

BURIED TREASURES

VOLUME XII NO 4
OCTOBER 1980



Published by
CENTRAL FLORIDA GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

THE CENTRAL FLORIDA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL SOCIETY

P. O. Box 177 - Orlando, Florida 32802

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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 second 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 John Young Museum and Planetarium, Loch Haven Park, 810 East Rollins Street, Orlando, Florida 32803.

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.

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Raymond T. Brooks	Julia H. Coza	Mary H. Swakoff
David C. Burnite	Betty E. Hughson	Claudia C. Weller
Russell V. Carr	Morn M. Lindsay	Dorothy M. Westenhofer
Howard W. Christmas	Nancy J. Pennypacker	Ralyne E. Westenhofer
	Robert S. Pollard, Jr.	

THE NEW IMAGE

Finding that the Central Florida Genealogical & Historical Society was using more and more space in our BURIED TREASURES issues to pass on the local news, and with our ever-growing membership and many workshops to report upon, the Executive Committee (officers) felt it was time to take this news out of the quarterly and instead report to you more frequently through a monthly (Sept-May) publication of a newsletter.

Our Corresponding Secretary, Ralyne Westenhofer, has mailed the first issue entitled "TREASURE CHEST NEWS" which you have already received. As a result, BURIED TREASURES now has 4-5 more pages for your articles!

THIS MEANS THAT WE MUST RECEIVE YOUR GENEALOGICAL RELATED ARTICLES NOW.

Deadline for January 1981 issue is November 13, 1980

Keep in mind that we are making contacts with genealogical societies nationwide so that we will, in the future, be exchanging publications with every state -- and we already include two provinces in Canada.

We have all had a long summer researching when we can. Please contribute and share your findings through BURIED TREASURES.

WANT TO HAVE A GREAT ISSUE? IT ONLY TAKES ONE ARTICLE FROM EACH MEMBER.

FRUSTRATIONS TO HAPPINESS

Everyone searching for family history can report frustrations and also happy experiences. This has been a summer of frustration for Russell V. Carr, our Historian, who spent the time he expected to use for research in Maine, in a Portland Medical Center instead. Then something happened! Here's a happy story.

For some time I have been checking the family lines of the three brothers and four sisters of my grandfather, Joseph Carr. By this summer, I knew a great deal about all but one, although each line has details to be cleared up. But where to start on this younger brother, Albert?

Over the years I have been in correspondence with the Bowdoinham, Maine Historical Society and have done some research there myself. Letters I had written and pictures I had donated were there on file. On the 11th of September, there arrived a long letter from a Mrs. Linda Griffin of North Windham, Maine who had seen this material. She is a great granddaughter of Albert Carr and in her first letter gave me the entire Albert line in brief, also asking a number of questions. My search is ended for she will be the source of a lot of information - even on other branches of the family. In fact, in her first letter she gave me information about my grandfather which I had never heard. Her own grandfather is still living at 87 and he is the only member of that generation left - I am a member with several others of the third generation and Linda is of the fourth.

My first reply to her had to begin: Praise the Lord!

GENEALOGICAL QUERY COLUMNS

The following is a list of U. S. Newspapers and Periodicals which carry a Genealogical Query Column to which you may write:

FLORIDA

"East Kentucky Pioneers"

Meniffee County Journal
Harry Mills
5227 81st Lane North, Apt. 8
St. Petersburg, FL 33707

"Family Trees"

Madison Courier & Weekly Herald
George H. Miller
3115 Samira Road
Tampa, FL 33618

GEORGIA

"Genealogy Anyone"

Cario Messenger
Phylis R. Smith
Box 30
Cario, GA 37728

"Family Puzzlers"

Heritage Papers
Mary B. Warren
Danielsville, GA 30633

MISSISSIPPI

"Changing Times"

Bolton News
Barbara Harper
Bolton, MS 39041

"Family Trees"

Jackson Daily News
Nancy Parker
Jackson, MS 39041

"Genealogy"

Choctaw Daily Advocate
Keith Press
Raymond, MS 39154

"Ancestor Tracking"

Oxford Eagle
1115 Mimosa Drive
Oxford, MS 38655

We will continue to print more state listings as space permits.

Prepared by Mary H. Swakoff

MICROFILM USERS

The Orlando Public Library, Genealogy Department has recently been notified by GSA (General Services Administration), Washington, D.C. that the interlibrary loan service provided by National Archives and Records Service (NARS) will be relocated to Fort Worth, Texas effective August 1, 1980. The reason for the move was to "provide better service and to operate this program more efficiently" in a more centralized location. It is also noted that "additional copies of the most popular microfilm are being made and there should be a significant reduction in the overall number of delayed requests" for microfilm in the future. Please be patient during this transition.

America's first patriotic songs came out of the American Revolutionary period. As rebellion mounted, colonists found an outlet for their emotions in political songs. Verses about timely issues were printed and set to tunes already familiar, most being of English origin. So the colonists were singing their defiance of England to English tunes. "Yankee Doodle" was the most famous song of the Revolutionary War.

VITAL RECORDS

(from the Federation of Genealogical Societies)

ARKANSAS While birth and death records are closed to the public at the Arkansas Department of Health, marriage records are OPEN to the public at the County Clerk's office in each county. Some back to 1860.

DELAWARE We have the following from the Bureau of Vital Statistics:
"Marriage records are from 1847 to present. Birth and deaths from 1861 to 1863, and from 1881 to the present. Our records are NOT open to the Public. You can either come in to the office or write to us. There is a \$2.50 fee for each of the records. There is also a \$2.50 search fee for each five year search."

KENTUCKY We have the following letter from the State Archivist:
"The Kentucky State Archives staff is in the final stage of compiling an inventory of Kentucky birth, marriage and death records for the period 1852-1910 which are in our repository. These records total approximately 100 cu. ft., and are arranged by county and thereunder by the year of the information.

These records have been microfilmed. But, since the collection was not brought together until now, the entire group of records was never filmed together. Rather, we have three different sets of microfilm.

At some point, if the entire record group could be filmed together, use would be facilitated since the records are now correctly arranged and described and past errors corrected.

The microfilm is available for use in our research room each weekday between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 4:30 P.M."

SOUTH CAROLINA While birth and death records at the State Department of Health and Environmental Control are closed, marriage records are OPEN at the offices of the County Clerks of the Probate Courts.

A note of WARNING from the "Federation"

The following item appeared in the March Newsleaf from the Ontario Genealogical Society: "WARNING. If you receive publicity notices from an address in St. John, N.B. for a book entitled, Early Marriage Records of New Brunswick, it would be prudent to check very carefully before sending any money. We have received a warning from a correspondent who says that she sent a cheque but did not receive a book, and who states she has found others in the same position."

BROOKS' HIDDEN TREASURES

Less than a year ago my sister asked me to research our BROOKS family. I knew only that my Great Grandfather had been in the Civil War and that he came from North Carolina. I did not even know his given name.

An elderly cousin sent me a copy of a page from a book indicating that my Great Grandfather Alfred Brooks was born in Ashe County, North Carolina. The book also named his wife Rosa Anna Hensley, her birth and marriage information, name both their parents and several of their children.

I have visited Ashe County, North Carolina and met many cousins. Two in particular should be mentioned. Elmer Jones born 1898 remembers many of the older Brooks' who have passed on. He also told me that the family lived in Davy and Iredell Counties, North Carolina before moving to Ashe County. Another cousin, Sibby Brooks Anderson, born 1889, gave me the greatest thrill. Her grandfather, Thomas Brooks, Sr. (my Great Great Grandfather) was born 206 years ago! That's right, 206 years ago. Thomas, Sr. was 66 when her father, James Kesterton Brooks, was born. James K. was 50 when Sibby was born 91 years ago.

