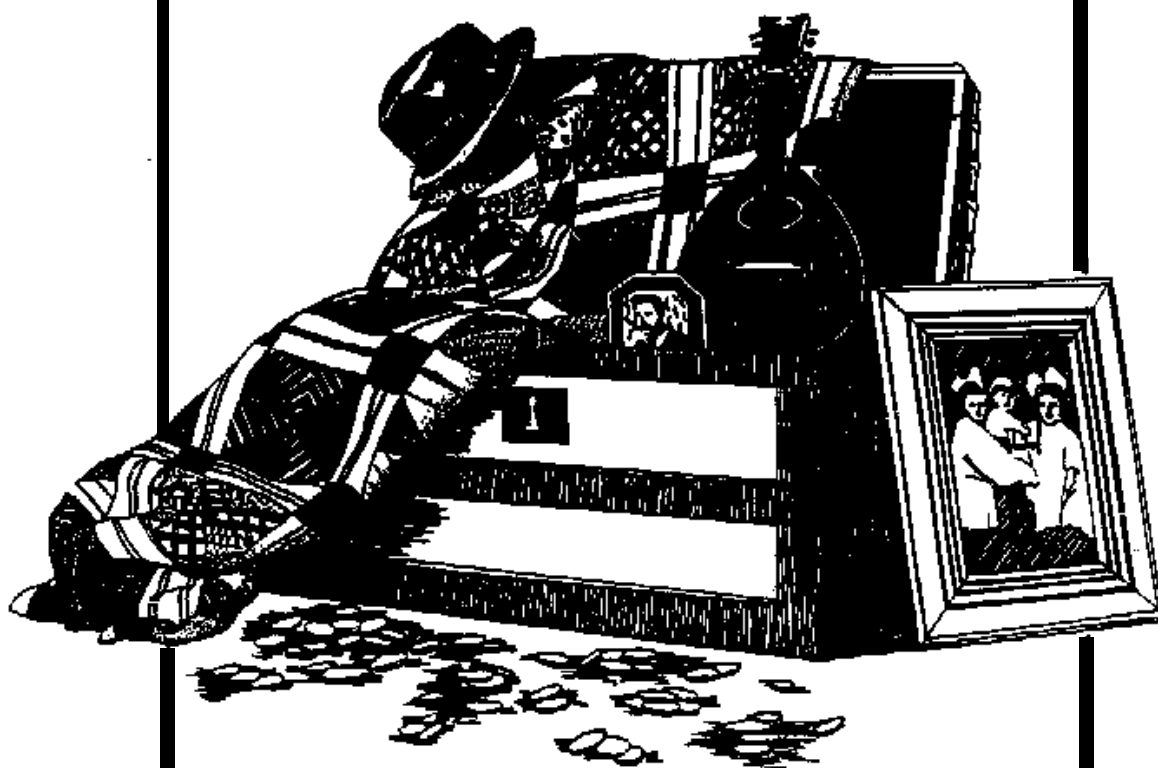


Buried Treasures



Vol. 47, No.3
July - September 2015

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.

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Publications of the Central Florida Genealogical Society Unless otherwise noted, books are soft cover, 8 ½ 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.] Rev ed. 2015 . \$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 Deaths 1922-Apr 1929 [190 p., every name index].
 \$17

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

Orange County Gazetteer and Business Directory -

A reprint of the 1887 directory with added index. Orange County included parts of Lake, Seminole & Osceola Counties in 1887 [300 p. directory; 66 p. index.] \$25
#Powell Cemetery in Orange County, FL. [134 p, full color cover, perfect binding, fully indexed]..... \$12
Where Did They Put Wakulla? A Genealogist's Guide to the Library A listing of library call numbers (Dewey) for every state, county and major genealogical topic. [42 p. booklet, soft cover, stapled, 5½ x 8½"]..... \$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 \$2.50 per book for shipping plus applicable taxes.



Buried Treasures

Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc.

P. O. Box **533958**, Orlando Florida **32853-3958**

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

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

Note: new address



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 bimonthly on the fourth Thursday afternoon of odd-numbered months at the Winter Park University Club. The Computer Special Interest Group and the Family Tree Maker Interest Group each meet monthly on Saturday morning. 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.

July - September 2015

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Patricia Patterson Allen
Sallie Belperche
Barry Ewell

Jowan Hearn
Betty Jo Stockton

Thoughts from your Editor

With this issue of *Buried Treasures*, we're beginning a new series featuring the more famous ancestors of our members. The first is an article on your editor's most famous ancestor, John BARNEY, who was quite well known within the Freemason's organization.

How about a writeup on your most famous (or infamous) ancestor - no matter what he/she was famous for? Many of our ancestors were, like John BARNEY, big fish in very small puddles. Was your ancestor the mayor of a small town, the first baby born in a county or the sheriff who captured Jesse James - or Jesse James himself? Your submission might be any size from a paragraph to several pages. If you're not comfortable writing, send what you have and we'll clean it up for publication (with your approval). Do include dates and places, how this person is related to you and a photo, if possible. Send your submission via email <publications@cfigs.org>, hard copy to the CFIGS post office box, or hand it to a board member at any CFIGS gathering.

Remember, if we don't get enough material to fill the pages of *Buried Treasures*, you'll hear more about my family than you ever wanted to know. Please gather up your interesting wills, diaries, letters, documents, articles, etc. If you visit an interesting library, cemeteries, seminars - let your fellow members know about it. How about interesting family stories, your family tree and a research problem or solution? This is your publication - let your voice be heard.

As we're embarking on a new CFIGS year, your elected board is hard at work. We have programs set for the next several months and are finalizing plans for the remainder of the year. The website is going strong, the Monday News email is keeping you up to date and the publications, *Treasure Chest News* (monthly) and *Buried Treasures* (quarterly), are always in progress. But the Board is only 11 folks and they can't do it all. We need your input and support. Can you recommend speakers for our programs - or offer to present a program? We now have 40+ CFIGS events a year, so there is bound to be somewhere you can be involved.

There have been some changes to the Board and committee chairs. Maggie WINTERS has now taken over as education chair; she'll be organizing classes and handling requests for speakers. Lisa UTSEY will be collecting door prizes for our meetings. Lea COLLINS is now in charge of publicity for the organization. Elaine POWELL will be organizing the hospitality table for general meetings. Can you assist any of these folks?

We hope to become more active on various projects in the upcoming CFIGS year:

Greenwood Cemetery. We have surveyed and published books on the older, lettered sections of Greenwood, Orlando's old city cemetery. We're now starting work on the newer sections. This involves data input, checking records against FindAGrave, walking the stones to double check, and finally proofing the materials. Most of these activities can be done at home - on your own schedule. As the weather cools, we will probably have a "cemetery party" or two - getting together to check our information against the stones. Can you help with any portion of this?

Early Orlando Records: Orlando Building Permits. We will be working with the Orange County Regional History Center archives to transcribe and/or index a number of records they hold. Highest priority is the Orlando Building Permits, beginning with 1910. Some of this can be done at home, but some will require working at the Center downtown. These are the most requested records at the Center, but the original oversized ledgers are hard to handle, becoming fragile and sometimes hard to read. If we can get them transcribed, the original records can be preserved more easily.

