

BURIED TREASURES

VOLUME XII NO 1

JANUARY 1980



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ORLANDO, FLORIDA

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THE CENTRAL FLORIDA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL SOCIETY

P. O. Box 177

Orlando, Florida 32802

OFFICERS

| | |
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The Central Florida Genealogical & Historical Society was organized in 1969. The Society welcomes everyone interested in genealogy, the history of the state and nation, and in furthering the objectives of the Society. Annual membership begins the first day of March and ends the last day of February.

The regular monthly meetings are held on the final Thursday of the months September through May at 7:30 p.m. with exceptions to the date and place for meetings designated by the President.

All meetings are open to the public, visitors are welcome, and members are encouraged to bring guests. Meetings are held at the College Park Womens Civic Club, 714 W. Dartmouth, Orlando, Florida.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| February 23, 1980 | Genealogical Workshop* | 9:00 A. M. |
| February 28, 1980 | Program to be announced | 7:30 P. M. |
| March 27, 1980 | Program to be announced | 7:30 P. M. |
| April 24, 1980 | Program to be announced | 7:30 P. M. |

*Details of workshop on Page 3

Mark your calendar for Thursday, February 21, 1980, as the New England Historic Genealogical Society will be having a seminar program on Family and Local History Research at the Langford Hotel in Winter Park from 9:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. The registration fee is \$13 for members and \$15 for visitors.

We are happy to welcome the following members to our Society. Please add their names, addresses and phone numbers to your Membership Directory:

| | |
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| ■ [REDACTED] ■ [REDACTED] [REDACTED] | ■ [REDACTED] ■ [REDACTED] [REDACTED] er Avenue [REDACTED] Florida [REDACTED] |
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|---|--|

Congratulations to Maude Stroup Breidenthal on her marriage in August, 1979 to Amos Clark. Our members wish you many years of happiness.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY to each of our society members listed below.

JANUARY

FEBRUARY

MARCH

Murla Weeks Bennett
Patricia Lee Murphy
Robert S. Pollard, Jr.
Miriam Walker Wright

Robert J. Guilfoyle
Helen Marie Orbeton
Etta Ramey Redd
Allen R. Taylor
Jean Anne Geisler Vogelius
Wenda C. Wilcox

John Bartram Brouard
Margaret A. MacBride
Sidney A. Marshall
Perl Richardson

Remember that the CFG&HS has census forms, family group sheets, family charts, cemetery census forms and extract of deeds available at each meeting through Woody Hintenach. Did you know that these forms are also available at the Orlando Public Library! Your letters to other genealogical societies, libraries, National Archives, City and County records, etc. are much more effective if written on Society stationery. See Sallie Wilder for your stationery needs. All forms, stationery and envelopes are available at cost.

REMINDER - YEARLY DUES

THE CENTRAL FLORIDA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL SOCIETY ARE NOW DUE.
THE MEMBERSHIP YEAR IS FROM MARCH 1, 1980 THROUGH FEBRUARY 28, 1981.

On Saturday, February 23rd the CFG&HS is planning another all day workshop which will be presented by Barbra Dalby of Ancestry, Tampa, Florida. Ms. Dalby is a certified genealogist, President of the Florida State Genealogical Society and Librarian at the Tampa Genealogical Library. The registration fee is \$5.00 and the Society will furnish dessert and drinks. The workshop will be held at the College Park Women's Club located at 714 W. Dartmouth, Orlando. Please bring a sack lunch, paper, pencils and plenty of questions. The morning session will be a discussion of the Southern States and solutions and the afternoon session will be on New England settlement and New England research in Florida (local source libraries). Ancestry will also have many books and items for sale. See you there!

MONTHLY SOCIETY NEWS

OCTOBER - On the weekend of the 19th a number of Society members manned a table at the Festival of Nations at Colonial Plaza to let shoppers know of our Society in Central Florida and to aid those people who are expressing an interest in genealogy. Thank you for the assistance of our members.

On the 25th the Society started out the evening at 6:30 P.M. with a Covered Dish Dinner - a fabulous table of homemade meat dishes, salads, vegetables and desserts. What a way to start out a new year of meetings with greeting friends and meeting new members.

The regular monthly meeting began at 7:30 P. M. with a program presented by Blanche McFadden of the Latter Day Saints (LDS) Church Library in Orlando. Her slide film presentation gave our members a more clear understanding of the many books and publications available for genealogical research as well as the indexing system at the Mormon Church Library.

NOVEMBER - Our meeting this month was held earlier due to the holidays. For History Week it was decided that the Society would hold their meeting at the Orange County Historical Museum in Loch Haven Park. After a brief business session, the members were taken on a tour of the museum by its Curator, Jean Yothers. Also present at that meeting were members of the Florida Militia dressed in the attire of yesteryear who were readily eager to tell our membership of their clothing, firearms and their group in general.

DECEMBER - Did you have a fun evening at our Annual Christmas party held at our last meeting? If smiles on faces is an indication, then a good time was had by all. After a short meeting, gifts were exchanged (saw a member with a gift of stamps -- what a great and useful genealogy gift), Carols were sung and many delightful desserts were consumed.

The rebirth of our spirit and heritage, and of giving and sharing was prevalent with all of us. For those in genealogy it is believed that there are stronger feelings and understanding during the holiday season because we tend to look back to the true meaning as our ancestors knew it and can appreciate their values and intermingle them with our updated fast-paced world.

If smiles are so easy to come by, let's make every day a HAPPY HOLIDAY.

MONTHLY SOCIETY NEWS - continued

JANUARY - May we take this opportunity to thank each of you who contributed your time and efforts for our Society by selling programs at the recent highly successful Scottish Games. We should also show fruitful gains in membership from the response to our booth at the games. Good work!

NAMELY NAMES

Let's get down to some facts.

The more we search and research our ancestors, the more we find changes, nicknames, misspellings, references to other than what we know as the true name; and on and on. Let's bring this up to date. It is our responsibility to, in the future, make every effort to be accurate with names and give their true spellings. We will help ourselves and our descendants. So let's get in the habit now by addressing our family, friends and neighbors correctly.

Christian names are used every day and surnames less frequently, but invariably even if I spell my name slowly to the person writing it down W-e-s-t-e-n-h-o-f-f-e-r it always seems to come out WESTENHOFFER or WESTENHOEFER! or something. Oh well, just as long as it isn't WESTERN-HEIFER!

Let's get it right and keep it right because we care.