Ashe County was formed in 1799 and has an excellent record of deeds. I found wills and deeds that helped me locate and confirm my Great Great Grandparents and their children. An 1833 power of attorney given by Thomas Brooks sent me to South Carolina where I found the will of my Great Great Great Grandfather George Brooks born c. 1750. The will gave the names of his sons and the married names of his daughters. Also in North Carolina I found the family bible that was mentioned in an 1861 will.

Written by Raymond T. Brooks

* * * * *

HOW TO PRESERVE OLD NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

Are those old newspaper clippings that you have been holding on to for so many years turning yellow and threatening to crumble? Experts at the National Archives, who have the same problem, suggest the following method of preserving old newspaper: Mix two teaspoons of magnesium carbonate and a quart of club soda in a large plastic dish. Sandwich the clippings between two pieces of screen or Pellon, a material sold in most fabric stores, and soak for 30 minutes. Mop up the excess water with blotting paper and allow to dry overnight on more blotting paper. After using this preservation technique, store the clippings in a well-sealed flat plastic bag. They should keep forever.

From Family Circle, 24 June 1980
Submitted by Julius W. Ryals

MICROFILM AT MORMON LIBRARY

The following microfilm will be available through January, 1981 at the Mormon Branch Library in Orlando:

Goochland County, Virginia
Deed and Will Books 1-8,
1728-1765

Goochland County, Virginia
Order Books 1-4,
1728-1741

Albemarle County, Virginia
Will Books 2-3,
1752-1798

Albemarle County, Virginia
Deed Books 2-9,
1748-1789

Contributed by Morn M. Lindsay

POLLARD PERSONAL LIBRARY

Mr. Robert S. Pollard, Jr. has submitted a list of the genealogical books in his own personal library and is willing to share these books in his home with the members of our society. Please call his home (896-6650) or office (898-0526) to make arrangements. He will also be happy to make photocopies for you at his office. His home address is 3048 Plaza Terrace Drive.

This is a SHARING -- not a lending service!

MISCELLANEOUS:

Origins of Some Anglo-Norman Families	Loyd
The Norman People	Anon.
Ancestral Roots of Sixty Colonists	Weis
New World Immigrants (2 vols.)	Tepper
Passengers to America	Tepper
Emigrants to Pennsylvania	Tepper
Immigrants to the Middle Colonies	Tepper
Top Dict. of English Emigrants to New England	Banks
Soldiers in King Philips War	Bodge
Gene. Guide to Early Settlers of America	Whittemore
History of the Indian Wars	Penhallow
The Border Wars of New England	Drake
Circulating Collection Catalogue of the New England Hist. & Gene. Society (3 vols.)	

MAINE

History of Kennebunkport, ME	Bradbury
Old Times in North Yarmouth, ME	Corliss
Pioneers on Maine Rivers	Spencer
History of Caco & Biddeford	Folsom
Vital Records of Otisfield, ME	
Monhegan, Cradle of New England	Proper
History, Records, & Recoll. of Gray, ME	Hill
Waterford, Maine 1875-1976	Wat. Hist. Soc.
Recollections of Old Buxton, ME	Cousens & Hannaford

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Vital Records of S. Hampton, N.H. 1743-1886	Stakpole
History of Durham, N.H.	Nelson
History of Stratham, N.H.	Libby, Noyes & Davis
Gene. Dictionary of Maine & New Hampshire	Potter
Military History of New Hampshire 1623-1861	Dow
History of Hampton, N.H.	

MASSACHUSETTS

Pioneers of Massachusetts	Pope
History of Bridgewater, Mass.	Mitchell
History of Scituate, Mass.	Deane
Gene. Notes of Barnstable Families	Otis
Barnstable, History of	Trayser
History of Salem (3 vols.)	Perley
History of Ipswich, Essex, & Hamilton, Mass.	Felt
Records of Town Mtgs. of Lynn, Mass. (7 vols.)	1691-1783
Half-Century Memories of Lenox	Bartlett
Early Mass. Marriages prior to 1800	Bailey
Fam. of the Pilgrims (Chilton, Allerton, Cook, and Billington (3 pamphlets)	Shaw

Massachusetts (continued)

The Pilgrim Story (Pamphlet)	Atwood
A Brief History of the Pilgrims (Pamphlet)	Bradford & Winslow
Journal of the Pilgrims at Plymouth	Mourt
Log of the Mayflower	Simon
Of Plymouth Plantation	Bradford
The Pilgrim Way	Bartlett
Saints & Strangers	Willison
The Hammett Papers (Ipswich Genealogy)	Hammett
The Truth About the Pilgrims	Stoddard
Plymouth Colony Marriages to 1650 & Mary Chilton's Title to Celebrity	Wakefield & Libby
Records of Plymouth Colony 1633-1689	Shurtleff
The Mayflower Reader	Bowman
The "Mary and John" (Dorchester)	Kuhns
Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers	Young
Chronicles of the First Planters	Young
History of Salem, Mass. (3 vols.)	Perley
Mass. Soldiers in the French & Indian Wars	MacKay
Mass. Officers in the French & Indian Wars	Voye
Records of the Governor & Company of Massachusetts Bay (6 vols.)	Shurtleff
History of Martha's Vinyard (3 vols.)	Banks

NEW YORK

History of East Hampton	Rattray
History of Southampton	Howell
Inhabitants of Colonial New York	O'Callaghan
Genealogical Data From Colonial New York Newspapers	Scott

CONNECTICUT

History of Stratford & Bridgeport (2 vols.)	Orcutt
Early Connecticut Probate Records 1635-1750 (3 vols.)	Manwaring
Families of Ancient New Haven (3 vols.)	Jacobus
New Haven Town Records 1649-1784 (3 vols.)	Dexter
Genealogical Data From Colonial New Haven Newspapers	Scott & Conway
Families of Early Hartford, Connecticut	Barbour
Early Families of Wallingford	Davis
Hartford History Collections - Connecticut Town Histories	Barber
Chronology of Mansfield, Conn. 1702-1972	Historic Society
History of Ancient Wethersfield, Conn. (2 vols.)	Stiles
History of Ancient Windsor, Conn. (2 vols.)	Stiles
First Puritan Settlers of Connecticut	Hinman
Families of Old Fairfield (3 vols.)	Jacobus
History of New Milford & Bridgewater	Orcutt
Families of Early Milford	Abbott
History of Norwich, Connecticut	Caulkins
History of Ridgefield, Connecticut	Rockwell
History of Stamford, Connecticut	Huntington
Nutmegger - complete (13 vols.)	Love
The colonial History of Hartford	
Samuel Blakesley of New Haven, Conn. & His Descendants	
Rolls of Connecticut Men in the French & Indian War, 1755-1757	
Hartford Land Distribution 1639	
Records of the Particular Court of Connecticut, 1639-1663	
The Public Records of the State of Connecticut from May 1780 to October 1781	Hoadly

Connecticut (continued)

Historical Notices of Connecticut - Hartford in 1640	Porter
Records of the Colony or Jurisdiction of New Haven	
from May 1653 to the Union (1664)	Hoadley
Historical Notices of Connecticut - Hartford	
and West Hartford	Porter
Vital Records of Connecticut (3 vols.)	
New Haven 1649-1848 (2 vols.)	
Norwich 1659-1848	
Some Early Records and Documents of and Relating to	
the Town of Windsor, CT., 1639-1703	

