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The Central Florida Genealogical and Historical Society, Inc was started in 1969 and incorporated as a non-profit organization in 1981. The Society welcomes everyone interested in Genealogy, the history of the state and the nation and in furthering the objectives of the Society. Annual membership begins the first day of the month following acceptance to membership and extends for twelve months.

The regular monthly meetings are held on the second Thursday of the months of 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 St. Luke's Episcopal Cathedral, 130 North Magnolia, (Between Washington and Jefferson Streets) Orlando, Florida.

DUES: One Member - Regular, \$7.50; Contributing, \$12.50
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IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE INTEGRITY OF PUBLIC RECORDS AND
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- (1) *That I will treat with 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.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

President's Message	70
History of the Woodson Family, The.	71
Whitman Family in Canada, The	75
Brockville Mourns the Death of a Venerable and Honored Resident.	76
Some Early Florida Snowbirds and Visitors	78
Men of West Point -- 1861, The.	82
Searching For Ancestors in Florida's Old Land Records	87
Queries	90
Geographical Index.	91
Surname Index	92

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The Holidays are now pleasant memories and New Years' resolutions are very much in our minds. January is a special time to take inventory and make plans for the coming months. The Society is no exception.

Our Publications Committee accomplished its goal for the Surname Index and work on this publication is in progress. We will be hearing more from Dorothy Westenhofer in the spring - a new goal even more ambitious than the last. Thanks for all your hard work, Dorothy. Your efforts are appreciated by all.

Our Member's Research Index file is well on its way. This file will make it easier to locate other members of the Society searching the same family lines and/or localities.

The cemetery survey in Orange and Seminole Counties is almost completed thanks to Nancy Pennypacker and her Committee. GOOD WORK!

The Orange and Seminole County Courthouses are being "picked clean" of their records by Bob Shubert and his Committee.

We are looking forward to our pot luck dinner next month and our Homecoming in April. Mary Edginton has done such a great job, we were able to include more dinners this year.

I hope each one of you is planning to put your family records in a more permanent form this year so that all of your hard work is not lost for the generations to come. Our upcoming workshops on record keeping, computers in genealogy and publishing a family history can certainly help you achieve this goal.

This should be a year of many "Found Treasures" for all of us. Our Society is growing and our members are becoming more proficient in this chosen avocation. Keep up the good work!

Bonnie Lee Ward
President

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CHANGING TIMES FOR OCCUPANTS OF THE WHITE HOUSE

Abigail Adams did her own laundry; President William Henry Harrison did the grocery shopping; each president paid all costs from his salary (since the Harding administration this has been changed). The Taft family was the last family to keep a cow to provide residents of the White House with milk, and the first to use a Presidential automobile.

* * * * *

OATS

In 1755, Samuel Johnson defined "oats" in his "Dictionary of the English Language" as "a grain which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people." Scottish Lord Ellibank replied, "Very true, and where else will you find such horses and such men?"

The History of the Woodson Family
as recorded by Ethel Woodson Bell in 1955

Doctor John Woodson, ancestor of all of the Woodsons in America, came to the colony of Jamestown in 1619, bringing with him his wife Sarah. They came to Virginia on the "Good Ship George" with Governor Sir George Yeardley and about 100 other persons.

Sarah, who he had married in Dorsetshire, England, was probably of an adventurous nature or she would not have left her home and family to follow her husband and embark upon a life of hardship such as confronted her in a frontier colony existence. Dr. Woodson at this time was 33 years old and was a native of Devonshire, England where he was born in 1586 and was educated at St. John's College, Oxford University, England.

The ship's young surgeon proved of high character and great value to the colony as sickness, chills, and fevers, agues and every imaginable disease seemed to prey upon the half-starved, over-worked colonists. Up to this time they were not too well organized and lived in a constant state of stress and strain ever fearful of indian attacks.

In 1622 there was an indian outbreak. Then after 22 years of comparative peace, in April 1644, there was another dreadful attack. The indians swooped down upon the colonists without warning and killed 300 before they were repulsed and driven back into their forest retreat. According to tradition, Dr. Woodson was returning from seeing a patient when he was slain in this massacre, while in the sight of his home which was then a Fleur De Hundred about 30 miles up the James River from Jamestown. The Indians then attacked the house where the wife, Sarah, and her two sons, John and Robert, were defending it with the aid of one John Ligon, a shoemaker, who happened to be in the house at the time. The only weapon on the place was an old time gun, which the shoemaker handled with deadly effect. This gun, used in defense of their home, was 8 or 9 feet long and of the Blunderbuss type and already an heirloom and prized possession of Dr. Woodson when he came to America in 1619. At the first shot, Ligon killed three indians and two more fell on the second firing. In the meantime, two indians had essayed to climb down the chimney to gain entrance into the house, but brave Sarah hid her two sons, John, then 12, in a potato pit beneath the floor and Robert, age 10, under a large wooden tub. Then, seizing a pot of boiling water, which stood over the fireplace, she scalded the first indian as he emerged from the chimney. Seizing a heavy iron poker or roasting spit with both hands, she brained the other, killing him instantly. The howling mob outside took fright and fled, but John Ligon fired the third shot, this time, killing two more indians, making a total of 9 casualties in all.

This incident of Mrs. Woodson's, having hidden her children for protection in the potato pit and under the tub, resulted in the descendants of John II being called the "Potato Hole" Woodson's and Robert's as the "Tub" Woodson's. We are, being the descendants of John II, the "Potato Hole" Woodson's.

The gun used in defense of the first Woodson home is still in possession of Woodson descendants; one Charles Woodson, descendent of Prince Edward County, Virginia, and at present is on exhibition in Richmond at the Virginia Historical Society Bldg. (The above was given to me by Dr. B. J. Woodson of Virginia.)

Doctor John Woodson was a large land holder in Prince George County, Virginia, where he was slain. There is on record, grants of land, around 2000 acres, to both John II and Robert in Henrico County on the north side of the James River. This land today comprises the beautiful plantation country of Virginia; however, the first two generations lived rather primitively as all the early colonists did. It was not until around 1750 that manor houses were built in Virginia.

Slavery was introduced into America the year that Dr. Woodson came to Virginia in 1619. He bought a number of slaves from the first ship load. Every succeeding generation down to the Civil War were slave holders.

Sanborn Woodson of the fifth generation was willed a slave by his grandmother, Mary T. Woodson in 1710, when he was only three years old. She says he was living in Cumberland County about forty or fifty miles west of the family seat in Henrico County.

Hughes Woodson, Sr. of the sixth generation, son of Sanborn, was willed his father's plantation and slaves. Sanborn's will, recorded in 1755, is still recorded in Cumberland County and is in perfect condition (Ethel Woodson Bell saw this will in 1955).

It was from Hughes, Sr. of the Revolutionary War that the name Hughes has been handed down to the present day. He was commissioned 1st Lieutenant December 3, 1776, appointed Captain, August 6, 1777. His last tour was in 1781 at the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis to Washington. His record is given in "Heitman's Historical Register," "Brocks Account," and "The Virginia Militia" Sec. 196 and 203. He received Military Bounty Land Warrant #1751 for 4000 acres of land, September 11, 1783 in consideration for his services for 3 years as Captain in the Virginia lines in the Revolutionary War. The warrant is filed with the Virginia Military Patent Records, Vol. 5, page 269.

Hughes Woodson located 1000 acres of said warrant on lands in the Virginia Military District of Kentucky about 9 miles north of Madisonville and about 3 miles west of Hanson in Hopkins County, Kentucky. He located portions of said warrant on 6 tracts of land in the Virginia Military District of Ohio. Patents for the tracts were issued February 21, 1807 and March 2, 1810. He died in 1810 in Powhatan County (once Cumberland), Virginia. His heirs (5 children) divided the tracts in Kentucky. Between them, one son, Joseph, died without heirs and his portion was divided between the remaining four. (Ohio was not a state at the time Kentucky was settled and growing.)

Hughes Jr. 7th generation, son of Hughes Sr., came to Hopkins County, Kentucky in 1833 and built a home on the land inherited from his father. Hughes Jr. was a veteran of the War of 1812, having enlisted. He was a private in Capt. Henry Anderson's troop of Powhatan Cavalry. He served during the year 1813 and was stationed at Lindsays Gardens near Norfolk, Va. He was married and had one son, James Madison. When he came to Kentucky he was 43 and had married Sarah Mosby Winfrey of Powhatan on his 18th birthday. They had 10 children, 8 of whom were born in Virginia. Two had died and were buried in Virginia.

This was another pioneering adventure for brave Sarah Woodson for the trek over the Blue Ridge Mountains to western Kentucky was long in those days and west Kentucky was sparsely settled in 1833. Six weeks after their arrival, Sarah gave birth to her youngest son, William Henry, known as Billy Woodson (father of Ethel Woodson Bell).

Hughes Jr. built a log school house and taught his own and the neighboring children. He made quill pens and also made ink from acorns and berries. He died 13 years after coming to Kentucky and was buried on the Woodson farm in 1846.

Their oldest son, James Madison, joined a covered wagon train going west in 1845 and never returned. His whereabouts was unknown in 1875.

Hughes, the 3rd, Sarah's second son, went to New Orleans about 1850 and never came back. He engaged in the tanning business in New Orleans, but did keep in touch with his mother. When he died, a special carrier came to Kentucky with word of his death. Nothing is known of his descendants. Sarah's daughters married and moved away. One went to Illinois. Only William Henry remained with her all of her life. He lived with her during the early part of his married life and when he moved to Webster County, he took her with him. When she died, at the age of 82 in 1876, he took her back to the family burying ground where she was buried by the side of her husband on the Woodson farm.

Quoted by Ethel Woodson Bell in Nov. 12, 1955, "The first Sarah, wife of Dr. John Woodson, seems remote and a part of history of the long ago, but the second Sarah seems

close and real as she was my grandmother. I regret that I was born too late to have known her. She could have told me so much I would like to know. She was 5 years old when Washington was laid to rest at Mt. Vernon. She could have told me what life was like in her home in Virginia. I'm sure she must have brought photographs of the older Woodson's and could have told me many interesting stories of the old Revolutionary soldier (her father-in-law). She could have told me too, just where he was laid to rest. It would have been interesting to hear about their long trek from Virginia to Kentucky and the things that happened on the journey. She would have reminisced about the War of 1812 that her husband was in and the Civil War that followed after they came to Kentucky. Her husband had gone to his reward before that conflict swept over their land. She must have grieved a great deal over the sons who went away and never returned and was thankful for the one who stayed with her to the end. It is said she never got over her nostalgia for Virginia. According to my father, she was a fabulous cook. She brought herbs from Virginia, had an herb garden, and raised the quaint old flowers popular in her girlhood home. Those who remember her say she was small and a very affectionate grandmother. Of this I am sure, she was a great trooper and did a lot of living. Her life story would make fascinating reading.

"The old family grave yard on the Woodson Farm where she was buried has grown over with huge oaks and only field stones mark their graves. This farm was three miles west of Hansen Station and their portion of the land grant was divided between the five children of Hughes, Sr.

"Samuel Sanborn, Sr. was engaged in business in Hansen and the most prosperous of the family. He was sent by the family to Ohio to see about the land patents of their father, Hughes, Sr. He found that the land was settled by squatters who had been there so long that the Woodson heirs lost it. Maybe the taxes had not been kept paid, anyway, they lost their right after so many years. Chillicothe, Ohio had grown up on one patent.

