or keyword search boxes to narrow down your search by location, surname or other key words (i.e. Cherokee tribe, African Americans or Civil War). The title box will accept single words like "Stockton," which turned up seven books on the Stockton family.

A search with "Missouri" in the title box produced 268 record sets. The list showed how many records were in each set and what type collection it was, but gave no other information.



The only way to determine if the set has been indexed is to look at each individually to see if there is a search box.

For example, this Missouri Newspaper Death Index is indexed. Be sure to read the “about the Index” below the search box, as it states “Spanning over 170 years with over 50,000 records

from *three* Missouri counties, this updated version of the Missouri Newspaper Index is a wonderful resource for the researcher with ancestors in this area. The three counties included are: Callaway (1846-1926, 19,179 records), Montgomery (1875-1994, 29,580 records), and Cole (1884-1907, 1,617 records). Newspapers indexed include the *Fulton Telegraph*, the *Missouri Telegraph*, the *Callaway Weekly Gazette*, the *Montgomery City Standard*, and the *Cole Weekly Democrat*. Some records date as early as 1822.

Source Information
Ancestry.com. *Missouri, Miscellaneous Records, 1805-2002* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007.
Original data: Microfilm from the Missouri State Archives, Jefferson City, Missouri.

About Missouri, Miscellaneous Records, 1805-2002
This database contains various miscellaneous records from Missouri from 1805-2002. These records were mixed in with birth, marriage, and death records located on microfilm from the Missouri State Archives. Examples of types of miscellaneous records presented here include:

- School censuses
- Board of Education minute books
- Receipts
- Probate records

These records are not searchable by name, but can be browsed by choosing a county.

The following is a list of the Missouri State Archive microfilm reel numbers that have records on them that are included in this database:

- Atchison - C12805,C12809
- Audrain - C409

Browse this collection
To browse this image set, select from the options below.

County

- Atchison
- Audrain
- Barry
- Bollinger
- Boone
- Butler
- Caldwell
- Callaway
- Cape Girardeau
- Carroll

Related data collections
[Missouri, Birth Registers, 1847-1910](#)
This database contains birth registers from Missouri covering the years 1847 to 1910. Information contained in this database includes the following: child's name, gender, race, birth date, and birthplace; father's name and age or birth date; mother's name and age or birth date.

The Missouri Miscellaneous Records [shown here] are not indexed, so there is no search box. Browse the records by county (note that not all Missouri counties are included) to locate some wonderful records. While they mention school census, receipts, etc., I found these Declaration of Intentions for naturalization, military discharge papers and an index to deeds on the Bolinger County reel. In Boone County, there are

records of the persons applying for the Pension for the Blind and unidentified papers that appear to be Court Applications for Administration.

Here's an example of one of the Declarations of Intentions. There is wonderful information here.

It's a time-consuming process, but the records found may be invaluable in your research. It certainly takes

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION

PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION
Circuit Court of Bollinger Co.

In the matter of the petition of Emma Hoffman to be admitted a citizen of the United States of America.
The petition of Emma Hoffman of Bollinger County, Missouri, residing at Marble Hill,
State of Missouri, do hereby depose and say that she is a resident of the United States of America for a period of 13 years continuously immediately preceding the date of filing this petition, and that she has present knowledge that she will continue to reside in the United States, and that she is in every way qualified, in accordance, to be admitted a citizen of the United States.

English. I can read and understand the English language. I can speak the English language. I can write the English language. I can read and understand the English language. I can speak the English language. I can write the English language.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12 day of December, 1907, at Marble Hill, Missouri.

Emma Hoffman
Deponent

A.J. Edfrisk
Witness

Marshall Van Vorst
Witness

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12 day of December, 1907, at Marble Hill, Missouri.

W. Wedelberg
Clerk

Petition for Naturalization: Emma HOFFMAN. Bolinger County, Missouri, Miscellaneous Records, 1805-2002. Ancestry.com.

less time (and costs less) than a trip to Missouri - and the County Clerk may have no idea these records exist or where to find them.)

Start with the FamilySearch records, since they're easier to locate - but don't neglect those on Ancestry.com.