NEW JERSEY

Some Early Records of Morris County, N.J.	Stryker-Rodda
Digging for Ancestors in the Garden State	Stryker-Rodda
New Jersey - American's Main Road	Cunningham
Chatham, N.J.	Cunningham
History of Chatham, N.J.	Vanderpoel
Revolutionary Census of New Jersey	Strucker-Rodda
Church of the Founding Fathers (St. John's-Eliz.)	Ellison
Post Revolution Chatham	Southworth
Woodbridge & Vicinity	Dally
Genealogies of First Settlers of Passaic Valley	Littel
N.J. Patents & Deeds 1664-1703	Nelson
N.J. Archives - Wills 1670-1780 (5 vols.)	Nelson
Genealogical Magazine of N.J. - complete (54 vols.)	N.J. Gene. Soc.
Index to Vols. 1-40, Gene. Mag. of N.J. (3 vols.)	Stryker-Rodda
Genealogical & Biographical Notes of N.J.	Nelson
History of Newark	Cunningham
Officers & Men in N.J. Wars 1791-1815	
History of Union & Middlesex Counties	Clayton
History of Morris County	Munsell
Index of History of Morris County	Hart

GENEALOGIES

Olmstead Genealogy	Ward
Harmon Genealogy	Harmon
Gene. of John & Anthony Emery	Emery
Fitz Randolph Traditions	Fitz Randolph
Blaisdell Family Manuscript	Anjou
Ebenezer Washburn, Ancest. & Descendents	Washburn
The Pollard Family in America	Pollard
Desc. of Edward & Elizabeth (Blossom) Fitz Randolph	Christian
G. H. Ormsbee & H. Hosford Ormsbee Genealogy	Ormsbee

The CFG&HS members thank Robert S. Pollard, Jr. for sharing his personal library.

The Statue of Liberty was given to the people of the United States as a memorial to American independence and a symbol of a friendship that began when France aided the colonies in the Revolutionary War. The female figure, named Liberty, stands for freedom or independence. The tablet in her left hand---with the date July 4, 1776---represents the Declaration of Independence. The right hand holds aloft the Torch (or Light) of Freedom. The broken chain near the feet symbolizes the victory of Liberty over Tyranny. The statue became a national monument in 1924.

CRUTCHFIELD FAMILY BIBLE

Red Letter Art Edition. Entered according to Act of Congress 1892 in the office of The Librarian of Congress at Washington. Inscribed on the fly leaf are the words; This Bible belongs to D. W. Crutchfield and at my death, J. M. Crutchfield. In the possession of Dewey Crutchfield, Monroeville, Monroe Co., AL. Information copied by Julius W. Ryals, October 1979.

MARRIAGES

J. M. Crutchfield	no name given	16 Nov 1887
Laura Crutchfield	no name given	16 Nov 1887
Allie Ryals	no name given	29 Dec 1901
Clinton Crutchfield	Hazel Ward	27 Aug 1932
Senoba Crutchfield	R. T. Daniel	20 May 1934
Dewey Crutchfield	Emma Harris	28 May 1930
Jesse Crutchfield	Inez Lovett	13 Aug 1927
Ethel Crutchfield	J. T. Fore	2 Jul 1927

BIRTHS

James Travis Fore	12 Apr 1928	William J. Crutchfield	3 Oct 1897
Curtis Walter Fore	15 Jul 1929	Martha A. Crutchfield	27 Mar 1877
Barbara Jean Fore	9 Jan 1937	Jesse L. Crutchfield	7 Jun 1903
J. M. Crutchfield	31 Jan 1866	Dewey W. Crutchfield	1 Feb 1905
Laura Crutchfield	16 May 1871	Senoba E. Crutchfield	15 Dec 1906
Mettie A. Crutchfield	3 Feb 1890	Clinton L. Crutchfield	5 Feb 1909
Mary A. Crutchfield	20 Mar 1891	Ethel R. Crutchfield	11 May 1911
Richard A. Crutchfield	31 Mar 1892	Clifton & Clyde Crutchfield	23 Nov 1913
Henry I. Crutchfield	13 Oct 1893	Wilbern Crutchfield	29 Jul 1916
Elizan Crutchfield	6 Aug 1895	Zelma B. Crutchfield	5 Aug 1918

DEATHS

Laura Crutchfield	20 Feb 1901
Willie Crutchfield	28 Sep 1901
Richard Crutchfield	23 Aug 1892
Clifton Crutchfield	22 May 1914
Clyde Crutchfield	29 May 1914
Henry Crutchfield	21 May 1937
Allie Crutchfield	1 Nov 1941
James M. Crutchfield	7 Jan 1951
Jesse L. Crutchfield	18 Feb 1975
Clinton L. Crutchfield	11 May 1976
Mary Alice "Molly" Crutchfield Hendrix	21 May 1976

INDEPENDENCE HALL IN PHILADELPHIA

- ...is the official birthplace of the United States
- ...is the place where the Declaration of Independence was signed.
- ...is where George Washington took command of the Continental Army.
- ...is where the Constitution was drafted.
- ...is one of the main shrines of the American Revolution.
- ...was first called the Pennsylvania State House.
- ...was not known as Independence Hall until nearly 50 years after the American Revolution.
- ...was used as a prison and hospital by the British (after taking Philadelphia during the Revolutionary War).
- ...was known as the Peale Museum, full of stuffed birds and snakes, in the late 1700's after Philadelphia was no longer the national capital.
- ...was scheduled for demolition in 1816 because of its old, neglected condition. The building and its surrounding square were purchased by the city of Philadelphia for \$70,000 and restored to its original appearance.

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issue of Buried Treasures.
THESE NAMES WILL NOT APPEAR
IN THE SURNAME INDEX.

Contributed by Mary H. Swakoff

Transcribed by Margret L. Brinsfield

HYLAND

Is anyone interested in researching the surname of HYLAND?

I understand HYLAND is one of the oldest families in Northeast Maryland. Ms. Jane Wood, Genealogist of Maryland is tracing the HYLAND family and already has charted 1,200 members of the family. Her fee for the completed search is \$100.00. If anyone is interested in sharing the expenses for the search, please contact Dave Burnite, 722 E. Michigan Street, Apt. 114, Orlando, Florida 32806 or call 305-422-8375.

The following article appeared in a North Florida newspaper as a letter to the editor from Sheila T. Slik of Monticello:

FUN OF GENEALOGY LIES IN THE CHASE

One habit, peculiar to humans and most enjoyed by those of the South, that I find confounding is the pasttime of keeping pedigrees on human beings.

Some we know go to great lengths to find ancestors' names on tombstones and to pick out the nearest and dearest to those long dead, sometimes ascribing marital vows to those suffering merely from an overdose of being dead and buried in proximity.

Those of us who are stockbreeders of one sort or another have learned to cull our stock, even discarding sometimes members of our best producing families because they carry one genetic fault or another.

Simply, the fact that an animal is related to one or another top-winning or producing animal is not enough to insure that that animal is worthy of remaining in the gene bank.

In humans, however, all that a body needs to win approbation from the amateur genealogists is to have been prolific, and preferably to have been dead for quite a while. Another feature well-beloved of the genealogists is the quality of staying in one place for a long period of time before dying.

Never a word of accomplishment or finesse of feature, and certainly never a negative comment on behavior or looks will cross the lips of the genealogists.

I suppose that the fun of genealogy lies in the chase. Long dead records of long dead people are exciting to uncover. Finding a new graveyard, can be the most exciting of adventures especially if it can be proved that a missing ancestor is buried there.

I shouldn't knock the pasttime, I suppose. For history, however dead, is history and might lend us greater knowledge of our lives today.

I only wish that tombstone scribed might have written a few behavioral facts on each and every tomb, that we might know a bit of the genes and environment given to heirs of the buried.