"Samuel Sanborn, Sr. was born with a deformity (a small or withered arm) and was known as "One Arm Sam." My father grew up with Samuel, Sr's sons and often spoke of his cousins. Until recent years I knew nothing of any of these cousins and their descendants. About 4 or 5 years ago I went to west Kentucky and did a little research work and found Lena (Woodson) Rushing of Marion, Kentucky, and also D.D. Woodson of Providence, Kentucky, who were both descendants of Samuel S. Sr. D.D. was the son of John Woodson and a grandson of Samuel S., Sr. Lena Rushing whose father was Samuel S. Jr. remembered that her grandfather was Samuel S. Sr.

"My father, William Henry, spoke of his uncle Samuel, Sr. and his wife whom he referred to as "Aunt Betsey." My father moved to Webster County, then to Muhlenburg County, and none of the family kept up with each other.

"There is a legend in my family that two of the brothers of Samuel Sanborn, Sr., and Hughes, Jr., died in a fire at a saw mill that they owned in Hopkins County, Kentucky. It is stated in Hopkins County records that Joseph died without heirs, so I presume that he died in the fire as well as Thomas.

"This is the history of a family whose roots are deep in the soil of America. It's history is the history of our country. It stretches over a period of 340 years from the first white settlement in America to the present day. It's the story of a family, although English, who fought in two wars against the mother country, because they loved freedom more. It is the story of the westward march in Virginia over the Blue Ridge Mountains to Kentucky and to a new frontier.

"For the last 25 years I have worked at intervals on the history of the Woodson family and it has been a fascinating hobby. In 1955 I went to Virginia and visited the scenes of the generations there from Jamestown to Hansen in Hopkins County, Kentucky. In each case where possible to locate, I have visited their final resting place. At Yorktown, Virginia I drove over the battle ground of the last battle of the Revolutionary War and saw the site of emplacement for the Virginia Militia in which Hughes Woodson, Sr. engaged. The antiquity of Jamestown and the fact that my fore-

bearers came there so long ago and lived and died there in the service of that struggling colony, gave me pause for thought and gratitude that they came to a new world: the heritage of which I enjoy today. My feelings were as if having trod on hold ground.

"Since Old Testament times the scribes kept records of the generations or the Genesis. The Geneology of Jesus can be traced from Joseph and Mary by biblical records back to Adam. It is well to know from whence we came. I have elected to be the scribe to keep the generations. The pleasure has been mine. I give then to you with my blessings in the hope that you will faithfully keep them and hand them down to posterity. May you always uphold the traditions of the courageous men and women who walked before you."

The family name all down the line is Woodson, the name appearing first on the Chart as the given name. In the case of Sanborn and Hughes, they were the family name of the mother's, given to their sons--an old English custom. The Woodson Coat of Arms is a beautiful one and adorns the walls of many Virginia Woodson's today. It is said by authorities on heraldry to be an unusual one and was a grant to the family in the dim long ago in England to one Woodson (head of his clan) for valor. The first Woodson to whom the Coat of Arms was given was a Duke. The motto under the Coat of Arms appearing just above the name Woodson is "PRO PATRIA ET VIRTUTE" (FOR COUNTRY AND VALOR).

Authorities for the generations and data: "Woodsons and Their Connections", Henry M. Woodson, Memphis, Tenn., Published in 1915, Frankfort, Kentucky Library. "First Families of Virginia", Cincinnati Public Library. "Edward P. Valentine Papers", Filson Club, Louisville, Ky. "The War Department", Veterans Adm., Dept of Interior. "The Virginia Militia" DAR Library, Duncan Tavern, Paris, Ky. Various other publications and records found in Virginia and in the memories of the late Rev. W. H. Woodson, father of Ethel Woodson Bell.

The Woodson families and descendants of John Jr., son of Dr. John Woodson, the first Woodson in America:

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| #1 <u>Dr. John Woodson</u> born in Devonshire, England, 1586; came to the colony of Jamestown, Va. in 1619; killed by Indians, 1644. | Wife, <u>Sarah Winston</u> born in Dorsetshire, England about 1586; came with her husband to Jamestown 1619 and died in Virginia--year unknown. |
| #2 <u>John, Jr.</u> (wife unknown) born in Va. 1632; lived in Henrico County, Va. on the James River; died 1687. | Brother, <u>Robert</u> - born in Va. 1634; died in Va., wife, <u>Elizabeth Ferris</u> . |
| #3 <u>John III</u> married <u>Mary Tucker</u> ; he was born in 1655; died in 1700; lived in Henrico County, Va. and died in Va. | Wife <u>Mary Tucker</u> was the daughter of <u>Samuel Tucker</u> , master of Ship "Vine Tree" |
| #4 <u>Joseph</u> born and died in Va.; lived in Henrico County on James River | Wife <u>Mary Sanborn</u> daughter of <u>Daniel Sanborn</u> of Isle of Wight County, Virginia |
| #5 <u>Sanborn</u> -born in Henrico County, Va. 1707; went to live in Cumberland County, Va. at age of 3; died 1756; will still on record in Virginia | Wife <u>Elizabeth Hughes</u> -1st wife in 1728; daughter of <u>Stephen Hughes</u> of Cumberland County, Va; they were French Huguenots. 2nd wife - " <u>Charity</u> "? |
| #6 <u>Hughes</u> the 1st born 1730, Cumberland County, Va; Lt & Capt in Rev War 1776-1781; at seige of Yorktown with Washington at Surrender; died in Va. in 1810 | Wife - <u>Elizabeth Strange</u> , 2nd wife; 1st wife unknown.

<u>Hughes, Jr.</u> -wife <u>Sarah Mosby Winfrey</u> born in Va 1790; in War of 1812; came to KY in 1833; died in Hopkins County, KY 1876; buried on family farm; brothers <u>Joseph</u> & <u>Thomas</u> burned in a fire. |
| #7 <u>Samuel Sanborn</u> -1st wife <u>Mary Cox</u> ; bro of <u>Hughes, Jr</u> ; born in Va; came to KY about 1833; lived in Hanson, Hopkins County; later near Providence, Webster County; buried about 5 miles away | Know any Woodsons, contact
<u>Mrs. Elizabeth (Woodson) Cook</u>
707 Carmen St., Ocoee, FL 32761 |

THE WHITMAN FAMILY IN CANADA

"JOHN WHITMAN OF WEYMOUTH" was the title of a book published in 1889 by Charles H. Farnham of Yale University. The research necessary for the listing of the fifteen thousand descendants of John Whitman was apparently a project of the Genealogical Department of this University. In the days of limited transportation, few railways, telephones or telegraph service, and no paved roads outside the cities, the services of many workers with horse and buggy or on horseback would be required. They had to cover the whole Eastern United States and Nova Scotia. The completion of such a listing was quite an achievement. There cannot be many other similar family records of this magnitude. The choice of the Whitman family was probably due to the fact that one of Charles Farnham's ancestors was a Whitman, any other old family would probably have answered the purpose.

Three thousand of these descendants were in Nova Scotia, the descendants of Deacon John (4), a great grandson of the Ancestor, who moved to Nova Scotia in 1761.

According to Walt Whitman, the American poet who lived during the U.S. Civil War, his ancestor was Zachariah Whitman, a brother of John (1), and both were the sons of Abijah Whitman of England. The descendants of Zachariah were not listed in the John Whitman book. After the American Revolution, American Loyalists including some of the name of Whitman, settled in Halifax and Guysborough Counties of Nova Scotia, as shown by the record of Nova Scotia land grants. There were also Whitmans who settled about the same time on the Richelieu River south of Montreal, where a Whitman Cemetery near the border beside the river is all that remains, and also some settled in Ridgetown, Ontario with a few descendants in that area yet. None of these Whitmans can be found in the John Whitman book, and we may assume that they were the descendants of Zachariah.

If the descendants of Deacon John, alive in 1889 when the book was printed, had multiplied at the same rate after that date as before, the total of descendants now would be rather fantastic. But the Canadian telephone books in 1968 showed only a little over two hundred Whitmans, so that what remain in Canada is just a remnant, the balance having no doubt moved to the States.

There are also in Canada a number of Whitmans born in England which would indicate that the name survives there.

With the completion of this record the Annapolis Valley Whitmans will have their complete line back for over three hundred and thirty years, a period of twelve generations when a wilderness was transformed into one of the modern countries of the world. Charles Farnham says that it is good that we should show some regard to those but for whom we should not have been here.

* * * * *

The LANGUAGE OF HERALDRY is French. When William the Conqueror invaded England, he put England into the hands of French speakers; and for 300 years French and Latin were their official languages. In 1400 a failing effort was made to substitute English for French terms. The English Law Courts pleadings were in French until 1735; but the French heraldry language continues.

[illegible]

British legend has it that King Alfred when pursued by the Danes, took refuge in an old woman's cottage but kept his identity secret. She agreed to let the stranger stay so long as he watched the Bannocks on her fire. Preoccupied with his own safety, he let the pancakes burn, and the irate lady delivered Alfred a lesson - a barrage of burnt Bannocks - that Englishmen still remember. Scotsmen also cook Bannocks, taking care to beat them sunwise (clockwise), an old Druid practice.

BROCKVILLE MOURNS THE DEATH OF A VENERABLE AND HONORED RESIDENT

Friday, February 15, 1907

Reprinted through the courtesy of THE BROCKVILLE RECORDER

John M. McMullen, author, historian and journalist has crossed the bar - his demise removes a notable litterateur and is a distinct loss to the ranks of Canadian educationists.

John Mercier McMullen one of Brockville's oldest and best known residents and one of Canada's most finished and forceful writers, passed to his long resting on Apple Street, Saturday afternoon at 2:30.

His demise was the gradual failing of an aged system, and his already weakened condition gripe made its appearance last Tuesday, since which time his friends had felt much anxiety. But Mr. McMullen has written at "30", laid down his pen and not only Brockville, but the country at large, is the loser of a citizen acknowledged by all to have been a clever man.

The announcement of his death spread quickly about town and caused sorrow among young and old, for he was a man whom almost everyone knew by sight if not by personal acquaintance. For almost 60 years he had continuously resided in Brockville, taking a prominent part in its affairs and management until his name became known to one and all. The weight of his 87 years did not impair his faculties in the least, for it was only last week the Recorder received a note written in Mr. McMullen's characteristic handwriting, and at that time it was little thought by members of the staff who handled the manuscript that it would be the last.

The late John Mercier McMullen was born in the south of Ireland on the 13th of June 1820. He came of a family whose genealogical tree dates back hundreds of years. At his home in the old land young McMullen received his education such as those days afforded, and scarcely before he reached his majority he joined the British army. He was in the ranks but a few years when he received a commission while on service in India. In 1849, in company with his wife and other members of the McMullen family, he came to Canada, at that time almost a wilderness, and immediately settled at Brockville, which was but a village. It was a pleasure to hear Mr. McMullen describe the tedious trips by stage from here to Montreal before the railways opened up the country, but young McMullen with his remarkable foresight, saw the bright future in store for Canada, and he may truly be said to have grown up with Brockville. Essentially he was a self-made man, for it was often his boast he started in life poor, but upon coming to Brockville he had saved from his earnings in the Old Country enough to start in business in a small way. From boyhood he had a great liking for literature, and writing, therefore, was a natural gift. His advent in the mercantile life of Brockville, was as a book seller and stationer, and from the day he launched out his business ramifications were almost unlimited. At that time the Recorder and Statesman were the party newspapers here, but in 1852 Mr. McMullen established a third printing office in the town, and for two years afterwards published an independent newspaper termed the Leeds Free Press. He discontinued its publication in 1854 in order to find time to write his "History of Canada" which reached its third edition in 1892, a new thing in this country where historical words of this description were sorely needed.

