

Buried Treasures



Vol. 44, No.3
July - September 2012

Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc.

Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc
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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.*

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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. #Available through Amazon.com

- 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
- #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.



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

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

Summer 2012

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Thoughts from your editor..
By Betty Jo Stockton

I've spent a number of hours over the last several days extracting the agricultural census for Orange County in 1860. As I've worked on it, I've tried to imagine what life must have been like for those early settlers of Orange County.

Most seem to have migrated south from Georgia or the Carolinas, though there were a number from farther away. What a change it must have been from their former homes - where the land was mostly cleared, the soil was clay and the growing seasons were very different.

These early pioneers were coping with near-jungle conditions in many cases - and extremely heavy growth on all of it. The land suitable for farming was probably heavily forested with towering pines and oaks, with impenetrable undergrowth. Much of the land was marsh or swamp, with snakes, mosquitoes and alligators in great numbers.

First they would have to find suitable land, tromping through miles of wilderness. Then they would need to clear an area for a homestead, often using the logs they'd cut. Given the size of the forests, most of the trees would have been too large for one man to handle. If there were no older sons or family near by, I suspect that the woman of the house was sometimes on the other end of the saw, or log to be moved. While the men of the house were clearing land, building living accommodations and clearing farmland, the wife would be minding the small children (and probably pregnant with the next), planting a vegetable garden, cooking meals over an open fire and trying to stretch meager rations to feed the family. Everyone in the family would have worked from "can see to can't see".

Housing was probably a tent or wagon for a good while, and nothing more than a one room cabin for years. Families were generally large, so privacy was probably non-existent.

Looking at the agricultural schedule, families must have eaten a lot of beans, corn and sweet potatoes. I've planted all three, and, if we had to survive on my garden, the family would be very hungry some years.

As an example, Iverson Carruthers [Caruthers] was a 25-year-old father of two young children in 1860. His wife, Amanda, was 23; the children, Leonora and Jeanette, were 3 and 2, so too young to be any help. Iverson owned no land, though he lived next to his father, Samuel, so may have been farming part of his father's land. His crops for the year were 50 pounds of corn, 50 pounds of beans and peas, 5 pounds of Irish potatoes, 100 pounds of sweet potatoes and 100 pounds of butter. He had no livestock at the time of the census, but had slaughtered 120 pounds of meat. I'd assume that there was a kitchen garden too, but that was not included in the census. Imagine feeding your family of four on that amount of food for a year.

As I pop into the grocery for most of my food and plant my poor attempt at a garden, I really wonder - could I have made it as a Florida pioneer?

YOUR SOCIETY NEEDS YOU!

Much as we hate to admit it, we're getting older (well, everyone except me, of course). The same folks, for the most part, have handled the bulk of responsibilities for the Society for many years. Lynne Knorr has served in some capacity since before I joined the Society in 1994 and Paul Enchelmayer has served almost that long. I've been editing Society publications for more than 15 years. Leo Marion, our vice president and program chair, has been pulling his hair out, trying to line up speakers and programs for our benefit. WE NEED HELP!

How about volunteering to back up some of our hard working folks? Lynne handles all the mailings, but needs a break occasionally. I have books ready to be put together but need help with data entry and proofing. We always need articles and documents for our newsletter and quarterly. Gregg Gronlund has served both as president and newsletter editor, while working full time and trying to find time for family and hobbies - can you help him with the newsletter - or, better yet, take over as editor?

Even taking on a small job - handling hospitality for one meeting or finding one possible speaker - would help greatly. If you want to be part of a successful, growing organizations, please think of a way you could pitch in. Contact any Board member (listed on inside cover) by phone or email or talk with us at meetings. It's a great group, but a few folks can't handle it all.

Aaron Jernigan, Pioneer

by William F. Gouveia, Ph.D



AARON DAVID JERNIGAN

The first permanent white settler in the future Orlando area was Aaron JERNIGAN.

Jernigan was born in Georgia on September 14, 1813. He served as a captain in the Georgia Militia. A letter from Captain Jernigan, dated September 10, 1842, to Georgia Governor Charles J. McDONALD reported the withdrawal of United States troops from the Georgia line at the end of the First Seminole War. He complained to the governor that the recently signed treaty with the Seminoles would be as ineffective as the Treaty of 1839 and would result in even more attacks by the Indians on white settlers. He asked the governor to increase the number of troops under his command in order that he may better guard the state's southern border with Florida. Jernigan may not have been pleased with the response he received because shortly after writing to the Georgia governor, 30 year old Captain JERNIGAN moved from Fort Monaack, in Camden County Georgia to the Tallahassee area where he lived for a time before moving to central Florida in 1843.

JERNIGAN responded to calls from Florida's territorial governor to homestead in areas recently taken from the Seminoles, in what was then called Mosquito County.

The future Jernigan land located about two miles from then existing Ft. Gatlin, was originally part of the federal land grant entitled "An Act to Provide for the Armed Occupation and Settlement of the Unsettled Part of the Peninsular of East Florida" enacted by Congress on August 4, 1842.

Aaron JERNIGAN and his brother, Isaac, first filed claims for free 160 acre homesteads in July, 1843. During those times a settler could receive free title to a homestead tract if he built a dwelling and resided on and defended the site for at least five years. After filing his claim Jernigan returned to Georgia to gather his family, proceeded to Tallahassee with his brother, Isaac, and transported his family, a few slaves and 700 head of cattle to his newly acquired homestead in January, 1844.

Upon arriving in the area Jernigan and his wife, Mary, cleared an area on the northwest shore of Lake Holden, and built a cabin. Jernigan also cleared a spot near Lake Conway and built a small cabin, and began planting crops including corn, cotton, rice, sugar cane, pumpkins, and melons. Jernigan became a successful tradesman and merchant. Some sources listed Jernigan as the wealthiest cattle baron in Florida prior to the Civil War.

JERNIGAN soon bought out his brother Isaac's and other homesteads until he amassed 1,200 acres extending from 33rd Street on the north, Rio Grande Ave. on the west, Westmoreland Drive on the east and 41st Street on the south.

One of the first tracts JERNIGAN acquired by purchase involved the Hynee Tract which was 159.85 acres patented by the United States to absentee land surveyor Peter G. HYNEE, on October 20, 1849. The deed was listed in Deed Book D, page 103, at St. Augustine, Florida, and recorded in Vol. 1, page 6, Register's & Receiver's Certificate #7, Permit 303. The grant was signed by U.S. President Zachary TAYLOR and by Thomas EWING, Secretary of the Interior. (Ewing became the foster father of General William Tecumseh SHERMAN who later married Ewing's daughter.) On April 18, 1850 Jernigan purchased the 160 acre Hynee land grant for the sum of \$200.00. (The author presently resides in a residence located on part of the original Hynee-Jernigan site.)

JERNIGAN became a captain of the local militia that patrolled against renegade Seminoles. He built a small fort that offered protection for his family and other settlers. The fort was used for about a year.

Jernigan's settlement quickly grew and he was elected to the Florida Legislature as a county representative in 1846. By 1850, according to state files, the JERNIGAN homestead had become the nucleus of a permanent settlement and was designated a post office.

According to a report entitled "*Soldiers of the Seminole War 1835-1843, and the Mexican War*", on January 19, 1852, Captain JERNIGAN reported to Florida Governor Brown that he had "seen abundance of Indian signs on the St. Johns River below Lake Poinsett. That he had found fresh beef bones near their camp and that the mail-rider from Tampa reported that he saw the light of their fires on each side of the road on the previous night." Captain Jernigan further reported that he had raised a company in obedience to the instructions of the Governor, and that he would thoroughly examine the whole country, protect the frontier and assist in moving the Indians. On February 29th, 1852, Governor BROWN wrote to General B. Hopkins at Mellonville, Fla. (Sanford):

"I find from the letters I have received, that there is great alarm and excitement among the people on the frontier on account of the movement of the Indians; if you think there is good cause for alarm and that the situation of the people on the frontier is insecure, you will organize, as provided by the general Militia Law by this State, a sufficient force for their protection, and take command of it, and such steps as may be required for its assistance, and appoint such Staff Officers as the necessity of the case may demand".