DOROTHY

FIRST DRAFT LAW

Did you know that the first draft law in American history was enacted during the Civil War by the Confederacy. The Union did the same a year later. The draft laws were unpopular and more unfair than most. The Union law said a man could avoid military service if he paid \$300 or hired a substitute. When the first draftee names were pulled from a lottery wheel and published in the newspaper, protesting began which led to a riot.

EDITOR'S CORNER

One often wonders when they take on a new job if it will be rewarding? will it be too much of a burden in a busy life? will others respond with the materials necessary to make it all "happen"? will others like the outcome? and what if? what if? what if?

May I thank each of you who have contributed to our publication for your more than ample interest, your excitement, your enthusiasm, and for making the editorship a very gratifying position with the Society.

HISTORY LESSON

The Capital moved to New York City on January 11, 1785.

The Naturalization Act was passed on January 29, 1795.

The CFG&HS Workshop will be held on February 23, 1980.

Eileen Willis attended the Fourth Annual meeting of the Federation of Genealogical Societies which was held in Omaha, Nebraska on August 10-11, 1979 as a delegate from Library as well as from the Society. The following is a brief summary of the happenings:

1. It was felt that if we ask state legislatures to open vital records to genealogists, we should take steps to show that genealogists are worthy of that trust. To that end a suggested Code of Ethics was presented. It was suggested that each Society appoint an ethics committee to administer this code after it is signed and adopted by each member and each Society. Penalties may be decided upon by the individual Societies.

2. It was decided to add another program to our list of objectives by seeking an agreement to reproduce in microfilm vital records prior to 1900 and have these turned over to the State Archives for the use of all. This would substantially reduce the burden now placed upon County Health Departments for searching for and sending out the records to people who inquire.

It was further voted to attempt to list those genealogical conferences, seminars, congresses, etc. planned for in 1980 in the Federation Newsletter. This should possibly be the means of preventing conflicts of dates by two or more groups. It could also lead to a listing of regional and national speakers with their fees and subjects.

The 1980 Annual Meeting is planned for Salt Lake City for August 11. This date immediately precedes the World Conference on Records which will be held there August 12-15.

GENEALOGISTS' CODE OF ETHICS

IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE INTEGRITY OF PUBLIC RECORDS AND
LIBRARY BOOKS, I AM ETHICALLY BOUND AND HEREBY AGREE:

- (1) THAT I WILL TREAT WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND RESPECT ALL PUBLIC RECORDS AND LIBRARY BOOKS WHICH MAY BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR MY USE.
- (2) THAT I WILL SPEAK WITH COURTESY TO ALL EMPLOYEES OF A VITAL RECORDS OFFICE, OR OF A PUBLIC LIBRARY, WHEN REQUESTING TO SEE ANY VITAL RECORD OR LIBRARY BOOK, AND THAT WHEN FINISHED WITH SUCH RECORD OR BOOK, I SHALL EXPRESS MY THANKS TO THE PERSON ATTENDING TO MY REQUESTS.
- (3) THAT I WILL NOT TEAR, ERASE, MARK OR REMOVE ANY PUBLIC RECORD OR LIBRARY BOOK, AND WILL REFRAIN FROM MUTILATING DEFACING OR OTHERWISE DESTROYING ANY PART OF SUCH PUBLIC RECORD OR LIBRARY BOOK.
- (4) THAT WHEN I HAVE FINISHED VIEWING ANY PUBLIC RECORD OR LIBRARY BOOK, I WILL RETURN IT TO THE PROPER OR DESIGNATED PLACE.
- (5) THAT I WILL NOT REPEAT OR PUBLISH ANY ITEM WHICH WILL REVEAL THE ILLEGITIMACY OF ANY PERSON BORN WITHIN THE PAST 75 YEARS.

THIS PLEDGE IS FREELY MADE BY ME UPON PENALTY OF FORFEITING MY MEMBERSHIP IN THIS SOCIETY.

(Signature)

YOUR SPECIAL ATTENTION: BEWARE BEWARE BEWARE

A letter written by Beatrice Bayley of Sterling, PA has come to the attention of the Federation of Genealogical Societies. It offers various kinds of assistance to those searching out their ancestors and kin and even alludes to the thousands of dollars she has spent through her extensive research to compile the names and locations of "YOUR" family.

The Federation has investigated thoroughly and has found this offer to be fraudulent. The Federation urges all who have received a letter (or know of someone who has received a letter) to destroy it and pass that word on to others. The Federation Newsletter has also been printing some of the replies -- and here is one we find of particular interest in the February 1980 issue:

"I think I have found a way to handle her and others like her who exploit a good idea, and use it to swindle unsuspecting customers. I got hold of one of her Business Reply Envelopes, wrapped a brick in plain brown paper, taped her envelope to the front, and mailed it.

I figure that my four-pound brick will cost her First Class Account about \$8.34. If enough of us get together we can use the Post Office to put her out of business.

This lady is blackening the image that the rest of us have worked very hard to build. One wonders how many newcomers our hobby will lose due to her greed. I am very glad indeed that my first \$20 genealogical expenditure was not for her book. I might have given the whole idea up as a mistake."

We can imagine that this idea would cause some concern when received. However, a word of caution. DO NOT PUT YOUR NAME AND RETURN ADDRESS ON IT.

Another approach we have heard of is to seal her self-addressed business reply envelope and drop it in the box. It will cost her 25¢ postage. One genealogist even stuffed the envelope with blank paper to increase the weight and so the postage charge.

from the Federation of Genealogical Societies Newsletter, Vol. #4, No. 7

BEING FOREWARNED IS BEING FOREARMED. LET NOT ONE OF US FALL INTO HER WILES.

HAVE YOU REMEMBERED?

The French and Indian War ended on February 10, 1763.

The United States and Mexico signed a peace agreement on Feb. 29, 1848.

The Patriots defeated the Loyalists at Moore's Creek on Feb. 27, 1776.

The Stamp Act was repealed on March 18, 1776.

The British Parliament passed the Stamp Act on March 22, 1765.

Alaska was purchased from Russia on March 30, 1867.

We are still looking for more articles relative to the Revolutionary War or era for the next issue of "Buried Treasures". We will also print "THE GREAT AMERICAN GENTLEMAN" -- who was he?, Two wills from 1800 circa. And "A Trip to Georgia" plus much more of interest. Please submit your article. Thank you.

RESEARCHING AIDS

The following films were ordered by Helen Wilkins and have been placed on 6 months loan (thru May 1980) in the Latter Day Saints (LDS) Library in Orlando. She invites those who wish to take advantage of the film availability.