Think how much more interesting would be the genealogists' pasttime if they could use such information as "Here lies Josiah Smith, quiet at last." Then, perhaps there would be little wonder that his grandchild grew to be editor of a local paper or TV or radio commentator, or even worse, one addicted to writing letters to the editor.

Contributed by Claudia C. Weller

With the express permission of Julia Goza of our Society, the following article is reprinted in its entirety. Julia is the great granddaughter of S. R. Cochran and Malissa Goode Trimble (who was a sister of the Trimble boys and a daughter of Martha Bishop Trimble. Julia has copies of the original letters in her possession. This article, written by Kay Pinckney, appeared in the Rockdale Citizen (Georgia) on May 9, 1978.

Sheffield Boy Outlasted Civil War OLD LETTERS CARRIED STORY OF SOLDIERS' HARD TIMES

The Civil War, or the War Between the States, depending upon one's point of view, took a heavy toll on Americans, North and South.

The descendants of one Sheffield community family whose three sons fought in the war (two of the sons died before the war was over) have preserved the sons' letters home, providing eyewitness views of the conflict.

Dorothy Peek's great uncles William, John and George Trimble wrote home asking for shoes, clothes, and even food sometimes. William, or "Buck," who survived the war including several months as a prisoner of war, and came home to marry, raise a family and become a DeKalb County judge, participated in the battle of Gettysburg, the turning point of the war.

Miss Peek has old letters and documents dating back as early as the 1820's and as late as the 1870's including one letter to her great grandmother, Martha Bishop Trimble, from Martha's sister, Elizabeth Nix, in Montgomery, Alabama. Miss Peek copied the letters in longhand for easier reading.

The Confederacy was formed in Montgomery, and the letter dated June 10, 1862 shows a Victorian obsession with death, dying and sadness, and what the city was like in wartime. The letters are written without periods dividing the sentences, and spellings are often irregular. (Some editing is done here for clarity.) Miss Peek finds many of the letters "morbid." A favorite ending for letters, with the ones from William an exception, was "yours until death." Indeed, death and disease struck often, and times were hard.

In Elizabeth's letter to Martha, from Montgomery, she said, "I could never write any more until I saw you," but anxious to hear from her, she is writing. She said she had heard that all three of Martha's sons had been to war and returned home sick (only John and George got sick). But she told of suffering. "Though there has been thousands of mothers have had to stand it and worse their sons and husbands killed on the battlefield and thousand siken and die. You would shudder if you could see the soldiers graves in this city and also the Yanky prisoners are doing up there some eight hundred or thousand prisoners here. There has been considerable excitement here a few times when the river was so high looking for the Yankees and the gun boats."

She had been weakened by typhoid fever and pneumonia, and told her sister "I shall never die satisfied if I don't see you again." Inflation was rampant. "Times are very hard. Chickens selling at 40 and 50 cents a piece, butter 40 cents per pound. Everything else to eat or wear is just as high," she said.

Elizabeth's husband, J. L. Nix, in October of that year wrote to Jane Trimble, Martha's sister, asking her to send 60 yards of cloth and 10 bushels of "dried fruit peaches and apples." He said he would pay her very soon. Miss Peek's great aunt Jane never married. Her boyfriend was severely wounded in the war, and Jane nursed him until he died. She lived with Miss Peek's family, and her great niece recalls that she always wore a black dress with a white collar. The maiden aunt introduced Miss Peek (now 70) to the love of reading - she is currently enjoying an Agatha Christie mystery.

Both William and John served in the 18th Georgia Regiment, Company B, The Newton County Rifles. John Served only a short time, his letters covering a little over a year. He died, at home, on July 18, 1864.

George Regiment was the Georgia 42nd, Volunteer Company F, known as the Newton County Rifles. He served a very few months in 1862 before he contracted an unknown

terminal illness, dying on September 15 of that year. The "Roster of the Confederate Soldiers of Georgia" says George was on sick leave in Newton County for the entire length of his service, but letters he wrote and those sent on his behalf show he died near a battlefield and far from home. According to the Roster, both William and John entered their regiment as privates on April 30, 1861.

The war began on April 12, and on July 10 William wrote to his mother from Camp Donald, Georgia. As he reported in all his letters, he was in good health. He was also eating well at this point. "We get plenty to eat here and not much else, and we get plenty and variety of meal, flour, bacon, fresh beef, sugar and coffee," he said. He reported that one regiment of riflemen, and one company each of calvary, artillery and light infantry were in the camp. If they were not called to war within two months they would not go, but if they were called, they would "stay during the war or 3 year." As he does often throughout his correspondence, he complains about the scarcity of letters from home (at that point he said he had written nine letters and received only one.) He reported that John had arrived safely "and is very well satisfied but I think that he had better have stayed at home. We have got the best company in the brigade and the cleverest officers." He asked his mother to "Write soon and let me know how the folks are in Sheffield."

On August 29, William wrote to his mother, George and his sisters from Richmond, the Confederate capital. He reported that he and John were well, but 12 to 15 of his company had the measles. He said he had walked through Richmond, visiting the penitentiary and the Capitol and saw a statue of General George Washington on a horse. The Confederates had taken 3,500 prisoners, 2,000 at Manassas (the First Battle of Bull Run) and 1,500 at Acrey Creek, six miles from Richmond, "and they keep bringing in more every day or two," William wrote. He said between 75,000 and 100,000 soldiers were in Richmond at the time.

On January 25 of the next year, George wrote home from Knoxville. He said his company was headed for 10 miles above Morristown, traveling light. "You ain't allowed to carry but one shirt and one pair of trousers besides what we wore. I would send what don't carry home but it will cost more than they are worth," George wrote. He had left more clothes behind at the "shanty," a Confederate distribution center. The 17-year-old soldier was also doing guard duty. In August, George had become very sick and asked a friend to write a letter to his mother for him, from "Station PA." On August 29 and 30, the Confederates routed Union troops in the Second Battle of Bull Run. Despite his illness, George was optimistic about the Rebel cause. "We have got the Yanks surrounded here and as a matter of course they have got to fight or surrender. All their supplies is all cut off and they have got to eat and they will need to fight," George said. But he wanted to be at home. "Mother, I wish I was at home with you where I could have some attention. I want to see you all the worst I ever did in my life," George said. And it was signed, "I remain your son even until death." George had turned 18 in February and did not live to see October. Three of George's friends wrote his mother and his brother-in-law, S. R. Cochran, on September 12, 3 days before the soldier died.

"There is not a chance for him to get well or live but a few days," they said. They told Cochran, "if you wish to come to see him you had best come immediately if you expect to see him alive." He was in a town called Tazwell, eight miles from Powell River, state unknown.

On September 21, William was in a camp near Martinsburg, Virginia, and had not yet heard of George's death. He reported having been in two fights in Maryland. The second one, a mile from the Potomac (probably the battle of Sharpsburgh or Antietam), "was the hardest battle we ever fought." The Confederates lost 11,000 men in defeat and the Union forces 12,500. General R. E. Lee led his troops in retreat back across the Potomac. In response to the Union victory, on September 22, President Abraham Lincoln issued a preliminary Emancipation Proclamation.

William apologized for the few letters he wrote home, but "we have no time to write, no paper to write on and no way to send them off." On September 23, after

receiving a letter from home (evidently John had gone home and was returning to the company) William wrote again. "I am sorry that (John) is coming here. I was in hopes that he would go to where George is. We have so much hard marching and fighting to do. We have been lying up here three days, the longest we have rested since we left Richmond. We are the dirtiest set you ever saw and some barefooted and cannot hide their nakedness and cannot get our clothes to us. I left mine in Richmond except what I had on," he said. William said he would rather be at home, one of the few times he preferred that prospect to fighting. "But there is not much prospect of peace now soon. But there is one good thing. It won't be long before the ground will begin to freeze so they cannot run their artillery and then they will have to stop," the tired soldier related. Although he was without his knapsack and had no uniform and was short on clothes, he said he did have plenty of apples to eat.