The Orlando [FL] City Directory for A. D. 1891
The *Daily Record* Steam Press
copyrighted by James Irving CRABBE, 1891
extracted by Betty Jo STOCKTON - continued from previous issue

Church Street, East of Railroad

J. A. BLAKE, laborer, s side, east of Parramore
Mrs. Mary ROBERTS, washerwoman, s side, east of Parramore
Charles WOODEN, (col'd) laborer, n side, east of Parramore
Ed. FREEMAN, butcher, west end South Street

Long Street, West Side Railroad

Noah COOK, (col'd) laborer, s e cor Long & Parramore
William JONES, (col'd) s e cor Long & Parramore
Henry PONDER, carpenter, s side, east of Parramore
Richard HOLLAND, wagon maker, s side, east of Parramore
Ernest TAYLOR, Novelty Works, s side, east of Parramore
George BOYD, laborer, s side, west of Division
J. W. WILLIAMS, (col'd) laborer, n side, west of Division

Perry Street, South (Parallel to Long)

J. K. PERRY, orange grower, s side
Charles CARTER, policeman, s side

America Street

G. W. COFFEY, liveryman, s side
C. COFFEY, bank clerk, s side
S. R. HUDSON, proprietor Orange County Reporter, n. side
W. A. WHITE, insurance agent, s side
J. L. GILES, banker, s side
B. K. BARTLETT, clerk, s side
W. P. BARTLETT, clerk, s side
Henry BARTLETT, clerk, s side
Munroe MAXWELL (col'd) drayman, s side
J. B. NOKES, bank clerk, s w corner

Irene Street

R. S. ROWLAND, merchant, n side
J. H. CONNALLY, physician, n side
Andrew JERNIGAN, laborer, s side
E. E. IVES, freight agent railroad, n side
S. E. IVES, merchant, n side
E. IVES, merchant, n side

M. GORE, editor Reporter, s side
J. T. BEEKS, superintendent of schools, s side
O. W. PRINCE, merchant, s side
B. T. KUHL, merchant, s side

Lucerne Avenue

C. G. BUTT, judge criminal court, n e corner
Mrs. A. R. COOMBS, n side
J. A. KNOX, county treasurer, n side
R. T. PACKWOOD, merchant, n side
C. H. BREWSTER, merchant, n w corner
C H. LORD, merchant, w side
Mrs. A. B. CHAPMAN, teacher, w side, back
Miss Alma CHAPMAN, teacher, w side, back
Charles BRACE, w side
A. G. BRANHAM, orange contrator, south side
William CAMPBELL, s side

East, Starkey and Anderson Streets

Lake Minnie Settlement

W. H. JEWELL, lawyer, n e cor, Anderson & Osceola
J. N. MCELROY, merchant, n side
J. G. WELSBY, abstract clerk, n side
R. FORBES, n side
W. F. BARBER, butcher, s w cor Anderson & East
Wilmon WHILDEN, e side of East
E. P. WEST, gardener, Starkey Street
A. F. ODLIN, lawyer, w side Starkey
G. R. NEWELL, lawyer, w side Starkey
John JONES, lawyer, w side Starkey
Mrs A. M. HYER, w side Starkey
O. T. POYNTZ, banker, w side Starkey
J. L. GUERNSEY, insurance agent, w side Starkey
L. H. DAVIS, orange grower, w side Starkey
Mrs. SMITH, n side Anderson
F. S. HALL, orange grower, s end

Parramore Street - South of Central

Isaac PEOPLES, (col'd) hauling, e side s of South
John PEOPLES, (col'd) laborer, e's side of South
Floyd OLIVER, (col'd) laborer
Henry WIGGINS, (col'd) laborer, w side

continued next issue...

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Buried Treasures
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Current Resident or

Genealogical Humor

Can a first cousin once removed be returned?

A cousin a day keeps the boredom away.

A great party is when everyone joins in the gene pool.

An inlaw is someone who has married into your family; an outlaw is an inlaw who resists letting you do their genealogy!

If your family members won't talk about a particular relative, a seasoned genealogist knows they are keeping mum about something very interesting.

Moment of Truth for a genealogist: discovering you are your own cousin.

If you don't know who the family black sheep is, it's probably you..

Mary Harrell-Sesniak

<https://blog.genealogybank.com/genealogy-humor-101-funny-quotes-sayings-for-genealogists.html>