Film Number Description

- 823,726 6 Items:
- (1) Cemetery Records, Fayette County, AL and neighboring counties.
 - (2) Grandview Twp, Edgar County, IL Cemeteries:
Augustus Cemetery, Bar-Johnson Cemetery, Beatty Cemetery,
Boyer Graveyard, Gill Cemetery, Grandview Cemetery, Hinds
Cemetery, Johnson Cemetery, New Goshen Cemetery, Rudy Cemetery
and Tate Cemetery.

Bean or Cleone Cemetery, Dolson Twp, Clark County, IL.
 - (3) Tombstone Inscriptions - 1839-1961: Little Woods Cemetery,
Dunham Woods, Kane County, IL and Thatcher Cemetery, Maple
Park, Kane County, IL.
 - (4) Record Book - Pleasant Hill Methodist Church, Washington Twp,
Guernsey County, Ohio. History of the Longworth Family of
Maryland who immigrated to Ohio.
 - (5) Willow River Cemetery, Hudson, St. Croix County, Wisc.
 - (6) Parish Register - 1801-1863 - Follmer's Evangelical Church,
Turbut Twp, Northumberland County, PA.
- 961,029 Index, Orphans Court, Vol A-G, Northumberland Co, PA 1772-1930
- 961,030 Index, Orphans Court, Vol H-P, Northumberland Co, PA 1772-1930
- 961,020 Index, Probate Records, Vol A-L, Northumberland Co, PA 1772-1930

Thank you Helen Wilkins

ARE YOU A CONTRIBUTOR?

The following members contributed articles for "Buried Treasures" in 1979:

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Peter W. Burrowes</i> | <i>Betty Brinsfield Hughson</i> | <i>Mary Higdon Swakoff</i> |
| <i>Russell V. Carr</i> | <i>Mary Jane Knisely</i> | <i>Dorothy McAdams Westenhofer</i> |
| <i>Millard V. Coggshall</i> | <i>Verna Hartman McDowell</i> | <i>Ralyne Elayne Westenhofer</i> |
| <i>Eva Symonds Foley</i> | <i>Marcella Moore</i> | <i>Andrea Hickman White</i> |
| <i>Carolyn Bero Gaston</i> | <i>Patricia Lee Murphy</i> | <i>Eileen Brookhart Willis</i> |
| <i>Julia Huff Goza</i> | <i>Alton J. Nolle</i> | <i>Minnie Flora Witham</i> |
| <i>Claire H. Heatherington</i> | <i>Julius W. Ryals</i> | <i>Marcia Morgan Wright</i> |

*Not to know what came to pass before you were born,
is always to remain a child.*

- Cicero -

In 1974, Howard W. Christmas (one of our more recent members) was requested by the State of Florida, Department of State, Division of Archives, History, and Records Management to assist in compiling a list of Florida historic sites for preservation. An intensive survey was begun in Polk County which included "buildings, structures, districts or objects significant in architecture, history, or archaeology or any significant site including farmhouses, cabins, commercial or public buildings, contemporary architecture, early mining sites, saw mills, or Indian sites". Mr. Christmas responded as follows:

A Research Paper
on the

PAYNE'S MASSACRE

by Howard W. Christmas

Two seasons of Indian troubles have come down to us from History -- 1849, when the Indians attacked the new homesteads on Peace Creek, and 1855-1858, the Billy Bowlegs War. Neither was recognized by the Federal Government as the Second Seminole War officially, for it had been concluded in 1842. However, hostilities did continue for nearly twenty years thereafter.¹

Indians in the 1840's were restricted to raids on settlements and farms, as most of the chiefs and warriors were either dead or had been moved to Oklahoma. One of these raids, actually not sanctioned by the Seminole tribe, took place in 1849, according to a letter in the "Pioneer Florida", written by Mrs. Mary Gilbert, daughter of William McCullough, principals in the incident. She wrote the letter to Harry Flood of Frostproof in 1926.²

The hair-raising incident was related as follows: The Trading Post of Kennedy and Darling, who were Army settlers from Fort Brook, was built on the bank of the Charlo-Popka-Hatchee-chee, (Seminole for Little Trout Eating Creek).³ This particular incident, the burning of the Kennedy and Darling Trading Post, and the two murders had a direct bearing on the establishment of the four military forts in the county.⁴ Within a month after the deaths of Payne and Whidden, the Army engineers established a fort and block house on October 29, 1849, near the site of the massacre. The Army named the fort Chocko-Ka-Nickler, (Seminole for Burnt House) in memory of the brave partners or bootleggers killed there.

You may be asking now about just where the fort was located? From old military maps and early surveyors field notes it appears it was about one half mile north of a monument erected to Capt. Payne and Dempsey Whidden known as the Payne's Monument, in Section 9 Township 33 south, Range 25 East or about half mile north of Payne's Creek. The property is now owned by J. K. Albritton.⁵

About a month later, in November 1849, Fort Green and Fort Myakka were established. About this same time Fort Meade in Polk County was built and Fort Hamer and Fort Crawford in Manatee County were also built.

Since I have given some of the related information that was a direct result of this specific incident, I think it is time now to continue with the incident itself. At the time of the two murders and the burning of the store, the sister of Dempsey Whidden, Nancy McCullough and her husband, William McCullough, along with Mary, their

1. D. B. McKay, Pioneer Florida, p. 456

2. Ibid, p. 458

3. Albert DeVane, "Military Development set Stage", Herald Advocate, 1963, p. 2

4. Ibid, p. 457

5. Jean Plowden, History of Hardee County, 1929, p. 30

two weeks old baby, were all at the store for a visit. Nancy and her husband and baby were able to escape into the swamp and evade capture. They later made their way on foot to Fort Brook where they went before Judge Simon Truman and made a deposition describing the incident in detail.

William McCullough was the manager of the store for Kennedy and Darling. He had employed as a clerk, Capt. George S. Payne. Having supper together on this particular night in 1849, (125 years ago) was Dempsey Whidden, who owned a Trading Station nearby and was the brother of Nancy McCullough. While they were at the supper table indians attacked, shooting and killing Payne and Whidden, while a bullet broke the collar bone of McCullough, lodging in his breast. "He arose from the table," a letter relates written by Mrs. Mary Gilbert in 1926 (she was at this time the two weeks old baby), "giving the Indian war-whoop, he scared the indians away, then he and his wife and baby escaped from the house."⁶

About a quarter mile away from the house, they were attacked again, this time McCullough received a bullet wound in the thigh. The same bullet also went through his wife's thigh. Ducking into the swampy undergrowth, they eluded the attackers. Mrs. McCullough, knowing it was not the time to lose her scalp, began to nurse the two-weeks-old baby that she carried, least it might cry and attract the indians.⁷ The baby was later to become Mrs. Mary Gilbert.