Our Men in Service - WW II. The Center has several scrapbooks of clippings from local newspapers featuring local service members during World War II. Many articles included photos. For the most part, the quality of the articles precludes scanning - and the *Sentinel* still holds copyright. We will be indexing these articles so researchers know what is available. Most include name, rank, service branch, place of service and local contact - parents or wives. We are scanning these via smart phones, so many can be indexed at home, though some will require followup at the Center.

Betty Jo

continued on p. 19

To Do or Not To Do? DNA - That IS the Question

by Jowan HEARN

My sister Kay is all for it. Me, not so much. She said she would pay for the test, I said okay. So did my Uncle Bobby, dad's youngest brother, Uncle Ronnie, Mom's youngest brother and Kay.

When growing up we were always told we were; a. Irish, (both Grandma and Grandpa HORTON, Dad's parents), b. German (my mother's mother) c. American Indian (my mother's dad) and d. French (again, my mother's dad). That's it - Irish, French, German and American Indian. Nothing else.

So onto the DNA test.

My Uncle Bobby gets his results. They show his as 70% Europe West, 17% Scandinavia, 11% Ireland + 3 other regions. I accused his wife Mary who is Norwegian of taking the test for him. She promised she didn't. My test comes back. I am 39% Scandinavia, 23% Great Britain, 10% Ireland and + 11 Other Regions Where's my French, my American Indian, my German? Okay, Mother's mother last name was HOWEDEL, maybe that could be Scandinavian not German. But how does Uncle Bobby fit in with his 17%, wrong side of the tree!

Kay - Europe West, Italy/Greece, Europe East, and Great Britain, but her trace matches are all over the place. WAY OVER. That ancestor had to be a marauding bandit! Where did her Italy/Greece come from? None of the rest of us had it.

Uncle Ronnie; - Europe West, Ireland, Europe East, Finland/Northwest Russia and Great Britain. His at least look closer to Kay's than anyone else!

My Family Tree on the HORTON side goes back to Barnabas HORTON, 1524-1570 of England. My family tree on the BASSE side goes to Joseph BASSE 1500-1524, there are 4,908 people in these trees, none of them are Scandinavian and yet my Uncle Bobby and I have DNA that says otherwise.

I have no doubt that my sister is my sister, my Uncle Bobby is my father's brother and my Uncle Ronnie is my mother's brother. My sister Kay, my Uncle Ronnie and my mother look alike. My father, my Uncle Bobby and I look alike.

So what is the DNA test telling me? Nothing!



Honoring the Ninety Years Young

Reprinted from the *Bicentennial Booklet of our Nation's Bicentennial Year 1776-1976*,
compiled by members of the Central Florida Genealogical Society, 1976

Mrs. Albert R. Bogue, (Frances St. Bernard MONTAGUE), Orlando, Florida was ninety-two on April 12, 1976.

She is a long time member of the Annie Coleman Chapter Orlando, Florida, United Daughters of the Confederacy, joining on the service of her father, James MONTAGUE.

Mrs. BOGUE is a Charter Member and an Honor Roll member of Orlando Chapter, Orlando, Florida, Daughters of the American Revolution, being descended from THOMAS MONTAGUE.

Mrs. Henry CROUCH, (Elizabeth LONG), Orlando, Florida, will be ninety-seven on August 14, 1976.

In 1934 Mrs. CROUCH became a member of the General Frelinghuysen Chapter, Somerville, New Jersey, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. CROUCH and her daughter, Mrs. Rupert R. ALLYN (Elizabeth CROUCH), who is a member of Orlando Chapter, Orlando, Florida, Daughters of the American Revolution, are descended from Garret TUNISON, M.D. who served from 1775-1783 in Virginia and New Jersey. He was a member of the Beeline March. Dr. TUNISON was granted 6000 acres of land in Virginia and 2800 acres in New Jersey for his service.

Mr. Carl G. GOODWIN, born in Northfield, Minnesota, has been a winter visitor to Orlando, Florida, with his wife, Ora, and son, Nathan, now both deceased, for many years. Mr. GOODWIN now makes his home in Demedji, Minnesota. Mr. GOODWIN was ninety-four on April 9, 1976.

Willa Vick GRIFFIN is the daughter of John Henry VICK and Caledonia DODD and was born January 2, 1883.

Mrs. GRIFFIN and her husband, Samuel Sevier GRIFFIN, were the parents of Hilda, married to Otto Donald HOLLAND, now both deceased; Helen N. married to Sidney A. CARRAWAY from Sanford; Samuel Stanley, now deceased, married to Hannah W. BROGDEN; (She now lives in West Palm Beach, Florida) and Joyce, wife of Florian JANE.

Mrs. GRIFFIN has been a long time member of Annie Coleman Chapter, Orlando, Florida, United Daughters of the Confederacy serving as its President, 1938-1940 and again 1951-1953.

She is an Honor Roll Member of Orlando Chapter, Orlando, Florida, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Griffin served her chapter as its Regent 1954-1956. She is descended from Revolutionary Ancestors Bordroyne WATERS, David ALDER and James WILLIAMS.

Mrs. GRIFFIN's husband and Mrs. NOLLE's mother were brother and sister.

Miss Edith S. CARMAN, La Jolla, California, former resident of Orlando and is a member of an American Legion Post here. Carman will be ninety-two September 1976. She was a World War I Nurse.

Mrs. John Alden PURINGTON (Sabrina Harriet SIMONDS), Winter Park, Florida, was born August 13, 1884 in Somerville, Massachusetts. She will be ninety-two in 1976.

Mrs. Purington a member of the Christian Temple Manor Chapter, Orlando, Florida, Colonial Dames XVII Century, being descended from James RAWLINS (ROLLINS) N. H. She is a member of Orlando Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and descended from: Nathaniel ROLLINS, Aaron ROLLINS, and Benoni SPAULDING.

Continued bottom of next page

Charter Members of the Central Florida Genealogical Society

The Society was organized on September 25, 1969, by 28 charter members as a result of classes held by the Genealogical Department of the Orlando Public library. The interest shown at these classes confirmed the need for an association devoted to the education and assistance of persons doing genealogical research.¹ [Minnie Flora WITHAM, Historian, CFGS, 1976]

Charter Members

C1 - Mrs. Z. T. STUART [president 1969-71]	C15 - Mrs. Mary HENKEL
C2 - Mrs. Alice Henkel RUPE [president 1971-2; 1973-4]	C16 - Mrs. Jerri HOCHÉ
C3 - Miss Elba DODSON	C17 - Mrs. Charles Claxton MCDARIS [Louise]
C4 - Mrs. Robert Edward DIETZ	C18 - Mrs. Willis Benson MAXWELL [Mary]
C5 - Mrs. C. Wally HUGHSON [Betty]	C19 - Thomas MICKLER
C6 - Mrs. Rupert B ALLYN [Elizabeth]	C20 - Mrs. Thomas MICKLER
C7 - Mrs. AGNEW	C21 - Mrs. Laura NELSON
C8 - Miss Myra AGNEW	C22 - Alton J. NOLLE, Sr
C9 - Mrs. H. Nelson AXTON [Betty]	C23 - Mrs. Alton J. NOLLE, [Helen]
C10 - Mrs. John F BALLENGER	C24 - Mrs. Marcus G. RANKIN [Morean]
C11 - Mrs. Verna S. BROXSON	C25 - Mr. RATCLIFF
C12 - Willard Eugene ELKINS	C26 - Mrs. L. L. SCHUNEMAN [president 1972-3]
C13 - Mrs. May HEBRANK,	C27 - Mrs. Milton B. SHAW
C14 - Mrs. Albert HENKEL [Leona]	C28 - Mrs. Richard Paul WILLIS [Eileen] Librarian, Genealogical Department, Orlando Public Library

