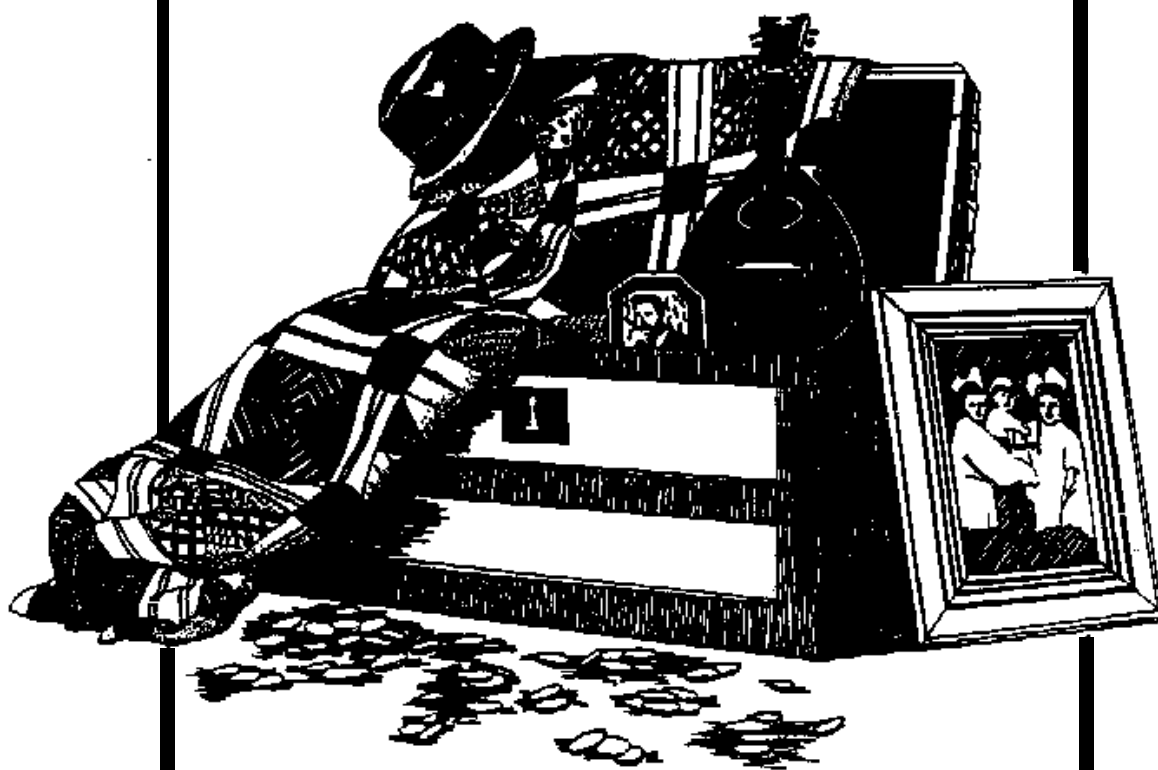


# Buried Treasures



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January - March 2018

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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 to 4 p.m. on the second 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](http://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

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**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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[180 p., soft cover, spiral bound, 6 x 9"]

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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*

*Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc.*  
P. O. Box 533958, Orlando Florida 32853-3958  
*Web Site: <http://www.cfgs.org> —Email: [cfgs@cfgs.org](mailto:cfgs@cfgs.org)*  
*Editor: Betty Jo Stockton (407) 876-1688 —Email: [bjstock@cfl.rr.com](mailto:bjstock@cfl.rr.com)*

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 to 4 p.m. on the second 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](http://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.

## **January - March 2018**

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### **Contributors to this issue**

Richard CRONIN  
Dick EASTMAN  
Ted GOODWIN  
Sue HATFIELD-GREEN

Elaine POWELL  
Betty Jo STOCKTON  
Blanche WALLACE

## Prez Sez

I had the pleasure of attending the annual BRIDGER family reunion earlier this month in Williamsburg, Virginia. This was the tenth year that I've attended those gatherings. It's always great to see cousins and hear what's new. Since I'm a genealogist and some of the BRIDGER members are not, I am helping some of my cousins to gain membership in the Bridger Family Association as a Hereditary Member, which means they have to prove their line of descent from Joseph BRIDGER (1631-1686) down to themselves. The first three generations are proven, so "all" they have to do is provide documentation from the fourth generation down to themselves, which means approximately six to seven generations. We have the good fortune of one of our Bridger cousins compiling two books, titled *Bridger Family Chronicles — From The Old World to the New, Volume I and II*<sup>1</sup>, which is available on lulu.com. The book contains all known descendants of Joseph BRIDGER, so generally many of the known lines of descent are known; however, finding documents can be difficult, as many of you know.

I hope you are able to find a cousin or other family member to share your hobby with and perhaps help someone to discover their ancestors.

We had some extraordinary serendipitous things occur this year with our BRIDGER family and I will share those in a future article for **Buried Treasures**. Have a wonderful summer!

*Elaine*

### Thoughts from your editor:

Dick Eastman's article on "Africans Weren't the Only Ones Sent to North America as Slaves" gives me the chance to write about my favorite (or most researched, anyway) ancestor, Judah LEVI, as he was one of those "immigrants in chains". He was proof that British justice wasn't very "just". If he was telling the truth at his trial, here was a 10-12 year-old boy who went to the market for his mother. He was arrested for stealing a handkerchief, imprisoned, tried, sentenced and on his way to be sold in the American colonies - all within 3 weeks. His uncle was called as a character witness - he was transported as well.

It's amazing how much information can be found on these involuntary immigrants, as opposed to most of my ancestors who were farmers or Baptist preachers and left few records.

Do you have convicts in your family tree? If so, they are definitely worth researching. There may be lots of information in the trial records and newspapers of the time. Please share those stories in future issues of *Buried Treasures*.



Mural on the flood wall of the Ohio River near Maysville, KY. Judah LEVI is depicted in a blue coat behind Gen. LAFAYETTE - with eye patch and peg leg.