The indians returned to the store, scalped Payne and Whidden, plundered the store's contents, then set fire to it.

By this time the escapees were lost and it was very dark. They remained lost for three days and nights with no nourishment other than sweet bay leaves and water. They journeyed through the timber and saw-like palmetto trying to locate Tampa Bay. The third night they stopped under a big pine tree and the rain was pouring down on them. McCullough cut brush and made a shelter. Mrs. McCullough and the baby slept while he sat up and watched for the indians. As Nancy slept she dreamt that they were near the road and how to get to the road. She dreamt that her mother's tracks were in the road where they had travelled to Tampa Bay.⁸ The next morning they found the road and the tracks just as she had dreamt.

They then made it to the house of one of Nancy's cousins. By this time mortification had set in the wound. Her cousin gathered pecan leaves and made a poultice which took out the poison. In three days they were under way again, finally contacting a doctor at Tampa. However, he could not locate the bullet in McCullough's chest. A trip to a Key West doctor was equally fruitless.⁹

The family, despite their hardships, moved back to Fort Meade remaining there until the outbreak of the Civil War. McCullough went into the Military Service, as a first lieutenant apparently in the Union Army. After the war, he went to Missouri where he died 33 years later. The elusive rifle ball passed into a lung, the account said, causing his death.

In the aftermath of the raid, negotiations were made between the Seminoles and the army. The chief, Billy Bowlegs, turned over three renegade braves and the hand of a fourth who apparently resisted capture. A fifth one escaped. As a result, open hostilities were avoided as the army was satisfied the braves were operating without official sanction.¹⁰

6. D. B. McKay, Pioneer Florida, p. 457

7. D. B. McKay, loc. cit.

8. Jean Plowden, History of Hardee County, 1929, p. 31

9. Jim Fisher, Fort Meade, Lakeland Ledger, (Nov. 22, 1970) p. 160

10. Albert DeVane, "Military Development set State", Herald Advocate, 1963, p. 2

Here in is a copy of the original deposition given by William and Nancy McCullough to Judge Simon Turman of Tampa, Florida, Probate Judge of Hillsborough County, which at this time was the County Seat of what is now Hardee County.

State of Florida County of Hillsborough:

Personally appeared before me, Judge of Probate, in and for the county and State aforesaid, William McCullough, who having been duly sworn according to law says that he was hired by Messrs. Kennedy and Darling on the 3rd day of July, 1849 and arrived at their Indian store on Peas Creek (later named Payne's Creek) and remained there until it was burned by Indians on the 17th or 18th of July, 1849.

On the 17th of July about noon Echo Emathla Chapco and three squaws came to the store bringing a large quantity of watermelons of which Capt. Payne purchased some nine or twelve, at the same time telling the Indians that he would have purchased them all but he did not think the melons would sell in New York to advantage. The Indians also brought venison, sweet potatoes, skins and beeswax, all of which was purchased by Capt. Payne. Echo Emathla Chopka stated that he would return a pony he had recently purchased as not being such as he had ordered. These Indians went away about 3 or 4 o'clock of the same day. During the time they remained at the store they behaved well, in fact appeared more friendly than usual.....

About a half hour before sunset the same day, four other Indians came to the store, all men, without anything but their rifles on their shoulder, muzzle foremost, locks covered, and appeared more bold than usual. Otherwise I did not observe anything uncommon in their conduct, except that they brought no trace with them, which was unusual. They told Capt. Payne that they had a large pack of skins on the east side of Peas Creek and wanted his boat to get it across. Payne told them that after supper he would assist them in getting the pack across. The Indians then desired permission of Capt. Payne to stop in the store and were refused, Capt. Payne stating to them that Indians were never allowed to sleep in the store.

The Indians then went out of the store and Capt. Payne closed the store doors and windows, and he and Dempsey Whiddon went out at the end of the store and sat talking with them until supper time. It was now early twilight. We all sat down to supper, the Indians were sitting at the end of the store next to the eating room quietly smoking their pipes. We had scarcely got seated at the supper table when they fired in at the door from the outside, one Indian standing on either side of the door and two in front, one behind the other. By this shot Capt. Payne and Dempsey Whiddon were killed dead, and I received a bullet in my left shoulder. I was shocked for an instant, but saw Payne spring up and fall back on the floor. Whiddon fell forward, his face and hands resting on his plate.

I sprang to the door and shouted when the Indians came back reloading their rifles. My wife was closing the shutters of the windows, but I told her our only chance was to leave the building. My wife then took her child and started for the bridge which was about a quarter of a mile from the store. Previously, however to my wife's starting I had taken down a loaded rifle that hung on the wall and had examined Capt. Payne and Dempsey Whiddon and found that they were both dead. I followed my wife with the rifle. I had not gone more than 30 yards from the store when the Indians were on me again, one shot and missed. At about 20 yards further on, they fired another shot at me and missed. At about half way from the store to the bridge my wife and child fell down, and I had just got them up and started again when the Indians fired on us again, a ball passing through the flesh of my right thigh, the same ball passing through the leg of my wife near the knee, but no bones were broken. We then passed on across the bridge when we left the road and hid. About two minutes after we concealed ourselves (I was told by word of mouth from my mother Mrs. Jane Islebeth Gill Christmas and Father James Elliot Christmas,

that they submerged themselves in a shallow pond in this area and breathed through reeds in order to avoid capture) three Indians passed up the road running and in earnest conversation, apparently searching for us. In a few minutes two of them returned and passed us in the direction of the store, and the other I have never seen since but I suppose he intended to cut us off on the road. As soon as it was dark we took to the woods and on the following Friday about noon, without food and almost naked, we reached the settlement on the Big Alafia, a distance of 20 or 30 miles, having lost my way and wandered a good deal of the time in the woods.

On Wednesday morning I saw a bright light in the direction I supposed the store to be in. I think the store was burned at that time. About 3 o'clock Wednesday morning I heard the report of several guns. Also while I lay concealed near the bridge after the two Indians had gone I heard the report of one gun. We lost everything we had and among other things some papers worth 100 dollars. And my property such as wearing apparel, bedding, furniture and farming utensils, building and crop both at the Indian store and at my place on the Alafia which I was also compelled to abandon in consequence of my wounds is worth 300 dollars. Only the assets at the Indian store has been destroyed which are valued at 200 dollars. As far as I know the Indians have not yet disturbed my place on the Alafia but I am unable to look after it. I think the buildings of Messrs Kennedy and Darling at the Indian store were worth 1500 dollars. I cannot say how much the goods were worth in that store, when it was burned.

