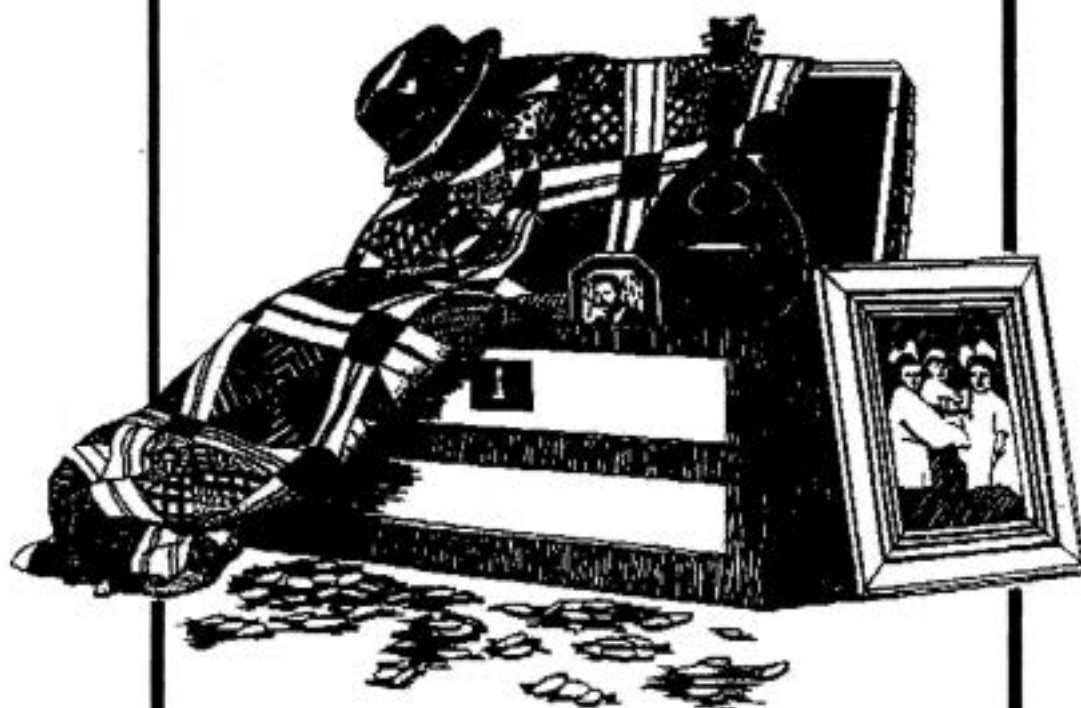


Buried Treasures



Vol. 44, No. 1
January - March 2012

Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc.

Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc
 PO Box 536309, Orlando, FL 32853-6309
 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 September through May at the **LDS CULTURAL HALL** on the second Thursday of each month at 7:30 pm. at 45 E. Par St (the corner of Par and Formosa). A Daytime Group meets bi-monthly on the fourth Thursday afternoon of odd-numbered months. A Computer Special Interest Group meets bi-monthly (even-numbered months) on Saturday morning. 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 Life - \$200
 Family - Year \$25 Life - \$300

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

Treasure Chest News, a newsletter published nine times a year features 10-12 pages of Society news, library acquisitions, genealogy tips, announcements of workshops, conferences, meetings, etc. *Note: Beginning with the Aug/Sept 2010, the newsletter will be delivered electronically to those who have an email address.*

Permission is granted to quote or reprint any article or other material [unless stated otherwise], either in whole or in part, provided credit is given to the Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc. citing author, volume & date.

The Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc. disclaims responsibility for statements, whether in fact or of opinion, made by contributors.

Publications of the Central Florida Genealogical Society Unless otherwise noted, books are soft cover, 8 1/2 x 11" and include an every-name index.

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

Early Settlers of Orange County, Florida - a reprint of the 1915 book by C. E. Howard [indexed, 80 p.] \$15

Greenwood Cemetery Historic Hike: a visit with over 425 Orlandoans at their final resting place by Steve Rajtar [220 p., indexed, photos] \$20

Hawthorne Funeral Home Records Vol 1 (1954-1961) [220 p., 3 indices] \$20

Marriages of Orange County, Florida

Vol 1: 1869-1909 [indexed, 196 p.] \$17

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

Vol 3: 1925-1934 [indexed, 180 p.] \$17

Orlando Births 1910-1922. [180 p., every name & geographical index] \$17

Orlando Deaths 1910-1922. [190 p., every name & geographical index] \$17

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

Orange County, Florida Cemeteries:

Vol I: Smaller Cemeteries of SW Orange Co (13 small cemeteries). [indexed, 124 p.] \$14

Vol II: Larger Cemeteries of SW Orange Co - Washington Park & Winter Garden [indexed, 213 p.] \$20

Glen Haven Cemetery (Winter Park) - Vol I (Sect A-H). [indexed, 162 p.] \$17

Greenwood Cemetery (Orlando) - Vol. 1 (Sections A-J). [indexed, 270 p.] \$20

Greenwood Cemetery (Orlando) - Vol 2 (Sections K-W). [indexed, 320 p.] \$22

Miller's Orlando City Directory 1907 - A reprint of the 1907 city directory with added index. [indexed, 115 p] \$15

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

DEW - 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 \$2.00 per book for shipping plus applicable taxes.



Buried Treasures

Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc.

P. O. Box 536309, Orlando, FL 32853-6309

Web Site: <http://www.cfgs.org> Email: cfgs@cfgs.org

Editor: Betty Jo Stockton (407) 876-1688 Email: bjstock@cfl.rr.com

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

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

January - March 2012

Table of contents

President's Message: G-E-N-E-A-L-O-G-Y	2
Why the 72 Year Rule for U.S. Census Privacy?	4
Vertical Files in the Library	6
Family History in the Vertical Files - Genealogy Department, OPL	7
CFGs News and Notes	10
The 1940 Census and Indexing Project	11
Awesome Ancestors: Jessie Marcella (Umbaugh) Kieser 1869-1940	12
Indian Wars Pension Files	15
The Family of Needham Yates (abt 1818-1870)	18
Story of High Flight	20
The Bathtub	21
War of 1812 Pension Files to Be Digitized	21
Index	22

Contributor to this issue

Patricia Patterson Allen
Gregg Gronlund
Marcelle Hobbs
Nickey Neel

Kim Peters
Betty Jo Stockton
Joel Weintraub

President's Message: G-E-N-E-A-L-O-G-Y

by Gregg Gronlund

G - is for Grandparents! Who knew we had so many?! Most people think only of their parents' parents as their grandparents. Growing up, I personally knew only two grandparents – my father's mother, Lena Manske Gronlund, and my mother's father, Hervey William Dahlstrom. The others had passed away when I was just a small child – my maternal grandmother, Mahelia Mahnke Dahlstrom, when I was less than 2 years old, and my paternal grandfather, Bernard Selmer Gronlund, when I was 6 years old. Later in my childhood, I heard stories of my great-grandfather, Swan Gronlund, having emigrated from Sweden, and other vague stories of my mother's grandparents. That's where the knowledge of our family's past would stop if no one had searched any further. But as I did genealogy research and got lucky through my diligence, I have discovered and added more and more great-grandparents to our family tree. On my maternal line, I am back to the 1500s and my mother's 11th great-grandparents!

E - is for Eureka! What makes genealogy Exciting, and what makes us addicted to it are those moments of discovery, when, sometimes quickly and sometimes at last after long arduous research and years of work, we find what we are looking for. Those are true treasures, many of which have been buried, waiting to be dug up! As a genealogy librarian, I have seen other genealogists experience this moment. It used to take place often in the library, often at a microfilm machine, and, of course, now is more likely to happen at a computer. One customer walked away from the microfilm machine, looking stunned and overwhelmed! He had just found someone he had been seeking for twenty years! My most valuable Eureka! moment came when I received, through interlibrary loan, a microfiche copy of a family history, *Descendants of George Little of Newburyport, Massachusetts*. With this one resource, I added 8 generations to my family tree. Eureka! Of course, E could also be for E-books, and this book is now available digitally. And, E could also be for Evidence - and this family history had none. Not one piece of documentation! Luckily much research has been done by other descendants of George Little. Piecing Evidence together has been fairly straightforward and has supported or corrected the data in the family history. A more recent Eureka! moment occurred for me when the 1940 United States Census was recently released. I carefully constructed my first search on the 1940 census online, and at home, late at night, on my Mac computer, Eureka! on the very first page I looked at, I found my mother and her family in Farmersburg, Clayton County, Iowa. Bless all ancestors who lived in small towns!

N - is for Newspapers! Such a rich resource of vital records information, with announcements for births, marriages, anniversaries, and deaths; obituaries; legal notices; social news and gossip! And much local history for both family details and background information to bring our ancestors to life. What will we do when they are all only online! If the print copies, and digitized or microfilmed copies of them, vanish completely, it would be a loss. Replacements are appearing to fill in the gap, and to provide alternative online access to this same type of information, but those of us raised on newspapers will miss this format and content. Of course, N could be for Naturalization, but I saved that for the next letter.