*Betty Jo*

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<sup>1</sup> BOYETTE, Linda & Doris Bridgers CAPPS-OWENS. *Bridger Family Chronicles From The Old World to the New*. Vol.1, 2015; Vol. 2, 2016. Available at <http://www.lulu.com/shop>

## Early Physicians of Central Florida: Dr Algernon SPEER (1818-1857)

Richard Lee CRONIN

**Dr. Algernon SPEER** was one of the earliest central Florida settlers, *the* area's first non-military physician, and patriarch of a pioneer family tree whose branches extend out over historic local surnames including: GINN; DOYLE; BRANTLEY; WORTHINGTON; and PACE. Dr. SPEER'S riverside homestead is now in Seminole County, across the river from Volusia County, but when SPEER first arrived, this entire area was Mosquito County.

Born 1818 at Abbeville, South Carolina, Dr. SPEER married Georgia native Christiania GINN (1821-1853). They married in 1835 at Culloden, Georgia. Four of five children were born at Georgia prior to their move to River Grove, the SPEER homestead on the east side of St. John's River, between Lakes Monroe and Jesup, east of Mellonville (Number 3 on the map).

Dr. SPEER served in the Legislature the year Florida became our 27th State. The county name was changed that year as well. The doctor was head of an Orange County family of five in 1850, listing his occupation as "M. D. & Farmer."

Christiania (GINN) SPEER died at age 32 following the birth of her fifth child in 1853. A widower, Dr. SPEER, then a father of five under the age of 14, remarried later that year to Julia A. HART, daughter of Isaiah D. HART, the founder of Jacksonville, Florida.



1850 (1) Mellonville; (2) Fort Reid & Ginn's Grove; (3) Speer's River Grove

Later census years described SPEER'S 1850 occupation as "fruit grower," but in 1850, the more descriptive term wasn't yet part of this region's vernacular, for Dr. SPEER'S Grove had been the *first* central Florida commercial citrus grove.

In partnership with his father-in-law, Irish immigrant and Georgia apple grower Arthur GINN, the two introduced the idea to Orange County of growing citrus in a farm-like fashion. Along with Christiania, they added a steamboat operation to take their product to markets in the North. But as years of

misfortune turned into years of War, Speer's River Grove became a blur, confused with nearby Ginn's Grove.

Misfortune began with Christiania's death, followed by Fort Reid's 1857 loss to Orlando in its struggle to being named county seat. Dr. SPEER also drowned in Lake George in 1857, leaving the grandfather, Arthur GINN guardian over his grandchildren. Widow Julia (HART) SPEER moved back to Jacksonville. A protracted Civil War began in 1861, cutting central Florida off from the rest of the world. Not until after Reconstruction did settlers and explorers begin to return to this isolated region of Florida.

"On landing at Old Fort Mellon," wrote John A. MACDONALD in 1868 of his arrival, "the only sign of civilization was the small store building of DOYLE & BRANTLEY, who had a short time before commenced a mercantile business." Dr. Speer's daughters married merchants DOYLE & BRANTLEY. Michael J. DOYLE married Mary Christiania SPEER, and George C. BRANTLEY married Ella A. SPEER.

DOYLE & BRANTLEY expanded to include Arthur GINN's store at Fort Reid, and in 1869, the partners acquired one of the 12 village lots at Orlando. DOYLE & BRANTLEY then went their separate ways, with George C. BRANTLEY establishing Brantley's Wharf at Lake Jesup. In 1874, Brantley began planning a railroad to run from Tuskawilla on Lake Jesup, to the county seat at Orlando. He died at New York City, however, that same year, while there to buy track for a railway line he had already surveyed.

Arthur Alexander SPEER (1839-1889) was wounded in the War but survived. He returned home and married Henrietta WORTHINGTON, the sole-surviving WORTHINGTON of Orlando. Henrietta's mother had died soon after arriving at Village of Orlando. Her father John, the first Orlando Postmaster, and a brother, Milton, both died in the Civil War.

Algernon Sidney SPEER, Jr. (1845-1917) married Sarah H. BRANTLEY, sister of George, in 1867. Another son of Dr. SPEER and Christiania was Frederick, believed to have died at Fort Reid at a young age.

"A walk of less than two miles," MacDonald added in his 1868 description, "brought me to the celebrated SPEER Orange Grove, then 25 years old. The public road runs through the grove, and the trees were loaded with fruit and nearly all in bloom. The sight of an orange grove in all its glory of golden fruit and snowy blossoms, filling the air with its delightful aroma and delicate perfume, captivated me completely and shaped my plans through life." MACDONALD however was actually describing Arthur GINN's Grove.

Arthur GINN had settled on 40 acres at Fort Reid upon arriving in central Florida in the 1840s. His daughter and son-in-law tended to the family's larger River Grove on the St. John's River, three miles east. But following the death of GINN's daughter, the drowning of Dr. SPEER, a handful of kids and a devastating War, grandpa GINN apparently had his hands full and neglected the River Grove.

As elaborated in *CitrusLAND: Curse of Florida's Paradise*<sup>2</sup>, Dr. Algernon SPEER's River Grove was abandoned after his 1857 drowning, and not until 1890 does any mention of this historic site resurface.

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<sup>2</sup> CRONIN, Richard Lee. *CitrusLAND: Curse of Florida's Paradise*, 2016. Available at Amazon.com

Orange County's Sheriff sold the property at auction in 1890, for unpaid taxes. The low successful bidder was identified as "A. C. CALDWELL."

Dr. Andrew C. CALDWELL relocated from North Carolina to Fort Reid in 1867. He at first settled on two acres "along the big road leading from Mellonville to Orlando." In 1895, his wife Julie conveyed the old SPEER River Grove homestead to J. N. WHITNER, but that's a story for the next time, when Early Physicians of Central Florida continues.



1908 Sanford Chronicle, Industrial Edition, Winter 1910: (1) Mellonville; (2) Fort Reid; (3) Speer's River Grove, aka J. N. WHITNER'S Shell Mound of 1910

Footnote: Life was anything but easy for the earliest central Floridians. After learning of these courageous individuals, and of all they endured in a struggle to tame the remote wilderness we know today as central Florida, I named my first CitrusLAND book, 'Curse of Florida's Paradise'. You see, Dr. SPEER's River Grove was built on and fertilized by an old shell mound. A residential community at this site now, called Indian Mound Village, causing an inquisitive mind to wonder, was there a central Florida curse?