In 1854 the name of the Statesman was changed to the Monitor, and the change seemed to have meant ill-fortune, for two years later it was sold at a loss to Mr. McMullen, who continued its publication until 1888. In Mr. McMullen's hands the Monitor became a very influential paper and a good paying property. Under its leadership the Conservative party soon captured nearly every parliamentary seat for Leeds and Grenville. The Hon. George Sherwood was returned for Brockville and Elizabethtown to become afterwards of Sir John A. MacDonald's Cabinet at Ottawa; while the late Hon. George Crawford was called to the Legislative Council for the St. Lawrence Division. Mr. McMullen continued to publish the Monitor for a period of 32 years, when failing health caused him to discontinue its publication. In 1882 he published a legal work with profound ability entitled "Every Man His Own Lawyer." In 1891 better health enabled him to resume literary work and his third edition of the History of Canada came out the following year. In 1905 he published a new book, "Supremacy of the Bible", which has been very favorably received by the public and is having a wide sale. He continued in the book and stationery business until nine years ago, since which time he has lived a retired life. Since then his time has been chiefly devoted to writing for newspapers and church magazines as Recorder readers will know that whatever he had to say was not only very ably written, but brim full of interest, any article with his name attached was indeed a literary masterpiece.

Few outside of the newspaper offices are aware of the tedious work of a journalist, but it was no bother to Mr. McMullen finding time to devote himself to the welfare of his fellow citizens. Between the years of 1862 and 1873 he served eight terms as a member of the Town Council, and at every meeting his counsel was sought and a great many of his suggestions were carried into effect. He has also served on the local board of health, and during the year 1889 he was a member of Collegiate Institute Board, the year the present building was constructed. In 1858 he was appointed a justice of the peace, and continued so until his death. He was the oldest justice in these counties and in his earlier years of office many cases were brought before him and impartial justice was always dealt out. Although not a lawyer the deceased was especially well versed with the work of the profession.

The late Mr. McMullen was one of the founders of the present water works system of the town, being one of the members of the original company before it was sold to Brockville. The citizens who favored the construction of such a system by the town were so in earnest about the matter that they formed a company of the late Alan Turner, W. H. Cole, George A. Dana, Thomas Gilmour (now of Toronto) and Mr. McMullen, and in November, 1882, the company gave the contract to J. B. A. Beique, of Montreal. The subject of this sketch was the Vice President of the charter company and ten years later they sold to the town, the charter pro-

Mr. McMullen's first wife, who was Miss Charlotte Nesbitt died here about 18 years ago, leaving him with a family of 10 children. Fourteen years ago he was married to Sarah Stevens of Owen Sound, who survives together with the following family viz: William N. engaged in the printing business in Buffalo, New York; Sister Francis Regis, of Quebec City; Mrs. F. E. Male, Delaware; Mrs. D. W. Ross, Brockville; Alexander, Wisconsin; Mrs. Richard Coleman, Springfield, New Brunswick; Mrs. W. R. Stewart, New York; Mrs. W. E. Giffin, Deseronto; Mrs. W. J. Bate, Dalhousie, New Brunswick; Miss Charlotte, of Buffalo. Some members of the family are now here and it is expected that all will be present by tomorrow. In religion he was an anglican.

His last illness dates back to the 18th of January, when he went to the back of Toronto on business and in so doing contracted a cold which on Tuesday of last week developed into la grippe. He then took to his bed, but through careful medical attendance he seemed to be more than holding his own. Friday he passed a restless night, but Saturday morning after partaking of breakfast felt somewhat better and read his newspapers as usual. Shortly after two o'clock he called to the nurse and almost immediately expired.

To the bereaved widow and members of the family the Recorder extends its deepest sympathy.

The above article was dictated to me by my mother, Dorothy Mae McAdams Westenhofer on Monday, July 9, 1979 from a microfilm reader in the offices of The Recorder. I transcribed my notes Monday, July 16, 1979 as I returned to work. Mom is a great granddaughter and I am a great great granddaughter of the deceased.

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BURN	A brook	JEWELL	Joy, mirth
BURNSIDE	The banks of a brook	KEMP	A soldier
BUCHAN	Local: From the district of Buchan in Aberdeenshire	KENAN	White headed
CADDELL	Warlike	LAWRIE	Crafty
CAIRNE	A circular mound of stones	LAWRENCE	Flourishing
CALDWELL	From cohwoId, the hazel wood	NEIL	Dark complexion
DUNCAN	The Chieftain's castle - from <u>dun</u> , a castle, and <u>creann</u> , a chieftain	PAUL	Little, small
GILBERT	Bright pledge	PETER	A rock
GILLESPIE	A prompt servant; from speech, prompt	QUIN	White
HALLIDAY	Name is derived from the slogan or war cry of the family "a holy day, a holy day"	SNODGRASS	Trimmed or smooth grass
HAMMIL	A house, a home. The family are descended from Robert de Hommyl of Roughwood in Ayrshire, 1452	STEPHEN	Honor
		TAWSE	Straps for whipping
		THOMSON	The son of Thomas, which signifies a twin

SOME EARLY FLORIDA SNOWBIRDS AND VISITORS

Epecially Members of the Beecher, Frauenberger, Sherman and Stowe Families

"Wintering in the South" was an expression used by northerners to describe their seasonal journeys to the southland to escape the cold weather and winter snows. Usually they wanted to spend Christmas in the north but left soon after to stay for the season until about Easter. Some called it the "13 week commute." Most wanted to return north to see the first flowers blossom and to hear the "peepers" in their ponds. Much later the term "following the sun" became popular and "going south for health reasons" was used by many whose physicians felt their health would be better in the warm Florida climate. Just when the term "snowbirds" was first used is difficult to trace. The writer first heard it during World War II while as a Naval Officer stationed in Washington he was given "temporary Snowbird duty" inspecting facilities at several Florida Naval Bases, such as Pensacola, Jax Naval Air Station, Mayport, and Key West Submarine Base. It was often used by native Floridians (Crackers) in a derisive manner as a more polite way of saying "damnyankee." Later, retirees living year around in Florida spoke of their northern friends who commuted in the winter as "snowbirds", possibly envying them for being able to enjoy the best of two worlds, when they couldn't.

The earliest snowbirds during the Antebellum Period were usually the more affluent or more adventuresome or invalids suffering from consumption (as T.B. was then known). These commuters included businessmen or bankers who purposely planned their lumber, naval stores, or agricultural product buying or selling trips in the winter to enjoy Florida's weather. Amongst the earliest visitors were those who came on scientific expeditions (always in the winter) whose visits were well documented by many books. Philadelphians predominated, such as the Bartrams, father John and his son William, the famous botanists described by Linnaeus (the great Swedish systematic Botanist) as the greatest naturalists in the world at that time - the late 1700's. They spent the winter of 1765-66 in East Florida, then controlled by the British, collecting plant and tree specimens, returning to their gardens and arboreturns in Philadelphia, which are still there.

Then came one of the best known ornithologists, John James Audubon, who travelled from his home in Mill Grove, Pennsylvania (now Audubon, Pennsylvania) near Philadelphia. During the winter of 1834 he collected over 1,000 different bird skins which he later classified and painted. A taxidermist travelling with him mounted the skins. Audubon was born in Haiti of a French Sea Captain father and a creole mother. His father took him to France and then to America.

Well known lumbermen from Philadelphia such as J. Gibson McIlvaine, and the MacLeas of Baltimore, as well as Moses Levy, originally from Morocco father of Senator Yulee, owned timberlands and sawmills in Florida and visited them as "snowbirds". Members of the Rohm-Haas and DuPont chemical families visited naval stores operations for turpentine or "tuppentin" as the Crackers called it. Later DuPonts pioneered Kraft pulp and paper making in Florida.

Many cotton mill owners from Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut visited and did some fishing and hunting while enjoying the "good life" at various Florida cotton plantations.

Sawmill machinery makers and steamboat and railroad equipment producers like Baldwin of Philadelphia often became snowbirds incidental to selling their products. Their names are too numerous to mention, but during this period before the Civil War, Philadelphia was the most important city in the United States -- center of manufacturing, locomotive, and steamboat making, printing paper and general merchandise of all sorts. Philadelphians contributed much to the development of Florida. Goods were shipped mostly by ships -- four and five masted schooners and later side-wheel steamboats to the ports of Charleston, Savannah, Fernandina, St. Augustine, Key West, Tampa and Pensacola. Shallow draft stern-wheel river boats

SOME EARLY FLORIDA SNOWBIRDS AND VISITORS - continued

took goods and passengers up the St. Johns, Indian, Ocklawaha and Suwanee Rivers. The earliest snowbirds only ventured as far as Charleston and Savannah and gradually then to Fernandina and St. Augustine.

The first railroad to cross the Florida Peninsula was the Florida Railroad from Fernandina to Cedar Keys just prior to the Civil War. However, shortly after it started, the Civil War broke out with Florida seceding from the Union. The North quickly captured both the Fernandina and Cedar Key terminals of the railroad and destroyed much of the equipment and roadbed to cut off supply routes for the Confederate Army. During the four years of the War, there was very little civilian travel from the north to Florida even though the North captured all of the ports. However, during the reconstruction period, travel began to flourish.

Some early travel books lured northerners to Florida. Perhaps the first and most important one was Palmetto Leaves published in 1872 by authoress Harriet Beecher Stowe, who was already famous due to her Uncle Tom's Cabin which sold millions of copies and did much to turn public sentiment toward demanding the abolition of slavery. Mrs. Stowe, was probably the first "snowbird" in the writer's family and her book Palmetto Leaves was probably the first unsolicited travel book on Florida. According to historian Prof. Edward Wagenknecht "Her (HBS) Palmetto Leaves (1873) virtually began the Florida boom." In 1873 Edward C. Jenkins came out with Rambler's - A Guide To Florida containing a short history of the State with many pictures and about 45 pages of ads for Hotels, druggists, Doctors, steamboat lines, furniture and hardware. William Cullen Bryant visited as a snowbird in 1843 and again in 1873 representing the New York Evening Post and wrote letters from Florida that were published daily in New York. Poet, musician and writer Sidney Lanier "Poet of the South" was commissioned by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad to write a guide book on Florida published by Lippincott of Philadelphia, 1875.

Lt. William Tecumseh Sherman (1820-1891) who was later a Civil War General and Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces under President U. S. Grant and later for 15 years was probably the first member of the writer's family to visit Florida when as a young Lt. fresh out of West Point in 1842 he was involved in the Seminole Wars and the capture of Chief Osceola. He saw duty at various Forts in Central Florida. A cousin of his, another Lt. who also became a Civil War General saw duty in the Seminole Wars in Florida and later with Admiral DuPont, led the invasion early in the Civil War of Port Royal, SC near where the Parris Island Marine Recruit Base is now. He later became General Thomas West Sherman.

However, the first real "snowbird" in our family was Harriet Beecher Stowe, who first leased the Plantation, Laurel Grove at Orange Park, FL in 1867 to help her son Capt. Frederick Beecher, b. 1840 recover from a head wound suffered from schrapnel as a Union Officer in the Battle of Gettysburg. She also thought this would provide jobs for freed slaves. It was a failure and many termed it a "free boarding house for lazy ex-slaves" because her son was unable physically to give it the leadership it needed and she only spent winters there. She then saw a property directly across the St. Johns River with an orange grove at Mandarin, about 14 miles upstream from Jacksonville and bought it as a winter home. Her permanent home was in Hartford, CT where Mark Twain, who had not written Tom Sawyer as yet, lived next door. She spent the winter months at Mandarin which became a tourist attraction for river boat passengers. She was very well known from Uncle Tom's Cabin which sold millions of copies and the Uncle Tom road shows which played in practically every town of any size in the northern states. She also publicized her orange groves and Florida by having her orange boxes, which were shipped north, stencilled "From the Orange Groves of Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mandarin, Fla."