E - is for Emigration! And all things related--naturalization, immigration, passenger lists, maps, travel patterns, roads and routes and all the various highways and byways by which our ancestors made their way, and enticing brochures and promotional literature encouraging emigration to the promised land of milk and honey. Bless those ancestors for emigrating and seeking new opportunities. Bless even more those ancestors who then stayed put, such as my Gronlund ancestors who emigrated from Sweden, settled in St. Louis County, Minnesota, and stayed there. Or my Mahnke and Dahlstrom ancestors who emigrated from Germany, settled in Clayton County, Iowa, and stayed there. I know some of us have ancestors who were constantly on the move, sometimes leaving little trace of where they went, and giving us the challenge to be diligent in trying to uncover their whereabouts. It isn't Easy and you have to look Everywhere!

A - is for Archives! Nothing would be online if it had not been for institutions collecting, preserving, and making accessible millions of original documents. Government Archives are a rich resource for

genealogists. State and Federal Archives will continue to be a source of essential materials. There might be private institution archives out there, too, just waiting for you to find your buried treasure there! Throughout my genealogy research, I have steadily become familiar with documents available through state archives especially Iowa, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. I have taken baby steps starting to figure out researching also in German and Swedish archives. It is interesting to discover the difference between what is available at the archives as opposed to items that are kept by more local resources (at the county or town level, for example). It is also useful to learn how to use any online databases provided. And it is important to return to the websites to see if additional online access has been provided, to learn how to order material from the archives, and, most likely, eventually, to make notes towards traveling to the archives, should that be the only way to access what you need.

L - is for Libraries! Of course, these days, we all either start online or do more and more of our research online. But do not forget your local library. This may be just the nearest library to you that has any genealogical material. Also, think about the local library in each of the Locations (another L) you are researching, and the state library of each state you are researching. And for a broader scope, remember to use federal libraries, such as the Library of Congress. Of course these days, you start with the website for each of these institutions. Where are they located? What is the scope and nature of their collection? What do they provide access to online? What indexing / preserving / digitizing is this institution doing? In spite of Google books, Ancestry, FamilySearch, etc., libraries always have been and always will be essential to genealogical research. Of course, among other things, L could be for Legacy, Lineage, Land records, Letters, and Local History, but I have a personal bias in favor of libraries, and want to remind you – where would we be without them?!

O - is for Obituaries! What a wealth of information they can have. It can be minor information—in one I found that a great uncle had lived in Kentucky at one time. Or major information, like the names of spouses, especially getting previously unknown maiden names, or names of children or even parents. Some wonderful obituaries read like biographies, providing rich details highlighting the major events of the life and filling in the background for us. They, inform us of occupations, interests, and achievements, in addition to providing essential clues to vital records and what may have been elusive names, dates, and places. I have had good luck with the Clayton County, Iowa, USGenWeb page and the full text obituaries that local researchers have posted there.

G - is for Genetics. Want to be cutting edge and scientific in your genealogy research? Consider DNA testing, if it is feasible within your family. Genetic genealogy involves the use of genealogical DNA testing to determine the level of genetic relationship between individuals. Since the late 1990s, this option has expanded rapidly, and has been useful in establishing a highly probable link between descendants and ancestors, as well as essentially “proving” that a particular ancestor you’ve been tracking for decades now, is actually not related at all. Not just a dead end, but a wrong way! But in genealogical research, dead ends and wrong ways are pretty much the norm. Along the way, you discover some good information – even if that good information ends up proving that a particular person is not your ancestor. It is all part of the process of elimination. At least you can more securely confirm or deny suspected connections between families.

Y - is for Yes You can do genealogy everyday! A wise woman once told a gathering of genealogists that we should make our habit to do genealogy everyday. “Yeah, right!” You might say, but You can do it. Your ancestors and descendants want You to explore Yesterday and collect and preserve and publish Your family history. Do it now! Today! Just a little bit. Look at one online source for one ancestor (and note it in your diligently kept research log!). Organize one file folder. Complete one Family Group Sheet. Start a chronology. Plan your next research step. Add some data to your genealogy computer program. Make a commitment to do this daily! And as soon as possible, share what you find – online, on a blog, at a genealogical society meeting, in an article in a publication such as *Buried Treasures*, in a completed family history book published on demand at lulu.com, etc.! This is Your Year to do it! One letter at a time.

Why the 72 Year Rule for U.S. Census Privacy?
by Joel Weintraub

Currently, United States population census schedules are confidential for 72 years from their official census dates. The designated 1940 census day for example, was April 1st, but that day will fall on a Sunday in 2012, thus an anticipated April 2, 2012 release. You may hear that the 72 year period reflects the life expectancy of the U. S. population at the time of the rule implementation, but that appears to be baseless. There are larger issues involving the codification of the rule in 1978 that present genealogists should be aware of.

After the fire, smoke and water damage at the U. S. Commerce building in Washington D.C. in January 1921 effectively destroyed much of the 1890 census, it was apparent that a permanent federal archives was needed. The National Archives (NA) was formed in 1934 and in 1984 became the National Archives and Records Administration. NA's physical headquarters opened in 1935 in Washington DC. It is an imposing building, dominated by 72 large Corinthian columns; perhaps Winston Churchill was right when he said: "We shape our buildings, and afterwards our buildings shape us."

At a Hearing on bill H.R. 10686 (discussed in a later paragraph) in the Subcommittee on Census and Population of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service on November 17, 1975, James E. O'Neill, Acting Archivist of the United States, commented that: "Shortly after the National Archives was established and population census schedules transferred to the Archives, the Director of the Bureau of the Census and the Archivist of the United States agreed that early population census records (1790 to 1870) would be opened to all researchers immediately. The 1870 census records were made available when they were transferred to the Archives in 1942, 72 years after the census was taken. This established the 72-year precedent for restrictions on population census records." Those censuses had been taken with no privacy or confidentiality restrictions; the original 1870 schedule, for example, went to the county courthouse for public access after the enumeration.

In 1950, Congress passed the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act that imposed a 50 year limit on public release of federal records, unless the Archivist of the U. S. set a longer time. Subsequently, two letters written in 1952 show how the 72 year rule came about. On August 26, 1952, CB (Census Bureau) Director Roy Peel, proposed a transfer of more census material to the NA, with a requirement that: "After the lapse of seventy-two years from the enumeration date of a decennial census, the National Archives and Records Service may disclose information contained in these records for use in legitimate historical, genealogical or other worth-while research, provided adequate precautions are taken to make sure that the information disclosed is not to be used to the detriment of any of the persons whose records are involved." On October 10, 1952, Archivist Wayne Grover of the NA, agreed to accept the terms and records, and further indicated: "With respect to the foregoing restrictions on disclosure of information it is understood that the applicable conditions of legitimacy will be those now in force, (1) a searcher's reputation as in fact a research worker or professional genealogist; (2) a searcher's connection with an established institution of learning or research; (3) a searcher's connection with the person or family whose records are desired, either by immediate relationship or by authorization."

With that agreement, the 1880 census was released to the public in 1952. There were privacy restrictions during that enumeration; enumerators could only divulge their results to their supervisors. As to life expectancies and the 72 year privacy period, the average U. S. life expectancy of a person born in 1880 was under 50 years and in 1952 about 66 years (www.infoplease.com). The fragments of the 1890 population census were released to the public in 1962.

The 1970 decennial census generated a large amount of criticism about invasion of privacy and confidentiality. The CB then expressed concern that the public release of more census population schedules,

done originally under assurances of confidentiality, would cause people to withhold information in future surveys. The CB reversed their support for public disclosure of census schedules and objected to the pending release of the 1900 census by the Archives. NA postponed opening that census to the public in 1972, until the NA had a ruling by the U. S. Attorney General that validated the 72 year closure period and after a compromise with the CB was reached. The 1900 census was made public in 1973 under the following restrictions: only specific categories of researchers were granted access; they could only see material directly related to their authorized research; they were warned of criminal penalties for information misuse; the census films were only available at NA facilities; researchers could not photograph or photocopy the census records; and researchers were allowed only one roll of census material at a time. Given our freedom to research the available census records today, such restrictions appear stifling.

About the same time, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives and supported by the CB that would have eliminated all public access to further U. S. census schedules. A hearing in the House of Representatives (www.loc.gov/law/find/hearings/pdf/00183651213.pdf) on April 9, 1973, of the Subcommittee on Census and Statistics of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service discussed the possible public closure of more census releases. Many historians, genealogists, and archivists opposed the proposal and it apparently went no further. In 1975, bills were submitted to open census returns after 50 (Senate) or 75 (House H.R. 10686) years, and they were opposed by the CB. A hearing in the Senate before the Subcommittee on Census and Statistics of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service on the matter occurred on August 2, 1976 (www.loc.gov/law/find/hearings/pdf/00186237006.pdf). Director Barabba of the CB at the hearing stated: "We think if that agreement (1952 letters) had not been in existence, and anybody tried to get agreements like that today, they would not even have a chance to have a conversation about it. We think that agreement should be abrogated as well." Comments in favor of opening census returns after a suitable privacy period included a statement from James E. O'Neill, Deputy Archivist, that the original 72 year rule was "a sensible and well-balanced approach to the issue of public access to these records" and from Dr. R. Christian Johnson of Georgetown University that "Promises of confidentiality, made to respondents who are over 20 years of age at the time of the census, can be presumed ended some 75 years later when the very youngest respondents would have to be over 95 years old, if still alive." Other arguments in favor were: the privacy of minors on the census was not a valid concern since they did not supply the answers to the enumerator; state censuses like New York's 1925 survey were already opened to the public without a public outcry; medical information in the records were important to current families; the 1880 census had more sensitive material (e.g. mental capacity) and there was no outcry to its release; and there was little in the way of complaints after the release of the 1900 census. None of these bills became law.