Honoring the Ninety Years Young continued

Mr. James Warren SIMPSON, who was the first white child born in Mt. Dora, Florida. He was the fifth child of ten children and is the son of David Milton SIMPSON who was born February 1, 1852 in Jefferson County, Florida. Mr. Simpson's Grandfather was Milton Monroe SIMPSON and was born in Virginia in 1828

Mr. SIMPSON was ninety-eight on May 31, 1976. He is the father of a member, Mrs. Vernon PLANK* (Gladys SIMPSON)

Mrs. Robert STOKES (Laura HALL), will be ninety-six on July 20, 1976. She is a member of Annie Coleman Chapter, Orlando, Florida, United Daughters of the Confederacy. She served her chapter as President 1949-1951 and has been a member since 1946. Mrs. STOKES was made an Honorary President of Florida Division for Life in 1959.

She is a member of Orlando Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Orlando, Florida and descended from JAMES SHEPARD, SR. as are her daughters, Mrs. Sidney B. HARRIS, JR., (Louise STOKES), MRS. Frank P. DANIELLA, (Carolyn STOKES), Mrs. Harold E. KNOBBLE (MARION STOKES).

Mrs. Lowell S. WALL (Gertrude GARDNER), Orlando, Florida, was 96 on April 24, 1976. She is a member of Orlando Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and is descended from Daniel KOOKS.

Written by Minnie Flora Witham, CFGS Historian, for the CFGS *Bicentennial Booklet of our Nation's Bicentennial Year 1776-1976*

My most famous
ancestor

John BARNEY, A Father of Freemasonry

by Betty Jo STOCKTON

The letter began “I can’t tell you how pleased I was to receive your letter today requesting information of John BARNEY. Your letter immediately caught my attention. A letter from the great granddaughter of John BARNEY, one of the greatest Vermont Freemasons in that he was the one who went to Boston, learned the ritual from Thomas Webb and returned to Vermont. The rest is history.” Cedric SMITH, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Vermont thus provided my first real information on the Masonic activities of John BARNEY. A few months later, Mr. SMITH was in Orlando for a convention. He and several other distinguished Vermont Freemasons invited Mom and me to be their guests. At their awards ceremony, I was presented with the John Barney Medal, given for outstanding service to the fraternity in Vermont.



Although John BARNEY was very well known in Masonic circles, specific genealogical data has been hard to find. After many years, I still only know (from an undocumented Masonic biography), “born in Litchfield County, CT in October 1780, the son of a tailor, John BARNEY learned his father’s trade.” I have not been able to substantiate this, so I still don’t know who his parents were.

The DAR library in Washington, D.C. had a transcription of the John BARNEY family bible², which was quite useful in identifying family members - and gave places of birth for many of the children. This enabled me to trace their migration routes.

John BARNEY & Lucy A. HUBBARD were married in Burlington, VT, May 3, AD 1811.

He was born Oct 12th, 1780; she was born May 14th, 1792.

Children:

Emily born Charlotte [VT] 9 May 1812;

George Throop born Charlotte [VT] 5 Dec 1813;

Caroline Elizabeth born Charlotte [VT] 29 Sep 1815;

Sarah Ann born Charlotte [VT] 5 Feb 1817;

Lucrecia W. born Willsborough, Essex Co, NY 20 Jul 1819; [note: transcription was incorrect - first name is Minerva]

Julia born Canaan, CT 18 Oct 1823;

John Hubbard born Canaan CT 13 Dec 1826;

Robert Bruce born Harpersfield, Ashtabula Co, OH 19 Jul 1831;

William Hough born Ashtabula [OH] 3 Oct 1835.

Albert G. MCCOMB was born Feb 8th 1843;

Charlotte Idaline MCCOMB was born Feb 16th 1845;

Julia Caroline MCCOMB was born March 13th, 1847;

Charles Russell MCCOMB was born July 23rd, 1849;

Linden Howard MCCOMB was born in Columbus Grove, Train Co, OH Feb 25th 1853.

Deaths:

Robert Bruce BARNEY died on board of the Canal Boat Globe near Canal Dover, Triscararus Co, Jun 7th 1834

George Throop BARNEY died in Charlotte, Chittenden Co, VT Sep 4th 1815

Lucy Ann BARNEY died Jan 11th 1844 in Worthington, OH

John BARNEY Sen. died in Peoria, IL Jun 26, 1847

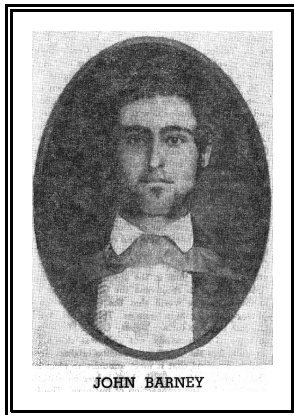
John H. BARNEY died in Cleveland OH Aug 20, 1853

² Bible Records (IL G.R.C. 1972 3, DAR Library) Bible in possession of Mrs. T. A. (Florence) GALLAGHER, 2150 Sherman, Evanston, IL.

Emily Barney WATTS? died July 2, 1887

Minerva B. LINNEY died in Lima, OH in June 1851.

John BARNEY married Lucy Ann HUBBARD, daughter of Capt Lemuel HUBBARD (an Ensign in the Revolution), in 1811 in Burlington, VT. He was 31; she was only 18.



In 1810, John BARNEY became a zealous Mason, traveling from Vermont to Boston for instruction in the Masonic ritual. He obviously had a remarkable memory, as he memorized the entire Masonic ritual and became a Learning Master. Using this knowledge, he traveled extensively, assisting communities throughout the Midwest in forming Masonic Lodges. He was instrumental in the formation and instruction for lodges in Connecticut, Quebec, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri and Illinois. In 1843, he was chosen to attend the Convention of Grand Lodges in Baltimore, MD as official representative of Grand Lodge of Ohio.

John BARNEY was quite well-known in Masonic circles. One booklet referred to him as the "Father of Freemason in Ohio"; "The Barney Work" was adopted as the standard ritual in most lodges in the Midwest. There were several booklets published about him, but with little circulation. A search of WorldCat found only one copy of each book in libraries. The Master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, after learning of my interest, mailed me 50 copies of the small book they had printed, *John BARNEY, The Michigan Ritual, A Broken Column & You*, (evidently they didn't sell well.)

On the home front, however, John left something to be desired as a husband and breadwinner. Using a time line of his children's births and his Masonic activities, it appears that he put much more time and effort on Freemasonry than on his family. Apparently he settled his family with various relatives as he toured the country lecturing. The children were born in Vermont, Connecticut, New York and Ohio. The Masonic organization was not only paying his expenses, but also supporting his family as he traveled.