Incidentally, Mrs. Stowe (1811-1896) was an early genealogist. In 1843 she published The Mayflower, or Sketches of Scenes and Characters among the Descendants of the Pilgrims. She was married to Prof. Calvin Ellis Stowe, who taught at several

SOME EARLY FLORIDA SNOWBIRDS AND VISITORS - continued

colleges including Bowdoin, Brunswick, ME. Her father was Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and her brother was Rev. Charles Beecher, Congregational Ministers, of Litchfield, CT, where Harriet was born in 1811. She was raised as a Congregationalist as she was descended on both her mother's side (Sherman) and father's line (Beecher) from the Puritan (Congregational) settlers in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. She made many trips to Europe but always returned to winter at Mandarin where she turned Episcopalian and tried to convince her brother, the Congregational Minister, to change his faith and take over the Episcopal Church she founded in Mandarin where she later had a Tiffany stained glass window installed. However, her brother refused to change from the traditional Puritan family faith. He would take on a Congregational Church at Newport, FL about 160 miles west of Mandarin, at first as a "snowbird" and later permanently.

Poet, Educator and Genealogist Professor Frank Dempster Sherman, Columbia University, New York City, was a snowbird beginning about 1890 mostly visiting St. Augustine which inspired his poem "The Fortress of San Marco" and his books of poems A Southern Flight and The Poems of Frank Dempster Sherman. He was born in 1860 at Peekskill, NY where he attended Peekskill Military Academy (which the writer also attended and graduated from in 1930) and Columbia University.

The writer's grandparents (George W. Sherman) bought property for a winter home on Santa Fe Lake near Melrose (East of Gainesville, FL) in the early 1890's where the writer first became a snowbird in 1916 having been taken south from Connecticut for the winter by his mother at age four. This involved three days and two nights on the train and then an all day trip on a river boat from Waldo through the Waldo Canal, Lake Alto, and finally into Santa Fe Lake. The Shermans (writer's grandparents) usually took the Clyde Line Steamers from New York to Jacksonville, then a river boat up the St. Johns to Green Cove Springs and thence by ox or horse pulled vehicles to Santa Fe Lake as they preferred it to the smoky and dirty, long train rides. This year will be the 66th year the writer has travelled to spend at least part of every winter in Florida as a "snowbird."

Immediately after World War II, the writer (who was educated as a Forester and Surveyor), was involved with lumber operations in several states in the Southeast including Florida, as the head of Southeastern Industries, Inc. of Philadelphia, PA with sawmills in the south especially producing cypress lumber where he served on the Board of Directors of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers Association, Jacksonville, FL. Genealogy at first was a hobby but it later became a profession, since retirement from business.

Many other snowbirds not in the writer's family include the Philadelphian Hamilton Disston, manufacturer of saws and sawmill equipment. He probably did more to develop central and south central Florida than any other person by buying 4,000,000 acres of land from the Florida Trustees for Internal Improvement, draining and opening up land south of Orlando and Kissimmee. The greatest railroaders, Flagler on the East Coast and Plant on the West Coast of Florida through millions of acres of free land grants from the state catalyzed development of St. Augustine, Palm Beach, Miami, and Key West on the East Coast and on the West Coast, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Ft. Meyers, and other cities on the West coast. They built the largest and best hotels of the times. John B. Stetson, Phila. hat maker was benefactor of Stetson U., Deland. The Scotts were involved with paper and investment banking. Another Philadelphia area lumberman John S. Collins, Moorestown, NJ a friend of the writer's family bought what is now Miami Beach and cleared the Mangrove swamps and built the first bridge across the bay there. All of these persons at one time were snowbirds. James Deering's estate Vizcaya, on Biscayne Bay south of Miami and the Post Estate at Palm Beach are amongst the finest of "snowbirds" nests.

Many other Philadelphians played major parts first by being snowbirds and later developers such as the Widners, Stokes, Berwinds, and others who built mansions at Palm Beach, also at the same time building similar mansions at Newport, RI as

SOME EARLY FLORIDA SNOWBIRDS AND VISITORS - continued

summer cottages. By the 1920's the Social Register printed annually a Palm Beach and adjoining area book index giving the names and addresses of the socially prominent - even listing their yachts and where they were moored. A typical listing would show the permanent address, the winter address and sometimes New York or Philadelphia townhouse or apartment addresses. The Curtis's and Bok's of Philadelphia's Saturday Evening Post were "snowbirds." As also were the Dorrances (Campbell Soup) and Wrights (railroads); Pews (Sun Oil - ship building) Thomas Edison, Henry Ford, and Harvey Firestone all had winter homes at Ft. Meyers. Edison perhaps had the first "prefab" house which was built in Maine and shipped piece by piece by ship to Ft. Meyers and assembled there. Later Firestone moved to Collins Boulevard (named after John Collins) in Miami Beach where he also had a polo field and prize saddle horses. John D. Rockefeller had a winter home at Ormond Beach. Flagler was a partner of his in Standard Oil and suggested that Rockefeller build a place in Florida. P. T. Barnum and the Ringlings of circus fame were also early snowbirds on the west coast of Florida.

The list is endless of well known snowbirds including most of the Presidents of the U.S.A. since Grant who came to central Florida to help inaugurate building of railroads. Some even had "winter Whitehouses in Florida" -- recently - Truman, Kennedy, and Nixon. However, F. D. Roosevelt and D. Eisenhower preferred Georgia.

Of interest to Central Floridians, the Seminole Hotel at Winter Park was once "the" place to go before Palm Beach developed. It was once the largest and best hotel in Florida. When the Seminole burned much of the clientele moved on to the Breakers Hotel and Worth Street in Palm Beach, but many New Englanders still preferred Winter Park because of its "down East" flavor; the live oaks that far-sighted planners (such as Fairbanks, Morse and others) set out in the 1880's and the fresh water lakes. I guess this is perhaps why the writer whose ancestors first arrived in Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1634 also likes the area.

by Robert C. Fraunberger, Professional Genealogist

FACT OF FICTION?

As we travel the highways and byways searching through records, talking with relatives, or utilizing any lead, we might turn to fiction for a glimpse of our ancestors. This is following the premise that in legend there is fact.

I feel that Robert Louis Stevenson took me through the time tunnel with a description of the Elliott clan in the Weir of Hermiston. Let me quote a bit of the story: "For that is the mark of the Scot of all classes: that he stands in an attitude towards the past unthinkable to Englishmen, and remembers and cherishes the memory of his forebears good or bad; and there burns alive in him a sense of identity with the dead even to the twentieth generation... They were all, .., ready and eager to pour forth the particulars of their genealogy, embellished with every detail that memory had handed down or fancy fabricated; and, behold! from every ramification of that tree there dangled a halter. The Elliots themselves have had a chequered history: "... the Elliots of Cauldenstaneslap had one boast which must appear legitimate; the males were gallows-birds born outlaws, petty thieves, and deadly brawlers, but, according to the same tradition, the females were all chaste and faithful. The power of ancestry on the character is not limited to the inheritance of cells. If I buy ancestors by the gross from the benevolence of Lyon King of Arms, my grandson (if he is Scottish) will feel a quickening emulation of their deeds. The men of the Elliots were proud, lawless, violent as of right, cherishing and prolonging a tradition. In like manner with the women. And the woman, essentially, passionate and reckless, who crouched on the rug, in the shine of the peat fire, telling these tales, had cherished through life a wild integrity of virtue."

For those who wish to know more of the Elliots, you are referred to Mr. Stevenson's account of them.

Abstracted from The Herald-Advertiser, Huntington, West Virginia -- 9-3-1961

Thousands of tales have been told of the devastating impact of the Civil War on the lives of the fighting men, but only now have enough facts become known about the West Pointers of 1861 to justify telling their story.

In all its long history, no cadets faced a more tragic "commencement" than did the Spring graduates of 1861. The nation was breaking apart and boys though they were, the line of fracture ran straight through their hearts. The Civil War was a West Pointer's War and in virtually every major battle, graduates of the U. S. Military Academy commanded on both sides.

Besides Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederacy and Generals Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant, such heroes as J.E.B. Stuart, Pickett, Beauregard, Buell, A.P. Hill, Meade, Bragg, Sheridan, Sherman and Hancock had the same course of studies, used the same textbooks, learned the same tactical maneuvers. Some were classmates, many served, as did Lee and Grant, in the Mexican War. Long before the Civil War, West Point, the nation's first engineering school, was the finest military academy in the world.

The unique "split personality" is vividly pointed up by the careers of George Custer, who fought for the North, and Tom Rosser, who fought for the South. Fast friends at the Academy, they were enemies wherever opposing cavalries met in the major Eastern campaigns -- Bull Run, Williamsburg (first cavalry fight of Peninsula Campaign); South Mountain; Gettysburg Campaign; The Wilderness; Shenandoah Valley Campaign (Winchester, Spotsylvania, Tom's Run, Cedar Creek). Yet, when the war ended they resumed their friendship and worked together to open up the Western Frontier.

By 1860 the West Point Cadet Corps had grown from 10 boys to four companies totaling 280. In between rigorous studies, drills and parades, they sketched, hid polished muskets, swept barracks, prayed in chapel, and on Saturday afternoons walked off demerits for breaches of discipline. Even sleep was mandatory, and "old Bentz" bugled the warning sharply at 11. But the Academy was a lonely and remote place in those days. During four years of academic life, cadets were compelled to rely on one another for companionship and diversion. They had one furlough home and few visitors. Only graduation brought families, and only a rare summer hop attracted members of the gentler sex from surrounding communities.

Benny Havens' off-limits tavern offered one escape, and here especially flourished the West Point friendships that would survive the war. George Armstrong Custer, particularly, relished Benny's smoked oysters, buckwheat cakes, and tankards of "flip", a tasty concoction of egg, sugar and rum. Known to the Corps as "Fanny" because of his long, light hair, he was a gangly round-shouldered farm boy and only 17 when he came to The Point from Ohio. Destined to be a daring general, he was scholastically not so impressive, collecting 192 of the maximum demerits allowed - for unkempt hair, tardiness, smoking in quarters, throwing snowballs, and patronizing Benny Havens.

It was Custer who one night rounded up a farewell party for the spring graduates of 1860. Nearly a dozen cadets dummied up their beds and stole through the darkness in his wake. The special guests included Stephen Ramseur of North Carolina; Wade Gibbes, a hot headed cavalier from South Carolina, and fellow cadets Wesley Merritt and Alexander Pennington.

Tom Rosser, a Texan who had been reared in Virginia, came with his Alabama roommate, the handsome John Pelham, and with Custer's good friends, John "Gimlet" Lea of Mississippi. Maine's brown-haired Adelbert Ames and Paddy O'Rourke, a fun-loving Irishman from upstate New York, arrived late. They explained, "We had to get Kirby and Upton to be in our beds at inspection because we were caught last time." "You chose a good pair," Custer assured them, "the reverend and the self-appointed general."

Benny Havens counted heads and lined up 11 tankards on the table where the boys sat. "Five for the north, and five for the South," he said, "and one for the 10 girls I'm replacing." Glancing at Custer, he added, "What's happened to your curls?" "Shaved them off," Custer said. "Is that what Lee wanted you for?" Rosser piped in. "That and other things. He gave me a lecture on model cadets - kind of a last warning."