## Do you have a chain-of-title to your ancestor?

Blanche M. WALLACE

Just as you should have an unbroken chain-of-title for a property you purchase, you should have the same for each ancestor you claim. This means documented sources for your facts. It also means that the facts should make sense in that there is a time and place relationship to the person that makes sense. A documented fact can be a fact that belongs to a different person entirely. Examine how you know what you think you know.

Names, ages, wife's name can be very similar for two different men. Do you study friends, associates, and neighbors (FAN) and records such as deeds, court minutes, tax digests, pension and military records, etc., to validate the facts you attribute to a person? This is crucial for all research, but especially prior to 1850 when the census only listed the head of household with an age range. And Colonial America research? It becomes even more crucial.

As I transfer my research to FamilySearch.org Family Tree, I find the documentation there is no better than the unsourced Ancestry.com family trees. I often find situations where a man living in, perhaps, eastern Maryland suddenly pop-ups in western North Carolina with nothing provided to show how or when he arrived at the second location. The need for consistency of time and location is particularly crucial when people did not usually travel far distances. When there were few roads for inland travel, large rivers and mountains to cross, long distances traveled by an ancestor should be explained by looking at possible migration routes for the time frame of interest. If there were years between the ancestor's presence in the two locations, it is likely there were stops along that migration route. Those intermediate stops should be determined and used to establish that the man in eastern Maryland is the same man found later in western North Carolina. Are any of his neighbors or kin at the new location? How likely is it that he traveled very long distances with only his wife and young children?

Please read the following which states the above so much better than I can:

Genealogy's Star - a blog by James TANNER at

[Genealogysstar.blogspot.com](http://Genealogysstar.blogspot.com). See: "Have You Lost Contact with the Earth?" posted June 6, 2018<sup>3</sup>.

If you decide to put your work online, be sure to document your sources so that a researcher will have no trouble locating the record. If it is one-of-a-kind such as a letter passed through your family, be kind and put up an image of the record.

256 VITAL RECORD OF RHODE ISLAND	
BARNEY Capt. John, of Wickford, R. I., at New Orleans. Patriot of	Feb. 24, 1821
Rachel, wife of Christopher, at Rehoboth, in 64th year,	March 20, 1821
Capt. Jacob, at Taunton, aged 78 years,	Aug. 20, 1821
Joseph, at Swanzey, aged 66 years, a very ingenious mechanic, suddenly,	Nov. 12, 1825
Jonathan, at Taunton, aged 75 years,	Sept. 10, 1826
Sarah, wife of Samuel, of Canaan, Ct., at Richmond, Ross Co., O. Patriot of	Aug. 1, 1827
Samuel, formerly of Canaan, Ct., at Richmond, Ross Co., O., aged 75 years. Patriot of	Aug. 1, 1827

Example of chain of title - Samuel & Sarah Barney.

Ancestry.com, *Rhode Island, Vital Extracts, 1636-1899* (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014).

<sup>3</sup> TANNER, James. Have you lost contact with the Earth?"; <http://genealogysstar.blogspot.com/2018/06/have-you-lost-contact-with-earth.html>



## My HOBDA Y/HOBDY Family

By Elaine Hatfield POWELL Edited by Sue HATFIELD-GREEN

I've written another article for this issue titled The Bridal House. I had the pleasure of traveling to Tennessee in April for the grand opening of the Bridal House. I'd been invited as a special guest since I had supplied a great deal of the history of the HOBDA Y/HOBDY family to The Friends of the Bridal House, a nonprofit group that is running the Bridal House operations. As I drove down the long, serene country road on the way to the Bridal House on April 7, it started to snow. I had not seen snow in over two decades. I had the pleasure of sitting at the entrance to the cabin, where I talked to several descendants of the HOBDA Y family and was able to help them with the genealogy of their family.

A little background follows ...

I've long known that I had HOBDY ancestors. My grandmother Catherine WARREN (I called her "Gram") told me that her mother, Martha (SHORT) WARREN, died in 1899 when Gram was only three years old, one of her brothers was two, and her baby brother was just one month old. Martha died at age 24 from complications of childbirth.

After Martha's passing, my great-grandfather, Samuel Francis WARREN (1835-1911), packed up his children and moved in with his parents so they could help him raise his young family. So Gram was raised by her grandmother, Evaline (HOBDY) WARREN (1846-1938). See the article I wrote on that for the September - December 2006 edition of *Buried Treasures* titled *Serendipity at the Butler County, Kentucky Courthouse*.<sup>4</sup>

I created a HOBDA Y/HOBDY surname website<sup>5</sup> and I quickly found out about Bob LAW, who had been researching the HOBDA Y/HOBDY family since the 1970s. Bob created meticulous hand-drawn charts illustrating the 12 children of Robert HOBDAY and his wife, Talitha COTTON. He lettered each child B-M (Robert was A), then he created charts with each child and their spouse with their descendants - 13 pages in all. It was amazing how much information he could get on one sheet of paper!

I've entered all the people from Bob's charts into my Family Tree Maker program and in my Ancestry tree. Bob also sent all his HOBDA Y/HOBDY family research papers to the Family History Library in Salt Lake City and they microfilmed all of them for him. I ordered those films to the Family History Center in Orlando and they remain there today. My HOBDA Y descendants are shown on the chart F, created by Bob LAW.

Over the years, several HOBDA Y/HOBDY descendants have found my website and contacted me. I learned that some of them kept the original spelling "HOBDA Y," and some dropped the "A" and spelled their name "HOBDY." In fact, a woman who regularly attends our CFGS daytime meeting had a copy of one of Bob's early charts, dated 1985! Her husband is related to a HOBDA Y through marriage.



Martha (Short)  
WARREN  
(1874-1899) photo  
was taken ca. 1894

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<sup>4</sup> [https://cfgs.org/wp-content/uploads/files/quarterly/bt200612\\_cfgs\\_quarterly\\_vol\\_38-4.pdf](https://cfgs.org/wp-content/uploads/files/quarterly/bt200612_cfgs_quarterly_vol_38-4.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.theheritagelady.com/hobdayhobdy-family-history-genealogy/>

Another woman in my DAR chapter also has the HOBDA family in her tree. And how did I find that out? Because I'm always talking about my ancestors! What are the chances, with such an uncommon name as HOBDA?