In 1975 the NA after receiving many complaints, started lifting the restrictions on using the 1900 census. A study on whether the lack of absolute confidentiality would influence census return rates apparently showed little support for the premise (Allan G. Bogue, *Social Science History*, 1979, 3:216). In 1978 Congress considered Senate bill 1265 that included codifying the 72 year rule. The Commerce Department then proposed, without success, a privacy period of 72 years for the 1910 through 1950 censuses and 102 years for censuses after that time, while the House report on the bill urged the Director and Archivist to consider a greater privacy period as life spans increased in the U.S. (Bogue, p. 217). The bill became law (92 Stat. 915; Public Law 95-416; October 5, 1978) so that a current reading of 44 USC Chapter 21 - National Archives and Records Administration, Section 2108b., "... any release ... shall be made by the Archivist pursuant to the specifications and agreements set forth in the exchange of correspondence on or about the date of October 10, 1952, between the Director of the Bureau of the Census and the Archivist of United States, together with all amendments thereto, now or thereafter entered into between the Director of the Bureau of the Census and the Archivist of the United States. Such amendments, if any, shall be published

in the Register" (uscode.house.gov/download/pls/44C21.txt). There is no specific mention in his section of a 72 year rule, just the process, and shows that the privacy time period can be renegotiated if the Archivist and Director choose to do so. The basis of the 72 year privacy rule appears to reflect an event in 1942. However, the events leading up to the 1978 law codifying the privacy period should be of interest to all genealogists in these times of pressure to close public records. Remember that Winston Churchill also said; "Those ignorant of history are doomed to repeat it"

Joel Weintraub is an emeritus Biology Professor at California State University Fullerton and a volunteer at the National Archives and Records Administration in Laguna Niguel, California. Together with David Kehs and Stephen Morse, he has produced a large number of online census searching utilities for both the federal and the New York state censuses for the Morse One Step website. Joel has given lectures and workshops on census research techniques and background to many genealogy groups.

Added notes;

1. The correct URL for the life expectancy is: www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0005140.html; it shows a 1978 expectancy of about 71 years
2. Another life expectancy site is www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/lifexpcc.htm; it shows a 1978 expectancy of 73.5 years
3. Nowhere in my searching the congressional material did I see anyone arguing a specific privacy time period based on life expectancy

Article reproduced with permission from *Roots-Key*, the research journal of the Jewish Genealogical Society of Los Angeles, Summer 2008 and the author.

Vertical Files in the Library

Most libraries have a bank of file cabinets called vertical files - or something similar. In these files are kept a great variety of items that, for one reason or another, do not fit on the regular shelves of the library. They may be tiny books that would be lost on the shelves, binders, loose papers, articles clipped from newspapers/magazines or correspondence. There are often valuable bits of information hidden in the files, but few ever use them.

In the genealogy department of the Orlando Public Library, the files are divided into surname, locality and other sections.

Kim Peters, CFGS member and member of the staff in the genealogy department has compiled this list of family papers in the vertical files there. The list will continue through several issues of this publication. If you'd like to see the complete list right away, go to:

<http://dc.ocls.info/site/topics/show/304-genealogy-resources-at-orlando-public-library>.

Thanks, Kim!

Family History in the Vertical Files - Genealogy Department, OPL

compiled by Kim Peters

NOTE: Items in Surname folder are not necessarily all for the same family.

FAMILY	GENERAL DESCRIPTION
Abercrombie	Notes
Adams	Newsletters and articles
Addison	Family history, copy of will
Affeldt	Family history. See also Schwall
Aitken	Family history - 1 page
Akerley	Death information
Albertson	articles on son, maritime disaster photos, bible records (missing)
Alden	Notes. See also Packard
Alderman	Bible record - faint copy
Alexander	Newsletters and newspaper clippings
Allee	Family history
Allen	Bible records, family group sheet
Almy	Notes, will, family history
Amackers	Booklet
Ambler	Notes
Andrews	Misc
Andrus	Family history
Armistead	Misc
Armstrong	Family group sheet
Arnold	Bible 1884 - family pages, articles
Asher	Bible transcriptions
Ashtoon	Will, marriage license, notes, lineage chart
Atkinson	Family histories
Aucoin	Family history
Averill	Newspaper articles
Ayers	Family history
Bachman	Family history, will, family tree, tombstones
Bailey	Family reunion pamphlet, birth certificate
Bain	Family tree
Baithes	Family tree. See also Best - Shaw - Swift
Baker	Bible records, misc. info
Baldwin	Misc
Ball	Family history. See also Bullard
Ballew	Newsletters
Bang	Family history
Banks	Family group sheet
Bankston	Obituary. See Warner.
Barber	Family tree
Barckley	Family history. See also Kirkpatrick
Bardo	Photocopy Bardo house Orlando.
Barlow	Article, misc.
Barnard	Misc
Barnes	Newsletters, marriage certificate, misc
Bartholomew	Family history

Bartlett	Pedigree chart, family history
Bartram	Misc, newsletters, pedigree chart. See also Paucek.
Bashure	Newspaper articles
Bass	Family group sheets, bible transcription
Batchelor	Obituary
Baxter	Newspaper articles
Bayly	Article Taver Bayly
Beach	Family group sheets, misc.
Beaman	Marriage, birth, death info.
Beardsley	History William Beardsley
Beatty	Newsletters, will, family group sheets, Revolutionary War pension application.
Beauchamp	Misc. articles
Beckham	Misc.
Beckwith	Newsletters
Becton	Newspaper article.
Bedore - Bedard	Family history
Beebe	Family newsletters
Beeman	Photocopy of house
Benage	Photocopy of house
Benedict	Family history, misc.
Benger	Application Society of Colonial Wars
Bennett	Family history info, Newsletters
Benny	Marriage, will, land info
Benson	Family history
Berman	Obituary
Berry	Will, family history info
Best	Family tree. See also Baithes - Shaw - Swift
Biby	Descendants Jonathan Biby
Bickel	Newspaper article
Bickerdyke	Newspaper articles
Bickham	Pedigree chart
Bicknell	Bicknell Bible transcription & original pages
Billingsley	Family bible
Birkhead	See Lux
Birdsong	Family tree, misc information
Biscoe	See Bond.
Bishard	See Chambers
Bixby	Book
Blackburn	Newspaper article
Blackwell	Family tree
Blair	Obituaries, family tree, misc.
Blanch	DAR membership application
Blanchard	Death certificate, article

FAMILY	GENERAL DESCRIPTION
Bland	Family record
Blanford	Family bible records
Blauvelt	Photocopies
Blevins	Newspaper articles
Blizzard	Census and court records, DAR papers, death certificate
Blob	Family tree. See also Legg, Lund.
Boardman	Newspaper article, photo family home, family history
Boehmer	See Werlau
Bonaparte	Family history
Bond	Family group sheets, articles.
Bonham	Correspondence, family tree.
Bonnett	Pension papers.
Boreman	See Boardman.
Boring	Census records, discharge papers, marriage certificate, oath of identification, photocopies
Bostick	Family history, research notes
Bostwick	See Bostick.
Boucher	Family tree, photos.
Boudinot	Bible records
Bourland	Family bulletin
Bowdish	Family history
Bowe	Family tree, birth certificate, booklet
Bowen	Lineage chart, pension applications. See also Packard.
Bower	Marriage certificate, bible records
Bowne	Booklet John Bowne
Bowsher	Photo of family home
Boyd	Family tree
Bradbury	Family tree
Bradford	Family tree
Bradley	See Hyatt Bible
Bradstreet	Research notes, photocopies from various books and periodicals.
Brady	Bible records
Brainard	Research notes, family tree
Branch	Photo of family home, obituary
Brandt	Book
Brannock	See Harvey Bible
Brantly	Newspaper article
Brashear	Research notes
Bratcher	Family group sheets
Brayton	Index to court records, copies wills, misc.
Breed	Family History
Breland	Book
Brewster	Mayflower chart, article, family trees, booklet
Briant	Family history.
Brice	Article family home

Bridges	Obituary
Briggs	Index to court records, copies wills, misc.
Brightman	Copies of land grants, copy of will
Brinkerhoff	Family history
Brinkley	Four generation chart
Briscoe	Family group sheets
Brock	Estate papers, deed, IGI listing, deed abstracts, family tree
Brockett	Book
Brockway	Notes
Bronson	Pedigree charts
Brooke	Family tree, DAC membership application, bible records, pedigree charts
Brooks	Name change lists, membership list
Brouard	Group sheets, photos, court records, bible records, grammar school graduates, correspondence
Brough	Family history
Broward	Family group sheetys, misc. documents
Brown	Misc. See also Tewey.
Brownson	Copy of will
Bruce	Family tree, newspaper article
Brumbaugh	Small book
Bruner	Family history, family tree
Bryan	Family tree
Bryant	Newspaper article. See also Briant.
Buchan	Family history, vital records
Buchanan	Family history, death certificate, family trees
Buckeley	Family trees, pedigree charts, bios
Buckwater	Newspaper article
Huell	Misc
Buttun	Misc
Bullard	Family history, family trees, pedigree charts, bios
Bullock	40 pages vital record info, including wills, land records
Bunby	Newspaper clippings, obituary
Bunch	Notes from Bible, correspondence
Bunnell	Notes vital records
Burbank	DAR membership application
Burbridge	Vital record info
Burch	Pages of biographical information. See also Mobley.
Buren	Photo of houseboat
Burgess	Vital record info, family trees
Burke	Family history of William Joseph Burke
Burman	Obits
Burn	Pedigree charts
Burnham	Pedigree charts, Family history
Burnite	Family newsletters