Custer rose and started Fitzhugh Lee, the cavalry tactics officer, a former cadet himself, as well as a nephew of the one-time Military Academy Superintendent, Robert E. Lee.

"Mis-tah Cus-tah, you've gathered mo' than 160 demerits since yoh've been heah. Yoh've been notified 'bout yoh're curly long hayre. An' now yoh've unashamedly and with open defiance of our regulations, gon' and shaved yoh're head bare. Mistah Custah, yoh'll go to Highland Falls tomorroh and git yohself a wig." Custer banged the table to effect a curtain. "What color will it be Cus-Tah. Must we call you George now?" a chorus of voices demanded mockingly.

"I'll have them know the stuff I'm made of when we get to fightin'," Custer boasted. "I may not be a good Kaydet, but I'll be one damned good general." "Sure and you will," agreed Paddy O'Rorke. "And now let's sing. This is a party for Ramseur, Gibbes, Merritt, Pennington, and the best class of men that ever passed through these gates." Ramseur and Gibbes raised their tankards and voices - "In the army there's sobriety, promotion's very slow..." The others joined in, "And we'll sign oer reminiscenses of Benny Havens' O!"

Ames and Pelham led into a second stanza:

"May the Army be augmented, may promotion be less slow
May our country in her hour of heed be ready for the foe
May we win a soldier's resting place, beneath a soldier's blow,
With space enough beside our graves for Benny Havens! O!"

Hearing his name bellowed with such reverence Benny Havens set a new round of flip on the table and started strumming a banjo. Two by two the cadets rose and commenced dancing - Custer with Rosser, Ames with Pelham, Gibbes with Ramseur - while the others looked on, beating time. The rollicking went on until O'Rorke discovered that it was midnight. "We'd better get going before Fitz Lee comes in for his tody."

Such nights out were the exception. Usually in the seclusion of their barracks the cadets had sober things to talk about. Like people everywhere they spent endless hours arguing over slavery, secession and the war danger. They heard the accelerating beat of drums with a particular foreboding and not uncommonly, took to fist fighting.

No one knew precisely how the trouble began between South Carolina's Wade Gibbes and "self appointed general" Emory Upton but it went for several months in 1860. The real fight was to follow a few years later at Spotsylvania. Upton was an intense, freckled-faced New Yorker, who never smoked, drank or concealed his sympathy for the abolition of slavery. He had set his cap on a general's star early. This didn't endear him to his classmates, but when he quarreled with Gibbes, they cheered or booed him on according to sectional allegiances.

Gibbes, a member of the departing class of 1860, seemed to think the South's battle could be settled at the Academy once and for all, if he personally could like Upton. To him it was the matter of Abolition, and not Southern secession that was splitting the nation. Their last fight was a knock-down, drag-out one. Cadets crowded the stoop, stairway, and outside the locked room where it finally ended, but no one ever knew the outcome.

Custer grew a new crop of blond hair before Lincoln's nomination for the Presidency became the talk of the reservation. John Breckinridge, the Southern pro-slavery Democrat, was the running favorite of all the Southern cadets, and then a straw tally of 64 out of 79 self-appointed Southern tellers endeavored to smoke out the Lincoln supporters, without much success.

December hardly was suspicious. The beat of distantly throbbing war drums accelerated, and at Christmas Wade Gibbes' state of South Carolina presented President James Buchanan with its notice of secession from the Union. Custer said, "Rosser, you know what this means. It's the start of the war!" "There's still time for hope, Fanny," Rosser replied, as if to convince himself, "they may not shoot."

But it was only a matter of weeks before Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas followed suit. For days cadets from these states wrestled with their feelings. One by one they tendered their resignations. Mississippi's "Gimlet" Lea, to whom Custer had been a big brother, was one of the first to go. "Promise me, Fanny," Lea said embracing his friend, "no matter what happens you'll remember me." "Gimlet, all you have to do is call. I'll be there."

Soon it was Tom Rosser's turn. Custer hoisted him to his shoulders and dogged on by cheering cadets, carried him to the pier. "Tom," he said, "I've loved you as I've loved no other man. If we have to fight even each other, I know we'll fight to win. You glorify your cause as I will mine."

The proclamation in February of a Confederate government under the Presidency of an ex-West Pointer, Jefferson Davis, sent Southern cadets into handsprings and most Northerners into fits of despair. Yet, even among Northerners there were men who hoped that maybe even now "differences will be settled by peaceful means."

Lincoln's inaugural address was filled with foreboding, and then in the early house of April 12, shells burst over Fort Sumter. Southerners rejoiced, brought out noise-makers and disrupted classes all day. Northerners clustered in corners planning how they'd "get even." Custer, Ames and O'Rorke itched to get into battle and released their tempers in brawls with any Southerners who got in their way.

When word came that Wade Gibbes' mortar battery had fired the first shot against his country's flag, Emory Upton almost tore out his hair. "And I didn't kill him when I had a chance!" he went around telling everyone. Then composing himself he sat down and wrote his sister to make him a flag of the United States "with 13 stripes but only 34 stars. I want it for my personal Colors."

Gibbes' first crashing shell caused a new flurry of resignations. Sixty-five Southerners from all classes quit the Academy en masse. But, surprisingly quite a few determined even then to stay on. They refused to believe that Sumter was at war, or they decided sometimes under pressure of their families to finish their studies at any cost. A few thought they would be more useful to a Southern army, or attain higher rank if they completed their studies.

By April the ranks of the spring graduating classes of 1861 (there were two) lost 28 men. Twelve Southerners chose to continue. Graduation was approaching fast when Lt. Fitzhugh Lee announced his departure. "Gentlemen," he told the graduating cadets, "this is a bitter day. I return South to join my uncle, General Lee, who you know has just assumed command of the Confederate Army. I do not wish to leave, but I have no choice. Gentlemen of the North, I am sure you know that my heart harbors no personal hostility. There is not one of you to whom I cannot say in the presence of my God, I wish you well, and such is the feeling I am sure of all the people whom I represent. Remember, as you go into the field of battle, that your performance will not only reflect credit on the Academy but on yourself as your teacher. Of you, I can ask no more." Tears filling his eyes, he circled the room and shook hands with his former students.

When the bugle sounded the start of commencement exercises on June 24, 1861, the whole Corps turned out to escort the graduates to the chapel. A procession was formed with the Academy band in the lead, the graduates in the middle and the rest marching in side-arms behind. Each cadet was called forward to receive his certificate of Army commission in the order of his academic standing. Patrick Henry O'Rorke, intoned Major Richard Delafield, the Academy's Superintendent, "you are recommended for the

U.S. Corps of Engineers with the rank of second lieutenant." O'Rorke received his diploma, bowed to the Major and marched back to his seat to a burst of applause. A month earlier Henry DuPont, top man in the other graduating class had been recommended to the U.S. Corps of Engineers with a rank of second lieutenant, to the same burst of applause. Major Delafield, a cultured man, patiently went through the list allowing each man his share of glory just as he had sent Upton, Ames, Hazlett, Kirby and the rest on their respective ways in May. "Custer...artillery...second lieutenant." Another burst of applause. Arriving at near bottom, he droned "George Armstrong Custer...U.S. Cavalry...second lieutenant." The applause for Custer who had "made it" despite his 192 demerits, was thunderous.

"Gentlemen" Major Delafield called them to order. "We will dispense with any speeches characteristic of the usual graduation because these are not usual times. However, I have a few words to say to you before you leave these revered grounds.

"This is a time of peril for all and it will rest largely upon your shoulders as you go forth from here to determine the outcome of the calamity that now confronts us. Make your plans accordingly, mindful of the divine monition that has guided your lives at the Academy: Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people. We will now sing the favorite hymn of the graduating class. When Shall We Meet Again?"

They met again in many places. No fewer than 45 of them were in the opposing lines a month later at the battle of Bull Run or Manassas. Adelbert Ames was wounded there. Afterwards, his gunners lifted him to a caisson where he fought on until, weak from loss of blood, he fainted and was carried to the rear. Bull Run was Ames' day of heroism (commemorated later by a Congressional Medal of Honor): his classmates would find their glory in other days to come.

As the war went on there were fewer happy moments. Adelbert Ames and his close friend, John Pelham, now also his enemy, experienced one at Fredericksburg. The day had dawned cold and foggy, but when the sun lifted over the Rappahannock, General Lee saw a picture of impending disaster. A hundred thousand Yankees were arrayed against him.

Jeb Stuart's horsemen were protecting the rebel right flank when the attack came. Wave after wave of Blue infantrymen surged forward and Stuart was compelled to fall back. Suddenly John Pelham emerged on the plane with a 12-pound smoothbore and commenced firing, single-handedly, into the enemy's faces. For more than an hour, without thought of his life, he shot down the length of the Union lines, repelling all comers and eluding a barrage of Yankee artillery fire. Shot and shell swept the field around him, but the Yankees could not pin him down. Whenever the fire came in close, the young Major merely moved back and forth across the field, bringing his gun into a new position. Ames could clearly see Pelham's extraordinary performance. He watched admiringly as Pelham kept on firing all of his ammunition. Scores of Union men lay dead in the field and a morning advantage was lost for the North when Pelham at last withdrew. But there were tears in Ames' eyes when he hastily scribbled a message across the lines, assuring his old friend, "I rejoice, dear Pelham, in your success."

Gettysburg, the Pennsylvania battlefield which became the Civil War's great national monument, took a heavy toll among the West Pointers of 1861. Colonel "Paddy" O'Rorke died there repelling a rebel charge at Little Round Top on July 2. Artillery Lieutenant Charles Hazlett, the former cadet color sergeant, was killed while trying to cover for O'Rorke. And there were many others who "reflected credit" on Fitzhugh Lee's training, -- and met their death.

Custer, Rosser, and Ames emerged from Gettysburg with commissions as Brigadier-Generals; and Emory Upton at last got his coveted star personally from Grant at bloody Spotsylvania. Upton also got his chance for revenge against his old enemy, Wade Gibbes at Spotsylvania. When Grant sent him leading 12 regiments of the Sixth Corps into the center of Lee's line at the "Mule Shoe," Upton knew that Gibbes was a major somewhere on the rebel side.

Grant's surprise maneuver was aimed at cutting Lee's army in half. Upton succeeded in taking the point at dusk and, determined to hold it at all costs, kept his men hammering away with their muskets until dark. Although wounded himself, he cheered them on, rallying all but those completely incapacitated. He finally had to withdraw, but his maneuver had succeeded brilliantly. In fact, it provided the blueprint for Grant's attack two days later at the Battle of "Bloody Angle."

In the summer and fall of 1864, Phil Sheridan's Union cavalry raised havoc with "Old Jube" Early in the Confederacy's breadbasket, the fertile Shenandoah Valley. It fell to Sheridan's Third Cavalry Division commander, Brigadier-General Custer to spend the greater part of the campaign fighting his old friend, Brigadier-General Rosser. At Tom's Run, a prelude to the bigger fight to come at Cedar Creek, they deployed in plain sight of each other. Their lines made up of a combined 6,000 horsemen, extended three miles across the valley.