There were shelves on two sides of the storeroom which were about 22 ft. square and on the shelves which were pretty well filled there were five tiers of shelves. There were rifles, brass kettles, beads, blankets, tinware, domestic goods of every description, powder, lead, flints, tobacco, knives, red broadcloth, spurs, bridles and bits, a saddle, looking glasses, files, a full chest of loose tools, Indian shawls and handkerchiefs, hoes and hatchets, grindstones. There were combs, binding a large quantity of salt and WHISKEY, corn and provisions and a quantity of deer skins in hair, also bear skins in hair, moccasins, kitchen and mess furniture, a large canoe, etc., etc. The store was complete, upper and lower floors of pilsaw lumber, chimney and floor to the kitchen. I have also 19 hogs valued at \$2.50 per head. They are at large on the south side of the Alafia.

Personally appeared also Nancy, wife of the deponent William McCullough and she having been duly sworn according to law says the foregoing statement is correct and true, also that one of the four Indians was called Yoholochee, a Miccasuky Indian whom she had often seen on the Alafia river at her fathers house. She says she thought this Indian looked mad. She was well known to most of the Indians that traded in Tampa formerly. She knew a good many Indians by sight but cannot tell them by their names. The Indians appeared to look about a good deal.

Within a two month period after the death of Payne and Whidden, the Army Engineers established a fort and a block house made of wood near the site of the massacre on the Payne's Creek. This was Oct 29, 1849 --- One hundred and thirty years ago in Oct of this year 1979. The Army named the fort Chock-O-Nickler (Seminole for burnt house) in memory of the two men killed there.

The Site of the Trading Post, the Fort and the bridge are pretty well known now, however up until 1974 when J. Rodney Little of the Historic Sites Dept. of State wrote Howard Christmas a letter asking for a survey of historic places the site was of little interest and many people in Hardee County did not know where it was, there was little but token interest in the old monument erected on the site and I believe most people did not really believe that anything would ever come of it. I would like to thank our State Senator Patrick Neal and State Representative Ralph Haben for being so very helpful in pushing for the proper budget allotment so the

Park can someday be a reality.

The killing of Payne and Whidden, July 17, 1849 had a direct bearing on the later establishment of the four military forts in what was at that time Hillsboro County: (this was the reason for the previous deposition being recorded in Hillsboro County) Manatee County was not sectioned out of old Hillsboro until Jan. 9, 1855 --- later DeSoto was created from part of Manatee County on the 9th of May 1887 at that time the forts were in Manatee County. Then on 23 April 1921, the county of Hardee was given to the State of Florida by DeSoto County, and thereby four of the old fort sites were left in Hardee County. The Four Forts in order of dates of occupation were as follows:

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| I. Fort Choc-o-nickler | 26 Oct 1849 |
| II. Fort Green (now Ft. Green Springs) | 1849 |
| III. Fort Myakka | 16 Nov 1849 |
| IV. Fort Hartsuff | 8 Aug 1851 |

These dates are all a matter of public record and contained in several books and newspaper articles, with little circulation outside of the county. However, there are enough fort sites in the county now that the active history buffs of 1976-77-78 would do well to direct their efforts toward establishing certification for the other sites instead of pirating the limelight for the Payne's Creek Site, for which it is known that Howard W. Christmas sent in the research paper that caused the site to become a park of national interest.

* * * * *

I include this brief history of Bowling Green, although it did not exist at the time of the Payne and Whidden killing at the Kennedy and Darling store, it is now the nearest small community to where the National Historical Park site is to be developed.

A Brief History of Bowling Green Florida

After 1849 the area around Fort Choc-O-Nickler was for a few years called by that name then as years passed it became known as the Payne's Creek settlement. About 30 years later in the 1880's the name was changed to Utica. (If there is any history of why this name was selected I cannot find it).

In 1886 a number of Bowling Green Kentucky people came to the town of Utica, and made large purchases of land in the area. These people changed the name from Utica to Bowling Green, in honor of Bowling Green, Kentucky.

There are several old buildings now in Bowling Green that must have interesting history around them, one however has stood the test of time, that one is the Bowling Green Inn: it is now used as a treatment center for Alcohol and Drug Abuse and this City, County, State and Nation certainly need this service. The Inn was once called The Hotel Green Terrace and was built as a Municipal project in 1926 at that time it cost more than \$55,000. The Hotel still stands fronting Hwy 17 in the center of Bowling Green.

A letter to Mr. Howard W. Christmas from Jim Stevenson, Chief Naturalist, Department of Natural Resources, State of Florida dated February 14, 1978 acknowledges that the Division of Archives, History and Records Management has completed a documentary report on the site which will enable them to begin planning the use of the Payne's Creek State Historic Site. Mr. Christmas will be given credit in the report for his research contributions.

Excerpts from Mr. Christmas' writings:

A single stone monument is located on a well-shaded knoll where Payne's Creek empties into Peace River. The monument is in a very isolated location, isolated by cattle fences and gates on the south side, with Payne's Creek on the north, then Peace River on the East. At the place where Payne's Creek empties into Peace River, there stands the monument silent and alone, almost overgrown with palmetto and large oak trees, with Spanish moss waving it's ghostly gray color in the fading sunset, as if to fan the spirits of the two men who died there in July 1849.

We had driven north on Highway 17 and came to a small trainer park at the Torrie turnoff just south of Doyle's Meat Market. This is about halfway between Bowling Green and Mauchula, turned right, crossed the railroad tracks, turned left and drove about a mile on a graded road. On both sides of us were orange groves with a full load of green fruit. We came then to a pasture gate with a "No Trespassing" sign on it. We went through and came to a second gate with no sign, opened it, passed through then closed it again (the unwritten courtesy law of cattle gates). About one mile ahead lay the swampy trees of Payne's Creek. We knew the monument would be somewhere among those trees. The light of day was by then swiftly receding and it was beginning to fade and get dusk. I chose this time of day to go there in order to recreate the scene at the time of day 122 years ago when the Seminole raiding party also visited the site. There was no monument there then, only a small log cabin called the Kennedy and Darling Trading Post.

We read in the fleeing light with squinted eyes these words chipped into the marble face of the monument

IN MEMORY OF
Capt. George H. Payne
Age 32 a native of ____?
also to
Duncan D. Whidden
Both were killed by a party
of Seminole Indians
On the evening of
July 16, 1849

How are the Mighty Fallen.

The legal location of the monument site is, Section 9, Township 33 South, Range 25. The property is now owned by Mr. J. K. Albritton.

From a conversation with my mother, Mrs. Jane Christmas, in 1935, she stated, "It was told that the indians came seeking whiskey on that fateful evening for they had no need for money." This was told to her by her mother, Mrs. Caroline Moyer, who lived in the Parrish Settlement at that time.