FAMILY	GENERAL DESCRIPTION
Burnett	Family newsletter
Burns	Newspaper article, family tree
Burroughs	Newsletters
Burrows	Family history information
Burton	Vital record data
Bush	Vital record data
Bushnell	Newspaper article, pamphlet
Busse	Family history
Butler	Newspaper article, vital records, family his
Butt	Obituary
Butterfield	Newspaper article
Burton	See Wells
Cadwallader	Notes
Cain	Newsletter articles
Calder	Notes, vital records data.
Caldwell	Family group sheet, bio, notes
Callaway	Newsletter, membership directory, newspaper articles
Calvert	Newspaper articles, family history, pedigree
Camp	Family history
Campbell	Newsletter
Candee	DAR membership application, lineage chart, family history
Cane	See Hyatt Bible
Canfield	Notes, vital records data.
Carder	Compiled info Richard Carder
Carey	Vital record transcriptions, family history
Carlton	Family history
Carpenter	Family group sheets. See also Skiffe.
Carr	Family history, vital records
Carrell	Obituary, land grant
Carrison	Miscellaneous articles
Carroll	Family group sheets, pedigree chart, wills.
Carscadden	Misc
Carter	Misc. info Carter Family name.
Cary	Family history, newspaper article.
Case	Images
Casey	Family history
Caskey	Compiled family history in binder.
Cass	Vital records from bible
Cassell	Family history, vital records
Casteel	Newspaper clippings, obituary
Castle	See Cassell
Causaux	Diary of Stephen Causaux
Cecil	Family history, newspaper article.
Chalefant	Newspaper picture
Chamber	A-Z Family name index
Chamberlain	Family history
Chambers	Newsletter, correspondence. Autobiograph John Chambers.

Champer-nowne	Family history
Chandler	Wills, family group sheets
Channing	Misc
Chapman	Misc
Chase	Family group sheet
Cheatham	Newspaper article
Cherry	Correspondence, misc info
Chestnut	Articles Historical Society of PA.
Chew	Family history, vespy records
Chiles	Will, pamphlet
Chipman	Photocopy
Choate	Maryland church records
Christ	Misc
Christmas	Family history, wills
Church	Misc
Clack	Family group sheets
Clark	Family group sheets, photocopies
Clarke	See Clark.
Claycombe	Family history.
Clayton	Notes
Cleghorn	Family history.
Cleveland	Misc
Clevenger	Newspaper articles
Clever	Family history
Clinton	Family group sheets
Clontz	Newspaper articles
Clowes	Family history
Coats	Family records
Cobb	Family group sheets
Cocke	Family group sheets
Coder	Photocopies from book
Codgill	Gravesite info North Carolina
Coe	Queries
Coffin	Periodical articles
Cohen	Newspaper article.
Cohon	Newspaper articles.
Colby	Newspaper article.
Cole	Family history, wills, court papers
Coleman	Article, correspondence
Colket	National Genealogy Hall of Fame
Collings	Family history
Collins	Articles
Colson	Articles. See also Corson.
Colver	Misc. info
Combs	Family group sheets, death certificates, notes
Compton	Family history

to be continued...

CFGS News and Notes

Two years ago, the CFGS board of directors voted to switch the distribution of *Treasure Chest News*, our monthly newsletter, to a digital version to be distributed by email. This was decided for several reasons, the most pressing being timeliness and cost. Those members who do not have email still may receive paper copies, but are asked to help with the cost of mailing.

Some of our members have never responded to emails asking them to confirm email addresses - so we don't know if you're getting those newsletters or not. If you are not receiving the *Treasure Chest News* monthly (except for combined issues in Dec/Jan; Jun/July and Aug/Sept), please let us know right away.

The membership year for CFGS is September to September. Membership fees remain at \$20 for a single member or \$25 for a family. Why not go ahead and renew now - while you're thinking about it. A form is below - or you may renew via our website at www.CFGS.org.

There are always projects underway that could use some help, either on a one-time basis or continuing. For example, we are scanning our back issues of *Buried Treasures* to be put online. This is time-consuming, but not difficult. We are also converting our published books for print-on-demand service as well as working on new books. Proofreaders are always needed. Our programs chair, Leo Marion, is looking for speakers for meetings throughout the year, both for evening meetings and for the daytime group. Would you like to share your expertise? Or have you heard a great speaker that you'd like us to have for a meeting? We'd like to have a hospitality committee to organize refreshments for our meetings - could you handle just one month? You wouldn't need to do all the work, but rather find others to help.

How about an article about your famous (or infamous) ancestor? Better yet, a story about someone in your past who may not have been famous, but made a difference in your or someone else's life. See the article later on your editor's grandmother. She never had her name in the paper other than an obituary, but just kept going when life seemed unbearable.

We would like to recognize special events in the lives of our members. Several have or will soon celebrate 90th birthdays. We know who most of you are, but won't publish names without your permission. So, let us know. We'd like to hear of significant birthdays, anniversaries or other major events. Your editor just celebrated a 51st anniversary (we met at Boone a million years ago). Several of our members are celebrating 60 years or more. So let us hear about those.

Use this form for NEW or RENEWAL Membership DUES:

CFGS MEMBERSHIP (due September 1st of each year): Mail to: CFGS, P.O. Box 536309, Orlando, Florida 32853-6309. If membership dues are not received by October 1st of each year, society newsletters and journals will no longer be delivered.

Name(s) _____

Street/PO Box _____

City _____ St _____ Zip _____

Home Phone _____ Cell _____

Email Address _____

Membership Single(\$20.00) _____ Family(\$25.00) _____

Malcolm H. Stern-NARA Gift Fund (Optional) (\$1.00 or more) _____

New _____ Renewal _____ Member #(s) _____

The 1940 Census and Indexing Project

With lots of fanfare, at least in the genealogical community, the 1940 census was released on April 2, 2012, releasing the data on 132 million Americans. This is the first census to be released since the home computer and internet access were commonly available.

A number of companies and organizations promised quick access to the census images, and most had the images online within hours. As expected, there were some glitches, with sites down temporarily as millions attempted to access them. The images were released at 9 a.m. Monday morning; by 5 p.m. the National Archives website had received 37 million hits.

The 1940 census differed from earlier censuses in several ways. It was the first census to be tabulated by machine, using a sorting machine to record results. There were more questions on this census than ever before - 34 that were asked of everyone and another 16 that were asked of a sample of the population. This was the first use of sampling on a census. Questions new to the census included residence five years earlier, income, highest level of school completed and new, detailed questions on unemployment history. Many of these questions were added to measure the effects of the Great Depression.

While it is possible to locate folks in the 1940 census without an index, it is far from easy and, in some cases, almost impossible. So folks waited for indexing with almost as much eagerness as they waited for the census. Commercial companies, such as Ancestry.com and MyHeritage.com, engaged paid indexers to get the indexing done. FamilySearch.org (working with Archives.com, FindMyPast.com, National Archives, and ProQuest) organized a corps of 143,000 volunteers to index the census and make it freely available.

A number of CFGS members are involved in the indexing project (and we can always use more!). These are Sallie Belperche, Eva Buchanan, Martha Jean Burns, Marjean & Don Chamberlin, Chuck Goehrig, Mary Greer, Diane Kennedy, Stephen Constant, Marion LeQuier, Denise Lucick, Billy Morgan, Mary Page, Kim Peters, Al Sharp, David Shuman, Betty Jo Stockton, Blanche Wallace, Rowena Wilson and Cathy Whitman. These folks have indexed or arbitrated over 126,000 records. Thanks to all of you!

The indexing project is fun and interesting. An indexer is given one page at a time to index at home at their convenience. Each page of the census is indexed (by filling in a form) by two separate indexers. If there is any discrepancy between the two, an arbitrator looks them over to decide which is correct - or decide that it can't be determined for certain. Thus, the accuracy of the index should be high.

As of the end of June, the FamilySearch group is ahead of schedule and has indexed over 75% of the 1940 census. The FamilySearch.org blog states that:

- 105,522,592 names have been indexed and arbitrated.
- 29 states have searchable indexes on FamilySearch.org. These states include Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming.
- 2 additional states are 100% indexed and arbitrated and are in the final stage of preparation for posting
- 6 additional states are 75% or more indexed and arbitrated. To see the status of each state visit the 1940 US Census state-by-state progress map on the FamilySearch website.
- The 1940 US Census is 75% indexed and arbitrated.
- 143,086 indexers have signed up to index the 1940 US Census.

Ancestry.com has posted indexes to Colorado, Delaware, DC, Maine, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, and Virginia. Access to the Ancestry.com records and indexing will be free through at least the end of 2013. MyHeritage.com also has free images, with Rhode Island and part of New York searchable.