General HOPKINS made a personal investigation and organized on March 2nd, the company with Aaron Jernigan, Captain. As soon as the organization was completed General Hopkins began active operation, and soon discovered the Indians in the neighborhood of Lake Harney and other points nearly one hundred and fifty miles north of where the Indians should have been. Soon after taking the field he captured several Indians, some of which were sent West. From developments it was evident that the prompt action of Governor Brown averted the Indians into pursuing at least a quiet policy. The operation of this company extended through the summer and into the winter of 1852. While there was comparatively little danger in the service it was extremely arduous and very disagreeable, much of the country in which they operated being under water several inches during the whole summer months and they frequently found themselves without supplies for either men or horses. On the 13th of December, 1852, the operations of General Hopkins had so much allayed the apprehensions of the people of the frontier that they felt comparatively safe and the company for the time was disbanded, or to use the language of General Hopkins, "furloughed without rations".

The muster roll of Captain Aaron Jernigan's Company, General Hopkin's Division of Florida Troops, lists Captain JERNIGAN being mustered into service on March 2, 1852 along with his brother, Lt. Isaac Jernigan. The only casualty listed was Lt. Col. and Aide de Camp, Thomas W. JONES, killed at Fort Mellon on June 1, 1852.

In 1857 the Jernigan post office, located in his general store, was replaced by a new one in what would become Orlando when B.F. CALDWELL donated four acres for the new county courthouse.

In the 1840's and 1850's Jernigan was accused of various crimes including thefts of cattle and 120 hogs from Seminoles, burglaries, assault and attempted murder.

The relocation of the post office from the Jernigan Settlement was possibly due to accusations that Captain Jernigan engaged in mistreatment of Indian prisoners, including one woman who hanged herself while in his custody. An 1852 investigation by Gov. Thomas Brown exonerated Jernigan.

In 1856 JERNIGAN was relieved of command of his militia unit. According to one source, then Secretary of War Jefferson Davis stated, "It is said they (Jernigan's militia) are more dreadful than the Indians".

Things went from bad to worse for Jernigan in 1859 when he, along with his three sons, a son-in law and two other men were charged with the murder of William WRIGHT during a fight at the new Orlando Post Office. The Jernigans claimed self defense and Jernigan and his son-in-law escaped from the Ocala jail while awaiting trial. He was recaptured and escaped again in January, 1860 at which time he and several family members relocated to Texas.

JERNIGAN did not return to Orange County until the 1880's. No new charges were filed against him and he was allowed to live out his remaining years here.

Aaron JERNIGAN died on August 25, 1891 and is buried at Lake Hill Cemetery in Orla Vista beside his wife, Mary, who died in 1889. A memorial plaque in the cemetery was placed in 1971 honoring him as "Orlando's First Settler".



References:

"Southeastern Native American Documents, 1730-1842", by Tara D. FIELDS, www.tutcher@camdencounty.org

"History and Genealogy of Camden and Charlton Counties, Georgia", www.camdencounty.org

Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library, The University of Georgia Library Collection: Telamon Cuyler

"Soldiers of the Seminole Indian War 1835-1843, and the Mexican War". www.civilwarflorida.com, -pp 9-10-Soldiers of Florida.

"The Jernigan Hunt", by Michael POLLICK, Florida Magazine, January 2, 1983.

"Understand Pioneer As A Man of Old Frontier", by Mark ANDREWS, Orlando Sentinel, April 16, 2000.

"Orlando's Pioneer is Often Neglected by History Books", by Mark ANDREWS, Orlando Sentinel, April 9, 2000.

Deed Book D, page 105.
Dated April 18, 1850.
Filed January 27, 1851.

WARRANTY DEED.
\$200.00

Peter G. Hynce,

Grant, bargain, sell and
convey:

to

Aaron Jernigan, both of
Orange County, Florida.

All that certain tract of
land being in Range 29,
Township 23 and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of

Section 2, according to the official plat and survey of said
land returned to the General Land Office by the surveyor General
as more fully appears by an issue by the United States Govern-
ment to the said Peter G. Hynce, bearing date 20th of October,
1849, containing 159.28/100 acres.

Signed: Peter G. Hynce. (L.S.)

Two witnesses; Acknowledged before Clerk of the Circuit Court
of Orange and St. Lucie Counties, Florida.

FIDELITY TITLE AND GUARANTY COMPANY

4

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Registers & Receivers Certificate No.12,

To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting: Whereas Aaron Jernigan has deposited in the Genl. Land Office of the United States a certificate of the Register of the Land Office and Receiver of Public Moneys at St. Augustine, whereby it appears that the said Aaron Jernigan has settled upon and entered according to the Act of Congress approved the 4th August 1842 entitled "An Act to Provide for the Armed Occupation and Settlement of the unsettled part of the Peninsula of East Florida" and the other acts amendatory of the same the north-east Quarter of Section ten in Township twenty-three South of Range twenty-nine East in the district of lands subject to sale at St. Augustine, Florida, containing one hundred & sixty acres and thirty-eight hundredths of an acre, being the tract included in Permit number two hundred & seventy-two, made to the said Aaron Jernigan dated the twenty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred & forty-three according to the official plat of the survey of the said land returned to the General Land Office by the Survey or General.

Now Know, ye, That the United States of America in consideration of the premises and in conformity with the several Acts of Congress in such cases made and provided have given and granted and by these presents do give, grant unto the said Aaron Jernigan and to his heirs the said tract above described. To have and to hold the same, together with all the rights privileges tenements and appurtenances of whatsoever nature thereunto belonging unto the

said Aaron Jernigan his heirs & assigns forever.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I Zachary Taylor, President of the United States of America have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the General Land office to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twentieth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-fourth.

(L. S.)

By the President, Z. Taylor

Recorded Vol 1, page 11 Ex.

By Thos. Ewing Jr Secretary

State of Florida, County of Orange.

(Signed) W. Sargent, Recorder of the Genl Land off.

Be it remembered that on this twenty-seventh day of January A.D. 1851, I have recorded the foregoing instrument from the original now on file in my office.

Witness my hand the day & date above written.

Henry A. Crane Clerk C. Court
for Orange & St. Lucie Counties.

Homestead Certificate #12 - United States Government to Aaron Jernigan 1843 / Recorded 1849

Evelyn "Billie" FRECHETTE: Truths or Myths
by Leo MARION

Evelyn (later known as Billie) left home at the age of 27 years. Perhaps the reasons why Evelyn Frechette would leave her home on the Menominee Indian Reservation will never be known.

She was born on 15 September 1907 in Neopit, Wisconsin to a French-Canadian father and a mother who was of French and Indian descent and known in Canada as Metis. Evelyn's father died when she was 7 years old and her mother was left to raise her and four brothers and sisters. She grew up on the Indian reservation where she attended St. Anthony Mission School until the age of thirteen. She then moved to Flandreau, South Dakota and attended a government boarding school for American Indians. After her third year, she moved to Milwaukee to be with her aunt. She supported herself working as a nursemaid and waitress. At age eighteen, she moved in with her sister in Chicago. Here she worked in dance programs similar to ceremonies done on the reservation.

Billie met and married Welton SPARKS on August 2, 1932 at the Cook County jail in Chicago. He entered Leavenworth on August 13, 1932. Billie continued to work and shared an apartment with friends.

In November of 1933, Billie was introduced to a gentleman by the name of Jack Harris. She later discovered that he was actually John DILLINGER, the famous bank robber. There was an immediate attraction and Billie was on a new path in life. For the coming months, she acted as his wife, doing errands, cleaning house and preparing meals. Most of the time, they were on the run. In December, the gang vacationed in Daytona Beach and behaved as any tourist. They purchased Christmas gifts for family members and friends.