A description in one of the booklets³ stated "John was crippled and unable to walk without a cane, even as a youth...He had learned his father's trade and was employed when he could find the work, but often he had to take whatever work he could get on local farms...they lived in humble but honest poverty.

John continued with Masonic activities, but also was a partner in a chair making business. An ad in the *Ohio Register* in 1814 had the postscript "Country produce will be taken in payment."

By 1830, the BARNEY family had moved to Harpersfield, Ashtabula Co., OH, where John planned to go into the patent pail business. Before the business was off the ground, John suffered from an inflammation of his eyes to the extent that he lost vision in one eye and the business failed. Soon thereafter, the whole family was hit with plague - "six of the children suffered severely & only one little girl escaped the disease." He was forced to ask for help from Masonic friends. One in Connecticut sent him \$10, which Barney stated saved his family from starvation.

Sometime before 1840, the family relocated to Worthington, Ohio - just outside of Columbus. The children married there and John's wife Lucy evidently made her home there, while he continued his travels. Lucy died in 1844 at the age of 51. At the time John's estate was probated in 1848, one of the outstanding bills was "coffin for wife - \$8.00". She is buried, without a stone, in the Methodist Cemetery in Worthington, OH.

³ SANDS, Richard H. *John BARNEY, The Michigan Ritual, A Broken Column & You*. Paradise, MI: Paradise Press, undated, pp. 30-35.

John died 26 Jun 1847 in Peoria, Illinois, as he was returning from a lecture trip to Missouri. He was buried by the Freemasons in Peoria, with an elaborate headstone, reading "John Barney, P. G. L, Died June 27, 1847, aged about 70."⁴ The stone was later washed away in a flood.

The death notice in the Columbus, Ohio newspaper read: *Died - at Peoria, Illinois, on the 22 d of June ult, Mr John BARNEY, late of Worthington in this county, aged about 68 years. The deceased was a man of pure morals and most blameless and inoffensive life. Being physically disqualified for manual labor, he made himself extensively and favorably known in several of the states as a teacher of the arts, parts and points in the arena of Freemasonry. His demise will be sincerely regretted by numerous members of that fraternity, to which in his life he was ardently devoted.*

Children of John and Lucy Ann (HUBBARD) BARNEY were:

Emily BARNEY married Ira MALTBY, a farmer in Ashtabula Co, Ohio. They had 4 daughters: Lydia, Mary, Minerva & Julia

Caroline Elizabeth BARNEY married Joel WALLING, a shoemaker in Columbus, Ohio. They had 5 daughters: Marcella, Lucy, Anna Laura, Emily & Julia and a son, Horace. Their daughter, Anna Laura, was the great grandmother of the author.

Sarah Ann BARNEY married William HOUGH, a farmer in Steuben Co, OH. They had 2 sons, William and George and 3 daughters: Helen, Laura and Mary Adelia.

Minerva Williams BARNEY married Edmund LINN in 1841. He was a merchant in Allen Co., OH. They had two sons, Eugene & Arthur, and a daughter Laura. Both Minerva and Edmund died young and their children were placed with other families.

Julia BARNEY married Lucas MCCOMB, a carpenter in Pleasant Township, Train Co., OH. Lucas was a bugler in the 27 OH Infantry and died shortly after his discharge. They had 5 sons - Albert, Charles, Linden, Edward & Horace - and 3 daughters - Charlotte, Julia & Ann.

William Hough BARNEY married Mary Elizabeth FOGLE on 28 Nov 1858. He was a farmer in Columbus, OH and Chariton Co, MO. They had 2 sons - Hubbard & John Horace - and 4 daughters - Lemora, Nettie, Margaret & Dorothy "Effie"

Three of John & Lucy's sons - George Throop, John Hubbard and Robert Bruce - died young.

Among the less common resources for researching John BARNEY were:

Family bibles - in the DAR library, my personal library and on Ebay

Masonic records from eight states and Quebec

Booklets in libraries across the USA (librarians were contacted via email; they scanned the booklets & emailed them to me)

Masonic publications found online

Correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Vermont, Free and Accepted Masons of Vermont

The Barney Family Association in America

DAR lineage papers

Correspondence with other descendants of the Barney family

My lineage from John BARNEY

John BARNEY married Lucy Ann HUBBARD

Caroline Elizabeth. BARNEY married Joel WALLING

Laura Ann WALLING married George UMBAUGH

Jessie UMBAUGH married Frederick KIESER

Robert J. KIESER married Elizabeth S. STALDER - my parents

⁴ Weston, Allyn. *The Ashlar*, Detroit: Free Press Office, 1855, p. 171.

Masonic Records - How Useful Are They?

By Betty Jo STOCKTON

Many of us have ancestors who were members of the Freemasons, so it seems that locating Masonic records might give us some useful information.

The Masons are the oldest and largest fraternal order in the world. Its American roots date back to the 1700s, but its origins are found even earlier in Europe. According to information on the web site for the George Washington Masonic National Memorial, <http://www.gwmemorial.org/Misc_Info/FAQs.htm>, in Alexandria, Virginia, the Masons are "a universal brotherhood of men dedicated to serving God, Family, Fellowmen, and Country." The heritage of modern Freemasonry is derived from organized guilds of stone masons who constructed the beautiful Cathedrals and other stately structures throughout Europe in the middle ages.⁵

There are a variety of clues that may indicate that your ancestor was a Mason. There might be a Masonic symbol on his gravestone or the gravestone of other close relatives. Family stories or Masonic items among a loved one's possessions are also clues. Many obituaries include that the deceased was a Mason or was buried by the local Masonic Lodge.



The Square and Compasses is the most common Masonic symbol used in cemeteries.

Most Masonic records give very little genealogical information, other than a date of death sometimes. They can document that your ancestor was living in a certain place at a given time. Often several generations were involved in the fraternity, so may also offer clues to follow.

Unless your Masonic ancestor was very well known, you probably won't be able to find much more than membership records and possibly a death notice. The membership records may tell his date of membership, his age and occupation at the time of joining, the lodge he joined, and the date he left the lodge - whether through death, resignation or relocation.

In 1860, there was a national directory compiled by Leon HYNEMAN: *The universal masonic record and directory: containing the name, business, profession and residence of each subscriber; the name of the lodge, chapter, council, and encampment, to which he is attached; and the rank, position, and degree, he has attained in the order Confined exclusively to members of the masonic fraternity in good standing. Containing also a list of all masonic lodges in the world, with the place and time of meeting of each lodge, as far as known.* This is available on Ancestry.com and there is a free text version online through the University of Michigan:

<<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=moa;cc=moa;rgn=main;view=text;idno=AHK6782.0001.001>>

A typical entry from that directory - listed under Indiana:

STALDER, Valentine,
Foreman Blacksmith O. & M. R. R.,
Wilmington P. O.
T. Wilmington, 158; Aurora chap.