Contributed by Mr. Howard W. Christmas

AN ARABIAN PROVERB

*He that knows, and knows not that he knows, is asleep, WAKE HIM.
He that knows not, and knows that he knows not, can be taught, TEACH HIM.
He that knows not, and knows not that he knows not, is a fool, SHUN HIM.
He that knows and knows that he knows, is a king, FOLLOW HIM.*

*Quoted by Lady Burton in her biography of
her husband, Sir Richard Burton.*

WINTER PARK PUBLIC LIBRARY
LOCAL HISTORY COLLECTION

The collection of Winter Park historical material, begun by the late Eve Bacon, local author and historian, is now housed in the reference department at the Winter Park Public Library (corner of Lyman, New England Ave. at Osceola). At present, the files are being organized, maintained, and expanded by two volunteers: Mrs. C. S. (Jean) Lucas and Mrs. Don (Marcia) Wright. The collection consists of the following categories: City of Winter Park; Businesses; Clubs, Organizations and Events; Churches and Schools; Rollins College; Winter Park Library; Biography. The collection also includes issues of the Winter Park Post (newspaper) (December 1915 to December 1921, some issues missing); complete volumes of the Winter Park Herald; Winter Park Sun, and the Sun Herald since 1926. (These are not indexed.) The Winter Park Sidewalk Art Festival Scrapbooks are on deposit at the library, also. There are nine volumes of the Mary E. Brown Diaries (1876-1889), but not all years are covered. She was an early resident of Winter Park, and her diaries give a good insight into life in the early years of the city. These are now being transcribed and indexed by Mrs. Wright as are the volume one issues of the Winter Park Post. This will take some time, but the information that will be more easily available is worth the effort.

Recently ten volumes of records were acquired from the Winter Park City Clerk's Office. They are:

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Municipal Court Records | 1925-1934 |
| Warrant Record | 1888-1919 |
| Treasurer's Book | 1888-1895 |
| Tax Roll | 1892-1893 |
| Tax Roll | 1903-1904 |
| Tax Roll | 1914 |
| Minute Book | 1916-1925 |
| Voter Registration Book | 1929-1935 |
| Voter Registration Book | 1936 |
| Voter Registration Book | 1944 |

(There is a good possibility of the library acquiring even more city records in the future.)

The volunteers are actively encouraging Winter Park families and residents to donate their family records and memorabilia to the collection. The volunteers will gladly photocopy and return to donors any material they wish to keep, but are willing to share.

There is usually someone working with the collection on Tuesday and Thursday mornings; however, it is best to call first if you feel you need help locating records. Also, do not hesitate to call Marcia Wright at her home (645-5606) for more information.

UNKNOWN SOLDIERS OF THE CIVIL WAR

At Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia, there is a grave for the unidentified soldiers from the Civil War. The inscription reads:

Beneath this stone repose the bones of two thousand one hundred and eleven unknown soldiers gathered after the war from the fields of Bull Run and the route to the Rappahannock. Their remains could not be identified, but their names and deaths are recorded in the archives of their country; and its grateful citizens honor them as of their noble army of martyrs.
May they rest in peace! September A.D. 1866

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May they rest in peace! September A.D. 1866

The following list is reprinted from the Spring 1979 Band Fan newsletter through the permission of Dr. Leonard B. Smith, Music Director of the Detroit Concert Band.

ROSTER OF P. S. GILMORE'S 100-piece BAND, ST. LOUIS, MO., 1892

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>PICCOLO</u> | <u>Bb CLARINET-cont.</u> | <u>TENOR SAXOPHONE</u> | <u>TENOR HORN</u> |
| S. De Carlo | E. Weinert | E. Schaap | A. Track |
| L. O'Reilly | J. Hollis | H. Whale | N. Moran |
| <u>FLUTE</u> | B. Hubay | <u>BARITONE SAXOPHONE</u> | <u>TENOR TROMBONE</u> |
| F. Wadsworth | G. Krause | F. W. Schultze | E. H. Clarke |
| D. Petersen | A. Hanschman | <u>BASS SAXOPHONE</u> | G. Miller |
| <u>Eb CLARINET</u> | M. Carr | Louis Knittle | A. Krueger |
| Ur Matus | S. Reuffel | <u>FRENCH HORN</u> | <u>BASS TROMBONE</u> |
| Joseph LaCalle | W. Eisen, Jr. | H. Weston | W. Meiswinkle |
| P. Lachner | C. Schroeder | A. Helleberg | <u>BARITONE HORN</u> |
| C. Dammeyer | <u>ALTO CLARINET</u> | H. Miel | L. Van Praag |
| <u>Ab CLARINET</u> | A. Bruggerman | H. Zilm | <u>EUPHONIUM</u> |
| H. Kayser | H. Schuette | <u>ALTO HORN</u> | M. Raffayolo |
| <u>Bb CLARINET</u> | <u>BASS CLARINET</u> | H. Nichoff | H. Whittier |
| L. Stockigt | E. Weber | H. A. Grosse | <u>TUBA</u> |
| R. Loescher | A. Reisner | <u>FLEUGELHORN</u> | Eldon Baker |
| A. Stengler | <u>OBOE</u> | C. Rietze | A. Schliebusch |
| R. Weller | C. De Chira | H. Burkhart | Herman Conrad |
| Casey Ciccone | D. Hemmann | <u>Eb CORNET</u> | J. Giovannione |
| J. Judge | C. Stubbe | J. Lindell | D. Miranda |
| O. Schreiber | H. Morgenstern | <u>Bb CORNET</u> | F. Weber |
| F. Schultz | <u>BASSOON</u> | Albert Bode | F. Stockigt |
| A. Urbain | J. Rupp | H. L. Clarke | W. Weber |
| L. Drewes | E. A. Scott | W. Bates | <u>TYMPANI</u> |
| A. Whittaker | M. Cavanaugh | Holly Wilder | O. E. Mueller |
| E. Gerstenberger | L. Jones | A. De Carlo | <u>SNARE DRUM</u> |
| H. Hackert | <u>CONTRABASSOON</u> | John Paley | M. Mehling |
| J. Sheridan | J. Mundwyler | <u>TRUMPET</u> | <u>BASS DRUM</u> |
| C. W. Freudenvoll | <u>SOPRANO SAXOPHONE</u> | H. Kochenbach | F. Whale |
| F. Pfearins | M. A. Davidson | W. Lindlar | <u>TRAPS</u> |
| W. Robinson | M. Moering | L. Lochwefner | L. L. Mehling |
| C. Weber | <u>ALTO SAXOPHONE</u> | W. Heppner | <u>CYMBALS</u> |
| W. Eisen, Sr. | E. A. Lefebre | | H. Kneip |
| Jacob Kochkeller | E. Martinez | | |