Two days before the grand opening of the Bridal House, Bob LAW met me at the Tennessee State Archives in Nashville. He helped me find my late husband's POWELL family - namely Benjamin Bridges POWELL (1801-1874), who was born in Tennessee. The interesting fact is that Talitha (COTTON) HOBDA married Dempsey POWELL (1747-1832) after Robert HOBDA died. So I've long believed that Dempsey is related to my husband's POWELL family. It was wonderful to finally meet the man who has done so much research on my HOBDA/HOBDA family and who I had corresponded with for two decades! Isn't that the best part of genealogy - meeting wonderful cousins?!

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### **The Bridal House**

By Elaine Hatfield POWELL

The Bridal House, which is located in Cottontown, Sumner County, Tennessee, was built by Moore COTTON (1771-1836) as a wedding gift for his daughter, Elizabeth "Betsey" Frances COTTON (1804-1852), on the occasion of her marriage to Richard HOBDA (1794-1851), which took place on March 3, 1819. Family history that has been passed down tells us that Moore wanted his daughter to be close by because he did not particularly like his future son-in-law - a man who served as his blacksmith apprentice - so he built a log cabin for them next door to his own home. Since Betsey married at the young age of 15, it is my belief that her father was concerned because she was so young and Richard was 10 years older than Betsey. Betsey and Richard were half-first cousins, once removed, as Richard was the son of Betsey's father's aunt.



Moore COTTON's parents, Thomas (1748-1795) and Priscilla (KNIGHT) COTTON (1748-1843), came to Tennessee from Halifax, North Carolina, in 1791 in what was then the frontier wilderness. They settled on a Revolutionary War land grant in northern Sumner County and founded Cottontown in 1795. Thomas earned that grant when he served in the Revolutionary War. He was taken prisoner by the British and held for seven months. He

had scars on his wrists for the rest of his life from being held in chains by the British. Thomas founded Cottontown, Tennessee.



"The Bridal House is the last of the COTTON family's residences," said Ken THOMSON, president of the Sumner County Historical Society.

According to the application of the Bridal House for the National Register of Historic Places, where the home was placed in 1982, the home remains as the only log building in Cottontown, and is the only known log house of the many log homes associated with the COTTON family.

Prior to a 1960s rehabilitation, the Bridal House stood in a structurally unsound, dilapidated condition with no windows or doors, a deteriorated tin roof, and one crumbling brick chimney at the east side of the building. During the rehab, new brick chimneys were constructed

in place of the originals at each end of the gable roof, and an existing tin roof was replaced with wood shingles.

The Bridal House is architecturally significant and recognized primarily for its construction with unusually large logs, measuring about three feet wide. Research about the home says that those logs were pulled from Bug Hollow by oxen on two wide-wheeled wagons latched together. The logs were over four feet in diameter, hewn by a man named BRIGHAM from Zeigler's Station. The house took 15 months to build.

The man who lived in and owned the Bridal House died in 2017, and since he had no children, he decided to will the house to Sumner County. The county has cleaned up the house and removed a modern addition. A park will be developed next to the house. The Friends of the Bridal House, a nonprofit organization, has been established to maintain the home and to conduct guided docent tours that will be open to the public once a month.

I am biologically related to both Richard HOBODY and Betsey COTTON, the couple who raised 11 children in The Bridal House. Richard HOBODY is my fifth great uncle. His father, Robert HOBDA, is my sixth great-grandfather and my DAR patriot. Richard HOBODY's wife, Betsey COTTON, is my half-second cousin, five times removed. Our common ancestor is John "Bertie" COTTON, who is my seventh great-grandfather. John is the ancestor I "proved" in order to gain membership in the Daughters of the American Colonists.

Isn't family history fascinating?!

## Africans Weren't the Only Ones Sent to North America as Slaves

Dick EASTMAN · April 23, 2018<sup>6</sup> based with permission

We have all read about the horrible conditions of the slave trade from Africa to North America and elsewhere. Many historians believe that between 9 and 11 million people were taken out of Africa by European slave traders and deposited alive on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean. However, they were not the only slaves to be forcibly shipped across the Atlantic. British prisoners also were shipped off to colonial America. Once they arrived in the Colonies, these prisoners were the legal equivalent of slaves.

An indenture signed by Henry MAYER, with an “X”, in 1738. This contract bound Mayer to Abraham HESTANT of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, who had paid for MAYER to travel from Europe.



Before 1776, all British convicts sentenced to transportation were sent to North America or to the West Indies. Some estimates claim that about 52,000 convicts were shipped across the Atlantic, roughly 10 percent of the immigrants to America although exact numbers are impossible to find.

Australia is better known as the land where England sent its convicts. Actually, transportation of convicts to Australia didn't start until 1787, once the American Revolution of 1776 stopped the flow of English convicts to North America. For several years, British prisons and hulks (prison ships anchored in a harbor; see [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prison\\_ship/](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prison_ship/) for details) became overcrowded as the courts had no place to send prisoners on a one-way trip overseas. In 1787 the First Fleet of eleven convict ships set sail for Botany Bay, Australia, arriving on 20 January 1788 at what soon became Sydney, New South Wales, the first European settlement on the continent.



JAMESTOWN: CONVICT WIVES. - A Female Convict, Transported From An English Prison To Jamestown, Virginia, As An Indentured Servant, Sold For A Wife To A Male Settler For 100 Pounds Of Tobacco. Wood Engraving, 19th Century. Fine Art. Encyclopædia Britannica Image Quest. Web. 19 Sep 2011.

Most convicts were transported to overseas locations in either North America or in Australia for petty crimes, but a significant number were political prisoners. More serious crimes, such as rape and murder, were punishable by death within British prisons, so these criminals often were not transported overseas but were executed in England instead. Some of the criminals convicted of serious crimes had their death sentences commuted to overseas transport, however. The petty crimes included shoplifting, stealing a loaf of bread, or curfew violations (typically 10 PM). Overseas indenture (slavery) was seen as a “humane” punishment, suitable for criminals who had

committed minor crimes.