⁶ PHILIBERT-ORTEGA, Gena. "Researching your Ancestor in Masonic Record", *GenWeekly*
<www.genealogytoday.com/articles/>

The death notices I have found tend to be very flowery, but with little information. An example⁶:

Other Masonic records are available on Ancestry.com or through FamilySearch.org. Search on "Masonic" to see what is available. The Library and Museum of Freemasonry in London has some resources online and will do searches for a fee. These are primarily Masonic records of the British Commonwealth <http://www.freemasonry.london.museum/>. They also have a PDF fact sheet "Information Sheet About Freemasonry and Family History."

There is no national source for Masonic records in the United States. Records are kept by each state's Grand Lodge or at the local lodge level. The Masonic Service Association of North America's site: <http://www.msana.com/linksus.asp> gives a link for the Grand Lodge for each state. The Masonic Lodge of Education site has a list of Masonic Lodges: <http://www.masonic-lodge-of-education.com/masonic-lodge-locations.html>>. You'll then need to contact each state and locale where your ancestor lived. A Google search on "Masonic records" and the state name will give information as to what may be online and contact information for that locale. Most Grand Lodges have proved to be very helpful. Write, email or call the contact to determine what they might have.

There is a small book (27 pages) in the West Oaks Library and Genealogy Center.

929.1 YAT YATES, John, *Researching Masonic records: a guide for genealogists*. 1998. It is also available as digital book on FamilySearch.org.

Online sources* for researching Masonic records include:

Masonic Lodge Locations: List of Masonic Lodges

<<http://www.masonic-lodge-of-education.com/masonic-lodge-locations.html>>

"Now What? Online: Researching Ancestors Who Were Freemasons" from the *FamilyTree Magazine*.

<<http://www.familytreemagazine.com/article/Now-What-Freemason-Records>>

Researching Your Ancestors in Masonic Records

<www.genealogytoday.com/articles/reader.mv?ID=990>

Of Trees and Ink: Freemasonry Records for genealogy.

<<http://oftreesandink.blogspot.com/2015/01/freemasonry-records-for-genealogy.html>>

Masonic Service Association of North America: <<http://www.msana.com/linksus.asp>>

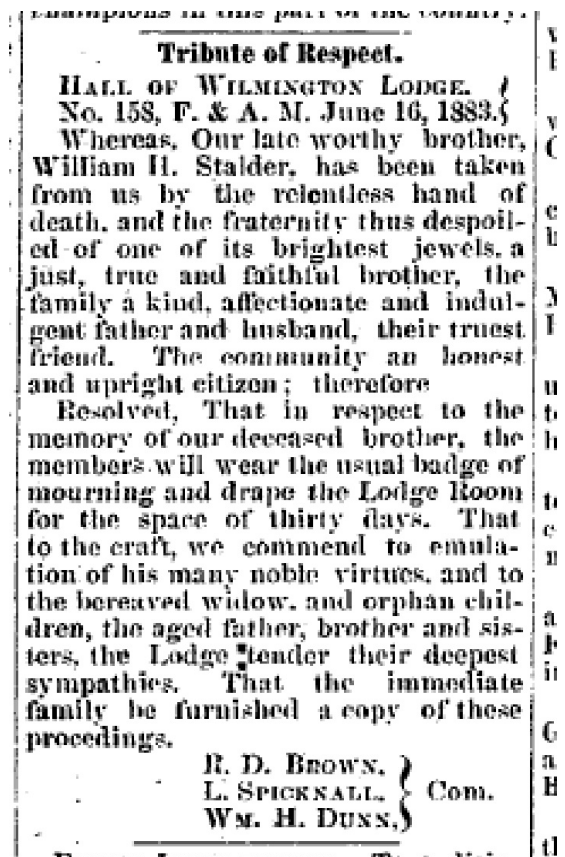
"So May It Be..." Discovering Masonic Records

<<http://www.genealogyandfamilyhistory.com/%E2%80%9Cso-may-it-be%E2%80%A6%E2%80%9D-discovering-masonic-records/>>

Cyndi's List has a number of links to Masonic sites [note: some of the links do not work]:

<<http://www.cyndislist.com/societies/fraternal/freemasonry/>>

*Note: you may need to cut and paste some of these links, rather than just clicking on them.



⁶ Clipping from unnamed Indiana newspaper c16 Jun 1882, in possession of author

The Whiskey Rebellion 1794

Patricia PATTERSON ALLEN

On July 16, 1794, about 50 men armed with rifles and clubs marched to the house of John NEVILLE, regional supervisor for collection of the federal excise tax in western Pennsylvania. They demanded that Neville resign his position and turn over to them all records associated with the collection of the tax on domestically distilled spirits. He refused. In the ensuing battle, one attacker died and five were wounded. NEVILLE and his slaves suffered no casualties. The mob dispersed.

The next day a crowd of over 400 locals returned to the scene. This time, NEVILLE had the help of eleven soldiers from Fort Pitt. One soldier died, three or four were wounded and two deserted during the battle. The mob torched the mansion, barns and slave quarters which burned to the ground. Assaults on property became an important dimension of excise protest. A rumor had also circulated like wildfire that people were being dragged off to Philadelphia by excise men.



The killing of James MCFARLANE, who led the second attack on Neville's house, was a critical moment. He was a local hero of the Revolution and now a martyr to the cause of liberty. He quickly became a symbol of the linkage between the Revolutionary and anti-excise struggles, an embodiment of what the Whiskey Rebellion seemed all about to those who supported the cause.

The Whiskey Rebellion had begun. Before it was over, some 7,000 western Pennsylvanians advanced against the town of Pittsburgh, threatened its residents, feigned an attack on Fort Pitt and the federal arsenal there, banished seven members of the community and destroyed the property of several others.

The source of the trouble was an excise tax on whiskey passed by the Congress to help pay off the federal deficit created by the assumption of the state debts. The tax fell most heavily on the farmers of western Pennsylvania, who transported and sold their grain crop in the liquefied form of whiskey to eastern markets. Their representatives in Congress had all voted against the tax, but it had passed the House by an easy majority. This raised an intriguing question: What happens when a regional minority, outvoted at the national level, refuses to recognize the legitimacy of that outcome and challenges the authority of the federal government to enforce the law?

The rebels portrayed themselves as an updated version of the Sons of Liberty, protesting a tax just as vilely as the Stamp Act. It was more than these isolated and independence-minded people could bear. They even set up a mock guillotine at a rally outside Pittsburgh, warning that the leaders of any federal force that came after them would be executed.

My second great grandfather's (Thomas PATTERSON 1764-1841) father-in-law, Congressman William FINDLEY, whose name would be forever linked with the region's opposition to the excise was among the men attempting to channel their anger into peaceful methods of dissent such as petitioning Congress. He had no role in the violent episodes and eventually wrote a book *History of the Insurrection in the four western counties of Pennsylvania in the year 1794*. FINDLEY was in a delicate position since the eastern government's vision of

such men held them responsible for the Rebellion. Federal officials did not perceive a distinction between the two movements.

Washington ordered the suppression of the rebels by an enormous demonstration of federal power and nationalized 12,950 militia led by WASHINGTON himself westward from Philadelphia. This was the only occasion in American history when a sitting President commanded troops in the field. Two representatives, William FINDLEY and David REDICK, were sent to tell the President that all was well and that the Army's journey to the west could only prove counterproductive. They failed to change Washington's mind. He believed the army was necessary to complete the process of reconciliation. Formidable force proceeded and easily crushed the rebellion in a bloodless campaign.