On Christmas Eve, she purchased a 1933 Essex Terraplane 8 Coupe and a diamond ring. She also made arrangements to file for a divorce from her husband. A few days later, DILLINGER was again robbing banks in Chicago, St. Louis and finally Tucson, Arizona. On one occasion, Billie drove the getaway car. This act would prove costly. When in Tucson, Dillinger was apprehended by law enforcement and transported to Chicago. He was found guilty of killing a police officer and was incarcerated in Crown Point Indiana. Dillinger quickly escaped and was reunited with Billie. Before long, Billie was arrested for harboring a criminal and was sentenced to a two-year prison term in the Federal Correctional Farm in Milan, Michigan.

Following her release and Dillinger's death, Billie toured with his family doing a theatrical show titled "Crime Doesn't Pay". She related her escapades and experiences as girlfriend to a bank robber. They were published in *True Confessions* and *True Romance*.

After her escapades with the Dillinger family, she returned to the Reservation. She married two more times, however, contradictory conflicting dates and places were given. One can only approximate dates and places. She passed away at age 61 in Shawano, Wisconsin on January 13, 1969.

SOURCES;

Evelyn Frechette.com

Wikipedia.Com/wiki/Evelyn Frechette

Mary Evelyn (Billie) Frechette/Rootsweb.Ancestry

Evelyn, (John Dillinger's girlfriend) genforum.com

Les Descendants des Frechettes

Pedigree of Evelyn (Billie) Frechette Lareau Family Master File, Rootsweb.com

Film "Public Enemies"

Leo says, "I have 3 lines of Frechette in my 10 generation chart. Two of them are 7 thru 10 and another 8 thru 10."

The HALE Cemetery - Akeley, Warren Co, PA
by Cynthia LIN

My first 12 years were spent in Akeley, a very small community in Russell County, Pennsylvania. Everyone was a relative...except "the other HALEs".

There was a beautiful cemetery on a hill with a huge sturdy old oak tree in the middle. It was the HALE Cemetery. I went to a few funerals there as it was the only one in that community. There was a larger cemetery in the next town and I had attended funerals there also. I felt more comfortable in the HALE Cemetery! From the top of the hill in the cemetery you could see my father's large farm. When I would look either from the hill to our home, or in the other direction...from the home to the cemetery, it was not as spooky as you would think of as in movie renditions of cemeteries! It was comfortable.

My great-grandmother's name was HALE. She is buried in the HALE Cemetery. My grandmother told me that there were two separate HALE families in the valley. She said to always remember that WE are descendents of THE Jonathon HALE that wrote the dissertation that ended the witch hunts in Salem MA. She said, "The other HALEs will say the same thing but remember WE are the real descendents."

Over the next 50 years, trips were made back to the community for weddings, funerals, and reunions. I always was intrigued and would want to "stop and walk through the cemetery to see the big tree". Then I became interested in genealogy. I learned how to trace ancestors. I traced my ancestors back to Jonathon HALE. Then I wondered about "the other HALEs". I took the name off the largest head stone. I made a discovery! Although he was one of the "other HALEs", he too could be traced back to Jonathon HALE.

Jonathon HALE had had three wives. The "other HALEs" were from the marriage to Rebecca BYLY in 1664. She died. Jonathon married Sarah NOYES in 1684. Sarah was my ggggggggrandmother. Sarah died and Jonathon married Elizabeth SOMERBY in 1698. They did not have children.

My thought is that after 6 generations, the HALEs had lost contact to know where all the family had moved. I don't know the history as yet. I intend to research this sometime soon. I've shared my information with relatives and the research with the county library in that community.

I showed this tree to cousins and aunts at a reunion. My aunt (in her 90's) was very interested. She studied names and dates. And her comment was "Look! Our family is on the right side of the tree." The HALEs will continue to consider "the other HALEs".



Hale Cemetery, Akeley, Warren Co, PA



The Tree - Hale Cemetery

Rev. Jonathon HALE (1636-1700) m. 12/15/1664
 Sarah NOYES (1656-1695) Massachusetts
 Rev. James HALE, Sr (1685-1742) m. 8/05/1714
 Sarah HATHAWAY (1686-1718) Ma-Conn
 Capt. James HALE, Jr (1717-1774) m. 5/17/1739
 Elizabeth BICKNELL (1720-bet 1745-1789) Conn
 John Robert HALE (1747-1810) m. 4/14/1772
 Mehetable KNOWLTON (1750-) Conn
 James HALE (1774-1844) m. 10/28/1813
 Louisa BUTTS (1792-1824) NY
 John Henry HALE (1822-1849) m. 12/13/1849
 Ruth CLARK (1826-1877) NY-PA

John HALE and Ruth CLARK had four children

Mary "Mac" HALE (1865-1931) m. _____ James Henry WIGGINS (1858-1938) NY-PA

Mary HALE and Jame WIGGINS had four children

Mildred WIGGINS (1893-1985) m. 5/28/1913 Clyde Joseph ARTHUR, SR (1890-1985) PA

Mildred WIGGINS and Clyde ARTHUR had 11 children

Allen Joseph ARTHUR* (1917-1967) m. 6/26/1941 living PA, NY

*I am the daughter of Allen ARTHUR

Memories by Lynne KNORR

I was born and raised in Florida, and, as I've reflected on my life, I've remembered some of the things that have lasted for me in my memories of World War II. I was 5-6 years old, so mother gave me some important "jobs" to do for the war effort. As I did these things, she knitted constantly, making things that could be sent overseas.

One of the things I did was to peel the aluminum foil off cigarette and chewing gum wrappers and roll them into a ball. When the ball became about the size of a tennis ball, mother then took it to the "Silver Ball Lady" who added it to others she'd collected and then recycled it for the war effort.

Soap bars were never discarded when they became thin - they just got added to the next bar, and I still do this today.

The nighttime air raid sirens that required that lights be turned out and shades pulled down were a regular event occurring weekly. And cars that were allowed out in those periods had the top halves of their headlights painted silver to reduce the light they emitted.

I still have my coupon book from those days which helped us buy needed supplies such as sugar and gas. Rubber was hard to come by, so my school shoes had composite soles of some kind that left horrible black marks on her linoleum floors. She fussed at me constantly about that. Because butter was used for the war effort, oleo became the available product for us. It was white, and one of my jobs was to mix the coloring into it to make it look more like butter.

Mother fretted that she couldn't get nylon stockings to wear for work. Many years later when I fell down a flight of stairs at church one day, the first question I heard from onlookers was, "Did you tear your stockings?" These memories and knee jerk responses stay with us for a long time.

My son and his children don't have memories such as these, and for that I'm grateful. But my son's memories will include September 11th in New York. When he called me in great distress as that was unfolding, he was distraught. He has since realized that that would become one of his life's memories.

Christmas Traditions
by Michele Morris JONES

As the Christmas Season is upon us, my mind wanders back to memories of my childhood Christmases. You all know those memories; going to your grandparent's home for the big dinner with all your aunts, uncles and cousins and that included your great aunts and great uncles. There was non-stop talking and laughter and you were lucky to find a place to sit and the adults were happy to let the children go outside and run and play and take all their noise with them.

When we gathered around the table to eat there was so much food, lots and lots of food. You wanted it all and then again when you started checking out all the bowls and platters, your mind began to sort it all out. That jellied cranberry sauce didn't taste all that sweet last year and felt funny in your mouth. But, the sweet potatoes with all those marshmallows on top sure would hit the spot, unless they were Aunt Margaret's and she put those pineapple pieces inside thinking she was making her dish extra special when in fact she just ruined it. The mashed potatoes were good too with lots of gravy poured all over them. A big decision to make was whether you wanted the white meat or the dark meat turkey. That was never a big decision for me, I just took a little of both. The green vegetable dilemma was never a problem for me either. Who in their right mind would eat green peas? Not me! I hated peas they were nasty and ranked right up there with black-eyed peas and lima beans as far as I was concerned. It was the green beans and no questions asked. To this day, I still do not eat those nasty peas and beans.