Awesome Ancestors: Jessie Marcella (Umbaugh) Kieser 1869-1940

by Betty Jo (Kieser) Stockton

In our genealogical pursuits, we often look for famous - or infamous - ancestors. They're great to talk about, but most of our ancestors are of more humble stock. Have you thought of how those folks lived, what they did to survive and in many cases, the trials they survived. One of those seemingly insignificant folk was my grandmother, Jessie Marcella (Umbaugh) Kieser. Her courage and spirit through years of hardship is awe-inspiring.



Jessie Marcella Umbaugh -
abt 1895

Jessie was the oldest daughter of William H. and Annie Laura (Walling) Umbaugh. She was born 17 Oct 1869 in Columbus, Ohio, and grew up in the area that is now Ohio State University. Her father was a fairly prosperous farmer and teamster, and, having served in the Civil War, also had a pension to supplement his income. Jessie had a younger sister, Florence Elizabeth, whose twin brother, Charles Henry, had died in infancy. She was well educated, having completed the 8th grade in Columbus, in a day where an 8th grade education was possibly equivalent to our college graduates now.

In 1895, at the age of 26, Jessie married Charles Frederick Kieser, who was a woodworker at that time. He later worked for Seagraves Fire Apparatus, working his way up to superintendent of the fire engine plant by 1910. Family stories say that he invented the telescoping ladder for fire engines, but, since he didn't patent it, it cannot be proven.

They lived in a good neighborhood near downtown Columbus and had six children by 1910, the youngest being my father, Robert Julius Kieser. Their second son, Harry, born in 1900, was severely burned in a fire in the playhouse where they were playing. He was badly scarred and disfigured.

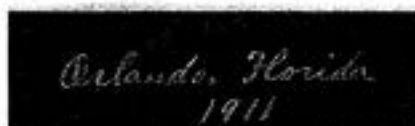
For some still unknown reason, the family decided to move to Central Florida in 1911. It may have been that there was insurance money from the death of Charles's father, Frederick, who was struck and killed by a train on the way home from market. Charles Kieser came down alone and purchased thirteen acres of undeveloped land on Lake Lancaster in south Orlando (across the street from today's Boone High School). The land was titled in only his name, which led to major problems in later years.

The family moved down by train - lock, stock and barrel, literally. Jessie, the 3 girls and toddler Bob traveled in the relative comfort of the passenger car. Charles and the two older boys (Walter, aged 15, and Harry, aged 11) rode in the baggage car with everything they owned, including the livestock. When they reached their stop at Wildwild, there were wild boars running under the train cars. The girls were ready to pack up and head back to Columbus immediately.



*Road in front of house
looking East.*

Kaley St (at now Summerlin) - 1919



Kieser Home - 1911



1913

Kieser home - 1913

The land Charles had bought had a dilapidated "cabin" on it, which Charles and the boys converted to "living space". They built triple-layered bunk beds into one wall for the girls, while the boys slept in a tent outside. The property faced Kaley Street, which at that time, was a one-wagon-wide sandy lane. Oak trees hung so low that it was barely passable even in good weather. Within two years, Charles and the boys had built a beautiful home on the property - but I shudder to think what life was like in a tiny cabin with 2 adults and 6 children for that two years.

Charles worked as a mechanic for Cohoon Brothers Packing Company, installing large irrigation projects and water tanks. As the boys were old enough, they too worked as mechanics for the Cohoons. All seemed to be going well until about 1915, when everything fell apart.

Jessie's father, William H. Umbaugh, moved into the Sandusky Old Soldier's Home in Dayton, Ohio, about the time the Kiersers moved south. In 1915, he checked himself out of the home, stating "he didn't like living with all those old people" (he was 78 at the time). He moved in with his daughter and family. Just a few days later, he drowned while swimming across Lake Lancaster with the children. About the same time, six year old Bob looked down the barrel of a BB gun to see if it was loaded - it was, and he lost an eye and was bed-ridden for months, missing a whole year of school.

The older son, Walter, joined the Army and was sent to France as part of the American Expeditionary Force. There he was exposed to mustard gas, which affected his health. Always self-indulgent, he came home from the war an alcoholic, married a much older woman and was little help to the family.

In January 1919, while Walter was still overseas, Charles Kieser was killed in a one-car auto accident on Orange Avenue. The doctors assured him it was not serious, and convinced him that he didn't need to make a will - even though he insisted that he was dying. He died shortly thereafter of a pulmonary hemorrhage - compression of the chest. Because the property was in only his name, and he died intestate, the estate was tied up for 12 years - until the youngest child was 21.

Seven months later, Harry, the son who had been badly burned, contracted typhoid fever and did not have the strength to fight it off, so died at the age of twenty.

In the course of about five years, Jessie had lost her father, husband and son to death. The youngest son required hours of nursing and the oldest son was lost to the family. She had a house and land that she couldn't care for and couldn't sell and no income. The oldest daughter, Marcella, married Isaac J. Carter at the age of 17 and had a large family of her own; the younger girls were not yet old enough to work. Charles's sisters come down from Columbus for the funeral and took Mary, the middle daughter, back with them. This was ostensibly to get her new glasses, but she never returned to Florida, except for occasional visits.

Jessie, Florence and Bob did whatever they could to earn money, but never very successfully. Bob began delivering the Orlando Sentinel at the age of 10, with both a morning and an evening route. After delivering the morning papers, he would go to the Sentinel and sleep on the idle presses until time for school. He also

shot alligators and turtles in Lake Lancaster, which he sold to Cohoon Brothers to be used in soup. The soup was made extra salty, to be given away in bars, so that patrons would drink more.

Jessie, who was accomplished at needlework, made doilies and baby booties, which were sold at downtown department stores such as Dickson-Ives. Her granddaughter, Dorothy (Carter) Norris said of her grandmother "She could make anything. She would spend one day cutting out - roll each garment together until she was ready to sew. Then she would start in to sew and turn out clothes for the kids, suits for the boys and anything else they needed - but never on Friday! She was superstitious and would never start sewing on anything on Friday (if she had started on Thursday, it was all right to finish it on Friday.)"

Jessie was not able to sell the property on Lake Lancaster because it was tied up legally as the children's estate. Even with the children helping in every way they could, the combination of the Depression, little income and too many bills was more than she could handle. Her children continued to help her financially even after they were married and had families of their own, but it wasn't enough. They held on until the youngest child was twenty-one, but, with the Depression, couldn't pay the taxes and eventually lost the property. Jessie lived with one or another of her children until 1940, when she died of tuberculosis at the age of 71.

I never knew this grandmother, but her good spirits and fortitude were spoken of often in our family. She died just before I was born, but knew that I was "on the way". I hope that even a small amount of her courage and spirit was passed on to me and my children.



Jessie (Umbaugh) Kieser -
1939

Time line

1869	Jessie Marcella Umbaugh born to William H. & Annie Laura (Walling) Umbaugh
1894	Death of mother, Annie Laura (Walling) Umbaugh
1895	Marriage to Charles Frederick Kieser in Columbus, Ohio
1896	Birth of son, Walter Frederick
1897	Birth of daughter, Anna Marcella
1900	Birth of son, Harry William
1904	Birth of daughter, Mary Gertrude; son Harry badly burned
1906	Birth of daughter, Florence Elizabeth
1909	Birth of son, Robert Julius
1911	Move to Orlando; William Umbaugh enters Old Soldier's Home
1914	Daughter Marcella married Isaac J. Carter, at age 17
1915	Death of William Umbaugh; son Robert loses eye in accident
1917	Son Walter to France, World War I
1919	Death of husband, Charles Kieser, in auto accident
1920	Death of son, Harry, of typhoid
1921	Son Walter returns from France, alcoholic & poor health
1922	Family struggles financially
1928	Depression in Central FL
1930	Youngest child turns 21, but there are no buyers for land
1940	Jessie dies of tuberculosis at home of daughter Florence
1940	Land is finally sold, but all goes to pay back taxes

Indian Wars Pension Files

Those researchers who had family in Florida early often have an additional source of information - the Indian Wars muster rolls, service records and pension files¹.

VOLUME 5, PP 89-90

The muster rolls for Florida service are online - *Florida militia muster rolls, Seminole Indian Wars* through the

University of Florida Digital Collections. The muster roll of Capt. Aaron Jernigan's Independent Company of Mounted Florida Volunteers is in Volume 5.² Service records may be obtained from the National Archives.

Muster Roll of Captain Aaron Jernigan's Independent Company of Mounted Florida Volunteers ordered into service of the United States by Bvt.-Col. John Munroe under instructions from the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D.C. January 7, 1856. Enrolled and joined for duty March 10, 1856 at Fort Gatlin, Florida.
NOTE: Value of horse(s)/horse equipment owned by each man is shown in figures following his name.

JERNIGAN, Aaron, Captain, age 43; \$185/10.
MOODY, Enoch W., 1st Lieut., age 27; \$200/8.
RUTLAND, Isaac A., 2d Lieut., age 30; \$160/10.

1. THOMAS, David H., 1st Sergt., age 23; \$160/5.
2. JERNIGAN, Aaron, Jr., Sergt., age 21; \$175/15.
3. STEWART, James R., Sergt., age 27; \$75/7.
4. PERKINS, John F., Sergt., age 30; \$90/10.

1. JERNIGAN, Moses, Corpl., age 19; \$120/15.
2. STEWART, Thomas S., Corpl., age 22; \$75/9.
3. PHARR, Edward, Corpl., age 26; \$100/10.
4. JERNIGAN, Elias, Corpl., age 21; \$90/6.