Patrick Stephen Gilmore, Conductor died September 24, 1892, at St. Louis.
 Charles W. Freudenvoll, Assistant Conductor led band until close of Exposition.
 W. B. Clayton, Librarian J. Donovan, Assistant Librarian

SOLOISTS

S. De Carlo (Piccolo) F. Wadsworth (Flute) Ur Matus (Eb Clarinet)
 L. Stockigt (Bb Clarinet) E. A. Lefebre (Alto Sax.) H. Weston (French Horn)
 Albert Bode (Bb Cornet) H. L. Clarke (Bb Cornet) E. H. Clarke (Trombone)
 Michael Raffayolo (Euphon.) H. Whittier (Antoniophone) Eldon Baker (Bass Tuba)
 Brass Quartettes and Woodwind Ensembles

Contributed by Ralynne Elayne Westenhofer

Extracted from "PROMPT TO ACTION II" which contained many facts made available through the efforts of former Chief S. B. Campbell. He researched the material for many hours and worked tirelessly in compiling the information. We take pride that men of his quality are remembered.

THE BURNING OF ATLANTA
from the view of the Volunteer Fire Department

Atlanta's four existing volunteer fire departments were asked by the Atlanta City Council to organize into one Volunteer Fire Department on January 3, 1860 and under a single command for the first time. It's first officers were:

Chief Engineer William H. Barnes
1st Assistant Chief Samuel B. Sherwood
2nd Assistant Chief Robert F. Maddox
Secretary Charles C. Rodes
Treasurer Henry Muhlenbrink

On January 16, 1861, Atlanta's fire units welcomed the President of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis, but on April 12, 1861 the hostilities of the Civil War began when Confederate General P. G. T. Beauregard ordered his men to fire on Fort Sumter. The Atlanta Volunteer Fire Department offered its services to the city for military duty. The Tallulah Fire Co. No. 3 declared themselves willing to serve as a cavalry unit for the protection of Atlanta if they could have assistance in acquiring the necessary horses. Mechanic Fire Co. No. 2 also organized as a military fire unit. Firemen became firemen/soldiers when in the summer of 1861 money was appropriated by the City Council for four fire companies to be equipped with guns and ammunition.

Chief Barnes announced the first fireman war casualty on July 21, 1861 when company No. 1 lost a man to wounds received at the Battle of Bull Run. Other firemen lost to war action were:

Lieutenant Bartley M. Smith
Colonel Thomas L. Cooper (in Virginia)
Mayer Rote (in Virginia)
J. T. Sherwood
Thomas Ennis (both killed at Fredericksburg)

On August 8th a General Order from the Secretary of War, Confederate States of America exempted firemen of the state from conscription, however, the following individuals volunteered, notwithstanding:

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| William B. Cox | No. 1 |
| Lt. Seymour B. Love | Hook & Ladder No. 1 |
| Capt. William L. Ezzard | No. 3 |
| 2nd Sgt. J. M. C. Hulsey | H & L No. 1* |
| 1st Lt. William T. Mead | No. 3 |
| 5th Sgt. George P. Campbell | No. 2 |
| 1st Lt. Merrill T. Castleberry | No. 2 |
| 2nd Lt. Samuel D. Haslett | H & L No. 1 |
| Capt. Robert F. Maddox | H & L No. 1 |
| 1st Lt. William L. Calhoun | No. 3 |
| 2nd Lt. William A. Haynes | No. 3 |
| Capt. M. W. Rasbury | H & L No. 1 |
| Capt. George W. Johnson | H & L No. 1 |
| 2nd Cpl. D. Hackett | H & L No. 1 |
| Capt. William A. Fuller | H & L No. 1 |
| Capt. Frank M. Johnson | H & L No. 1 |

General Braxton Bragg placed Atlanta under martial law on August 11, 1862. On August

(continued - The Burning of Atlanta)

30th, the "Atlanta Grays" Sgt. J. M. C. Hulsey, was killed in the second Battle of Bull Run.

General William T. Sherman of the United States Forces lay siege to Atlanta during the summer of 1864. A destructive fire began as a direct hit of the bombardment on the fire hall of Tallulah Fire Co. No. 3. Confederate General John B. Hood, Commander of the Atlanta Campaign, evacuated the city and ordered all materials of war destroyed by fire on September 2, 1864. Although it was not completely successful, city firemen were ordered to let the fires burn, but prevent spreading. Much destruction resulted.

Atlanta surrendered on this same date. Northern troops occupied the city when Mayor Calhoun turned the city over to General W. T. Ward, 3rd Division, 20th Corps, United States Army. Chief Mescaslin refuged to Baltimore when a federal officer was appointed as provision fire chief. No. 2's fire hall became a prison for captured Confederate soldiers and No. 3's hall and hook and ladder house became a stable for the U.S. Cavalry. No. 1 became a barracks and a house across the street was used as a depot for feed and hay. All equipment was put out in the streets as all buildings were commandeered. On September 7 the evacuation of all citizens was ordered and two months later (Nov. 15, 1864) the destructive "March to the Sea" was begun by Sherman. The final destruction of Atlanta was left in the hands of Colonel Poe. A hook and ladder truck was sent to Chattanooga, a hand engine of No. 2 was wrecked when rolled down an embankment behind the fire hall, troops smashed the wheels and pistons of No. 1's "Blue Dick" putting it out of commission, and some Northern point received the hand engine of Tallulah. All fire hoses, hooks, axes and other equipment were assembled, piled, saturated with coal oil and burned.

After all the fire equipment was destroyed, the military installations were burned and what had remained of Atlanta was soon ablaze from the resulting spreading fire.

Confederate troops again occupied the city on November 26, 1864 and a damage report was made on December 5: slightly damaged were the combination City Hall and County Courthouse; fire halls No. 1 and No. 2 had managed to escape destruction but were left "in a filthy condition". Only the walls were left standing of Tallulah's fire hall. Badly damaged was the hook and ladder truck house but not burned. Only one of the town's pumps on Marietta Street was left in commission. Garbage, dead animals and other refuse filled the fire cisterns. Only the Gate City Hotel on Alabama Street remained - all others were burned. The town calaboose and county jail were burned. Four churches were destroyed, and of 3,800 houses in Atlanta, only 400 remained standing. Some homes in incorporated areas were also destroyed and, in all, over 4,500 houses and other structures were set afire.