Now, you remember back in those days, if you did not eat everything on your plate, you could not have dessert. Often times you were left sitting at the table by yourself while everyone else was gathered around watching the television while you sat with this plate of cold food trying to force it down so that you could have a cookie or two, or a slice of pie. This did not happen at Christmas. I don't know if my parents were just in the spirit of things, or whether or not they did not want to be embarrassed by my hatred of peas or other foods forced on me.

When the dinner table had been cleared, the dishes under control and all the excess food was put away until it was time to go home and then it was divided up among all the families in attendance, it was time to reset the table for dessert. Oh, my goodness, all those delectable, mouthwatering, tasty cakes and pies. How was one supposed to pick just one? My grandmother solved that problem for herself by taking just a taste of each. If she could do it, why not me, but where do you start? There was dark fruitcake and then the light fruitcake both full of candied fruit and raisins. My grandmother had made them a couple of months before and they had been wrapped in cheesecloth and soaked with some kind of liquor. There was always the plum pudding with the custard sauce. That, too, had been made weeks in advance and was made in vegetable cans and steamed in great big pots of water. I liked the fruitcake, especially the dark one, but there was a larger spot in my tummy for the plum pudding. I always kept my fingers crossed under the table that my dish would have the coin that had been hidden in the pudding before it was cooked. I believe that if you received the coin it would bring you a year of good luck I wasn't always the lucky one, but it still tasted good. There were always at least two or three layer cakes, a chocolate, yellow and white with lots of sweet frosting. Oh, I mustn't forget the pies.....apple (my dad's favorite), pecan, coconut cream and usually a chocolate one and a pumpkin. Since my grandmother often made apple for my dad, I knew I could let that one go, but the coconut cream was my favorite and my grandmother knew that, so I always had a piece no matter what. I have to tell you that my grandmother had three huge cookie jars on the kitchen counter and every time I visited her, they were always full. One contained chocolate chip, one was full of oatmeal raisin and the third one had either sugar cookies or shortbread cookies. It is a wonder that all of us did not go into a diabetic coma.

Those traditions of grandmothers and mothers doing all that cooking and baking for the holidays are all but gone now. Sure, we still have those big family gatherings and the table is laden with food and the talking and laughter is still happening. But, today those ladies are all working and are busy and the likes of Publix, Costco and other stores have made it so easy to just stop in and pick up all those traditional goodies all pre-made. They don't taste quite the same because they don't have the main ingredient that was so necessary to making it taste great.....made with love by those special ladies in our lives.

Orange County, FL 1860 Agricultural Schedule
extracted by Betty Jo STOCKTON

Agricultural schedules of 1850, 1860, and 1870 provide the following information for each farm: name of owner or manager, number of improved and unimproved acres, and the cash value of the farm, farming machinery, livestock, animals slaughtered during the past year, and "homemade manufactures." The schedules also indicate the number of horses, mules, "milch cows," working oxen, other cattle, sheep, and swine owned by the farmer. The amount of oats, rice, tobacco, cotton, wool, peas and beans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, barley, buckwheat, orchard products, wine, butter, cheese, hay, clover seed, other grass seeds, hops, hemp, flax, flaxseed, silk cocoons, maple sugar, cane sugar, molasses, and beeswax and honey produced during the preceding year is also noted. The 1880 schedules provide additional details, such as the amount of acreage used for each kind of crop, the number of poultry, and the number of eggs produced. Exclusions--Not every farm was included in these schedules. In 1850, for example, small farms that produced less than \$100 worth of products annually were not included. By 1870, farms of less than three acres or which produced less than \$500 worth of products were not included.¹

The agricultural schedules for 1850 and 1860 were transcribed and compiled by Linda GREEN and are in book form in the Genealogy Department of the Orlando Public Library. They can be found at *Florida 1850 agricultural census* and *Florida 1860 agricultural census*, both at RG 975.9. There were 48 columns to the schedule, which made for an unwieldy page; the book only includes the six more important columns:

1. Name of Owner;
2. Acres of Improved Land;
3. Acres of Unimproved Land;
4. Cash Value of the Farm;
5. Value of Farm Implements and Machinery;
13. Value of Livestock.

Linda has also posted the Orange County portions for 1860 on RootsWeb.com for our use.
<<http://files.usgwarchives.net/fl/orange/census/1860agri.txt>>.

Other columns were: 6. horses; 7. asses & mules; 8. milch cows; 9. working oxen; 10. other cattle; 11. sheep; 12. wine; 14. wheat; 15. rye; 16. Indian corn; 17. oats; 18. rice; 19. tobacco; 20. ginned cotton; 21. wool; 22. peas & beans; 23. Irish potatoes; 24. sweet potatoes; 25. barley; 26. buckwheat; 27. Orchard products; 28. wine; 29. garden produce; 30. butter; 31. cheese; 32. hay; 33. clover seed; 34. grass seeds; 35. hops; 36. hemp, dew potted; 37. hemp, water rotted; 38. other prepared hemp; 39. flax; 40. flaxseed; 41. silk cocoons; 42. maple sugar; 43. cane sugar; 44. molasses; 45. beeswax; 46. honey; 47. value of homemade manufactures; 48. value of animals slaughtered.

Looking at the images on page 3-4 of the 1860 agricultural census, we see that the first two on the page are Samuel and I[verson] H. CARRUTHERS, who were enumerated in Hawkinsville (Hawkinsville was a town on the St Johns River at 29°2.2'N 81°25.2'W, in what is now Lake County. It is now listed as one of Florida's ghost towns.) Samuel CARRUTHERS was the 2nd great grandfather of our CFGS Treasurer, Sandra (CARUTHERS) SHEARER. Iverson was his son; Sandy is descended from another son, Joseph Phillip CARUTHERS..

Samuel, the father, had a total of 159 acres of land, with 15 acres improved, with a cash value of \$4000. On this land he had 2 horses, 80 milk cows and 120 other cattle. He also had 40 pigs. The value of his livestock was \$1240 and of animals slaughtered was \$310. His crops were 180 bushels of Indian corn, 200 bushels of beans & peas, 20 bushels of Irish potatoes, 40 bushels of sweet potatoes. and 200 pounds of butter. He had \$200 in farm equipment. He was one of the wealthier farmers in Orange County. Iverson, the son, was only 25 - he had no land, \$50 in farm equipment, 50 bushels of Indian corn, 50 bushels of beans & peas, 5 bushels of Irish potatoes and 100 bushels of sweet potatoes. He also had 100 pounds of butter. The value of his animals slaughtered was \$100.

¹National Archives: www.archives.gov/research/census/nonpopulation/index.html

Schedule A. Productions of Agriculture in Orange in the County of Orange 1860
Post Office Orange

| NAME OF OWNER, FARMER, OR CULTIVATOR, AND FARM | AGRICULTURAL LAND | | CULTIVATED LAND | Value of Land and Improvements | LIFE PRODUCE, 1860 | | | | | | | | | | ANNUAL PRODUCE, 1860 | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----|--------|------|-------------|-------|-----|--------|------|-------------|----------------------|-------|-----|--------|------|-------------|---------------------|
| | Acres | Value | | | Wheat | Rye | Barley | Oats | Indian Corn | Wheat | Rye | Barley | Oats | Indian Corn | Value of Live Stock | Wheat | Rye | Barley | Oats | Indian Corn | Value of Live Stock |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | |
| 1 Samuel G. Smith 15 100 200 300 50 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 | 15 | 100 | 200 | 300 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 2 S. G. Smith 10 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 3 Thomas H. Smith 10 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 4 Thomas H. Smith 10 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 5 Thomas H. Smith 10 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 6 Thomas H. Smith 10 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 7 John H. Smith 10 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 8 John H. Smith 10 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 9 John H. Smith 10 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 10 John H. Smith 10 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 11 George M. Smith 10 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 12 Thomas H. Smith 10 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 13 Thomas H. Smith 10 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 14 John H. Smith 10 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 15 John H. Smith 10 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 16 John H. Smith 10 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 17 John H. Smith 10 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |

1860 Orange County, FL - Agricultural Census - p. 3

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State of Florida enumerated by me, on the 10th day of June 1860
James E. Smith Ass't Marshal

| NAME OF OWNER, FARMER, OR CULTIVATOR, AND FARM | AGRICULTURAL LAND | CULTIVATED LAND | Value of Land and Improvements | Wheat | Rye | Barley | Oats | Indian Corn | Wheat | Barley | Oats | Indian Corn | Value of Live Stock | Wheat | Rye | Barley | Oats | Indian Corn | Value of Live Stock |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------|-----|--------|------|-------------|-------|--------|------|-------------|---------------------|-------|-----|--------|------|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. Samuel G. Smith | 15 | 100 | 200 | 300 | 50 | | | 100 | | | | | 100 | | | | | | |
| 2. S. G. Smith | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Thomas H. Smith | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 50 | | | 50 | | | | | 100 | | | | | | |
| 4. Thomas H. Smith | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 50 | | | 50 | | | | | 100 | | | | | | |
| 5. Thomas H. Smith | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 50 | | | 50 | | | | | 100 | | | | | | |
| 6. Thomas H. Smith | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 50 | | | 50 | | | | | 100 | | | | | | |
| 7. Thomas H. Smith | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 50 | | | 50 | | | | | 100 | | | | | | |
| 8. Thomas H. Smith | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 50 | | | 50 | | | | | 100 | | | | | | |
| 9. Thomas H. Smith | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 50 | | | 50 | | | | | 100 | | | | | | |
| 10. Thomas H. Smith | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 50 | | | 50 | | | | | 100 | | | | | | |
| 11. Thomas H. Smith | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 50 | | | 50 | | | | | 100 | | | | | | |
| 12. Thomas H. Smith | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 50 | | | 50 | | | | | 100 | | | | | | |
| 13. Thomas H. Smith | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 50 | | | 50 | | | | | 100 | | | | | | |
| 14. Thomas H. Smith | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 50 | | | 50 | | | | | 100 | | | | | | |
| 15. Thomas H. Smith | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 50 | | | 50 | | | | | 100 | | | | | | |
| 16. Thomas H. Smith | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 50 | | | 50 | | | | | 100 | | | | | | |
| 17. Thomas H. Smith | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 50 | | | 50 | | | | | 100 | | | | | | |

1860 Orange County, FL - Agricultural Census - p. 4

Orange County, FL 1860 Agricultural Census²

| | Name | Acres - improved | Acres - unimproved | Cash value - farm | Cash value - livestock | Major crops |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Page 1-2 Mellonville | | | | | | |
| 1 | Thomas HULL | 33 | 214 | \$3,000 | \$1,020 | 1 mule, milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, sweet potatoes |
| 2 | John HUGHEY | 15 | 60 | \$1,500 | \$2,405 | 2 horses, milk cows, cattle, sweet potatoes, orchard, butter, molasses, honey |
| 3 | A. J. VAUGHAN | 15 | 65 | \$1,100 | \$965 | 3 horses, milk cows, cattle, corn, sweet potatoes, orchard, butter, honey, beeswax |
| 4 | L. C. MITCHELL | 20 | 140 | \$800 | \$255 | cattle, wheat, corn, sweet potatoes, wine, butter |
| 5 | John J. HARRIS | - | - | - | \$100 | corn, sweet potatoes, wine, honey |
| 6 | Constant POTTER | 5 | - | \$300 | \$400 | milk cows, cattle, swine, sweet potatoes |
| 7 | Michael PETERSON | 8 | 45 | \$600 | \$1,158 | cattle, corn, sweet potatoes, butter |
| 8 | Thomas HUGHEY | 20 | 62 | \$750 | \$400 | milk cows, cattle, swine, peas & beans, sweet potatoes, butter |
| 9 | Isaac WINEGORDE | 4 | 39 | \$500 | \$625 | 2 horses, milk cows, oxen, cattle, swine, corn sweet potatoes, butter, molasses, butter |
| 10 | Elias WOODRUFF | 8 | 35 | \$600 | \$4,200 | milk cows, other cattle, sweet potatoes, butter |
| 11 | Arthur GINN | 50 | 212 | \$1,500 | \$950 | 4 horses, milk cows, other cattle, sweet potatoes, butter |
| 12 | Thomas FORD | 3 | - | \$75 | \$150 | 2 horses, peas & beans, sweet potatoes, honey |
| 13 | Jacob SMITH | 8 | 152 | \$500 | - | sweet potatoes |
| 14 | Isaac N. RUTLAND | 28 | 275 | \$1,145 | \$280 | 2 horses, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes |
| 15 | F. L. GALLAWAY | 15 | 185 | \$600 | \$180 | peas & beans, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes |
| 16 | John GARDNER | 14 | - | \$140 | \$232 | peas & beans, sweet potatoes |
| 17 | John TANNER | 6 | - | \$100 | \$495 | cattle, sweet potatoes, honey, beeswax |
| Pages 3-4 Hawkinsville | | | | | | |
| 1 | Samuel CARRUTHERS | 15 | 144 | \$4,000 | \$500 | 2 horses, milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, peas & beans, butter |
| 2 | J. H. CARRUTHERS | - | - | - | \$105 | corn, peas & beans, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, butter |
| 3 | Ellise H. CROW | 10 | 1490 | \$1,500 | \$770 | swine, corn, peas & beans, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, honey, beeswax |
| 4 | William S. MURPHY | 12 | - | \$230 | \$642 | milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, peas & beans, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, butter, honey |
| 5 | Benjamin JENKINS | 20 | - | \$200 | \$2,000 | milk cows, cattle, swine, peas & beans, sweet potatoes, |
| 6 | Thomas H. HARRIS | 20 | - | \$2,500 | \$1,100 | 4 horses, swine, corn, rice, peas & beans, , sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, honey, beeswax |
| 7 | John KIRL | 3 | - | \$100 | \$65 | swine, corn, peas & beans, sweet potatoes, molasses |
| 8 | John M. McEWEIN | 20 | - | \$300 | \$3,600 | swine, corn, cotton , peas & beans, sweet potatoes, butter |

² Thanks to Sallie Belperche, for copying this schedule at the Southeast Regional Archives.