Before commencing battle, Custer could see Rosser with his naked eye, suddenly was impelled to sweep out into the field to make a playful gesture. Like a knight at the list, he doffed his broad plumed hat, swung it to his knees, and magnificently saluted his foe. Satisfied that Rosser had seen him, he clapped his hat back on his head, turned his force toward his men, and led them forward in a sweeping charge. Rosser was enclosed in a semicircle of Custer's horsemen. He tried desperately to keep order, but the impetuous rush of a whole mounted division staggered his troops and they galloped away taking him two miles to the rear. Custer's attack was a triumphant success. Yet Rosser was not beaten. Mustering his forces, he charged back half a mile. The Feds retaliated, reversing the charge to send the Rebs running for 10 miles. In this last pursuit, Custer captures Rosser's cannon, his headquarters wagons and his personal baggage which was a source of special joy; it included Rosser's fine new uniform. Disregarding the color, Custer put it on, then penned a note to his friend complimenting him on its fit but suggesting that the tailor cut the coattails a trifle shorter next time.

Although Rosser took a licking at Tom's Run, he didn't give up easily. Ten days later at Cedar Creek, he came storming back at Custer when Jube Early made a surprise raid on Sheridan's camp. This developed into the decisive battle of the Shenandoah campaign. When the two clashed again, Custer acted, as the New York Times later reported, "with the judgment of a Napoleon," and sent Rosser flying across the creek into the hills. With this victory, possession of the Shenandoah passed into Union hands and Custer was advanced to Major-General. Not long after that the war finally ended. The South lay in ruin but the West Point companionships that had surpassed national differences became firmer than ever to win the peace. Custer and Rosser remained lifelong friends. Together, they opened up the Western frontier. They were reunited in 1873 when Rosser was chief engineer with the Northern Pacific Railroad, which Custer was defending against Indian attack.

"Well, I have joined the engineers!" Custer recalled the meeting in a letter to his wife Elizabeth. "I was lying half asleep when I heard 'Orderly, which is General Custer's tent?' I sprang up, knowing that voice even if I hadn't heard it for years! It was my old friend, General Rosser. Stretched on a buffalo robe in the moonlight, we listened to one another's accounts of the battle in which we had been opposed. It seemed like the time when, as cadets, we lay huddled under one blanket, indulging in dreams of the future. Rosser said the worst whipping he ever had was that of Oct. 9th (Ed-Tom's Run), when I captured everything he had including his uniform. He had been on a hill watching our advance and recognized me, so went to his Brigade Commander and said, 'Do you see that long-haired man in the lead? Well, that's Custer, and we are going to bust him up. And we should have, only you slipped another column around us!'"

Three years later Custer's command was cut off by Sioux Indians at Little Big Horn, Montana where he had his famous "last stand." Before Rosser could go to his rescue, word of the massacre came down the river. Custer was finally brought to rest at West Point. Other graves are scattered to the North and South. Yet none of the men of 1861 has been forgotten at the Academy where brave lieutenants still go forward every year to serve a nation now united.

SEARCHING FOR ANCESTORS IN FLORIDA'S OLD LAND RECORDS

(Continued from October 1982 Issue)

by Robert C. Fraunberger, Genealogist & Surveyor

Several examples of U.S. Land Patents given were taken from county Deed books. There is a wealth of genealogical information available in the Federal Land Records. Early U.S. District Land Offices were located at Tallahassee, St. Augustine, Newnansville (now a ghost town near Gainesville but was once the County Seat of Alachua County), and Tampa. Early records from these Land Offices are now at the Eastern States Office, Bureau of Land Management, Dept. of the Interior, 350 S. Pickett St., Alexandria, VA 22304. Field notes of the surveyors, tract books, and maps as well as Land Entry Files are available. For Land Entry files information can be procured at the General Archives Div., National Archives & Records Service, 4205 Suitland Road, Suitland, MD 20409. There are indexes to land entry papers for Florida at the National Archives at the address given above. To request photocopies of the papers in a land entry write to General Archives Div., Reference, National Archives & Records Service, (GSA) Washington, D.C. There is a minimum charge of \$5. Records relating to private land claims between 1790 and 1837 were reported to Congress and are included in the eight volumes of American States Papers. These are available on microfilm at the Orlando Public Library, Genealogical Dept. as shown in the Bibliography.

Land was sold by the U.S. in Florida first at Tallahassee General Land Office. Quarter sections became available to settlers at \$1.25 per acre or \$200 for the 160 acres in a quarter section. The same year on 1 July 1826 a second office was opened at St. Augustine. As it was 250 miles from Tallahassee to St. Augustine settlers often spent more money getting to the Land Offices than the cost of the land. So another office was opened at Newnansville, afore mentioned, in 1840, which became the most important office after 1845. Planters from the southern states migrated to Middle Florida where they bought land at the Newnansville Office. At times land was sold at auction so went higher than \$1.25 per acre but the average was \$1.29 per acre.

The U.S. Public Lands included, theoretically, all lands not confirmed as Spanish or British Land Grants. Because of the delay in confirming the claims, often settlers squatted on lands until they could buy them. The Seminole Indian War also delayed the surveyors who contracted to run section lines by the mile. Eventually, as most of the surveying had to be done in Central Florida, the head Land Office was moved from Tallahassee to St. Augustine. Finally Newnansville became the most important land office. As the railroad by-passed it to go through Gainesville, nothing now remains of it - a ghost town. Squatters usually waited until their lands were threatened to be sold before pre-empting them (homesteading). By the time of Statehood in 1845 most of the desirable land was sold, granted under the Armed Occupation Act or pre-empted.

Because of Florida's long coast line, good harbors, and many rivers, transportation was largely on water. Roads were termed Internal Improvements, along with canals, and later railroads. The British built a road following old Indian trails from St. Augustine south to New Smyrna and north to Cowford (Jacksonville) calling it the King's Road. The Bellamy Road from Pensacola to St. Augustine (names after the builder) was finished in 1826. It took about 15 days for the trip. Other roads were gradually built connecting Tampa Bay with Tallahassee, the Territorial Capitol. Ideas of a canal crossing the peninsula from the Atlantic to the Gulf were dreamed of and even to this day it has not been completed. Under the Nixon Administration it was halted for environmental reasons. Some short railroads were built in 1834 and 1836 from Tallahassee to St. Marks, and extended to Port Leon in 1839. To demonstrate the difficulty in opening up new areas not on the waterways, most Central Floridians are familiar with the restored Ft. Christmas east of Orlando. Federal troops numbering over a thousand men took about two weeks to travel the 20 miles from Ft. Mellon (Sanford) to where Ft. Christmas was built hacking their way through the swamps building 20 bridges and many causeways.

This history is given for the genealogical researcher to know the routes of migration and travel and where the frontier towns were located, so that he may better search for where ancestors might have settled. As stated, the five volumes on Land Grants list hundreds of place names not on maps but from reading the claims one might find where they are located. To digress a little, even in the early part of this century, there were not many roads in Florida. The writer's first trip to Florida as a child was in 1916 travelling by train three days and two nights from Connecticut with his mother to visit grandparents wintering at their home on Santa Fe Lake in Alachua County west of the Newnansville ghost town mentioned. Getting off the train at Waldo we then embarked on a River Boat for an all day trip through canals, Lake Alto, and finally into Santa Fe Lake with destination near Melrose. All of this because what roads there were would take much longer by horse or ox carts. The river boat southbound delivered mail, barrels of flour, and other supplies to plantations enroute. Returning northward the next day the boat would be loaded with citrus, pecans, cotton, and other crops to be loaded on trains to the north at Waldo. This form of transportation continued in that area until the mid 1920's.

So much has been written about the Seminole Indian Wars that it will be mentioned only briefly, mostly to point out that many of the towns in Florida were first Forts for Indian Defense -- such as Ft. Lauderdale, Ft. Myers, Ft. Mellon (Sanford), Ft. Dade, Ft. Brooke, etc. Maybe your ancestor was in service and was granted land near one of the forts. Many think the Seminole Wars were much like Vietnam, except the U.S. Government finally won after several decades of costly fighting. In 1830 Congress passed an Act which required that a Territory have at least 47,700 persons to apply for Statehood. By the 1840's this population was reached and David Levy, whose father held large Spanish Land Grants, led Floridians to seek

Statehood and probably did more than any other leader to achieve it. After a long political struggle Florida and Iowa were admitted to the Union on 3 March 1845 with David Levy and James D. Westcott, the two first U.S. Senators.

MAPS

Orange and Seminole Counties and parts of Lake, Osceola and Polk Counties by Champion Map Corp., P.O. Box 5545, Charlotte, N.C. 28225 - From Sun Bank, Orlando or call toll free 1-800-438-7406. These show sections, townships and ranges.

U.S. Public Land Survey Township Maps can be seen at both Orange and Seminole County Courthouses. They are by townships in Plat books and on microfilm.

Part V - Florida Statehood 1845 to Real Estate "Boom & Bust" 1920's

Land has always been one of the most important factors in Florida for over four centuries of history. It was rewarded to the Spanish for their efforts. It was given to settlers to populate the area. It has involved fraud, trespass, and wars. One of the inducements for statehood was the promise by the Federal Government of 500,000 acres from the Public Domain which the state could sell or grant for Internal Improvements. East and West Florida were divided. Some wanted two separate states while the strongest force wanted just one Florida. As early as 1839 petitions for statehood were presented but it was not until 1845 that statehood was finally approved in Washington. In 1845 there were about 70,000 persons in Florida almost evenly divided between whites numbering about 35,500 and the balance slaves, free negroes, and Indians. Cotton became the most important crop followed by cattle ranching, and sugar cane. The frontier aspect began to mature into a more settled culture. Railroads were being developed to augment overland transportation but the waterways provided most of the movement of goods and people.

During the Territorial period the Legislature set aside one township in East Florida and one in West Florida to provide funds for higher educational institutions. After statehood the Federal government also provided Land Grants for colleges. In 1850 the Federal Government passed the Swamplands Act which turned over millions of acres of so called "swamp lands" to the State. Many areas were excellent highland and there was much fraud in transferring the lands to private interests. The state created the Trustees for Internal Improvement Funds to handle the disposal of the lands, supposedly to create railroads, canals, drainage ditches, and other things to better transportation and life in general. In 1851 this agency was approved to handle the 500,000 acres gained through transfer for statehood from Washington and the swamp and overflow acreage of about twenty million acres. Of paramount importance were railroads to connect Jacksonville (renamed from Cowford) to Pensacola; Fernandina to Tampa, and a St. Johns River to Indian River Canal. The Governor and his Cabinet were the trustees along with two railroad Presidents - David Yulee, Florida Railroad and Dr. Abel Seymour Baldwin of the Florida Atlantic & Gulf Railroad. Companies were approved to construct the improvements and were given a 200' right of way through state lands and alternate sections of land in a checkerboard fashion six miles deep on either side of the ROW. When the grade was prepared then the Trustees could issue bonds for \$10,000 per mile for the steel and rolling stock. Bonds were also issued for bridges and tressels, all as liens against the railroad. These railroads from Fernandina to Cedar Key and from Jacksonville to Pensacola and from there to Montgomery were built. The first train went from Fernandina to Cedar Key in 1861, where steamers picked up mail for Havana. These improvements were primarily to give access to the interior of Florida and not to the north where transportation was still by ocean vessels.

Population increased rapidly as the genealogist can verify from Census records he may use in trying to locate ancestors. The early vast counties were carved up into the present number of 68. Orange county was shrunk in size to give land to eight other counties. However, some of the old records are still in Orange County which cover land transactions. Of help in determining the former counties Everton's, The Handy Book for Genealogists, Seventh Edition 1981, is helpful but the writer who just received his copy finds many errors in Florida pages 49-56. While it is the best thing available, just because it is in print, it may not be entirely accurate. The researcher should question everything! (Even me!)