Not all prisoners sent to the Colonies were criminals. Scotland was at war with England, and numerous battles were fought over the years. The Battle of Worcester, UK on September 3, 1651 included Scots under LESLIE for Charles I fighting against the forces of Oliver CROMWELL. About 3,000 men were killed during the battle, and a further 10,000 were taken prisoner at Worcester or soon

<sup>6</sup> EASTMAN, Dick. Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter [EOGN] [www.eogn.com](http://www.eogn.com)

afterwards. Around 8,000 of those Scottish prisoners were first incarcerated in makeshift open air “prisons.” According to a report by Diane RAPAPORT:

*“Few of the Scots who survived Worcester ever returned home. Thousands of prisoners were ‘driven like cattle’ to London. As one witness described the convoy, ‘all of them [were] stript, many of them cutt, some without stockings or shoes and scarce so much left upon them as to cover their nakedness, eating peas and handfuls of straw in their hands which they had pulled upon the fields as they passed.’ At temporary prison camps in London and other cities, many prisoners died of starvation, disease and infection, while the Council of State debated what to do with the defeated multitudes. A thousand prisoners were put to work draining the fens in East Anglia; 1,500 shipped out to the gold mines of Guinea; others were sent to labor in the Barbados and Virginia; and in November [1651], 272 Scots were herded aboard the John and Sara, bound for New England.”*

You can read more about the prisoners from the Battle of Worcester at:

[http://scottishprisonersofwar.com/battle\\_of\\_wor\\_pows\\_in\\_america/](http://scottishprisonersofwar.com/battle_of_wor_pows_in_america/). Many of these prisoners were sent to labor in the Saugus Iron Works of Saugus, Massachusetts. Little is known of the prisoners’ lives while working in the Iron Works but we can assume they worked in slavery conditions. The Saugus Iron Works shut down in 1688 so the Scots apparently were there from 1651 to 1688. Most never returned to Scotland.

The Scottish wars with England ended at the Battle of Culloden in 1746 when the Scottish loyal to Prince Charles Edward STUART were crushed by the forces of his cousin, the Duke of Cumberland. Jacobite (Scottish) casualties are estimated at 1,500–2,000 killed or wounded. Some 3,470 prisoners were taken, including men, women and children. The fate of many of these people is unknown. However, at least 268 prisoners were transported to Tilbury Fort on the north bank of the River Thames in England while many more prisoners were forced to remain on transport ships or prison hulks moored in the river.

The inhumane conditions brought on cases of typhus and general sickness. By the 11th of September 1746, the number of prisoners in the fort had dwindled to 223, 45 having died. An unknown number also died of disease and malnourishment on board the transport ships and prison hulks in the river. It is recorded that one hundred and twenty prisoners were executed: four of them, peers of the realm, were executed on Tower Hill, including the 80 year old Lord LOVAT, who was the last person to be beheaded in public in England. The remainder were dealt with in various ways, including 936 who were transported to the colonies in North America, there to be sold to the highest bidder.

Besides the Scottish prisoners of war, many of the others who were transported to North America were not criminals, at least not according to our present-day laws. The National Museums Liverpool says in 1619, 100 young children were rounded up in the streets and sent to live in Jamestown, Virginia. Their crime? They were orphans. You can read more about involuntary child emigration from England from 1719 until 1967 (yes, really!) at: <http://bit.ly/2HU2E5Y>.

Orphans, soldiers, and criminals were not the only ones sent to North America involuntarily. Records show that many were transported for the “crime” of being poor. Many residents of poorhouses, or workhouses, were involuntarily transported to North America. Upon arrival in the new world, most were immediately sold as indentured servants. The usual period of transportation was 14 years for

convicts receiving conditional pardons from death sentences or seven years for lesser offenses. The sentences never included a paid ticket back to Great Britain after the indenture ended. After seven years or more of legally-enforced poverty, the prisoners were left on their own once their sentences were finished. It is believed that very few of them ever returned to their original homes and families.

***If your family has been in North America for many generations, regardless of your known ancestry, there is a good chance that you have enslaved convicts, orphans, or soldiers in your family tree..***

You can learn much more about the lives of these indentured servants in

<http://convictvoyages.org/expert-essays/north-america> and in many other pages on the same web site: <http://convictvoyages.org>. The (U.K.) National Archives web site has numerous records of people who were transported. Start at <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/help-with-your-research/research-guides/criminal-transportation/> to learn more.

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### Old Bailey Online

by Betty Jo STOCKTON

Many of those transported both to the American Colonies and to Australia were imprisoned at the Newgate Prison in London and tried at the nearby Old Bailey Courthouse. The records of those trials are online at: Old Bailey Online <https://www.oldbaileyonline.org/> and provide a great amount of information.

Experts estimate that over 52,000 British prisoners were shipped off to colonial America.<sup>7</sup> Some estimates claim that almost 10 percent of migrants to America during this time were British convicts.<sup>8</sup>

Transportation was the common punishment for minor crimes. My ancestor, Judah LEVI and his brother or cousin, Elias LEVI, were transported to “His Majesties Colonies or Plantations in Virginia” for seven years for the crime of “stealing a linen handkerchief, value 10 d. [10 pennies] the property of Joseph CROMPTON, Nov. 25 1771.”

45. 46. (L.) JUDAH LEVI and ELIAS LEVI, were indicted for stealing a linen handkerchief, value 10 d. the property of Joseph Crompton , Nov. 25 . +

Joseph CROMPTON . I lost a handkerchief while I was standing in Guildhall to see the lottery drawn on Monday the 25th of November [1771], about a quarter of an hour before one o'clock. I don't know any thing of the person that took it. Mr. PAIN came to me and said, you have lost your handkerchief, follow me and I will help you to it. I went after him and he laid hold of two boys. I don't remember the boys. (The handkerchief produced and deposed to by the prosecutor.) It is mark'd C.