| | Name | Acres - improved | Acres - unimproved | Cash value - farm | Cash value - livestock | Major crops |
|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 9 | Newnan BRANTLEY | 18 | - | \$200 | \$628 | milk cows, cattle, corn, oats, |
| 10 | W. L. BALLARD | 18 | - | \$200 | \$27 | milk cows, cattle, swine, butter |
| 11 | George W. WEBB | 16 | - | \$150 | \$200 | 1 mule, milk cows, cattle, corn, peas & beans, butter |
| 12 | Duncan MCRANY | 6 | - | \$150 | \$154 | corn, peas & beans, sweet potatoes, butter, honey, beeswax |
| 13 | Robert TURNER | 12 | - | \$400 | \$700 | milk cows, cattle, swine, cotton |
| 14 | Zebriah CLAVILLE | 10 | - | \$300 | \$210 | swine, corn, sweet potatoes, butter, |
| 15 | J. C. BALLARD | 60 | 255 | \$2,300 | \$162 | 2 horses, milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, peas & beans, sweet potatoes, butter, molasses |
| 16 | Mc. M. N. HARDEE | 20 | - | \$100 | \$162 | swine, cotton, peas & beans, sweet potatoes |
| page 5-6 Orlando | | | | | | |
| 1 | Henry HODGES | 1 | - | \$50 | \$500 | milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, sweet potatoes, honey, beeswax |
| 2 | Jeptha PURVIS | 4 | - | \$100 | \$105 | corn, peas & beans, sweet potatoes |
| 3 | James L. SANDLIN | 35 | 45 | \$330 | \$770 | 2 horses, milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, peas & beans, sweet potatoes, butter |
| 4 | William P. HOOKER | 25 | - | \$500 | \$1,642 | 2 horses, milk cows, cattle, corn, peas & beans, sweet potatoes, butter |
| 5 | William O. SIMMONS | 14 | - | \$600 | \$2,110 | 3 horses, milk cows, cattle, 6 oxen, corn, cotton, sweet potatoes, butter |
| 6 | Albert G. ROBERTS | 8 | 352 | \$460 | \$1,100 | 3 horses, milk cows, cattle, corn, butter |
| 7 | John HODGES | 12 | 28 | \$400 | \$65 | milk cows, cattle, peas & beans, sweet potatoes |
| 8 | David MIZELL | 200 | 619 | \$2,400 | \$3,600 | 3 horses, 2 mules, milk cows, cattle, oxen, corn, peas & beans, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, molasses |
| 9 | John TOWNSEND | 10 | 70 | \$300 | \$628 | milk cows, cattle, swine, peas & beans, sweet potatoes, butter, cheese |
| 10 | Elias HODGES | 1 | - | \$75 | \$27 | corn, peas & beans, sweet potatoes |
| 11 | Vincent LEE | 24 | - | \$200 | \$200 | swine, corn, peas & beans, sweet potatoes |
| 12 | W. R. SIMMONS | 10 | - | \$200 | \$154 | swine, corn, peas & beans, sweet potatoes |
| 13 | Daniel K. HALL | 30 | 38 | \$1,000 | \$700 | milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, sweet potatoes, butter |
| 14 | Jordan TYNER | 20 | 120 | \$400 | \$210 | milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, sweet potatoes, butter |
| 15 | A. J. BARBER | 15 | - | \$200 | \$318 | milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, peas & beans |
| 16 | Wm. W. BARBER | 15 | - | \$200 | \$162 | cattle, swine, corn, peas & beans, sweet potatoes |
| 17 | John J. BARBER | 15 | 21 | \$300 | \$451 | 2 horses, cattle, corn, peas & beans, sweet potatoes, butter |
| 18 | James J. PATRICK | 20 | 54 | \$370 | \$280 | milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, peas & beans, sweet potatoes |
| 19 | Needham BASS | 16 | 400 | \$900 | \$300 | 2 horses, milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, peas & beans, sweet potatoes, butter |
| 20 | William POWELL | 6 | - | \$100 | \$105 | swine, corn, sweet potatoes |

| | Name | Acres - improved | Acres - unimproved | Cash value - farm | Cash value - livestock | Major crops |
|----|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 21 | John R. JOHNSON | 25 | - | \$400 | \$212 | 2 horses, corn, sweet potatoes |
| 22 | Isaac POWELL | 20 | - | \$500 | \$345 | 2 horses, milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, sweet potatoes, butter |
| 23 | James GATES | 40 | - | \$1,000 | \$1,350 | 2 mules, milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, peas & beans, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, butter |
| 24 | Robert IVEY | 8 | - | \$200 | \$421 | 2 horses, milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, peas & beans, sweet potatoes |
| 25 | B. B. REAMES | 15 | 1 | \$1,600 | - | corn, cotton, honey, beeswax |
| 26 | Wesly JOHNSON | 20 | - | \$1,000 | \$3 | swine, corn peas & beans, sweet potatoes |
| 27 | Charles NEWTON | 6 | - | \$100 | - | corn, peas & beans, sweet potatoes |
| 28 | W. B. HULL | 12 | - | - | \$300 | 2 horses, corn, peas & beans, sweet potatoes |
| 29 | John WOFFORD | 60 | - | \$500 | \$330 | swine, corn, peas & beans, sweet potatoes |
| 30 | Stephen J. L. HAHN | 1 | - | \$100 | \$252 | milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, sweet potatoes, honey, beeswax |
| 31 | Wm. A. PATRICK | 18 | - | \$300 | \$660 | milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, sweet potatoes |
| 32 | Henry ROBERTSON | 4 | - | \$50 | - | corn |
| 33 | Richard PELIHAM | 7 | - | \$75 | \$33 | swine, corn, peas & beans, sweet potatoes, honey |

Page 7-8 Mellonville

| | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------|-----|-----|---------|---------|--|
| 1 | Reuben BLANCHARD | 40 | 200 | \$150 | \$278 | cattle, swine |
| 2 | Samuel W. STEWART | 60 | - | \$3,000 | \$925 | 4 horses, milk cows, 4 oxen, cattle, swine, corn, cotton, peas & beans, sweet potatoes, butter, molasses, honey, beeswax |
| 3 | Elliott S. DANN | 55 | - | \$1,200 | \$425 | 2 horses, swine, corn, sweet potatoes, |
| 4 | Henry J. KIRBY | 120 | 837 | \$6,000 | \$1,930 | 3 mules, milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, cotton peas & beans, sweet potatoes, butter |
| 5 | J. D. STARKE | 140 | 425 | \$4,725 | \$2,715 | 2 horses, 5 mules, milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, cotton, peas & beans, sweet potatoes, butter |
| 6 | W. C. ROPER | 175 | 485 | \$6,500 | \$1,722 | 2 horses, 5 mules, milk cows, cattle, swine, wine, corn, cotton, sweet potatoes, butter |
| 7 | James R. BRONSON | 40 | - | \$800 | \$920 | 4 horses, milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, , peas & beans, sweet potatoes, butter |
| 8 | James G. SPEER | 175 | 300 | \$5,000 | \$2,200 | 23 horses, milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, peas & beans, sweet potatoes, butter |
| 9 | A. J. DUNNWAY | 35 | - | \$300 | - | corn |
| 10 | Richard ELLERBE | 60 | 70 | \$2,000 | \$865 | 3 horses, 2 mules, milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, oats, cotton, peas & beans, butter |
| 11 | J. C. STEWART | 20 | 60 | \$1,500 | \$1,300 | 2 horses, milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, cotton, peas & beans, sweet potatoes, butter, molasses |
| 12 | W. S. DELKE | 100 | - | \$1,000 | \$3,000 | 4 horses, 2 mules, 5 oxen, milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, rice, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, butter |
| 13 | Robert BARNHART | 70 | 40 | \$1,200 | \$278 | 1 mule, 5 oxen, milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, sweet potatoes, butter |

| | Name | Acres - improved | Acres - unimproved | Cash value - farm | Cash value - livestock | Major crops |
|----|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 14 | Henry HARRAL | 70 | 250 | \$1,200 | \$520 | 2 mules, milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, cotton, peas & beans, sweet potatoes, butter |
| 15 | R. F. JACKSON | 40 | 960 | \$5,000 | \$250 | milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, oats, cotton, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, butter |
| 16 | William C. GOULDSBY | 75 | 190 | \$2,000 | \$1,200 | 2 mules, milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, cotton, sweet potatoes, butter |
| 17 | M. A. STEWART | 30 | 170 | \$1,500 | \$1,200 | milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, peas & beans, butter |
| 18 | Amos NEWTON | 36 | 16 | \$500 | \$260 | milk cows, cattle, 2 oxen, swine, corn, peas & beans, sweet potatoes, molasses |
| 19 | W. A. DAVIS | 20 | - | \$600 | \$122 | swine, corn, sweet potatoes |
| 20 | W. J. BRYAN | 25 | - | \$400 | \$230 | milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, peas & beans, sweet potatoes, butter |
| 21 | Levi SANDERS | 20 | - | \$300 | \$9 | swine, corn, peas & beans, sweet potatoes |
| 22 | Elijah G. TUCKER | 20 | - | \$500 | \$311 | 1 mule, milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, peas & beans, sweet potatoes, butter |
| 23 | Peter BUCHAN | 30 | 120 | \$2,000 | \$300 | 2 mules, milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, sweet potatoes, butter, molasses |
| 24 | John L. STEWART | 45 | 110 | \$1,500 | \$570 | 2 horses, milk cows, cattle, swine, corn, sweet potatoes, butter, molasses |
| 25 | P. Bryan STEWART | 11 | - | \$400 | \$30 | swine, corn, peas & beans |
| 26 | James R. STEWART | 30 | - | \$400 | \$200 | milk cows, swine, corn, peas & beans, sweet potatoes, butter |

- Almost every farmer grew corn and sweet potatoes.
- Almost every farm had 1 horse, a few had more than one.
- Very few farms grew grains - wheat (MITCHELL), oats (BRANTLEY, ELLERBE, JACKSON) or rice (DELKE, HARRIS). Only two (HUGHEY, VAUGHAN) had "orchard" products - presumably oranges.
- Three (MITCHELL, HARRIS, ROPER) produced wine.
- Many farms grew cotton, but in small amounts. Only one (ELLERBE) had more than 20 bushels.
- About half the farms had a milk cow and pigs.
- Most had slaughtered animals during the year.
- Many farms had very small amounts of farm products that are not listed here.
- If the value of a crop was less than \$100, it was not included.
- Animals under one year of age were not included.