He told of General "Stonewall" Jackson's victory at Harper's Ferry. So far in the war, he and his closest comrades had not been hurt. "There is not one been hurt in none of the battles yet and we have been in all of them," he said. On Oct. 16-21, in camps Winchester, Virginia, William wrote home, saying he had received the news that his brother (George) and his nephew and cousin had died. He was in need of clothing and asked his sister to make him one pair of pants, "and cut them very large if you have the chance. If you don't I can make out without them if I get my uniform," None of his letters indicated that he ever got a uniform; the uniforms were in Richmond. That month, he had drawn \$41 in wages and clothing money. He was still having trouble getting writing paper, and asked his sister to make him a vest with sleeves and an overcoat and pants and dress coat for his friend, Dick, and that he would send her money. On November 16 he wrote from Culpapper, Virginia reporting that he now had plenty of clothes, but shoes were "scars," and "government shoes" were of inferior quality. So he asked his sister to have him a pair of shoes made and to send him a quilt "if you can spare one." He also requested "flannel shirts and drawers."

John wrote his mother and sisters from Fredricksburg on December 1, 12 days before the battle lost by Union forces in which William received an arm wound. (John did not fight in the battle, he protested in a letter six months later, because his arm was sore from a vaccination, not because he was barefoot.)

Indicating high inflation, John wrote that "everything is fetching about five prices." He asked about the crops and said he would like to be home for Christmas and hoped the war would soon be over so he could be together with his family. He was 20 years old. He asked for clothing. On May 4, 1863 he wrote home from Girvey Station, Virginia, reporting that "Buck got wounded in the arm slightly," and that "the Yankees is drove back over the river" at Fredericksburg. On May 13 William wrote to his mother and sisters from Richmond, "while in the dull monotony of a hospitable life," in Winder Hospital. He was wounded in the left arm and the bullet came out and blistered his chest slightly, but he reported that "all the rest of our neighbors boys came out safe. We ran the Yankees back to their side of the river."

Even a letter from home was hit by the bullet. "Did you think when you wrote me that your letter would be made a target for the Yanks to shoot at. I had it in my shirt pocket and they shot a hole completely through it," the 23-year-old soldier wrote.

On May 29 John reported from Fredericksburg that he would make the shoes his family sent him last all summer "if I can get taller to gress them with." By June 28 William reported he was on the march again through Maryland and Pennsylvania, and was eating well because they either bought the food they needed from the people, got them to give it away, or "pressed" it. He said they had chicken and milk.

"There is no prospect of a fight soon. We don't know where old (Union General) Hooker is unless he has taken a scare and gone to Washington," wrote William. Evidently John had moved to a different location because William said he had heard from him "and he is o.k." William's company was also lucky at Gettysburg, a Southern defeat that was Lee's last major offensive and the turning point of the war. Also, in early July, Vicksburg, Mississippi fell to Union troops in the West.

Only one man in Company B was hurt at Gettysburg and William was more optimistic about the outcome than future events warranted. "We had a hard fight at Gettysburg. There was a heavy loss on both sides. The Yankees loss was 40,000 and ours 25,000. We whipped them badly. We drove them about five miles.... Our regiment fought the 2nd of July, William said. Of the news about Vicksburg, he said "it seems like the western army does poor business - they need such men as Lee... They have got as good men as we have if they had the Generals. We begin to make the Yanks feel the war."

On Oct. 7, less than two months before Union forces won the Battle of Chattanooga, John wrote the last letter home that is preserved in Miss Peek's collection. He was at a camp near Chattanooga, probably with William, and said the water was not as good as in Virginia "but we got plenty such as it is, corn meal two days and flour one and bacon and beef." He said he didn't expect any fighting in that location and asked his family to send potatoes and chestnuts. John died July 18, 1864 at the age of 22.

On October 21, 1863 William reported from Chattanooga that sickness was prevalent in his company and they had no vegetables. Although the nights were cold, he had not suffered, he assured them. He had also been issued a new coat and pair of pants costing only \$24. On January 25, 1864 William reported from Russellville, Tennessee that his captain, J. A. Stewart, had resigned to accept an appointment from the governor of Georgia. On May 26 from near Hanover Junction, Virginia, William wrote that "the Yanks seem determined to fight till the end. They fight harder than they ever fought... though they haven't drove us a peg... Hood's division repulsed them with heavy loss." He was getting "war worn." After an unsuccessful Confederate attempt to besiege Washington, William wrote home on July 17 from Petersburg, Virginia, about the "biased" Northern press. "I suppose from act, this is a very exciting time in the vicinity of Baltimore, Md. and Washington City D.C. The last act we have had through the Northern papers (we get none otherwise our papers does not hint or let on that we have any troops over there at all) was up to the 73. Our forces there had cut off all communications north of Baltimore, also cut the railroad between Baltimore and Washington City, burnt 9 trains of cars and mail... The Rebels were in force within 7 miles of Washington and throwing shells into the city. They were also about the same distance from Baltimore and both cities were in eminent danger. We will hear in the morning what has been the result." He said he'd like to visit home but he liked Maryland and Pennsylvania better though prices were high. He asked whether his female relatives were getting "provisions from the Government" and about his colt and his friends in Sheffield.

His last recorded letter from the battlefields from Petersburg, July 22, shows he still had not given up. "I have not got out of heart yet although the Yanks may have Atlanta today (Gen. W. T. Sherman led his forces into Atlanta on Sept. 2). I am no nearer whipped than I was ten months ago when we went to reinforce Bragg... I don't know how long we can keep up a correspondence if Gen. Hood don't have some help. I see in the papers they are fighting near Decatur," William wrote. But he advised his family if they did meet Union soldiers to "treat the Yanks the best you can it is no use to run from them."

According to the Confederate Roster, William was taken prisoner at Farmville, Virginia on April 6, 1865, three days before Lee surrendered at Appomattox, and was released at Newport News, Virginia on June 25.

The letters and various other relics of the 19th century, such as an old loom, were left to Miss Peek and her brother, Roy, "and he has a son who loves it like we do."

They are one family which knows its "roots."

Thank you, Julia Goza

John Hancock was the first person to sign the Declaration of Independence. He wrote his signature in large letters so King George could read it.