Note: William FINDLEY (1741-1821) was Scots-Irish, arriving in America in 1763. He had little formal schooling and initially worked as a weaver. He became a Captain in the Revolutionary War, after which he served in several elective offices. He was a member of the State Council of Censors from 1783 to 1790, an assemblyman, a state supreme executive councilman and a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1789-90. He was an anti federalist and served as a U.S. congressman from 1791 to 1817 where he was known as the "Father of Congress."

Northern Neck, Virginia, Deed - FAIRFAX to SMITH

The Right Honourable Thomas Lord FAIRFAX Baron of Cameron in that part of Great Britain called Scotland Proprietor of The Northern Neck of Virginia⁷ – To all to whom this present Writing shall come sends Greeting – Know ye that for good Causes for & in consideration of the composition to me paid for the annual Rent herein after reserved I have given granted & confirmed & by these Presents for me & my Heirs & Assigns do give grant & confirm unto John SMITH of Frederick County a certain Tract of waste & ungranted land in the said County, bounded as be a Survey thereof made by Richard BIGG – Beginning at a Stake in the Barrens Corner to **Col. George WASHINGTON** & John or Henry GARDNER,-----

20 Sept 1771

John SMITH's Deed for 112 Acres
of Land in Frederick County

Northern Neck Grants and Surveys/Virginia Land Office Patents and Grants, Grant Book P, pages 78, from Library of Virginia website – accessed Sept 2015.

Submitted by Sallie BELPERCHE

⁷ The Northern Neck of Virginia is the area between the Potomac and Rappahanock Rivers in Virginia. It is the northernmost of three peninsulas (traditionally called "necks" in Virginia) on the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay. Frederick County was established in 1743 from parts of Orange County. These "waste lands" now encompass all or part of four counties in present-day Virginia — Shenandoah, Clarke, Warren, and Frederick — and five in present-day West Virginia — Hardy, Hampshire, Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan.

Newest publication of CFGS

Early Settlers of Orange County, Florida *Reminiscent - Historic - Biographic 1915* A reprint of the 1915 book by C. E. HOWARD

Clarence E. HOWARD was a pioneer photographer of Orlando. In 1915, he self-published this small book. The title is a misnomer, as it does not cover the early settlers of Orange County such as JERNIGAN, POWELL, PATRICK, MIZELL, IVEY, YATES and other early families. It is uncertain as to why these particular men (and a few women) were included. Since most have photographs, it may be that these were the folks he had photographed professionally. Or they may have been fellow members of Orange County Pioneers Association. Biographies and/or photos in the book include⁶:

Andrew J. BARBER
Joseph A. Barber
*Hiram BEASLEY
*Judge J. D. BEGGS
W. T. BERRY
William P. BLAKELY
C. A. BOONE
Col. John Neill BRADSHAW
*Dr. J. N. BUTT
*Judge Cecil BUTT
Mrs. C. V. CALDWELL
John T. CHAPMAN
Judge J. M. CHENEY
J. B. CLOUSER
Hon. George W. CRAWFORD
R. Edgar DANN
Frank H. DAVIS
Hon J. L. DILLARD
L. J. DOLLINS
Mrs. Mary Kerr DUKE
Earl W. EWING
N. H. FOGG
James L. GILES
Mahlon GORE
I. W. GRAVES
James W. GRAVES
Benjamin Luther GRIFFIN
Hon. Samuel S. GRIFFIN
Elijah HAND
Sheriff C. M. HAND
*Will Wallace HARNEY
W. J. HILL

Charles B. HOFFNER
*Capt. L. C. HORN
*J. P. HUGHEY
William Benj. HULL
Bernhart HUPPLE
R. P. JEROME
*Gen. W. H. JEWELL
Dr. Washington KILMER
Murray S. KING
Joseph M. LEWIS
Frederick Augustus LEWTER
H. A. LUMSDEN
Maj. Wm Brigham LYNCH
James Bailey MAGRUDER
David G. MAGUIRE
Judge William MARTIN
Louis C. MASSEY
J. W. MATCHETT
Tyrannus J. MINOR
Henry NEHRLING
Hon. A. B. NEWTON
Hon. William R. O'NEAL
L. C. OSBORN
Hon. Moses O. OVERSTREET
Hon. W. L. PALMER
Hon. Samuel Austin ROBINSON
Mrs. Helen ROLLINS
Hon. J. H. SADLER
Mrs. Elizabeth M SAUNDERS-
MASSEY
John Neill SEARCY
S. J. T. SEGAR

Captain H. M SIMS
Dr Eugene D SIMS
J. Walter SIMS
William SMITH
A. SPEER
Judge J. G. SPEER
Capt J. C. STEWART
A. A. STONE
L. L. STONE
Edward Malten STRONG
Dexter C. THOMPSON
L. F. TILDEN
Judge T. Picton WARLOW
Hon. H. H. WITHERINGTON
Frank L. WOODRUFF
Seth WOODRUFF
William Washington WOODRUFF

Sample pages follows

The book may be ordered from
the CFGS website <cfgs.org> or
from Amazon.com

⁶* denotes photo only

SHERIFF C. M. HAND



SHERIFF C. M. HAND

C. M. Hand is now the sheriff of Seminole County, Fla., but before Seminole was born of Orange County, he was an old citizen, having landed in Melonville in 1879, locating at Fort Ried.

His father, Henry Hand, opened a blacksmith's and wagon shop at this place, one of the first in the county and later took up a homestead on the Wekiwa River, near Longwood, where he made an orange grove,

which the "great freeze" destroyed, necessitating the removal of the family to Sanford.

Here C. M. Hand engaged in the livery business and general contracting for several years, was deputy sheriff of Orange County, elected chief of police of the city, and also mayor.

Upon the division, which created Seminole County out of Orange, he was appointed by the Governor, Sheriff of Seminole and in the first election was elected Sheriff, which, at the time of this writing, he holds.

Sheriff Hand was one of the enthusiastic Sanford men who believed in home rule for his city and thought a division should be made of what is now Seminole County from Orange. He is a hustler and it is said of him that he makes a good officer and is very satisfactory to his constituents.

He is a great lover of sport, and if there is anything doing in ball games he is sure to be somewhere within sight of the diamond. The boys think Charlie Hand is a right hand man because of his convivial and jovial temperament, and while the law-breaker may fear arrest at his hands, he well knows that here is a sheriff who can do his duty and remain humane in his treatment of a prisoner.

J. W. MATCHETT

Here is a man who wrestled with Nature and made her divulge the secret of giving up the best of her fruits. He marked out a line around Lake Conway, dammed it up and told the lake to come no farther, dug a deep well for flowing water, drained his muck land to serve for drainage and irrigation.