Note: I have scanned the 8 pages of this census and will be glad to share copies. Contact me at <bjstock@cfl.rr.com> if you'd like a page or two.

Shawnee Nation in Ohio

by Patricia ALLEN

We all know that many Indian tribes have historically settled in Oklahoma but did you know that Shawnee Indians are alive and well and living happy, productive lives in Ohio?



Location of Shawnee Reservations in Ohio

By 1450-75, the Shawnee Nation had established towns through most of northern Kentucky and southern Ohio as far west as the boundary of Dayton (Montgomery) Ohio on the Great Miami River. During the next hundred or so years, they were rejoined by the five remaining tribes that had stayed behind—the Kispotaka, the Piqua, the Chillicothe, the Talegwa, and the Hathawekela.

From 1600 to 1820, they fought the white settlers, notably during the War of 1812, during which TECUMSEH, their Great War chief, died in battle on the Thames River in Canada in 1813. Thirty-six Shawnee communities did not leave after his death and formally organized as the Shawnee Nation to proclaim part of their rightful land. The dream of uniting all the Indian tribes to hold the line against further settlement of the Ohio Valley ended.

Although some Shawnee Indians returned to their earlier homes in Indiana and Kentucky, a few never left Ohio. These were the ancestors of many present day tribal members.

In 1833-36, what was left of the Ohio Kispotaka and Piqua took white names and homesteaded land in southwest Ohio. They continued to work to search for and re-group people of Shawnee descent. The tribe moved its center of activity to Greene County, Ohio in 1974 to be near their last traditional homeland where they maintain an office in Dayton to this day.

Since coming home to Ohio, the Shawnees have held two tribal councils per year and five pow-wows that had national attendance. The group is re-learning traditional Indian skills that have been passed down from generation to generation including pottery, drum and arrow-making, bear-working etc. and becoming reacquainted with their language and religion.

The approximately 600 Shawnees gained recognition by the Ohio State Legislature in 1980 (HJR 8). In 1989, they purchased 20 acres of land in Champaign County to make a homeland for their people, the first one in Ohio in 159 years.

In December of 1995, the Shawnee Nation, United Remnant Band, purchased its first tribal business — Zane Shawnee Caverns and Southwind Park in Bellefontaine, Ohio. This family-oriented park hosts a 3/8 mile caverns guided tour, an 1830's Shawnee Village, Colonial Village and a Native American Woodland Museum, over 65 campsites (RV and tent), 8 cabins, fishing, swimming, hiking, picnic and recreation areas.

The Shawnee village adjoins a "white" Pioneer Village, intentionally adjacent so visitors can make their own conclusions and comparisons. Both cultures are displayed as fair and as equal as possible. There is a trading post which historically was the contact between the two cultures.

The State of Ohio has enabled the Shawnee Nation to keep the legacy of its ancestors alive by educating the community on their traditions including ceremonies, songs, dances, crafts and skills. The Shawnees are proud of their ethnic heritage over the centuries and are continuing to contribute to Ohio's history and their society as a whole.

Epilogue:

The following advice from TECUMSEH could well apply to us today.

Live your life that the fear of death can never enter your heart.
Trouble no one about their religion; respect others in their view and demand that they respect yours.
Love your life, perfect your life, beautify all things in your life.
Seek to make your life long and its purpose in the service of your people.
Prepare a noble death song for the day when you go over the great divide.
Always give a word or a sign of salute when meeting a friend, even a stranger when in a lonely place.
Show respect to all people and grovel to none.
When you arise in the morning, give thanks for the food and for the joy of living.
If you see no reason for giving thanks, the fault lies only in yourself.
Abuse no one and nothing for abuse turns the wise ones to fools and robs the spirit of its vision.
When it comes your time to die, be not like those whose hearts are filled with the fear of death so that when their time comes they weep and pray for a little more time to live their lives over again in a different way.
Sing your death song and die like a hero going home.



Tecumseh (1768-1813)

CFGs Books now available on Amazon.com

We are in the process of converting our previously published CFGS books to print-on-demand with CreateSpace, a division of Amazon.com. This has a number of advantages for both the Society and the buyers. Books will be printed only as needed, saving the upfront costs (we had to order in quantity early) and storage costs for yet-to-be-sold books. The newer printing techniques produce a much nicer looking book, with color cover and Perfect Binding. Added to this is the bonus that the cost is less than we had paid for earlier editions - allowing us to lower the price on our books in many cases. Since a buyer can now select the book on Amazon and have it shipped directly to his home, it saves time for both the buyer and our treasurer and shipping agent. If you order \$25 or more (or have an Amazon Prime account), there is no charge for shipping.

The books that are available now are:

Powell Cemetery: Orange County, Florida 1880-1950

Greenwood Cemetery Orlando, Florida: Volume 1: Sections A-J

Greenwood Cemetery Orlando Florida: Volume 2: Sections K-W

Greenwood Cemetery Historical Trail: Orlando, FL

Marriages of Orange County, FL: Volume 1 (1869-1910)

Marriages of Orange County, FL: Volume 2 (1910-1924)

Cemeteries Of Orange County, Florida Vol. 1 - Smaller Cemeteries of Southwest Orange County

Others are "in the works" and should be available soon. Currently, the easiest way to find them is to search for "Betty Jo STOCKTON" as author. They should be found under CFGS in the very near future.

Family Names in the Vertical Files - Genealogy Department - Orlando Public Library
 Extracted by Kim Peters

continued from previous issue...

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Gassaway | See Watkins |
| Gatchell | Family tree |
| Gaunt | See Gantt |
| Gebhart | Misc |
| Genius | See McKean |
| Gentry | Family newsletters |
| Getz | Misc |
| Gifford | Newspaper article |
| Gilbert | Research notes, article, family tree, misc. |
| Gildea | Newsletters |
| Giles | Newspaper article, photo of family home |
| Gill | Family tree, family history. See also McMurtry. |
| Gille | Family history |
| Gilmore | Family history, family newsletters, clan map of Scotland |
| Ginn | LDS descendants chart |
| Giroux | LDS descendants chart |
| Gist | History family home |
| Glasgow | Family history |
| Glover | Pedigree chart, correspondence |
| Gobel | See Goble |
| Goble | LDS Ancestral chart |
| Godfrey | Obituary, brief note |
| Goff | Family history |
| Gold | Misc. |
| Gomp | See Gompf |
| Gompf | Notes from sources |
| Goodbread | Accounting death in 1869 |
| Goodharts | See Clever |
| Goodman | Old fragile bible records - May be connected Brouard, Hildebrandt) |
| Goodnight | Copies of records |
| Goodwin | Newspaper article. |
| Goodyear | Lineage chart |
| Gooldy | Newsletters |
| Gore | Newspaper articles, lineage charts |
| Gorham | Second Boat, Misc. |
| Gover | Notes from sources |
| Grant | Newspaper articles, pages from book |
| Gray | Notes from sources, lineage chart |
| Green | See Gover |
| Greene | Book of marriages, family tree |
| Greenman | Family history and charts |