OLD RAMAH CEMETERY

Lenox, Conecuh County, Alabama

This cemetery is located just east of County Road 10 about 3/4 miles south of Ramah Primitive Baptist Church. It is one of the older cemeteries in the county and is no longer in use. It is, however, maintained by the church members. The following records were compiled by Julius W. Ryals, 99 Carolwood Blvd., Fern Park, Florida 32730 on 21 March 1980. They contain information on all identifiable grave sites.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BORN</u>	<u>DIED</u>	<u>OTHER INSCRIPTION</u>
WIGGINS, Maggie	16 Oct 1885 ;	22 Jun 1915	
WIGGINS, Martha Elvira;	5 Aug 1846 ;	11 Jan 1920	
-----	Unmarked concrete slab		
-----	Unmarked grave site		
PARTIN, Charlotte F. ;	8 Jan 1838 ;	10 Oct 1902	
PARTIN, Isaiah ;	12 Jan 1830 ;	24 Mar 1891	
NALL, Huie F. ;	1886 ;	1952	
NALL, Mattie ;	1900 ;	1929; "Mother"	
NALL, Davidson ;	26 Jan 1824 ;	22 Aug 1885	
NALL, Mary W. C. ;	15 Nov 1861 ;	26 Jan 1927	
NALL, George Edward ;	20 Apr 1859 ;	21 Feb 1934	
-----	Wood slab, head and foot		
BELL, Celia E. ;	10 Dec 1866 ;	28 Mar 1930; "In memory of Celia E., Wife of W. N. Bell"	
NALL, Sallie S. ;	28 Mar 1859 ;	13 Jan 1897	
NALL, B. A. ;	29 Oct 1883 ;	7 May 1906	
NALL, Arthur W. ;	15 Mar 1880 ;	6 Oct 1895	
-----	Wood slab, head and foot		
-----	Wood slab, head and foot		
-----	Wood slab, head and foot		
JONES, W. H. ;	14 Oct 1848 ;	10 Jun 1925	
JONES, Mrs. Rebeker, M;	4 Nov 1856 ;	21 Nov 1922; "Wife of Mr. W. H. JONES"	
JONES, Sealy E. ;	5 May 1878 ;	25 Jan 1881	
-----	Unmarked grave site		
JONES, C. F. ;	6 Aug 1900 ;	6 Oct 1902	
JONES, Thomas Russell ;	2 Jul 1895 ;	7 Feb 1919	
-----	Wood slab, head and foot		
-----	Wood slab, head and foot		
-----	Wood slab, head and foot		
-----	Wood slab, head and foot		
NALL, Caspers Reco ;	30 Aug 1890 ;	5 Sep 1890; "Sacred to his Mother"	
-----	Wood slab, head and foot		
-----	Wood slab, head and foot		
-----	Wood slab, head and foot		
-----	Wood slab, head and foot		
-----	Wood slab, head and foot		
-----	Wood slab, head and foot		
NALL, Carey Reco ;	30 Aug 1890 ;	6 Sep 1890; "Sacred to the memory of"	
-----	Wood slab, head and foot		
-----	Wood slab, head and foot		
NALL, Rebecca ;	30 May 1826 ;	17 Oct 1902	

Did you know that . . .

The first private American historical society was established in Massachusetts soon after the Revolution.

WRIGHT DEED

(Union County, South Carolina Deed Book V, pp. 181-183)

Deed headed Gadsden County, Florida Territory, dated 7 March 1831. William Wright of the county & territory aforesaid, for the affection and good will I have for my only son Bird Booker Wright, all that plantation where he the said Bird Booker Wright formerly lived in Union District, SC, containing 500 acres, bounded S by Enoree River, E by Bernard Glenn's land and Samuel Maverick's land, N by Thomas Terry and Mark Kennedy's land, W by the widow Mary A. Mayes.

Wit: John P. Neale, JP Wm. Wright
R. C. Lester, C.G.C.C.

Robert C. Lester, Clerk of Gadsden County Court, certified the signature of Wm. Wright and witness John P. Neale, 7 Mar 1831.

Gadsden County, Florida Territory: Mary Wright, wife of Wm. Wright, formerly a resident of Union Dist. SC, renounces & relinquishes all right of dower in above land. /s/ Mary Wright. Same witnesses as above. Dated 7 Jul 1831. Recorded 15 Sept 1831.

Contributed by Morn M. Lindsay

ADDENDUM TO

ROSTER OF TROOPS - GUILFORD COURT HOUSE

The following letter was recently received from Howard W. Christmas:

I wish and hope you will add one more name to the additional names of soldiers who fought at the battle of Guilford Court House; March 15, 1781: Document: Raleigh Register & Gazette 7 Feb 1812

On the 16th December, in Jefferson (Tenn.) Col. William Christmas, aged 58 years died. He was the first man that ever carried a surveying compass or chain into Kentucky. In the year of '74, he laid off the town of Boonsboro with his cousin Richard Henderson. Endowed with a great and enterprising genius, he passed a very active and useful Life. At the memorable "battle of Guilford Court House" he commanded in person the Independent Rifle Corps, under General Greene. Since the year of 83 he surveyed the towns of Warrenton; Lewisburg, and the city of Raleigh, North Carolina. Making him the First City Planner in America.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Roster of Troops who fought at Guilford Court House, March 15, 1781 appeared in Volume XII, No. 2 April 1980 Buried Treasures.

The United States flag has changed 26 times since 1777---each time a new state joined the Union. But since 1818, the only change has been the adding of new stars. The basic design stays the same. So the American flag is one of the oldest flag designs still in use.

LETTER OF THE TIMES

This letter written to my Great-Great Grandfather Abraham Miller by his son Abraham who had remained in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania when his father and brothers had emigrated to Erie County by covered wagon, is an interesting insight into the economic and political situation of that time.

Dear Father,

Mount Joy, May 3, 1841

By these few lines I can inform you, that I am well and hope you are the same. The friends here as much as I know are all well at present too. I left Rohrer's on the first day of April and am now living with John Strickler, My aunt, Rohrer, moved to Mount Joy on the 1st of April. They sold the farm to Henry Brenneman for \$94. per acre. Abm Strickler bought Christian Hershey's farm just across the creek from Rohrer's, for \$84 per acre. I had lent \$100 to Christian Hershey he is now broke up and I have to lose it, I don't expect ever to get a cent of it.

Times are very dull here now a good many people are breaking up. Flour is worth \$4.50 wheat 80 cents Rye 48 Corn 38 oats 25 cents per bushel, shad from 14 to 20 dollars per hundred, pork from 5 to 8 cents and beef the same.

If I live and can sell my property until next spring I intend to go to Dayton, Ohio to live and stay there.

I know of nothing more to write at present except to request you without fail, should you live, to attend the next election and vote for Judge Banks. In this county there will be a greater Whig majority than ever before and if the people in the other counties will turn out as well which I expect they will You may live to see D. R. Porter the famous vetoer and previous pardoner, hurled from the present high station which he now disgraces, and laws be passed which will restore the credit of our government and which Porter will not have the chance to veto.

A more tyrannical Governor never occupied the chair of any of our state governments and I therefore think it the duty of every friend of liberty and equal rights and the supremacy of the land to vote against him.

I remain your affectionate son

Abraham Miller

Contributed by NANCY PENNYPACKER

A TRIP TO GEORGIA

Ann Sathree and I went to Georgia in November 1979 to spend a week doing research in each of four county seats. Ann found much information on her family and, as usual, my elusive Higdon's were as ever elusive. At Wilcox County (Abbyville) we copied the index to early marriages then drove to Laurens County (Dublin) where my target was again my Higdon's. We did not find records in very good condition in this county (no early records at all for a county created in 1807). We did, however, find some early wills (1820-30) in, of all places, the Gun Toting Law Book which was tattered and torn.

We visited the Macon (Washington Memorial) Library where they have a very good selection of Genealogical information. After registering your surname of interest, the librarian pulls books from the shelves and, in some cases, even marks the page of that surname. Having completed our library efforts, we took the tour of old homes along the well-marked Historical Trail which we recommend to anyone who gets within driving distance.

We returned to Abbyville to visit some of Ann's kin and a few Georgia cemeteries which are a great experience. Graves are largely unmarked but a few have family-built brick headstones; some were very fine early 19th century stones. Wright Tumberlin, Ann's ancestor, and Vera Rhodes had a cemetery on his homestead which was cleaned up by Vera and some elderly friends. During the clean-up, Vera laid her hand on Wright's tombstone and asked "Where are your 22 children now? We sure need them."

The research was well worth our effort.