William PAIN. I saw the two prisoners come into the hall; I watched them, I saw what they were about; the great boy was pushing the little one on; they were both at this gentleman's pocket; they were so close I could not see whose hand was in the pocket; when they had got the handkerchief

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<sup>7</sup> NOVAK, Matt. Britain Sent Thousands of Its Convicts to America, Not Just Australia. [paleofuture.gizmodo.com/](http://paleofuture.gizmodo.com/). 29 May 2015.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

out they made off. I tapped the gentleman on the shoulder, and we went after them; the little boy had the handkerchief in his pocket, a corner of it hung out, and he said the great boy put his hand through his coat and picked the gentleman's pocket, and put the handkerchief in his pocket.

*Elias LEVI 's Defence.*

*I went of an errand for my master. I went through Guildhall. I stood about five minutes: a man took this boy, and he said here is another Jew; we will take him with us. I know nothing of the boy, he was not with me. I am a butcher . I am fourteen years old.*

*Judah LEVI 's Defence.*

*I was going of an errand for my mother, and going through Guildhall I trod on something, I thought it was a piece of brown paper; I took it up, it was this handkerchief; I held it up in the light, and nobody owned it, so I put it in my pocket. This man came up and laid hold of me, and seeing the other boy he took him along with him.*

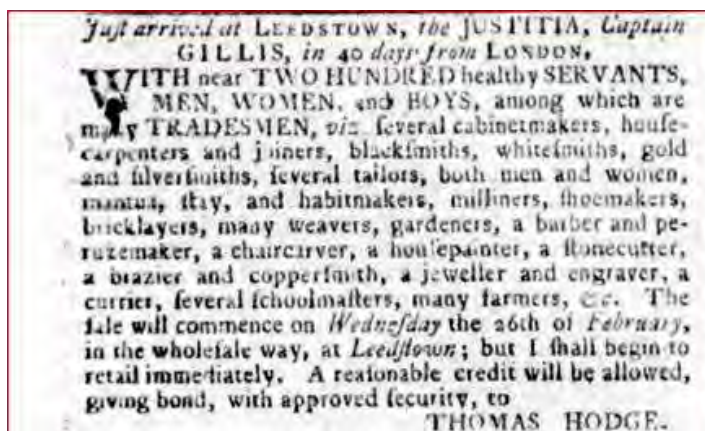
*Elias LEVI called Abigal SILVER who has known him three years, and Judah LEVI called Henry LEVI, his uncle, and Abraham ABRAHAMS , who gave them a good character.*

*Both guilty . T .<sup>9</sup>*

Just eight days later, on 12 December 1771, Judah and Elias LEVI, along with Judah's uncle, Henry Levi (who had been called as a character witness) were on board the ship *Justitia*, bound for Virginia. Of the 32 men and 7 women found guilty of theft in that December 4, 1771 court, every one of them was sentenced to transportation for seven years.

Twelve of those sentenced were on the ship with Judah, Elias and Henry LEVI.

It was less than three weeks from the date of the arrest (25 Nov 1771) until the date of transportation (12 Dec 1771). The ship *Justitia* sailed to Virginia and on 27 Feb 1772, the cargo of the ship was sold at Leedstown, Virginia. This cargo was "200 healthy servants", transported in forty days from London<sup>10</sup>.



*Just arrived at LEEDSTOWN, the JUSTITIA, Captain GILLIS, in 40 days from LONDON, WITH near TWO HUNDRED healthy SERVANTS, MEN, WOMEN, and BOYS, among which are many TRADESMEN, viz. several cabinetmakers, housecarpenters and joiners, blacksmiths, whitesmiths, gold and silversmiths, several tailors, both men and women, mantua, stay, and habitmakers, milliners, shoemakers, bricklayers, many weavers, gardeners, a barber and peruke-maker, a chaircarver, a housepainter, a bonecutter, a brazier and coppersmith, a jeweller and engraver, a carrier, several schoolmasters, many farmers, &c. The sale will commence on Wednesday the 26th of February, in the wholesale way, at Leedstown; but I shall begin to retail immediately. A reasonable credit will be allowed, giving bond, with approved security, to*  
THOMAS HODGE.

The punishment for "return from transportation" was death.

Advertisement in *Virginia Gazette*, 26 Feb 1772, p. 3.

My 4<sup>th</sup> great grandfather, Judah LEVI, was one of those "immigrants in chains" along with his brother or cousin, Elias, and his uncle, Henry. No further information has been found on Elias or Henry. Perhaps their names were changed.

Continued on p. 21

<sup>9</sup> Old Bailey Proceedings Online (www.oldbaileyonline.org, version 8.0, 07 June 2018), December 1771, trial of JUDAH LEVI ELIAS LEVI (t17711204-32).

<sup>10</sup> Virginia Gazette, 26 Feb 1772, p. 3. Colonial Williamsburg website, <http://research.history.org/DigitalLibrary/VirginiaGazette/VGbyIssueDate.cfm?Year=1772&Printer=Rind>

## Search for Dingus

by Ted GOODWIN

I don't remember how we first got in contact but on August 4, 2001, I got a message from Donald READ. He wrote; "Yes, we have quite a list. Have met just a few. I see that you live in Orlando. Do you ever get to Osceola? I have relatives buried there. If you are close maybe you could check some cemetery records for me there. I could not find an active Genealogical Society in that area. Those that are buried there actually lived in St. Cloud. I was able to pick up some info on them through the on-line newspaper Obituary Archives. Hope that it is cooler there than up here in Okla, 100 or more every day. Nice to hear from you."

On the same day I sent the following message to him, "Provide as much information as you have about your people, including the cemetery if you know it. I don't go down there every day but occasionally. Be glad to take a look and take pictures if anything is found."

The Central Florida Genealogy Society, to which I belong, has some books and listings for the Florida area. We begin our meeting again in September - no meeting during the summer. Will check there also."

Donald followed that message with the following; "My great uncle's daughter Mollie WILSON married Joseph S. DINGUS. After teaching school in Floyd Co., Kentucky, they moved to St. Cloud, Florida. Info as follows:" He then listed 6 children with spouses in the message. Then the message continued; " Now, DINGUS is like LOPEMAN – if you have several in the same area, they will probably be related. I imagine that others were in the St. Cloud or nearby area. No hurry. I suspect that there are a lot of relatives in the Orlando, St. Cloud area or nearby. Since I know the dates and where buried on the parents and one son, it might be interesting to know who took care of the burials and when each was buried. Funerals for those in St. Cloud was by Fisk Funeral Home in St. Cloud."