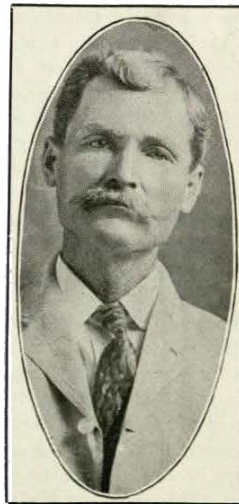
Mr. Matchett is a born Floridian, his birthplace being Eureka, Marion County, in 1863. He came to Pine Castle, Orange County, a boy, in 1874 and attended the public school, such as it was, and on arriving at manhood clerked in the store of J. M. Blitz for a year. Feeling the need of a business education, he attended Moore's Business College in Atlanta, Ga., a year, and returned to Pine Castle and engaged with C. R. Tyner as clerk and bookkeeper. Later, he filled the same position in C. R. Tyner's general store at Plant City, having general charge of the business.

Returning to Pine Castle he taught school at Oak Ridge, of which Taft is now a part. Within two years he was again engaged in merchandising, superintending the general

store of Albert Thompson, being appointed postmaster of Pine Castle at this time, holding

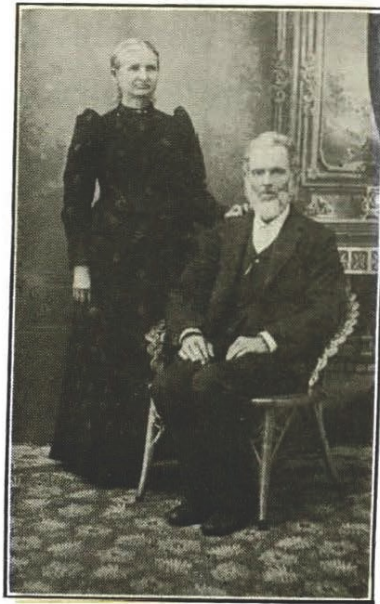
the office for eight years. Six years of school teaching followed and then he engaged in citrus fruit culture and vegetable growing, which has been successful.

He was elected justice of the peace three times, serving twelve years. In 1895 was elected Superintendent of Pine Castle Sunday School and has held this place for twenty years, being also Deacon and Clerk of the Baptist Church.



J. W. MATCHETT

WILLIAM BENJ. HULL



WILLIAM BENJ. HULL

William Benjamin Hull and his wife, Emily Harriett Hull, arrived in Orange County, Dec. 25th, a glorious Christmas day, 1855. Coming from Cobb County, north of Atlanta, Ga., they first located at Ft. Reid and a year later moved to the neighborhood of Orlando and there made their home for the balance of their lives.

The original trip from Georgia was made by wagon and they were accompanied by a party of thirty-four persons, a part of whom were negro slaves, and this influx of new settlers, it is said, nearly doubled the population of Orange County.

In 1862 Mr. Hull joined Captain Joshua Mizell's company of "Home Guards," and went to Tallahassee, where the company was mustered into the regular army and they were quickly hurried to Virginia, where they soon saw service. Mr. Hull was twice wounded slightly by partially spent balls and later sustained a badly sprained ankle which sent him to the hospital. Reporting again for service he was captured at the first battle of Gettysburg and was taken to Ft. Delaware, where he spent twenty-three months, when the war closed and he came home.

Mr. Hull and wife were conducting a hotel in Orlando upon the outbreak of war and Mrs.

Hull continued the hotel during her husband's absence, and also acted as post mistress for the mail that arrived once each week. With the help of a faithful negro boy and girl, Mrs. Hull carried on a farm and probably the battle against starvation was never more energetically waged. Many times provisions ran very low, but soldiers' wives had a good friend in Capt. Mizell's father, who, too old to go to war, would, upon calling at the postoffice, make diligent inquiry as to the supply of food, and when Mrs. Hull was out of meat, "Uncle Dave" would butcher a beef and take a quarter to her.

The hotel had few guests during the war, but when court was in session, Mrs. Hull furnished dinner to every man in the county. The original dining table, somewhat reduced in size, is still doing service at the Hull home, southeast of the city.

Mr. Hull arrived home in July, 1865, having walked with a companion from Palatka, that being the terminus of the Federal boat line. Emaciated and foot-sore, he was in no condition to take up the battle of life, but this was no time for idleness, and as his companion during imprisonment was the fortunate owner of a blind horse, between them a cotton crop



THE HULL SISTERS

was grown of fifteen hundred pounds, and the price at that time being a dollar per pound, Mr. Hull's half interest brought \$750, which enabled him to buy the property now occupied by Mr. W. L. Dolve as a home, besides other lands on which he moved. The following year he received \$900 for his cotton crop, the price having dropped to fifty cents. This favorable price for long staple cotton soon enabled the thrifty soldier to rebuild his home, so long neglected.

Politically, Mr. Hull was a democrat, but was too modest and busy to take a very active part; with the exception of serving one term as county commissioner, although he did show considerable interest during the exciting days of "Carpet Bag Rule," in wresting the State

from the hands of negroes and Carpet Baggers in 1876.

Mr. Hull was among the first to set out an orange grove and in 1875 proudly consigned his first crop of three barrels, from which he never received a report. In 1882 he sold his grove and moved across what is now the Conway brick road, where he spent the remainder of his life.

In early manhood Mr. Hull united with the Missionary Baptist Church, and his wife, who was a Presbyterian, joined with him, both becoming charter members of the First Baptist Church in Orlando. The recently completed Baptist Temple has a beautiful memorial window in memory of its last departed charter member, William B. Hull.



THE HULL BROTHERS

Four-step Research Strategy for pre-1850 U. S. Federal Census

By Barry J. EWELL⁹

The 1790 to pre-1850 U.S. Federal and state's censuses do contain less information than those from 1850-1940. You are only provided the name of the head of household and the remainder of the persons are grouped by race/sex/age category. Each census during this time period does increase in information provided, for example, 1830/1840 census you are given the place of birth, race (white/colored), whether the person is naturalized or a born citizen and military service in the 1840 census. You can effectively use the data to build a household profile and search other records to expand your knowledge.

If you are moving back through the censuses, you have already found that it is much easier to go from 1940-1850 mainly due to having names, ages and relationships provided. You need to be extra careful in the pre-1850 censuses to make sure you have identified the right ancestor and household. I have had more than my share of family trees that I have had to unravel and rebuild because other genealogists have made quick decisions about lineage without confirming their assumptions.

I would like to share with you a simple four step strategy I've used to help increase your success with pre-1850 U.S. Federal census research.

Step 1: Create a family profile from 1850 census

Starting with 1850 census, create a profile of the family you have confirmed as you family or the household you are wanting to research. For example, I have identified the James Stewart household as my family and created a spreadsheet/chart that looks like this:

Name	Sex	Age	Race	Location
James STEWART	Male / Father / Head of Household	42	White	Fulton Co., Georgia
Susan	Female/Mother	41	White	Fulton Co., Georgia
David	Son	21	White	Fulton Co., Georgia
Sarah	Female	19	White	Fulton Co., Georgia
Archibald	Son	17	White	Fulton Co., Georgia
Amos	Son	15	White	Fulton Co., Georgia
Martin	Son	12	White	Fulton Co., Georgia
James	Son	9	White	Fulton Co., Georgia
Martha	Female	7	White	Fulton Co., Georgia

Step 2: Subtract 10 years from each person's age

In the 1840 census, you are only provided head of household name and category combinations by race/sex/age/age. In order to increase my probability of finding the right household, I will subtract 10 years from the age of each person in 1850. Step 2 of the spreadsheet/chart looks as follows:

⁹ Ewell, Barry. *Genealogy by Barry* blog <<http://genealogybybarry.com>>. 17 Sept 2015. Used with permission.