Contributed by Mary H. Swakoff

A WOMAN'S RIGHT TO HER NAME

(This article appeared in the Bourbon County, Kansas, "Old Fort Log" in the fall of 1979, in the Long Beach, California, "Questing Heirs" in June 1980, and in the Southwest Nebraska Genealogical Society "Ancestors Unlimited" in August 1980.)

It is one thing for a woman to be proud of her husband's name, as well as she should be, but it is another thing, to abandon her maiden name entirely by signing, for example, "Mrs. J. M. Jones". This signature loses the woman's personality. A stranger can not visualize the woman, he sees only J. M. Jones. A genealogist will be confused.

A married woman need not go so far as to hyphenate her two surnames as does Farah Fawcett-Majors, but to use her legal name, Alice Brown Jones gives recognition to both her father and her husband.

Thanks for some foresighted women who have defied tradition and have, hopefully, set a precedent: Julia Ward Howe, Helen Hunt Jackson, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Laura Ingalls Wilder, Anne Morrow Lindbergh, Harriett Beecher Stowe, and Dorothy Canfield Fisher.

Dropping the maiden name is probably a hold-over from long past times when a female was not considered capable of conducting any financial affairs. This abandoning of maiden names seems to be more prevalent in the Anglo-Saxon culture than in other societies. By way of illustration, consider the Spanish custom that dictates a son's using his mother's maiden name along with other names.

Many colonial documents in America, such as wills, can be found where "My wife" is the only identification given a woman. Land records as late as the 1840's and 1850's in the United States, especially in the Middle West are often signed by an X in the space provided for the wife's signature. Accompanying this signature is an affidavit explaining that the document had been read to the woman by some official (male) and its aspects had been explained. Probably this recurring incidence of women not being able to write their names was a result of the antiquated idea that girls need little education, since supposedly they would have a husband or other male relative to transact business for them.

Naturally, difficulties in family research result from this discrimination.

Not only are women often ignored in documents but also on their grave markers. Cemetery researchers come across such transcriptions as, "E. A. Brown and Ruth". Recently, a stone has been found reading thus: "Wife of Mr. Jones". Mr. Jones' name appeared in large lettering as though it were his burial spot. The woman buried there did not even merit a "Mrs".

Modern married women would do well to think of posterity by beginning to use their legal names on all occasions, remembering that marriage did not change their names but gave them permission to add others. Mary Smith Brown is a legal name and should be used at every opportunity. Placing (Mrs. James M. Brown) below it leaves no doubt as to marital status.

This plea for women's equality was brought about by several sources of frustration experienced by the writer.

First, a family research to determine the wife of an ancestor has become an unsumountable problem.

Second, reading correspondence dealing with queries for the IOG leaves one wishing that the inquirer had been more specific, by using all available names and that a woman searching her family be careful to identify herself fully.

Third, the writer has learned that even today some courthouse officials need enlightening. Witness a tax statement from Crawford County made out to "Gerald P. Wood and Wife". Since the wife has no name, evidently she owes no taxes! Perhaps there is something good about the old system after all.

Signed: Enid Dunlap Wood
(Mrs. Gerald Wood)

QUERIES

#80-4-01 RYALS/RIALS/RILES - Desire info. on Henry RYALS listed in 1790 SC census as living in Cheraw District with one male over 16, 4 males under 16 and 4 females. Believe Jess RIALS of Marlborough Co., SC in 1800 was a son. Was Jess' wife's name Delilah?

Reply to: Julius W. Ryals, 99 Carolwood Blvd., Fern Park, FL 32730

#80-4-02 BEECHER/McMULLEN/McADAMS - Emma BEECHER born c. 1862 in CAN. Possibly Ontario? Where? Who were Emma's parents. She married James McMULLEN who changed his surname to McADAMS. Was James a McMULLEN or McADAMS when he married Emma? Where and when were they married?

Reply to: Dorothy McAdams Westenhofer, 5214 Greenway Drive, Orlando, FL 32805

#80-4-03 WESTENHOFER/WESTENHAVER/BELCHER - Michael WESTENHOFER born c. 1853 in Kitchner, Ontario, CAN. Who were Michael's parents? What was their place of origin? Did Michael have any brothers or sisters? Michael married Emma BELCHER. When? Where? How many children?

Reply to: Ralyne Elayne Westenhofer, 5214 Greenway Drive, Orlando, FL 32805

#80-4-04 BRINSFIELD/THOMAS/BAMPTON - Need info. on James BRINSFIELD who m. Elizabeth THOMAS c. 1750-1755, probably Talbot Co., MD. Who were her parents? Was James son of George BRINSFIELD died c. 1752 and Elizabeth BAMPTON (Talbot Co., MD). Any info. welcome - will exchange.

Reply to: Margret Adkins Brinsfield, 703 Ridgefield, Ocoee, FL 32761

#80-4-05 ATWELL/BRINSFIELD/STANTON/CARTER - Thomas STANTON m. Mary CARTER 2 Dec 1776, Caroline Co., MD. Need info. on parents of both. They were Nicholites, later became members of Society of Friends. Will exchange.

Reply to: Margret Adkins Brinsfield, 703 Ridgefield, Ocoee, FL 32761

#80-4-06 APPLEGARTH/MISKIMON/WHITELEY - Capt. Lawson APPLEGARTH (1817-1880) m. Mary Ann MISKIMON (1822-1900) 28 Dec 1845 Baltimore, MD. Believe her parents John MISKIMON who m. Mary BARTON c. 1821. Need proof Lawson's parents Thomas and Sarah WHITELEY. Sarah's father Arthur, Jr. (Dorchester Co., MD). Who was her mother? Will exchange.

Reply to: Betty Brinsfield Hughson, 1148 Neuse Avenue, Orlando, FL 32804

#80-4-07 APPLEGARTH/YOUNG/JOHNSON - Capt. George H. Young (1808-1848) wife Margaret JOHNSON (died 28 May 1891) lived Baltimore, MD. Who were his parents? Will exchange info.

Reply to: Betty Brinsfield Hughson, 1148 Neuse Avenue, Orlando, FL 32804

Do you have a question about the line you're tracing? Do you need assistance? Possibly the surnames mentioned above are yours. If so, please reply; if not, fill out a query of your own. We have provided the form.

Need info. on _____ b. _____ d. _____

son/dau. of _____ m. _____

b. _____ d. _____ son/dau. of _____

_____ was born in _____ and lived in _____

_____ and spouse was born in _____ and lived in _____

_____. My question is _____

Reply to: (your name and address) Submit your queries to the Buried Treasures Editor.

BORN UNDER A LUCKY STAR

The following was submitted by Mignon Fletcher Davis and is from a letter written by Miss Jennie May Booth to her first cousin, Mrs. Davis' mother, in 1965, from Tacoma, Washington. Jennie May was 73 and had spent her life looking after her brother, Ray (or Reuben), keeping house and raising his motherless child.

Ray had an unexpected windfall. I was reminded of Shakespeare's "What's in a name? A rose by any other, etc." Well there is quite a bit in a name if you have to prove you are the guy that bears it. This is the story.

When the piece appeared in the paper saying that they had reduced the number of quarters you had to have to draw social security, Ray remembered that he had paid into social security while working in Seattle before we moved to Tacoma in 1940, so he decided to write and see if he could collect anything--not that we especially needed it for with his \$225 per month gov't pension (after his medical is taken out) and the interest on our savings, we do very well in spite of the fact he was tossing money around like a drunken sailor for awhile.

He found out that he had five quarters where he only needed three so all he had to do was produce the proof of his age.