Above was mentioned the earliest public records involved with real property deeds. First were the land grants, both Spanish and British, then came U.S. Patents under the Armed Occupation Act, transfers to the State of Florida for the 500,000 acres that came with statehood, and then the vast acreage given to the State under Swamplands Act. At the same time the Federal Government was also selling land, issuing patents from the Land Offices in Tallahassee, St. Augustine, Newmansville, and Tampa. Now the State transferred lands under "Tif" Deed - Trustees for Internal Improvement Fund. Such a Deed might be the first Deed of record for any particular tract of land. For the genealogical researcher such a deed might also give clues as the residency of the Grantee -- possibly an ancestor. Next came the Civil War in 1861 when new settlement practically ceased for the duration of the four years to 1865. The Union quickly captured the railroad terminals and most of the ports, crippling Confederate use of these transportation facilities. Everything had to go overland which did not include anything much other than supplies to the Confederate forces. Land transactions of a Federal nature ceased and there was not much state activity in land transfers. After Emancipation-freed Blacks began to acquire land. Genealogists searching for black ancestors could now find them listed with their own surnames -- not the master's. During the reconstruction period the Trustees for Internal Improvement Fund, hereinafter called "I.I.B.", were on the verge of bankruptcy. Bond holders were closing in to satisfy their liens on the property because back interest was not paid. Northern interests came to the rescue. Hamilton Disston, the saw manufacturer from Philadelphia bought \$4,000,000 acres of I.I.B. lands at 25¢ per acre or \$1,000,000 which paid off the creditors so I.I.B. was

solvent again. The Disston lands were mostly south of Orlando from Kissimmee to Lake Okeechobee. Drainage canals were made from Lake Tohopekaliga to the Kissimmee River which was widened and straightened and connecting canals in many places in southern Florida. This opened up much land and new towns were settled. At the same time lumbermen were harvesting the cypress forest of the swamplands which they acquired for almost nothing.

Disston and others tried sugar cane raising and sugar processing. He got the USDA to establish an experiment station near St. Cloud. Vegetable growing was increasing as was also citrus groves. A land boom of a sort began and land prices increased as did land transfers furnishing new records for the genealogist to search. Cuba revolted against Spain with the result some population changed in both directions. Some Cubans came to Florida. Others joined the revolution and helped Cuba free itself from Spain, this was called the Ten Year's War ending in 1878.

Toward the end of the 19th century railroads were developed connecting to the north and west. However, ocean transportation still moved the bulk of the goods (cotton) by ship to the New England textile mills and to England. Many passengers wintering in Florida, such as the writer's grandparents, preferred taking a Clyde Line Ship from New York to Savannah or Jacksonville rather than the slow, dirty, and noisy trains. The Spanish American War used Tampa as a jumping off place. Many ex-soldiers stayed in Florida after the war. Flagler on the East Coast of Florida and Plant on the West Coast developed railroads, hotels, and land development. During World War I ships were built in Florida and sugar cane growing increased resulting in more land transactions. Drainage opened up more crop growing area and better grazing lands for ranches which increased rapidly making Florida one of the largest cattle producing states. Even the Mormons came in to ranch at their Deseret Ranch southeast of Orlando.

Florida population increased rapidly in the early 20th century. By 1920 it had almost a million people and by 1925 it increased about 25% more. A state-wide real estate boom started centered mostly in Dade County around Miami in 1921 but the Gandy Bridge over Tampa Bay stimulated land activity there. Many books have been written on this runaway fever of land selling and buying. Lots were sold under water. Subdivisions were laid out and streets marked on maps but few were built. Most of the "wheeler-dealers" worked on the basis that a "sucker is born every minute" and were openly robbing the gullible of their life's savings. Quoting from Walter P. Fuller's, This Was Florida's Boom, 1954, "In 1920....I bought 40 acres for \$45.27 in Pinellas Park - SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 16 T 30 S, R 16 recorded Deed Book 174, page 167....sight unseen....on 28 Feb. 1924....after buying an Abstract which cost more than the land....I sold the land for \$40,000 to Henry S. Reed, recorded Deed Book 217, page 128....in not quite 4 months Reed sold to R. E. Crofoot for \$60,000." Now for the punch line -- it had to be sold for back Taxes 8 Oct. 1936 and went on the block for \$450." Then the cycle started all over again in 1939 and look what it is in 1982! Even though there is a slight recession, land prices tripled or more in the last 10 years.

The essential success of a subdivision was an imposing entrance just as one sees today all over Florida. Buyers from the colder climates flocked in and bought. County Recorders could hardly keep up their books. The Grantor-Grantee Indexes swelled. Tax rolls increased. Then came the bust! There are many different stories as to why and when this happened. Some say it was in 1925 and others say 1926; all blaming different reasons. For example, bad publicity after a Bankers Convention got rained out in Florida; bad hurricanes; crop damage by Mediterranean Fruit Fly; freight embargo; bad press at Boca Raton; a ship sinking blocking Miami harbor, etc. Take your pick. This resulted in many land parcels going back for taxes and sold by Sheriff's sales or taken up by the State of Florida under the Murphy Act. This created a new kind of Deed from the State called a Murphy Deed where the State of Florida was the Grantor.

In conclusion, what about early records that were destroyed by fires in Court Houses as in Orange County and other places? The counties do not have these destroyed records but many Title and Abstract Companies have reconstructed them. These reconstructed records are the title and abstract company's private property but for a small fee they would be glad to furnish this data to the genealogist researching his ancestors who might have been early land holders in Florida. For example, Fidelity Title & Guaranty Co., Orlando, has more records than Orange County because they researched and reconstructed titles from the original owners on down. If the researcher comes to a dead end in the Orange County records -- something older than Deed Book D, he could go to Fidelity for help. They might be able for a small fee to provide the records on the ancestor you seek. This applies to land records anywhere in the United States, not just Florida. A local title insurance company may be of great help to the researcher. Old deeds fix the ancestor at a time and place if their place of residency is shown. They may also show marital status and other information. HAPPY ANCESTER HUNTING.

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Fuller, Walter P., This Was Florida's Boom. Times Pub. Co., 1954.

Opdyke, John B., Alachua County - A Sesquicentennial Tribute. The Alachua County Historical Commission, Gainesville, FL 1974.

A Sentinel Star Co. Bicentennial Contribution, Orlando-A Century Plus, Sentinel Star Co, Orlando, FL 1976

Thank you, ROBERT C. FRAUNBERGER, for sharing a different approach to searching our roots and possibly opening up new doors for the readers' explorations of their ancestry.

QUERIES

- #82-4-41 BOZARTH/BOYD - Thadeus Bozarth and Elizabeth Boyd were the parents of Mary Alice b. 1866, John Edward b. 1870, Andrew b. ? (and perhaps more) all born in southern IL. Need any info. on Thadeus and Elizabeth. Would like to correspond with anyone researching Bozarth.
- #82-4-42 SANDERS/BOZARTH/DUNCAN - Seeking info. to document parents of James Henry Sanders, born c. 1858 Williamson Co., IL, m. Mary Alice Bozarth Sept. 11, 1884, Franklin Co., IL and died 1887 where? On marriage register, his parents are Isaac Sanders and Martha Duncan, but this disagrees with info. from others. Any info. greatly appreciated on Sanders.
- Reply to: Wanda Moore Willey, P. O. Box 661, Altamonte Springs, FL 32701
- #82-4-43 JENKINS/McCLINTOCK (McCLINTIC) - Seeking info. on Jenkins, Daniel, Anthony, VA, Ohio. McClintock, John - parents - ancestors?
- #82-4-44 FILLINGER/LOCKFELT (LEAFELT) - any by these names in OH, late 1800's - and/or around Schenectady, NY (from Germany) early-mid 1800's.
- #82-4-45 RUELLE (RUEL)/MUNDIGER, Alexander I, II, III, - family from France to Quebec 1600's to Detroit 1800's. Number I, originally Tousand Ruelle m. Margaret Mundingier.
- Reply to: Jack L. Gale, P. O. Box 156, Maitland, FL 32751
- #82-4-46 WARMAN - Francis Warman came from England to Fredricksburg, VA, then moving to Monongalia Co., VA in 1770. His wife's name was Catherine. What was her maiden name and where did she come from?
- #82-4-47 GOLDSBORO/ARTIS - Elizabeth "Betsy" Goldsboro was b. in Bear Creek, VA abt. 1806, m. William Artis, b. PA 1810. Who were her parents?
- #82-4-48 HAMILTON/TINGLETON - Dr. James Hamilton, b. 1765 in Scotland m. Rhoda Tingleton in 1797 in VA. Who were her parents and where did they come from?
- #82-4-49 MITCHELL - John A. Mitchell b. abt. 1800, died in Fayette Co., PA before 1860. He married Susanna (?) and they had seven children. Where did they marry? When? What was Susanna's maiden name?
- #82-4-50 ROBB - James Robb b. 1819 in PA, son of Jacob Robb. Who did Jacob Robb marry and when/where was he born?
- Reply to: Bonnie Lee Ward, 100 Dundee Drive, Fern Park, FL 32730
- #82-4-51 CARTER/BANCH - Philley Carter was b. in England in 1795, m. William Branch and d. in WI in 1859. Where in England was she born and who were her parents?
- #82-4-52 KEARNEY/PYNN/GARLAND - Anna Hamilton Kearney m. Edward Pynn in Harbor Grace, Newfoundland in 1825. She was the daughter of Matthew Kearney and Ann Garland. Where were they born? Where were they married?
- #82-4-53 MAYCKE/GRUENWALD - Otto Maycke was b. in Germany in 1852. He m. his first wife in Germany. Her name was Earnestine Gruenwald. She d. in Germany in 1877. He immigrated to the U. S. with his second wife and family, lived and died in IL. Who were his first wife's family and where in Germany did they live?
- Reply to: Thomas H. Ward, III, 100 Dundee Drive, Fern Park, FL 32730
- #82-4-54 BEDFORD - Seek info. on family of Stephen Bedford, Senior (will prov. Aug. 1758 Cumberland Co., VA) and his wife Elizabeth Flippin (dau. of Eliz. Flippin whose will prov. 1750 Cumberland Co., VA). Their children were: Sarah, wife of Joseph Mosby; Maudlin m. 1. Francis James, 2. Micajah Mosby, 3. John Booker Hoy; Thomas Bedford m. 1. Mary Ligon Coleman, 2. Drucilla Williamson; Stephen Bedford, Junior m. 1856 Lunenburg Co., VA, Frances Walton Pearson; Benjamin Bedford m. Susannah Daniel.
- #82-4-55 Seek info. on family of John BILLUPS, Senior of Lunenburg Co., VA (will proved Aug. 1825 Lunenburg Co.). He m. April 2, 1783 Charlotte Co., VA, Frances Bedford (b. Nov. 3, 1767; d. July 11, 1803) dau. of Frances Walton Pearson and Stephen Bedford, Junior (will prov. May 1773 Charlotte Co., VA). Their children: Robert Bedford Billups (b. 1784, d. ca 1825 AL); Jane Flippin Billups (b. 1786) m. 1805 Charles Brydie (Senior); John Billups, Junior (b. 1791) m. 1822 Susannah J. Lanier.
- #82-4-56 MOSS - Would like to contact anyone doing research of this name in Mecklenburg County, VA. My Ray Moss m. Jane Coleman Mar. 16, 1782. Their children: William Moss m. 1. Sarah Stanback, 2. Mary Robinson; Richard Moss; Mary Frances Moss m. 1805 Robert Oliver; Mary Ray Moss m. 1816 John Henry Hardie; Burrell Moss m. Lucy Roffe 1812; Green Moss; Thomas R. Moss m. Elizabeth Eubank; Henry Coleman Moss m. 1823 Lucy A. Burton; John Moss m. 1809 Rebecca Cox (they lived McMinn Co., TN); and James Moss.
- #82-4-57 COLEMAN - Would like to contact anyone searching name in Lunenburg & Mecklenburg, Co., VA. My Martha Coleman will proved 1829 Mecklenburg Co; children were: Henry Coleman; Roderic Coleman; Jane Coleman m. 1782 Ray Moss; Burwell Coleman; William Coleman; Martha Vickers Coleman m. 1781 James Sandifer, Jr. and moved to KY; Lucy Coleman Smithson.
- Reply to: Patricia Lee Murphy, 121 W. Minnehaha Avenue, Clermont, FL 32711

GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX

- Alabama - 82, 84, 90
- Montgomery - 88
- America - 71, 73, 74, 78
- Canada - 75, 76, 77
- Connecticut - 78, 80, 87
- Hartford - 79
- Litchfield - 80
- Cuba - 89
- Havana - 88
- Delaware - 77
- England - 70, 71, 74, 75, 89, 90
- Devonshire - 71, 74
- Dorsetshire - 71, 74
- Oxford University - 71
- St. John's College - 71
- Europe - 80
- Florida - 78, 79, 80, 81, 84, 87, 88, 89
- Alachua Co. - 87, 89
- Altamonte Springs - 90
- Biscayne Bay - 80
- Boca Raton - 89
- Cedar Key - 79, 88
- Clermont - 90
- Cowford - 87, 88
- Dade Co. - 89
- Deland - 80
- Fern Park - 90
- Fernandina - 78, 79, 88
- Ft. Brooke - 87
- Ft. Christmas - 87
- Ft. Dade - 87
- Ft. Lauderdale - 87
- Ft. Mellon - 87
- Ft. Meyers - 80, 81, 87
- Gainesville - 80, 87, 89
- Green Cove Springs - 80
- Indian River - 79
- Indian River Canal - 88
- Jacksonville - 79, 80, 87, 88, 89
- Key West - 78, 80
- Kissimmee - 80, 89
- Kissimmee River - 89
- Lake Alto - 80, 87
- Lake Co. - 88
- Lake Okeechobee - 89
- Lake Tohopekaliga - 89
- Maitland - 90
- Mandarin - 79, 80
- Mayport - 78
- Melrose - 80, 87
- Miami - 80, 89
- Miami Beach - 80, 81
- New Smyrna - 87
- Newnansville - 87, 88
- Newport - 80
- Ocklawaha River - 79
- Ocoee - 74
- Orange Co. - 70, 88, 89
- Orange Park - 79
- Orlando - 80, 87, 88, 89
- Florida - continued
- Ormond Beach - 81
- Osceola Co. - 88
- Palm Beach - 80, 81
- Pensacola - 78, 87, 88
- Polk Co. - 88
- Port Leon - 87
- Sanford - 87
- Santa Fe Lake - 80, 87
- Seminole Co. - 70, 88
- St. Augustine - 78, 79, 80, 87, 88
- St. Cloud - 89
- St. Johns River - 79, 80, 88
- St. Marks - 87
- St. Petersburg - 80
- Suwanee River - 79
- Tallahassee - 87, 88
- Tampa - 78, 80, 87, 88, 89
- Tampa Bay - 87, 89
- Waldo - 87
- Waldo Canal - 80
- Winter Park - 81
- France - 78, 90
- Georgia - 81, 84
- Savannah - 78, 79, 89
- Germany - 90
- Haiti - 78
- Illinois - 72, 90
- Franklin Co. - 90
- Williamson Co. - 90
- India - 76
- Iowa - 88
- Ireland - 76
- Kentucky - 72, 73, 74, 90
- Frankfort - 74
- Hanson - 72, 73, 74
- Hanson Sta. - 73
- Hopkins Co. - 72, 73, 74
- Louisville - 74
- Madisonville - 72
- Marion - 73
- Muhlenburg Co. - 73
- Paris - 74
- Providence - 73, 74
- Webster Co. - 72, 73, 74
- Louisiana - 84
- New Orleans - 72
- Maine - 81, 82
- Brunswick - 80
- Maryland
- Baltimore - 78
- Suitland - 87
- Massachusetts - 78, 80
- Michigan
- Detroit - 90
- Mississippi - 82, 84
- Montana
- Little Big Horn - 86
- Morocco - 78
- New Brunswick
- Dalhousie - 77
- Springfield - 77
- New Jersey
- Moorestown - 80
- New York - 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 86, 89
- Buffalo - 77
- New York City - 80
- Peekskill - 80
- Schenectady - 90
- Newfoundland
- Harbor Grace - 90
- North Carolina - 82
- Charlotte - 88
- Nova Scotia - 75
- Guysborough Co. - 75
- Halifax Co. - 75
- Ohio - 72, 73, 90
- Chillicothe - 73
- Ontario - 75
- Brockville - 76, 77
- Butternut Bay - 77
- Deseronto - 77
- Elizabethtown - 76
- Grenville Co. - 76
- Leeds Co. - 76
- Ottawa - 76
- Owen Sound - 77
- Ridgetown - 75
- Toronto - 76, 77
- Pennsylvania - 90
- Audubon - 78
- Fayette Co. - 90
- Gettysburg - 79, 85
- Mill Grove - 78
- Philadelphia - 78, 79, 80, 81, 88
- Quebec - 90
- Montreal - 75, 76
- Quebec City - 77
- Richelieu - 75
- Whitman Cemetery - 75
- Rhode Island - 78
- Newport - 80
- Scotland - 70, 90
- South Carolina - 82, 83, 84
- Charleston - 78, 79
- Port Royal - 79
- Spain - 89
- Tennessee
- McMinn Co. - 90
- Memphis - 74
- Texas - 82, 84
- United States - 75, 78, 84, 87, 88, 89, 90
- Utah
- Logan - 89
- Virginia - 71, 72, 73, 74, 90
- Alexandria - 87
- Bear Creek - 90
- Charlotte Co. - 90
- Cumberland Co. - 72, 74, 90
- Fredricksburg - 90
- Henrico Co. - 71, 72, 74
- Isle of Wight Co. - 74
- James River - 71, 74
- Jamestown - 71, 73, 74
- Lindsays Gardens - 72
- Lunenburg Co. - 90
- Mecklenburg Co. - 90
- Monongalia Co. - 90
- Mt. Vernon - 73
- Norfolk - 72
- Powhatan Co. - 72
- Prince Edward Co. - 71
- Prince George Co. - 71
- Richmond - 71
- Yorktown - 73, 74
- Washington, D.C. - 87
- West Virginia
- Huntington - 82
- Wisconsin - 77, 90

SURNAME INDEX

Adams - 70
 Ames - 82, 83, 84, 85
 Anderson - 72
 Artis - 90
 Audubon - 78

 Baldwin - 78, 88
 Barnum - 81
 Bartram - 78
 Bate - 77
 Beauregard - 82
 Bedford - 90
 Beecher - 78, 79, 80
 Beique - 76
 Bell - 71, 72, 74
 Berwind - 80
 Billups - 90
 Bok - 81
 Boyd - 90
 Bozarth - 90
 Bragg - 82
 Branch - 90
 Breckinridge - 83
 Bryant - 79
 Brydie - 90
 Buchanan - 84
 Buell - 82
 Burton - 90

 Carter - 90
 Cole - 76
 Coleman - 77, 90
 Collins - 80, 81
 Cook - 74
 Cox - 74, 90
 Crawford - 76
 Crofoot - 89
 Curtis - 81
 Custer - 82, 83, 84, 85, 86

 Dana - 76
 Daniel - 90
 Davis - 82, 84
 Deering - 80
 Delafield - 84, 85
 Disston - 80, 88, 89
 Duncan - 90
 DuPont - 78, 79, 85

 Early - 86
 Edginton - 70
 Edison - 81
 Eisenhower - 81
 Ellibank - 70
 Elliott - 81
 Eubank - 90
 Everton - 89

 Fairbanks - 81
 Farnham - 75
 Ferris - 74
 Fillinger - 90
 Firestone - 81
 Flagler - 80, 81, 89
 Flippin - 90
 Ford - 81

Frauenberger - 78
 Fraunberger - 81, 87, 89
 Fuller - 89

 Gale - 90
 Garland - 90
 Gibbes - 82, 83, 84, 85
 Giffin - 77
 Gilmour - 76
 Grant - 79, 81, 82, 85, 86
 Gruenwald - 90

 Hamilton - 90
 Hancock - 82
 Hardie - 90
 Harding - 70
 Harrison - 70
 Havens - 82, 83
 Hazlett - 85
 Hill - 82
 Hoy - 90
 Hughes - 74

 James - 90
 Jenkins - 90
 Johnson - 70

 Kearney - 90
 Kennedy - 81
 King Alfred - 75
 Kirby - 82, 85

 Lanier - 79, 90
 Lea - 82, 84
 Leafelt - 90
 Lee - 82, 83, 84, 85, 86
 Levy - 78, 87, 88
 Ligon - 71
 Lincoln - 83, 84
 Lockfelt - 90

 MacDonald - 76
 MacLeas - 78
 Male - 77
 Maycke - 90
 McClintic - 90
 McClintock - 90
 McIlvaine - 78
 McMullen - 76, 77
 Meade - 82
 Merritt - 82, 83
 Mitchell - 90
 Morse - 81
 Mosby - 90
 Moss - 90
 Mundiger - 90
 Murphy - 90

 Nesbitt - 77
 Nixon - 81, 87

 Oliver - 90
 Opdyke - 89
 O'Rorke - 82, 83, 84, 85

 Pearson - 90

Pelham - 82, 83, 85
 Pennington - 82, 83
 Pennypacker - 70
 Pew - 81
 Pickett - 82
 Plant - 80, 89
 Post - 80
 Pynn - 90

 Ramseur - 82, 83
 Reed - 89
 Ringling - 81
 Robb - 90
 Robinson - 90
 Rockefeller - 81
 Roffe - 90
 Rohm-Haas - 78
 Roosevelt - 81
 Ross - 77
 Rosser - 82, 83, 84, 85, 86
 Ruel - 90
 Ruelle - 90
 Rushing - 73

 Sanborn - 74
 Sanders - 90
 Scott - 80
 Sheridan - 82, 86
 Sherman - 78, 79, 80, 82
 Sherwood - 76
 Shubert - 70
 Smithson - 90
 Stanback - 90
 Stetson - 80
 Stevens - 77
 Stevenson - 81
 Stewart - 77
 Stokes - 80
 Stowe - 78, 79
 Strange - 74
 Stuart - 82, 85

 Taft - 70
 Tingleton - 90
 Truman - 81
 Tucker - 74
 Turner - 76
 Twain - 79

 Upton - 82, 83, 84, 85, 86
 Valentine - 74

 Wagenknecht - 79
 Ward - 70, 90
 Warman - 90
 Washington - 72, 73, 74
 Westcott - 88
 Westenhofer - 70, 77
 Whitman - 75
 Widner - 80
 Willey - 90
 William the Conqueror - 75
 Williamson - 90
 Winfrey - 72, 74
 Winston - 74
 Woodson - 71, 72, 73, 74
 Wright - 81

 Yeardley - 71
 Yulee - 78, 88

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 to
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
Godly heritage.'

***** Psalms 16:6 *****

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