1. JERNIGAN, Lewis, Bugler, age 16; \$60/5.
2. YATES, Needham, Bugler, age 17; \$75/8.
1. HARRIS, Thomas H., Farrier, age 45; \$100/9.

421. *Indian wars from 1832 to 1842, service pensions.*—The act of July 27, 1892, provides pensions for the surviving officers and enlisted men, including marines, militia, and volunteers, who were in the military or naval service of the United States for 30 days in the Black Hawk War, the Creek War, the Cherokee disturbances, or the Florida War with the Seminole Indians, and were honorably discharged; or who were personally named in any resolution of Congress for specific services therein; and for their widows, provided they have not remarried. Claimants under this act must be actual and bona fide residents of the United States at the date of making application. All pensions under this act are fixed at \$8 per month, irrespective of rank, and are payable from July 27, 1892, or, in widows' cases, where the soldier died subsequent to July 27, 1892, from the date of his death. The rate for widows is increased to \$12 by the act of April 19, 1908, and the rate for survivors to \$20 by the act of February 19, 1913.

422. *Indian wars from 1817 to 1858.*—The provisions of the foregoing act of July 27, 1892, were extended by the act of June 27, 1902, from the date of its passage, to the surviving officers and enlisted men, including marines, militia, and volunteers of the military and naval service of the United States who served for 30 days or more and were honorably discharged under the United States military, State, Territorial, or provisional authorities in certain specified Indian wars occurring from 1817 to 1858. This act also made provision for the surviving widows of such officers and men who have not remarried. In establishing these claims a record of pay by the United States is accepted to prove record of enlistment and service.

Pensions for those who served for 30 days or more and their widows were enacted in 1892 and extended in 1908 and 1915. The unindexed images of the Index to Indian Wars Pension Files, 1892-1926 are online at FamilySearch.org. The *Index to Indian Wars Pension Files, 1892-1926* by Virgil White includes the name of serviceman, dates of service, when pension applied for, dependant's names, and other information. This book is available in the genealogy department of the Orlando Public Library, other local libraries and through FamilySearch.org. The actual pension files must be obtained from the National Archives.

United States, United States. Pension Bureau. *Laws of the United States governing the granting of Army and Navy pensions ...*

¹United States. Pension Bureau. *Laws of the United States governing the granting of Army and Navy pensions ...* Ebook on Google Books <www.google.com/books>

²Florida National Guard, *Florida militia muster rolls, Seminole Indian Wars* Ebook at <<http://ufdc.ufl.edu/UF00047719/00005/>>

The actual pension files have a wealth of information. As an example for this articles, we are using the pension files of Neadham Yates, since he is an ancestor of several of our members.

Neadham Yates was in several units during the Indian Wars. He died before the pension law was enacted, but his wife, Malintha, filed for and received a pension. The file consists of 28 pages of information. There are a number of discrepancies in the various papers, which would need to be further researched.

DATE OF BIRTH	NAME	ADDRESS	RESIDENCE	FILE NO.	APT.	STATE
1836	Neadham	Black Creek	FL	6576	6576	FL

Index Card - Indian Wars Pension Records - Needham Yates <Familysearch.org>

Within these 28 pages we find that:

- Neadham Yates enlisted for a term of 6 months at Centersville or Trader's Hill, GA in 1836 in Capt Henry Clark's GA Mounted Volunteers
- James Yates Sr, James Yates Jr, Burrill Yates and Henry Yates were also in Capt Clark's Co, GA Volunteers.
- Neadham, Burrill and William Yates were in Capt Johnson's FL Volunteers from Oct 26 1839 to 6 Jan 1840.
- Neadham Yates was a bugler in Capt Clark's Co, GA Volunteers from 23 Nov 1840 to 29 May 1841.
- Neadham Yates, age 18 [sic], served in Capt Bulloch's FL Volunteers from 10 Sep 1856 to 10 Mar 1857 and from 28 Sep 1857 to 28 Mar 1857 [sic]
- He also served in Capt Aaron Jernigan's Mounted FL Volunteers between 1855 and 1858
- He was honorably discharged at the end of each service term.
- He lived in Black Creek, FL from 1850-1855 and in Orange Co, FL from 1855 until his death
- He died 2 Mar 1870 at age 72 at Shingle Creek, FL
- He was shot by a deputy sheriff and his posse about two miles from his residence, while a prisoner
- The men who killed him were tried for murder in Orlando
- Neadham's first wife was Eliza Scott, who died in Duval Co, FL in 1845 (abt 1846-7 elsewhere in file)
- Neadham married Malintha Lee, daughter of Lewis Lee, on 29 Dec 1849 in Duval Co, FL. Marriage was performed by Lewis Oglesby, J. P.
- Malintha raised her children and four children of Neadham's first wife
- Malintha lived in Yates Point, Brevard Co, FL & Orange Co, FL after Neadham's death
- Malintha Yates applied for a pension at age 72 in 1896, stating that she had no means of support. She received a pension of \$12 per month.
- Malintha could neither read nor write; she had lost all Neadham's papers in a storm in Aug 1870
- Malintha (Lee) Yates died in Orange Co, FL on 14 May 1912
- Others name mentioned in the papers were Mary Yates [age 70], Eliza Scott [age 60], Nathan Bickford, Lewis Oglesby, Eaton H. Howell, Lewis A. Tiner [age 19], Robert B. Yates [age 21], Judge J. L. Bryan, A. C. Hart, A. F. Hansel, William F. Barber.

With thanks to CFGS member Nickey Neel for allowing use of her Indian Wars pension files.

INDIAN WAR SERVICE PENSION, Act of July 27, 1892. DECLARATION OF WIDOW.

This may be executed before any Person Authorized by Law to administer Oaths for General Purposes. The Certificate of the Clerk of the Court must NOT be attached; but will be presented herewith if asked for.

State of Florida, County of Orange, ss.

ON THIS 21st day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety and
personally appeared before me, a

within and for the County and State aforesaid, Malintha Yates, widow
a resident of Orlando, in the County of Orange, in the State of
Florida, who, being by me first duly sworn according to law, deposes and says:

That she is the widow of Stadham Yates, who served under the name of Stad
Ram Yates, as a private in the Company commanded by Captain
Henry Rogers in the 10th regiment of Pa. Militia, commanded by
Col. in the war with Spain in the year 1898
that her said husband enlisted at Leicesterville, Ga. on or about the

day of Jan, A. D. 1896, for the term of six (6) months that she
was married under the name of Malintha Lee to her said husband,
by Levi S. Sledge, on or about the 10th day of January,
A. D. 1897, at the Rural Co. in the State of Florida
and lived with her said husband from the date of her said marriage until the day of his death, to wit:
the 24 day of March, A. D. 1898, when her said husband died at
Orlando, Fla. in the State of Florida, there being no
legal barrier to such marriage; that neither she nor her husband had been previously married, except
that he had a wife Eliza Yates and in 1895 that she has not since remarried.

No. 1. That her said husband, being duly enlisted, as aforesaid, actually served thirty days with the
Army or Navy of the United States, in the war as above stated, which service was as follows:

6 months under Captain Henry Clark in
Georgia and Captain Oliver S. Sledge in the
Florida Militia war of 1898
and was honorably discharged at Leicesterville, Ga. on the 15th day
of Jan, A. D. 1897.

No. 2. That her said husband was personally named in a resolution of Congress for a specific service
in said war, to wit: In the resolution of the day of, A. D. 1898
and was honorably discharged at Leicesterville, Ga. on the 15th day of
Jan, A. D. 1897.

That her said husband has never served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States,
otherwise than as above stated, except
in Capt. Henry Clark Co. of Pa. Militia in Capt. Sledge's Co. Pa. Militia
1898 and in the Co. of Henry Sledge in the Pa. Militia
That she has not heretofore made application for pension or bounty land.

That since the death of her husband she has resided at the following places, to wit: Leicesterville
in Georgia and Orlando, Fla.
Orlando, Fla.

That she makes this declaration for the purpose of being placed on the pension-roll of the United States
under the provision of the act of July 27, 1892.

That she hereby appoints NATHAN BUCKFORD, of Washington, D. C.,
her lawful attorney to prosecute this claim.

That her Post Office address is Orlando, Orange Co., Fla.
M. Martin
Malintha Yates

The Family of Needham Yates (abt 1818-1870)
by Betty Jo Stockton, with lots of assistance from Nickey Neel

When I decided to abstract the Indian Wars pension file of Needham Yates, it was because I knew several of our members were interested in the family. Several descendants were buried in Powell Cemetery, so I already had some information. I had no idea what a hornet's nest I'd uncovered. With this family we have a cattle rustling, a well-known feud, several murders and lots of stories for which the total truth may never be known. The information on Needham Yates and his family is based on the research of CFGS member, Nickey Neel, and her cousin, Anne Babb Shaw; the documented on-line trees of *Yates and Cooper Cherokee-Choctaw-Sephardic Genealogies*³ and Barbara Hathaway's *My Families*⁴; as well as my own research. It is believed to be correct, but verify all information for yourself!