This may surprise you, and it certainly has always been a mystery to me, but when Ray was working for the gov't during World War II and also the Korean War and was handling top secret coded orders for shipment of equipment, etc., he never had to produce anything but his word as to what he was and who he was. He said they probably investigated, but how could they. He changed his name and that not legally so how could they? Of course he was perfectly safe for if ever there was a clam, it is him.

If you remember when I got my birth certificate after the war in 1952, I asked him if he didn't want to get one then and he said, "What in h--- do I want one for, I am not going anywhere." and so he didn't bother to get one.

Now if you think you can change your name a couple of times although always retaining the Booth and the same R. V. initials, and change your birthplace although always giving the state of Kansas, and juggle your age to make you older when young and younger when older and not end up with a mess you are sure mistaken. His military papers, the U.S. Census, and his social security all were different. He couldn't get a birth certificate because like me he had to produce two people at least five years older than he to swear he was who he said he was. At 74 there aren't too many of those people around. Finally S.S. matched up enough to accept the fact that he was as old as he said he was, so yesterday he got a check for \$725 back payments from the time he retired from the depot, and he gets \$47 per month from now on. Don't tell me he wasn't born under a lucky star.

SEMINAR AT SMITHSONIAN

From November 16-21, the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, D.C. will offer a seminar:

"Genealogical Research: How To," A comprehensive series of lectures will be supplemented by tours designed to acquaint participants with the vast genealogical resources at the National Archives, the Library of Congress, and the headquarters of the D.A.R. For further information about course content, accommodations and fees, write Selected Studies A & I 1190A. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

From AMERICANA Sept-Oct. 1980
Submitted by Russell V. Carr

RECENT ACQUISITIONS OF THE ORLANDO PUBLIC LIBRARY

RD 975.8 War	<u>Marriages and Deaths, 1820 to 1830, Abstracted from Extant Georgia Newspapers</u>
RG 977.437	<u>Burns Fuller Remembers: Fenton, My Home Town</u>
RD 929.2 Horton	<u>Descendants of Thomas Horton of Springfield</u>
RG 284.5 Gil	<u>The Huguenot Migration in Europe and America, Its Cause and Effect</u>
RG 929.2 Merritt	<u>Merritt, Lynch and Allied Families</u>
RD 976.8684 Liv	<u>Echoes from the Foothills: History of Overton, Jackson and Fentress Counties (Tenn.)</u>
RG 977.435 Dav	<u>A History of the Congregational Church of Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1847-1949</u>
RG 929.2 Fuller	<u>My Immigrant Ancestors: Fuller, Freeman, Aldrich, Page</u>
RG 929.2 Wash	<u>George Washington's Expense Account</u>
CG Fiction	<u>Plymouth Adventure</u>
RG 929.2 Beard	<u>A Sketch of William Beardsley</u>
RG 929.2 Stoops	<u>Genealogy of Philip Stoops Prepared for Wheeler and Stoops Reunion</u>
RG 929.2 Binford	<u>Binford Family Genealogy</u>
RG 929.2 Waldron	<u>Resolved Waldron's Descendants: Vanderpoel Branch</u>
RD 929.2 Russ	<u>Russ Family Genealogy</u>
RG 929.2 Parks	<u>Ancestors and Descendants of Karl Eaton Parks of Woburn, Mass.</u>
RG 929.2 Wyckoff	<u>The Wyckoff Family in America</u>
RG 929.2 Wyckoff	<u>The Old World Progenitors of the Wyckoff Family</u>
RG 971 Mac	<u>Emigration to Canada. Narrative of a Voyage to Quebec</u>
DAR 974.6 Gan	<u>Geographic Dictionary of Connecticut and Rhode Island</u>
DAR 976.8 Ack	<u>Tennessee Tombstone Inscriptions and Manuscripts</u>
RG 929.2 Lipscom	<u>Lipscomb 300 Years in America 1679-1979</u>
CG 929.1 Kir	<u>Simplified Genealogy for Americans</u>
RD 976.8 Ack	<u>Tennessee Bible Records and Marriage Bonds</u>
RG 976.4 Cit	<u>Citizens of the Republic of Texas</u>
RG 929.2 Owens	<u>Family Search of Clarence Rice Owens</u>
RG 976.947 Lan	<u>Vestiges of the Venerable City</u>
DAR 929.2 Ridgway	<u>Ridgways U.S.A.</u>
RG 929.2 Bourlan	<u>The Bourlands in America</u>
RG 975.7 Hol	<u>Marriage and Death Notices from Upper S.C. Newspapers</u>
RG 976.873 Hos	<u>Anderson County</u>
RG 976.833 Smi	<u>Benton County</u>
RG 976.832 You	<u>Decatur County</u>
RG 929.2 Furman	<u>The Furman Legend</u>
RG 917.30492 Kon	<u>Discover Historic America</u>
DAR 976.9 Koz	<u>Pioneer Families of Eastern and Southeastern Kentucky</u>
RG 975.255 Dal	<u>St. James': Old Herring Creeke Parish Annarundel County, Maryland, 1663-1799</u>
RG 973.7 Bat	<u>Battles and Leaders of the Civil War</u>
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RG 369.124 May	<u>Mayflower Families through Five Generations, Vol. 3</u>
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RG 977.177 For	<u>History of Hamilton County, Ohio</u>
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RG 929.2 Lee	<u>The Story of Robert E. Lee as told in his Own Words and Those of His Contemporaries</u>
929.1 Co	<u>Genealogical Dictionary-Alphabetical Nationwide Cty Index Included</u>
DAR 976.8 Hai	<u>A Guide to Genealogical Research in Tennessee</u>
RG 975.6 Mey	<u>The Highland Scots of North Carolina</u>
DAR 975.5 Mod	<u>Abstracts of Records of Secretary of the Province 1692-1721</u>
DAR 975.7 Mod	<u>Abstracts of Wills of Charleston District, South Carolina 1783-1800</u>
DAR 975.54 Fol	<u>Early Virginia Families along the James River, Vol. I</u>
DAR 975.54 Fol	<u>Early Virginia Families along the James River, Vol. II</u>
DAR 325.242 New	<u>New World Immigrants, Vol. I</u>
DAR 325.242 New	<u>New World Immigrants, Vol. II</u>
DAR 974.494 Sta	<u>The History of Nantucket County Island and Town</u>
DAR 973.342 Smi	<u>Mercenaries from Hessen-Hanau</u>
DAR 973.342 Smi	<u>Muster Rolls and Prisoner-of-War Lists in American Archival Collections Pertaining to the German Mercenary Troops who Served with the British Forces During the American Revolution, Three Volumes</u>
DAR 976.943 Dar	<u>Folks of Elkhorn Church</u>
DAR 325.242 Pas	<u>Passengers to America</u>
DAR 974.8 Hoc	<u>Genealogical Data Relating to the German Settlers of Pennsylvania and Adjacent Territory</u>
DAR 974.8 Emi	<u>Emigrants to Pennsylvania</u>
DAR 974.8 Dif	<u>The German Immigration into Pennsylvania</u>
DAR 325.242 Imm	<u>Immigrants to the Middle Colonies</u>
DAR 976.8 Whi	<u>Tennessee Genealogical Records: Records of Early Settlers from State and County Archives</u>

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CREED

OUR LIVES are the gift of our
many antecedents

OUR GOALS are to perpetuate
their names and activities.

OUR LABOR is to gather and
preserve that left to us.

OUR LOVE to extend both backward
and forward, so that

OUR CHILDREN may feel close to
their folk and their land.

OUR DUTY is to share all
gathered information, while

OUR HOPE is to interest others
and to assist each member.

"The lines are fallen unto me in
pleasant places; yea, I have a
goodly heritage."

Psalms 16:6