On August 30, 2001, I sent the following message to Donald. "Last night a N. L. DINGUS was found in the Orlando telephone directory". A short discussion with her indicated she was not related to the Dingus in St. Cloud.

This morning we called the Osceola Memory Gardens Funeral Home, located at 1717 Boggey Creek Road, Kissimmee, Florida, 34744. After getting directions, we traveled to the funeral home and Kelli L Fisher looked up the names you presented to me.

The results follow:

"Joseph S. DINGUS and Molly (spelling) W. DINGUS are in the Gardens of the Good Shepherd, Lot 36 D-3 and D-4. Joseph was buried on Mar 31, 1971 and Molly on Apr 13, 1966.

William W. DINGUS and Dortha DINGUS are in the same cemetery, Lot 44 B-1. A picture of both of the head stones is attached.



In addition a Thomas E. DINGUS and Ival M. DINGUS were found. Thomas born 1920 - no date of death. Ival 1920-1992.



The funeral home has no record for Thomas E. or the other people mentioned in your message of Aug 4. Suggested Fisk Funeral Home, 1107 Massachusetts Ave, St. Cloud, FL 34769, phone 407-892-2155 may be the place to contact for information. Hope this helps."

On Aug 31, I received the following message from Donald. "Many, many thanks for the info and photos. I'll be sending the photos on to relatives on that line in Floyd County, Kent. The Molly DINGUS was the daughter of my grandfather's half brother who married a DINGUS.

She was Mollie/Molly WILSON born in Floyd County, Kent, where the husband was a school teacher. After he retired, they moved to St. Cloud where I tracked them with the SSDI. The photos will be a surprise to the folks back in Floyd County. Thanks again."

I want to add to this article that while we were at the funeral home in Kissimmee, we met with Kelli FISHER, she was very pleasant to talk and work with. She provided a map of the cemetery and marked the burial spots. This made it very easy to find them.

## RootsMagic Tips and Tricks

by Betty Jo STOCKTON

\*A great time saver: When adding a place name on your "facts" screen, typing out the standard "Worthington, Franklin, Ohio, United States" takes time and it's hard to be consistent.

Make it easy on yourself by typing in a lazy version of the place name - i.e. "Worthington, OH". Then click on the magnifying glass on the right side of that line. A

list of possible matches will pop up, with the correct one almost always being first. Then click "paste to place" to have that inserted as the place name. It's also a good way to find the county name when you know only town and state.

\*To keep your date format consistent, first go to "tools", "file options". Select your preference for date format, i.e. January 10, 1945 or 10 Jan 1945. After that is selected, you can enter dates in almost any format (1/10/1945 or Jan. 10, 1945) and the program will convert it to your preferred format. You must give the complete year.

\*When you don't have a burial date but know it must be after the death date, it's annoying to have it listed before the death date in the "facts" list. Use the "sort date" box to put in a date that is after the death date. That date won't show in your facts, but forces the facts to show in the proper order.

Birth

Date: 25 Sep 1834

Place (City, County, State, etc): Worthington, Franklin, Ohio, United States

Place details (address, hospital, cemetery, etc.):

Gazetteer

Worthington, Oh

Place Name	Score
Worthington, Franklin, Ohio, United States	
Oh, Cameroon	
Ohio, United States	
Worthington, Manitoba, Canada	
Worthington, Ontario, Canada	
Worthington, Armstrong, Pennsylvania, United States	
Worthington, Baltimore, Maryland, United States	
Worthington, Dubuque, Iowa, United States	
Worthington, Greene, Indiana, United States	
Worthington, Greenup, Kentucky, United States	

Online Map... Paste to place Close

Burial

Date: 1867

Place (City, County, State, etc): Columbus, Franklin, Ohio, United States

Place details (address, hospital, cemetery, etc.): Green Lawn Cemetery

Proof:  Primary Sort date: 30 Jan 1867

## Orlando City Directory 1891

### PARRAMORE STREET - SOUTH OF CENTRAL [cont]

Samuel HARN, orange grower, s end, w side  
Joe BLANE, s end, w side  
Aaron JERNIGAN, laborer, s end, w side  
Harvey Middlebrooks, scavenger, s end e side  
Mary YATES, s end  
F. S. HAIL, orange grower, s end

### GOULD STREET

Benjamin GOULD, w side  
W. F. BARNES, insurance agent, w side  
C. E. BACON, bank clerk, w side  
George C. MUNGER, w side  
W. F. CROFTON, bookkeeper, w side  
J. THORNTON, mechanic, on Sinclair street, w of Gould

### HUGHEY STREET

\_\_\_ KING, dentist s end  
J. H. SMITH, physician, e side  
Jake MCCALLISTER, (col'd) laborer, w side s of America  
W. C. NUTT, assessor of taxes, w side s of America  
Henry WARE, (col'd) laborer, w side s of America  
Walker BROWN, (col'd) laborer w side s of America  
Mrs HEATH, e. side  
Mrs E. A. Hughey, teacher, e side  
L. S. MURRAY, printer, e side  
T. A. HUGHEY, laborer, w side  
William CARTER, carpenter, w side  
L. B. LONG, clerk, w side  
Charles HEIDENREICH, butcher, e side  
Martha MOORE, (col'd) cook, e side  
Cloyd GATES, baggage man, e side cor Lime  
Charles PIENING, railroad man, e side cor Lime  
B. F. WAAS, baker, w side s of Church

### BOONE STREET

R. WINTER, painter, s of Church  
E. YOUNG, manager opera house, e side s of Church  
W. A. YOUNG, merchant, e side s of Church  
Archie YOUNG, merchant, e side of Church  
F. J. KENNARD, architect, e side s of Church  
Mrs. C. A. MILLER, boarders, e side cor Jackson  
Jesse W. HENDRICKSON, carpenter, w side s of South

**BOONE STREET** continued

L. M. BOYKIN, carpenter, w side s of South  
C. A. BOONE, merchant, south end

**CENTER STREET**

J. E. HOLLEYMAN, grove contractor, w side  
J. B. FINLEY, w side  
Mrs M. B. ROLLINS, nurse, w side  
F. B. OSBORNE, laborer, w side