Needham Yates and two of his his sons, Needham, Jr and John B., were killed in the Barber-Mizell feud in 1870. There are a number of documents on that feud. Check Shearhart, *The Way Hit Wuz*⁵, Linton, *Pine Castle: A Walk down Memory Lane* or Robison, *Flashbacks: The Story of Central Florida's Past* or online for more on this feud. I wasn't there, and had no family involved, so will leave it to you, the reader, to decide what version you believe.

1. **James YATES** was born about 1775 in Georgia. James married **Agnes ROWLAND** on 25 Apr 1817 in Laurens County, GA.

Children:

- + 2 M i. **Needham YATES** was born about 1815. He died in Mar 1870.
- 3 M ii. **James YATES Jr** was born about 1822 in Georgia.
James married **Mary "Polly" LAMB**.
- 4 M iii. **Henry YATES** was born about 1823 in Georgia.
Henry married **Mary A. PRESCOTT** in Dec 1846 in Duval Co, FL. He deid 14 Aug 1868.
- 5 M iv. **William Burrell YATES** was born about 1824 in Georgia.
William married (1) **Nancy WARD** (2) **Lucinda Cinderella "Rilla" PRESCOTT** on 30 Sep 1847 in Duval Co, FL. (3) **Matilda Isabella "Tillie" Thompson PADGETT**.
- 6 F v. **Sarah Ann YATES** was born about 1829 in Georgia.
Sarah married **George Camp TIPPINS**.
- 7 F vi. **Elizabeth YATES** was born about 1831 in Georgia.
Elizabeth married **William E. SCOTT** on 14 Jan 1847 in Duval Co, FL.
- 8 F vii. **Martha YATES [twin]** was born about 1837 in Georgia. She married **Robert FEWOX** 17 Oct 1851 in Duval Co, FL.
- 9 F viii. **Mary YATES [twin]** was born about 1837 in Georgia. She married **John Jim Kent BARBER**.
- 10 M ix. **Francis "Frank" YATES** was born about 1839 in Georgia. He married **Sarah "Sally" JOURNIGAN**.
- **11 M x. **George Jackson YATES** was born about 1840 in Duval Co, FL.
George married **Vianah Matilda OVERSTREET** on 3 Apr 1864 in Orange Co, FL.
**There is some question as to the parentage of George Jackson Yates. He may be the son of William Burrell and Nancy (Ward) Yates [#5 above] - thus a grandson of James Yates.

³ <http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/p/a/n/Donald-N-Pantherystates/index.html>

⁴ <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=bh342&id=I01891>

⁵ Extracted in Yates, *The Bear Went Over the Mountain* and readable online at <http://alturl.com/lp2ri>

Second Generation

2. **Needham YATES** (James) was born about 1815 in Washington Co, Georgia. He died in Mar 1870 in Orange Co, FL.

Needham married (1) **Eliza SCOTT** on 25 Aug 1836 in Camden Co, GA. Eliza was born about 1820 in Georgia. She died about 1845 in Duval Co, FL.

Children:

- 12 M i. **William Thomas YATES** was born about 1839 in Georgia. He died in 1925 in Osceola Co, FL.
William married (1) **Sarah Jane "Sallie" Cook**. Sarah was born in Florida. William married (2) **Louisa HEARN** on 24 Dec 1881 in Orange Co, FL. William married (3) **Harriet HERNDON** on 24 May 1886 in Orange Co, FL.
- 13 M ii. **Needham YATES Jr** was born about 1840 in Georgia.
Needham married **Nancy McLAUGHLIN** on 6 Jan 1860 in Volusia Co, FL.
- 14 M iii. **John YATES** was born about 1842 in Georgia.
John married **Sarah E. RAULERSON** on 6 Jan 1860 in Volusia Co, FL.
- 15 M iv. **Joseph YATES** was born about 1844 in Georgia.
Joseph married **Malinda Ann ROWLAND** on 27 Oct 1870 in Orange Co, FL.
- 16 F v. **Amelia M. YATES** was born about 1845 in Florida.
Amelia married **J. F. JOHNS** on 17 Nov 1884 in Orange Co, FL.
- *17 M vi. **Watson Burrell YATES** was born about 1848 in Florida.
Burrell married (1) **Martha A. BRONSON** on 12 Nov 1869 in Orange Co, FL. Martha was born about 1850 in South Carolina. They divorced.
He married (2) **Ollie Clifford Simmons CANADA** 27 Sep 1899. [*Burrell may be the son of Eliza Scott or Malintha Lee. His death certificate gives his mother as Malintha Lee, but his birth is before this marriage date.]

Needham married (2) **Malintha LEE** on 29 Dec 1849 in Duval Co, FL. Malintha was born about 1828 in Georgia. She died in 1912.

Children:

- 18 M vii. **David YATES** was born about 1850 in Florida.
- 19 F viii. **Elvina "Viney" YATES** was born on 20 Jan 1853 in Orange Co, FL. She died on 19 Jul 1927 in Orange Co, FL.
Elvina married (1) **J. W. YATES** on 16 Feb 1872 in Orange Co, FL.
Elvina married (2) **Abner J. THOMPSON** on 29 May 1904 in Orange Co, FL.
- 20 F ix. **Mary Jane YATES** was born about 1855 in Florida.
Mary married **Clement Radford TYNER** on 16 Feb 1872 in Orange Co, FL.
- 21 M x. **Andrew YATES** was born about 1858 in Florida.
- 22 F xi. **Victoria YATES** was born about 1859 in Florida.
Victoria married **Howard SASSER** on 1 Apr 1888 in Orange Co, FL.
- 23 F xii. **Susan Virginia YATES** was born on 18 Mar 1864 in Orange Co, FL.
Susan married **James Frederick GEER** on 21 Oct 1883 in Orange Co, FL.
- 24 M xiii. **Noah YATES** was born on 29 Dec 1866 in Florida. He died on 22 Apr 1932 in St Cloud, Osceola Co, FL.
Noah married (1) **Margaret HERNDON** on 10 Sep 1886 in Orange Co, FL. He married (2) **Florence Eugenia WILLIS** on 25 Dec 1896 in Osceola Co, FL.

Story of High Flight
Patricia Patterson Allen



Spitfire V

Oh, I have slipped the surly bonds of earth,
And danced the skies on laughter silvered wings;
Sunwards I've climbed and joined the tumbling mirth
Of sun-split clouds—and done a thousand things.
You have not dreamed of wheeled and soared and swung
High in the sunlit silence. Hovering there,
I've chased the shouting wind along and flung
My eager craft through footless halls of air,
Up, up the long delirious burning blue
I've topped the wind-swept heights with easy grace,
Where never lark, or even eagle, flew;
And, while with silent, lifting mind I've trod
The high untrespassed sanctity of space,
Put out my hand, and touched the face of God.

The above poem by John Gillespie Magee, Jr. has been a mantra for flyers all over the world. President Ronald Reagan excerpted all or part of it when he spoke to NASA employees and survivors of the Challenger 7 disaster. High Flight has been highly copied and used on many patriotic occasions since the author composed it during World War II.

John Magee was one of the Americans who crossed the border into Canada to enlist in the Royal Canadian Air Force during the Battle of Britain prior to the United States entering the war. Hundreds of Americans effectively broke the law by joining the fight against Hitler since our country was still neutral.

Magee was born in Shanghai, China in 1922 to an English mother and a Scotch-Irish American father. He entered flight training at 18 and soon joined the 412 Fighter Squadron, RCAF which was stationed at Digby, England. He soon qualified to fly the Supermarine Spitfire. He defended England against the German Luftwaffe, rising to the rank of Pilot Officer.

On a high altitude (30,000 feet) test flight in a Spitfire V on 3 September 1941, he was inspired to write his poem.

Back on the ground, he wrote a letter to his parents jotting "High Flight" on the back of their letter, saying he had written it while in the air.

Three months later, on December 11, 1941 (three days after the United States entered the war), Pilot Officer John Gillespie Magee, Jr., was killed in a mid-air collision. His Spitfire V collided with an Oxford Trainer from Cranwell Airfield flown by Ernest Aubrey. A farmer who witnessed the scene said the Spitfire pilot pushed back the canopy, stood up to jump but was too close to the ground for his parachute to open. He died instantly at the age of 19.

Pilot Officer Magee was buried with full military honors at Scopwick Cemetery near Digby Aerodrome on December 13, 1941. The original copy of his poem is in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress.

Ed Note: This article was printed in the previous issue of *Buried Treasures*, but the final paragraphs were inadvertently omitted. This is the full article.

The Bathtub

by Marcelle Hobbs, February 2011

The large crate delivered to the fourth floor apartment at 56 rue Jeanne d'Arc in Paris was anxiously received by Maurice Reynoud. This new bathtub would enable his family to take baths at home instead of going a few blocks away to the bath establishment.

Maurice had decided months previously he would not use the new tub once it arrived, but would continue his weekly appointments at the bath house. There, the thermal and mineral waters were set at just the precise temperature he liked. He had his privacy and could take all the time he needed. The eucalyptus aroma relaxed him and the massage afterward made Maurice feel like a new man. On the radio, he just heard the news that Calvin Coolidge had won the United States presidential election. What a country of hooligans, he thought, and oh how lucky he was to be in such a civilized country as France!