Name	Sex	1850 Age	1840 Age	Race	Location
James STEWART	Male / Father / Head of Household	42	32	White	Fulton Co., Georgia
Susan	Female/Mother	41	31	White	Fulton Co., Georgia
David	Son	21	11	White	Fulton Co., Georgia
Sarah	Female	19	9	White	Fulton Co., Georgia
Archibald	Son	17	7	White	Fulton Co., Georgia
Amos	Son	15	5	White	Fulton Co., Georgia
Martin	Son	12	2	White	Fulton Co., Georgia
James	Son	9	Not born yet		
Martha	Female	7	Not born yet		

*Note that Martin is 5 years old. I am going to look for a household where a male child could be either in the male category of “5 & under” or “Under 5 years.”

Step 3: Apply the 1840 race/sex/age category combination to each person

Obtain either a 1840 census list of the category combinations and/or 1840 blank census form for steps 3-4. Based the estimated ages of each person, assign one of the 1840 category combination for each individual in the household. Step 3 of the spreadsheet/chart looks as follows:

Name	Sex	1840 Age	1840 Age Category	Race	Location
James STEWART	Male / Father/ Head of Household	32	Male-30 & under 40	Free White	Fulton Co., Georgia
Susan	Female/ Mother	31	Female-30 & under 40	Free White	Fulton Co., Georgia
David	Son	11	Male-10 & under 15	Free White	Fulton Co., Georgia
Sarah	Female	9	Female-5 & under 10	Free White	Fulton Co., Georgia
Archibald	Son	7	Male-5 & under 10	Free White	Fulton Co., Georgia
Amos	Son	5	Male-5 & under 10 OR Under 5 years	Free White	Fulton Co., Georgia
Martin	Son	2	Males Under 5 years	Free White	Fulton Co., Georgia
James	Son	Not born yet			
Martha	Female	Not born yet			

Step 4: Build a household search for the household in 1840 census

Based on the steps 1-3, I am now going to finalize my 1840 household search profile (s) and start my search in the 1840 census location for the James STEWART household. Key points to remember:

- James Stewart is the head of household.
- Martin is 5 so I want to make sure I have profile that will account for him being counted in either category. Profile 1 is for the “5 & under 10” category and profile 2 is for the “Under 5 years category.”
- Since the family lived in Fulton County, Georgia, I will begin my search there.
- Use a blank 1840 census form to transcribe and record what you find.

1840 search profile 1 : James STEWART household - Fulton County, Georgia

	Free White Males	Free White Females			
Head of Household	30 & under 40	10 & under 15	5 & under 10	30 & under 40	5 & under 10
James STEWART	1	1	2	1	1

1840 search profile 2 : James Stewart household-Fulton County, Georgia

	Free White Males	Free White Females				
Head of Household	30 & under 40	10 & under 15	5 & under 10	Under 5 years	30 & under 40	5 & under 10
James Stewart	1	1	1	1	1	1

Follow the same process for each census year 1830-1790. If you are researching the same family, you should be able to track them through the census. If in the case of the James STEWART family, I will be able to track them to the 1830 census. When I reach the 1820 census, I will need to research other records to help me narrow the possibilities of which head of household James belonged. I will seek to research all available state censuses, if available, and census substitutes to help build a case for following the Stewart family through the pre-1850 censuses.

Thoughts from your editor...

continued from page 2

Other records in the queue for indexing, transcribing or scanning include: **BUMBY Hardware Store Ledgers** 1880s; the records of **Dr BEARDALL**, who delivered many of the babies born in Orange County in the early 1900s; **Voter Registration Ledgers** beginning in the 1880s.

If any of these projects interest you, please let your editor know. We really do need your help to make these records more accessible to researchers.

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Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc.

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

E-mail Address: cfigs@cfigs.org

CFGS - Officers and Committee Chairs

President	Sandra Shearer	caruthers09@hotmail.com	407-894-8955
1st Vice President	Walter Wood	walterwood44@gmail.com	407-284-7956
2nd Vice President	Carol Mead	carolcdm@hotmail.com	407-289-2142
Recording Secretary	Jowan Hearn	jowan@cfigs.org	407-628-2672
Corresponding Secretary	Betty Jo Stockton	bjstock@cfl.rr.com	407-876-1688
Treasurer	Judy Weinberg	jweinberg@cfl.rr.com	407-830-4242
Counselor	Gregg Gronlund	gregronlu@aol.com	407-354-0490
Directors	Lea Collins	leacol@cfl.rr.com	407-657-0423
	Lisa Utsey	lisa.utsey@gmail.com	407-276-4150
	Maggie Winter	maggiew1623@gmail.com	407-774-3258

Committee Chairmen

Ancestry Revealed	Carol Mead		
Cemetery	Betty Jo Stockton		
Education	Maggie Winters		
Exchange Newsletters	Gregg Gronlund		
Hospitality	Elaine Powell		
Membership	Judy Weinberg		
Pine Castle Pioneer Days	Bob Fisher		
Publications	Betty Jo Stockton		
Publicity	Lea Collins		
Retail Publications	Betty Jo Stockton		
Transportation	Sallie Belperche	sbelper@gmail.com	(407) 894-4675
Web Queries	Carol Mead		

Liaisons

Federation of Genealogical Societies [FGS]	Carol Mead
FL State Genealogical Society [FSGS]	Carol Mead

Webmaster Walter Wood

Publications Committee

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Proofreader	Lisa Utsey	

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Buried Treasures Editor Emeritus:
Dorothy McAdams Westenhofer
Treasure Chest News Editor Emeritus:
Ralyne E. Westenhofer



Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc.

Buried Treasures

P. O. Box 536309

Orlando, FL 32853-6309

Current Resident or

Don't take any wooden nickels

**What happened to all those
great expressions we grew up with?**

*Eat your carrots -
they'll make you see better*

Have you conversed with a teen and exclaimed, “you sound like a broken record” - and received a totally blank look in response? How about saying that someone is a carbon copy of his father? Have you even tried to find carbon paper lately?

Richard Lederer, an American author, speaker, and teacher - best known for his books on the English language was quoted in a recent email - recounting so of the lost language of our past.

Some of it includes “Poof, poof, poof go the words of our youth, the words we've left behind. We blink, and they're gone, evanesced from the landscape and wordscape of our perception, like Mickey Mouse wristwatches, hula hoops, skate keys, candy cigarettes, little wax bottles of colored sugar water and an organ grinders monkey.

We of a certain age have been blessed to live in changeful times. For a child each new word is like a shiny toy, a toy that has no age. We at the other end of the chronological arc have the advantage of remembering there are words that once did not exist and there were words that once strutted their hour upon the earthly stage and now are heard no more, except in our collective memory. It's one of the greatest advantages of aging. We can have archaic and eat it, too. See ya later, alligator!

Bigger than a bread box

**Eat your bread crusts to make your
hair curly**

Banned in Boston

You sound like a broken record

Think about the starving Armenians

Knee high to a grasshopper.