**DIVISION STREET**

Minnie MYERS, laundress, w side  
R . B. BIRD, (col'd) woodman, w side  
Mrs Laura MYERS, cook, w side  
A. GRIFFITH, (col'd) market man  
Cindy DETWILER, (col'd) laundress, w side  
Aaron MCKINNY, (col'd) laborer, w side  
Barrett NEAL, (col'd) laborer, w side  
G. M. YANCEY, teacher, w side  
Charles BUCHAN, laborer, e side  
W. J. CANFIELD, hauling, w side s of Long  
Richard WALKER, (col'd) laborer, w side cor. Long  
Alfred HUNTER, (col'd) laborer, w side  
Easter SMITH, (col'd) laundress, e side  
West HUTSON, (col'd) laborer, e side  
Bena DAVIS, (col'd) laundress, e side  
Jessie BELL, (col'd) laundress, e side  
Guse HOWELL, (col'd) cigar maker, e side  
Francis MCDONALD, (col'd) laundress, e side  
Matilda SADLER, (col'd) laundress, e side  
Maggie SMITH, (col'd) laborer, e side  
Nola RUTHERFORD, (col'd) laundress, e side  
Lizzie JAMES, (col'd) e side  
Laura HEARD, (col'd) e side

**WEST SIDE - ALONG RAILROAD S OF SOUTH STREET**

J. A. IRVINE, dairyman  
Munroe MATHEWS, police  
Lloyd DETWILER, (col'd) laborer

**DELANEY STREET**

C. E. HART, e side  
L. G. LINCENS [LYSON], dairyman, e side n of Irene  
J. H. STORY, e side  
John MILLER, tinner, w side s of Irene

**DELANEY STREET** continued

Joe WALKER, (col'd) laborer, w side cor. Irene  
Mrs. KNOWLES, laundress, s end  
Howard TORMENT, gardener, w side

**MAIN STREET**

Mrs. H. C. HARRISON, s end near lake  
W. G. JOHNSON, teacher, e side  
Mrs. MCKEE, e side  
Carl WARFIELD, bank clerk, e side  
W. C. PERSON, physician, w side near M. E. Church  
B. V. HOPFFGARTEN, watchmaker, next opera house  
DOLIVE's Packing House, e side opposite market  
Leslie PELL-CLARKE, w side

**WEST STREET**

F. A. CURTIS, merchant, w side  
F. S. CHAPMAN, druggist, e side  
Mrs. WARFIELD, e side

**LIBERTY STREET**

Mrs. Ellen COPELAND, w side

**PALMETTO STREET**

E. P. HYER, banker, e side

**ORANGE AVENUE**

Robt. HOWE, Lake Concord, manager ice factory  
Walter HOWE, Lake Concord, clerk at Ice Factory  
F. R. WEBBER, banker, n end  
J. H. LORD, lawyer, n.end  
F. S. LEWTER, real estate agent, e side  
J. E. AMOLD, merchant, e side  
C. M. DAVIS, clerk, w side  
W. R. ANNO, lawyer, w side  
L. P. LAWRENCE, druggist, w side  
Anderson HART, (col'd) laborer, w side  
Mrs. M. A. PARRAMORE  
J. B. PARRAMORE, banker, w side  
Calvin LEE, e side  
John GORDON, sawmill man  
S. R. CORKWOOD  
J. H. TALBOTT, s e cor Orange & Amelia  
W. L. PALMER, mayor, s w cor. Orange & Amelia  
John WALKER, engineer at ice factory, w side  
Orlando Ice Manufacturing Company, w side

**ORANGE AVENUE** continued

Mrs. T. B. CREECH, e side  
J. R. PRICE, merchant, w side s of Pine  
Chas LORD, grocer, e side s of Pine  
J. R. PEEL, millinery, e side s of Pine  
E. H. RICE & Co, furniture, e side s of Pine  
CURTIS & O'NEAL, books and stationery, e side n of Church  
J. N. MCELROY, drug store, e side n of Church  
J. W. HICKS, physician and surgeon, over blue drug store  
D. D. PORTER, lawyer, over C & O's bookstore  
J. T. SHUFTEN, barber shop, n of C. A. Boone & Co  
John YOU, restaurant, w side  
A. F. WILLIAMS, liquor dealer, w side  
B. F. COOPER, liquor dealer, w side

to be continued in next issue

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**Judah LEVI...** Continued from page 15

Though his sentence in December, 1771 was for seven years, he evidently got around that (I suspect that he **REALLY** hated the British). He was indentured in February, 1772 in Leedstown, Virginia, possibly to someone in Fauquier County, Virginia. By 1777, he had enlisted voluntarily in Fauquier County for period of 5 years and was serving with General LAYFAYETTE at the Battle of Brandywine.

On 29 May 1780, while serving with Col BUFORD's Battalion in Waxhaws, South Carolina, he was taken prisoner and held 13 months in British prison. That battle, "Buford's Defeat", resulted in a the deaths of 90% of the Battalion. Judah's medical records show that he was wounded in head, left eye and thigh – those wounds never healed. He was discharged on parole, which he broke and reenlisted in the Virginia Troops until the end of war. He was at Yorktown, Virginia in October, 1781 when General CORNWALLIS surrendered to end the Revolution. At this time, he was about 21 years old<sup>11</sup>. He received a pension of \$8 per month for the rest of his life. After the war, Judah married Jemima MCGRAW, whose father had died at Buford's Defeat. The family lived in Fauquier County, Virginia until about 1802, then migrated to Mason County, Kentucky. Judah died in 1829 at age 70, leaving a widow and ten children. His children became lawyers, merchants, farmers, stock brokers – true Americans. One daughter was the aunt-by-marriage to Ulysses S. GRANT. Descendants now reside all over the United States and number in the thousands.

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<sup>11</sup> Letter in Revolutionary War Pension file Roll #1553, National Archives from Winfield SCOTT, Commissioned of Pensions, Rev. War Section to Senator Frank WILLIS, 27 Nov 1925]

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PO Box 533958, Orlando, FL 32853-3958

E-mail Address: [cfigs@cfigs.org](mailto:cfigs@cfigs.org)

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Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc.

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PO Box 533958

Orlando FL 32853-3958

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