Bathtub popular in the 1920s

The new porcelain tub strategically placed along a wall in the kitchen was used by Jeanne, Maurice's wife, Adrienne, his mother-in-law, also known as Memée, and Marcelle and Suzanne, his two daughters. Suze took to the new tub like a spider to its prey. She paced the room waiting for the attached gas heater mounted on the wall above the tub to click off before her mother, Jeanne, would turn on the spigot to fill the tub. The process took about fifteen minutes. Suze, not known for her patience, tried not to splash too much as she submerged her nine year old body into the hot water.

When the bath water began to cool, Jeanne would gently add more heated water into the tub. As time passed, Jeanne put one of four specially made pieces of wood across the narrow part of the tub by Suze's chest and proceeded to feed her daughter Camembert on a crusty baguette. Both looked forward to this time together.

Eighty-seven years have since passed. As I interviewed my mother, Suzanne, for this story, she still had such fond memories of a much simpler time.

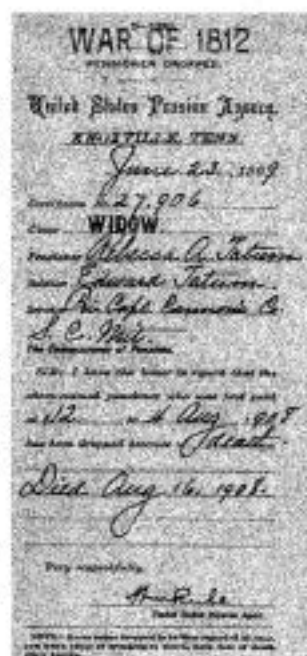
War of 1812 Pension Files to Be Digitized

The Federation of Genealogical Societies, the National Archives, and the genealogical community have started a project to digitize the War of 1812 pension files—a fitting beginning to the bicentennial commemoration of this important war. These images will be available for free on Fold3.com.

Contributions to this project have already made about 3% these files available <<http://go.fold3.com/1812pensions/>>

This initiative seeks to raise \$3.7 million. Preserve the Pensions! seeks to raise the bulk of the funds before the bicentennial of the start of the war and finish digitization before the bicentennial of the war's end in 2015. With 7.2 million images in 180,000 files, there is much digitization to do. A \$25 donation will digitize 50 images — a \$500 donation will digitize 1,000 images!

Our Society has been asked to contribute to the Preserve the Pensions project. The Board plans to contribute as a society, but if you'd like to add to the fund, it would be appreciated. [from the FGS site at <http://www.fgs.org/1812/>]



Index

Abercrombie	7	Berman	7	Bronson	8, 19	Castle	9	Johnson	5, 16
Adams	7	Berry	7	Brooke	8	Cassaux	9	Journigan	18
Addison	7	Best	7	Brooks	8	Cecil	9	Kehs	6
Affeldt	7	Biby	7	Brouard	8	Chamber	9	Kennedy	11
Aitken	7	Bickel	7	Brough	8	Chamberlain	9	Kieser	12, 14
Akerley	7	Bickerdyke	7	Broward	8	Chamberlin	11	Lamb	18
Albertson	7	Bickford	16	Brown	8	Chambers	9	Lee	16, 19
Alden	7	Bickham	7	Brownson	8	Champernowne	9	Legg	8
Alderman	7	Bicknell	7	Bruce	8	Chandler	9	LeQuier	11
Alexander	7	Billingsley	7	Brumbaugh	8	Channing	9	Linton	18
Allee	7	Bishard	7	Bruner	8	Chapman	9	Little	2
Allen	7, 20	Bixby	7	Bryan/Bryant	8, 16	Chase	9	Lucick	11
Almy	7	Blackburn	7	Buchan	8	Cheatham	9	Lund	8
Amackers	7	Blackwell	7	Buchanan	8, 11	Cherry	9	Magee	20
Ambler	7	Blair	7	Buckeley	8	Chestnut	9	Marion	10
Andrews	7	Blanch	7	Buckwater	8	Chew	9	McLaughlin	19
Andrus	7	Blanchard	7	Buell	8	Chiles	9	Moody	15
Armistead	7	Bland	8	Buffum	8	Chipman	9	Morgan	11
Armstrong	7	Blanford	8	Bullard	8	Choate	9	Morse	6
Arnold	7	Blauvelt	8	Bulloch	8, 16	Christ	9	Neel	18
Asher	7	Blevins	8	Bumby	8	Christmas	9	Norris	14
Ashtoon	7	Blizzard	8	Bunch	8	Church	9	O'Neill	4, 5
Atkinson	7	Blob	8	Bunnell	8	Churchill	6	Oglesby	16
Aucoin	7	Boardman	8	Burbank	8	Clack	9	Overstreet	18
Averill	7	Boehmer	8	Burbridge	8	Clark[e]	9, 16	Padgett	18
Ayers	7	Bogue	5	Burch	8	Claycombe	9	Page	11
Bachman	7	Bonaparte	8	Buren	8	Clayton	9	Peel	4
Bailey	7	Bond	8	Burgess	8	Cleghorn	9	Peters	6, 7, 11
Bain	7	Bonham	8	Burke	8	Cleveland	9	Pharr	15
Baithe	7	Bonnett	8	Burman	8	Clevenger	9	Prescott	18
Baker	7	Boreman	8	Burn	8	Clever	9	Raulerson	19
Baldwin	7	Boring	8	Burnham	8	Clinton	9	Reagan	20
Ball	7	Bostick	8	Burnite	8	Clontz	9	Reynoud	21
Ballew	7	Bostwick	8	Burnett	9	Coats	9	Robison	18
Bang	7	Boucher	8	Burns	9, 11	Cobb	9	Rowland	18, 19
Banks	7	Boudinot	8	Burroughs	9	Coder	9	Rutland	15
Bankston	7	Bourland	8	Burrows	9	Codgill	9	Sasser	19
Barabba	5	Bowdish	8	Burton	9	Coe	9	Scott	16, 18, 19
Barber	7, 16, 18	Bowe	8	Bush	9	Coffin	9	Sharp	11
Barckley	7	Bowen	8	Bushnell	9	Cohen	9	Shaw	18
Bardo	7	Bower	8	Busse	9	Cohoon	13	Shearhart	18
Barlow	7	Bowne	8	Butler	9	Colby	9	Shuman	11
Barnard	7	Bowsher	8	Butt	9	Cole	9	Skiffe	9
Barnes	7	Boyd	8	Butterfield	9	Coleman	9	Stewart	15
Bartholomew	7	Bradbury	8	Button	9	Colket	9	Stewmant	15
Bartlett	7	Bradford	8	Cadwallader	9	Collings	9	Stockton	11, 12, 18
Bartram	7	Bradley	8	Cain	9	Collins	9	Thomas	15
Bashure	7	Bradstreet	8	Calder	9	Colson	9	Thompson	19
Bass	7	Brady	8	Callaway	9	Colver	9	Tiner	16
Batchelor	7	Brainard	8	Calvert	9	Combs	9	Tippins	18
Baxter	7	Branch	8	Camp	9	Compton	9	Tyner	19
Bayly	7	Brandt	8	Campbell	9	Constant	11	Umbaugh	12-14
Beach	7	Brannock	8	Canada	19	Cook	19	Wallace	11
Beaman	7	Brantly	8	Candee	9	Corson	9	Walling	14
Beardsley	7	Brashear	8	Cane	9	Dahlstrom	2	Ward	18
Beatty	7	Bratcher	8	Canfield	9	Fewox	18	Weintraub	4
Beauchamp	7	Brayton	8	Carder	9	Geer	19	Weintraub	6
Beckham	7	Breed	8	Carey	9	Goehrig	11	Werlau	8
Beckwith	7	Breland	8	Carlton	9	Greer	11	White	15
Becton	7	Brewster	8	Carpenter	9	Gronlund	2	Whitman	11
Bedard	7	Briant	8	Carr	9	Grover	4	Willis	19
Bedore	7	Brice	8	Carrell	9	Hansel	16	Wilson	11
Beebe	7	Bridges	8	Carrison	9	Harris	15	Yates	15, 16
Beeman	7	Briggs	8	Carroll	9	Hart	16	Yates	16, 18, 19
Belperche	11	Brightman	8	Carscadden	9	Hathaway	18		
Benage	7	Brinkerhoff	8	Carter	9, 13, 14	Hearn	19		
Benedict	7	Brinkley	8	Case	9	Herndon	19		
Benger	7	Briscoe	8	Casey	9	Hobbs	21		
Bennett	7	Brock	8	Caskey	9	Howell	16		
Benny	7	Brockett	8	Cass	9	Jernigan	15, 16		
Benson	7	Brockway	8	Cassell/Casteel	9	Johns	19		

Ed note: Sorry this is so small - lots of names in this issue!



Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc.
Buried Treasures
P. O. Box 536309
Orlando, FL 32853-6309

NON-PROFIT ORG
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
ORLANDO FLORIDA
PERMIT NO. 1529



Top 10 Indicators that you've become a gene-aholic:

10. You introduce your daughter as your descendent.
9. You've never met any of the people you send e-mail to, even though you're related.
8. You can recite your lineage back eight generations, but can't remember your nephew's name.
7. You have more photographs of dead people than living ones.
6. You've taken a tape recorder and/or notebook to a family reunion.
5. You've not only read the latest GEDCOM standard, but you also understand it.
4. The local genealogy society borrows books from you.
3. The only film you've seen in the last year was the 1880 census index.
2. More than 1/2 of your book collection is made up of marriage records or pedigrees.
1. Your elusive ancestor has been spotted in more different places than Elvis!