Now began the biggest salvage job in the history of the Fire Department. On Dec. 7, 1864, Tallulah Co. No. 3 began rebuilding the burned-out fire hall, and in January 1865 began preparing the company for service. "Blue Dick" the hand engine was repaired. No. 1 borrowed ten lengths of old leather hose from Athens, Georgia, and in February 1865 Thomas G. Haney was elected Chief Engineer.

The war was ended with the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court House on Apr. 9, 1865 with no further general destruction ordered for Atlanta as Federal Troops re-occupied the city on May 4, 1865. The fire departments were charged with the task of removing all standing walls and chimneys which were nicknamed "Sherman's Monuments". Reconstruction went forward when a fund of \$13,000 was appropriated to repair fire halls and apparatus. The "Hay-Wagon", a new double-decker hand engine, was purchased and the little "Blue Dick" took its place at the rear of the new fire hall. Repairs and refurbishing of facilities included cleaning out and putting into service the old

(concluded - The Burning of Atlanta)

fire cistern at the corner of Loyd and Alabama Streets.

(Webster's New World Dictionary cites: "cistern: a large receptacle for storing water, esp. a tank, usually underground, in which rain water is collected for use.")

Contributed by Alice H. Rupe

Extract from "The Gentleman's Magazine" - 1803.

DEATHS in 1803 - Reported causes:

| | | | |
|----------------|------|--------------------|------|
| Aged | 1714 | Headache | 1 |
| Bedridden | 4 | Jaw Locked | 7 |
| Cancer | 64 | Inflammation | 710 |
| Chicken Pox | 2 | Influenza | 52 |
| Colds | 11 | Itch | 1 |
| Consumption | 4076 | Lunatick | 135 |
| Convulsions | 3493 | Measles | 438 |
| Cow Pox | 1 | Mortification | 388 |
| Cramp | 3 | Piles | 1 |
| Dropsy | 879 | Small Pox | 1202 |
| Evil | 1 | Sore Throat | 14 |
| Gout | 103 | St. Anthony's Fire | 1 |
| French Pox | 53 | Teeth | 363 |
| Gaol Distemper | 2 | Worms | 4 |
| Grief | 7 | | |

| | | | |
|--------------------|------|----------------|------|
| Died under 2 years | 5355 | 50 - 60 years | 2044 |
| 2 - 5 years | 2077 | 60 - 70 years | 1580 |
| 5 - 10 years | 790 | 70 - 80 years | 1038 |
| 10 - 20 years | 531 | 80 - 90 years | 482 |
| 20 - 30 years | 1329 | 90 - 100 years | 64 |
| 30 - 40 years | 2025 | 100 years old | 1 |
| 40 - 50 years | 2265 | 107 years old | 1 |

Note: "The Gentleman's Magazine" was founded by Edward Cave in London in 1731, and from its popularity began the use of the word 'magazine'. It continued to be published until 1907.

Its volumes are indexed and contain announcements of births, marriages, deaths and other items of general interest including accounts of parliamentary debates. Most of the larger libraries in England carry copies of the magazine bound in annual volumes.

Contributed by Peter W. Burrowes

QUERIES

1. Need info. on John Blythe, b. 2-6-1746, m. Margaret Duncan, b. 9-26-1749, was born in Pa. and lived in Pa. Is John Blythe the son of Benjamin Blythe and Abigail Arthur from Pa.? Benj. was a Col. in the Rev. Benj. Blythe had 1 known dtr Abigail who md. Patrick Watson and lived in Boone Co. Ky. Some of John Blythe's descendants settled in Clark Co. and Bracken Co. Ky. and Mo. Verna H. McDowell, 1915 Leisure Dr., Orlando, FL 32808.
2. Need info. on Bonet (Bonnett) Samuel, b. possible Paoli, Pa., d. 1789 Hacker's Creek, now Lewis Co. W.V., son of Jean Jacques & Anna Marie Bonet, b. Lorraine 1701, emigrated to Phil. 1733, dau. of Daniel b. 1665 and Jeanne (Coliver) Bonet, and spouse was born possible western Virginia. Who was the wife of Samuel? She married, 1790, Ray Mack, a widower, and had children. Hacker's Creek now W.V. Also need wife of Samuel's son, Henry; born 1761, lived, died 1799 Hardy Co. now W.V. Mrs. Alyce B. Cox, 900 Bryn Mawr St., Orlando, FL 32804.
3. Need info. on John Sickles, b. 28 May 1853, d. 30 May 1940, son of Peter? and ? Sickles, m. Lona Polly Baker, b. 22 Nov. 1868, d. 29 Feb. 1920, dau. of Hiram Baker & Nancy Pain. John was born in Schoharie Cnty NY and lived in Hancock, NY and spouse was born in Pa. Is John the son of Peter Sickles of Civil War? Who is his mother? Elizabeth Burleigh, 214 N. Hampshire Ave., Tavares, FL 32778.
4. Need info. on Jane C. Wilson, b. 182?, d. 8-17-1865, dau. of ?, m. Thos. C. Browning, b. 9-26-1821, d. 6-25-1904, son of Jas. Browning. Jane C. was born in (?) Va. and lived in Pendleton Co. Ky and spouse was born in Ky. She was left an orphan about age 6. She also had a younger sister. Whether they went together or separate places to live is unknown. A name of Stingler (or something similar) is believed to be where Jane went to live. Anything welcome. Verna H. McDowell, 1915 Leisure Dr., Orlando, FL 32808.
5. Need info. on Lewis Alonzo Cummings, b. 2-28-1854; m. Sarah Minerva Mosher, b. 2-3-1857, d. C1918, dau. of Aaron George Mosher & Polly Demas, lived in Michigan. Who are Lewis' parents? He was an only child and had a half-brother by the name of Burch. Where was Lewis born? Where was Sarah born? Miss Ralyne E. Westenhofer, 5214 Greenway Dr., Orlando, FL 32805.

* * * * *

The following lines were penned by David Everett (1770-1813), written for Ephram H. Farrar - (7 yrs.) New Ipswich, N. H. to give as a school declamation in 1791.

*You'd scarce expect one of my age
 To speak in public on the stage
 and if I chance to fall below
 Demosthenes or Cicero
 Don't view me with a critic's eye
 But pass my imperfections by
 Large streams from little fountains flow
 Tall oaks from little acorns grow
 These thoughts inspire my youthful mind
 To be the greatest of mankind
 Great, not like Caesar, stained with blood
 But only great as I am good.*

Taken from "The Genealogical Acorn - 2 - 1968 - Vol. 1 - #1, Tampa, FL.

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