| | |
|-----------|---|
| Gregg | Family group sheet |
| Gresham | Family information, family group sheets |
| Griffin | Letters, copies from sources |
| Griggs | Copy of will |
| Grigsby | Membership Directory 1990-01 |
| Grimes | Copy of will |
| Grinstead | Family history, family group sheets |
| Griswold | Family history, family group sheets |
| Groff | See Grove |
| Grove | LDS Register Joseph Groff |
| Grumman | See Hyatt / Randle Bible |
| Guilfoyle | Family group sheet. See also Legg, Lund. |
| Gunter | Copies Confederate records |
| Guy | Family group sheets, obituary, family history |
| Gynn | Bible records |
| Hackett | Two newsletters 1991 |
| Hagin | Information on Turnbull |
| Hahn | Arcle about houses |
| Haight | See Hoyt |
| Haile | LDS descendants chart |
| Hain | See Hahn |
| Halcott | Family history, letters, newspaper clippings |
| Hale | Family history |
| Hall | Family history, letter, Newsletters 1990. See also Hyatt Bible. |
| Halpin | Family history |
| Halvorson | Family history |
| Ham | See Hamm. See also Muckey Bible. |
| Hamilton | Newsletters 1980s, letters |
| Hammond | Family history, notes from sources, Will |
| Hampton | Newspaper article |
| Hancock | Family history |
| Hand | Family history, obituary |
| Hanna | Application Sons and Daughters of Territory of Florida |
| Hannum | Family history, notes from sources, Will |
| Hansen | Family history, diplomas |
| Hanson | Misc. |
| Harbison | See Sniffen |
| Hardin | Family history |
| Hardy | Family history |
| Harlan | Family group sheets, copy from source |
| Harmon | Family group sheet |

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Harper | Newspaper articles, family group sheets |
| Harris | Copy of will, letters, newspaper clippings, family group sheets. See also Mobley. See also Warner. |
| Harrison | Family history, family group sheets |
| Hart | Family history, copies marriage license, newspaper clippings |
| Harvey | Family history, bible records |
| Harwich | Revolutionary War records, copies church records |
| Hasler | Newspaper article |
| Hastings | Family history |
| Hatch | Family history |
| Hatfield | Background on family feud with McCoys |
| Hathaway | See Varney |
| Haven | Family History |
| Havens | See Haven. |
| Hawkins | Family history |
| Hawley | See Underhill |
| Hayden | Family history with dates |
| Hayes | Will, article |
| Haynes | Will, article, group sheets, society membership applications, property records, military records |
| Hayward | See Howard |
| Hazelton | Family history, correspondence |
| Heddon | Family bible records, family history |
| Helmer-shausen | Family history, photographs |
| Henderson | Family group sheets, correspondence |
| Hendrick | Family group sheets |
| Hendrix | Family group sheets |
| Henson | Correspondence |
| Hershey | Family History |
| Hester | Newspaper article. |
| Heston | Newspaper article, family history |
| Hewitt | See Triplett |
| Hibbard | Correspondence |
| Hibbs | Newsletter |
| Hicholson | Family tree, family history |
| Hickey | Copies of documents |
| Higdon | Newspaper article, family group sheets |
| Hilburn | Bible records |
| Hildebrandt | Photographs, correspondence, family histories, famiy group sheets |
| Hill | Newspaper articles, family records |
| Hillhouse | Family history |
| Hills | Family group sheet, family history |
| Hindman | Article |
| Hinkle | Newsletters |

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Hinshaw | Family history |
| Hodes | Family history |
| Hodgson | Family history, newspaper articles, obituaries |
| Hoffer | Family history |
| Hoffner | Family History |
| Holderman | See Fitch |
| Holland | Newspaper articles |
| Hollister | Family history, family group sheets |
| Holmes | Correspondence, family history, DAR applications, newspaper articles, family group sheets. Several folders. |
| Holton | War service records. |
| Holtsinger | Newspaper article |
| Holway | Family tree, family history |
| Hontz | Newspaper article |
| Hooker | Family history |
| Hooping-aemer | Famiy history |
| Hopkins | Newsletter, misc. |
| Hopper | See McMurtry |
| Houghton | Research notes, death certificates |
| House | Misc, family history |
| Hovey | Pension papers, muster rolls |
| Howard | Family history, reasearch notes. See also Breed. |
| Howell | Periodical article, correspondence |
| Howland | Family trees, family quarterly, Mayflower and UDC notes, correspondence |
| Hoyt | Family history, wills, misc. |
| Hudson | Family group sheets, family tree, newspaper article, research notes, family bulletin |
| Huff | Newspaper article |
| Hughes | Bible records, family history, magazine article, correspondence, pension copies, marriage license, will |
| Hull | Newspaper articles, family trees, immigration chart, correspondence |
| Humfrey | Generation chart, ancestor chart |
| Hungerford | Photo of family home |
| Hunnicut | Family history |
| Hunt | Bible records, manuscripts, correspondence |
| Hutchins | Vital records, research notes, DAR lineage, allied family information |
| Hyatt | Newspaper article. Bible transcription. |
| Hyer | Obituary, funeral notice, correspondence (Missing), letters |

To be continued in next issue...

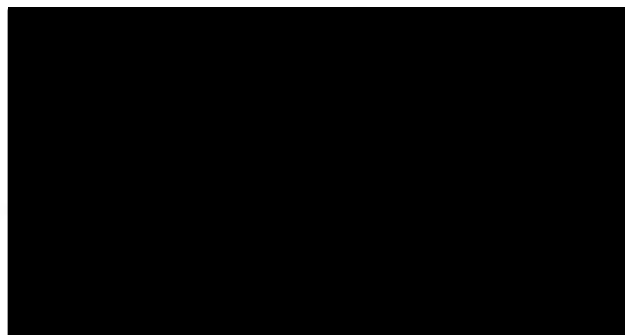
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The News of January 1897

The Kissimmee Valley Wednesday, January 27, 1897

The holiday good times are being forgotten, and the people are going to work plowing their fields, getting ready to plant cane when the time arrives.

The cold spell just passed over has in all probability killed the grass on the prairies, and the cattle will have a hard time from now until spring.

The Bull creek mercantile business of Nettles Bros., seems to be going on alright, the trade is better than was expected.

Hon. I. M. Lanier will finish grinding his cane crop this week which is perhaps the last to be ground in these parts this season.

Mrs. R. B. Savage and Miss Drusilly Parker, paid Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Lanier a visit last Sunday.

Some of the most able members of our church presented the Pastor A. H. Williams a nice suit of clothes as a Christmas present.

LOCAL NEWS

A post office has been reestablished at Shingle in this county.

L. D. Graham has opened up a general merchandise store at Shingle, and will keep on hand everything that his customers are likely to want.

A. E. Bearden and little son, went up to Windermere Friday. to select lumber for his new residence that he is preparing to build on his lot near the Court House.

COWARDLY ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE J. M. BRYAN

It is reported that two separate attempts have been made recently by unknown parties to stealthily murder Hon. J. M. Bryan, a prominent citizen residing in the Point neighborhood in this county.

The first attempt was made Saturday night, Jan. 23rd. The parties were seen looking through the window while the family were at supper, and J. M. Bryan Jr. got his pistol and went out and emptied it at them. There appeared to be four or five in the party. All had guns and one of them was heard to say: "We can't get him this time, he isn't at home."

They came back again last Friday night and John Bryan was on the lookout and tried to halt them, but they refused to halt. He fired two loads of buckshot at them.

The parties are unknown, but it is supposed to have come out of a difficulty which has arisen over some pasture lands recently leased by Mr. Bryan, and which is wanted by other people in the vicinity.

Excitement runs high in that section over the affair, and the parties will be severely dealt with if caught.