

BURIED TREASURES

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

ORLANDO '86, the International Genealogical Conference in the Sunshine State, is now a memory. As acknowledged by Scharlott Blevins, President of the Federation of Genealogical Societies, the work and support of the Central Florida Genealogical and Historical Society members contributed to the success of the Conference. It was an excellent opportunity to enrich our knowledge of genealogical information, to expand our resources and friendships and to enhance our community's awareness of our avocation. We are sure to reap the benefits of ORLANDO '86 well into the future!

Now as we turn our thoughts and energies to our own research and to our Society, I urge you to consider the many opportunities available in our locale. Eileen Willis and her staff are eager to assist you in the Genealogy Department of the Orlando Public Library. Their expanded section, located on the second floor of the library, includes ample tables and chairs, many more file cabinets for microfilm storage, a separate microfilm reader room, many more shelves for books and periodicals and a copier.

We can use the many resources of the LDS Church available through the Branch Library located at 45 E. Par, Orlando, Florida.

Our member, Katherine Ronan Cooper, teaches beginner and intermediate genealogy courses through the Winter Park Community School. This gives us an opportunity to enhance our research skills.

And, we have the facilities of the University of Central Florida, Rollins College and Valencia Community College at which we can take courses in writing, geography, history, sociology and others which can assist us in developing a better understanding of our ancestors and their world.

Of course, we have many opportunities to enrich our genealogical skills by becoming involved in our Society. From reading and abstracting other societies' publications to writing articles for our BURIED TREASURES, from participating in our "Found Treasures" show-and-tell time during our monthly meetings to attending workshops, from conducting courthouse research for future Society publications to collecting and disseminating information at our monthly meetings . . . many activities are available to help us become better genealogists and active members of the Central Florida Genealogical and Historical Society.

Wishing you success in your research!

Tanya C. Miller
President

A WONDERFUL FIND!

This past summer while searching through old court house records in Harrison County, Virginia (now West Virginia), I unearthed the following personal gold mine!

A note to the "Clearke of Harrison County" from my great-great-great grandfather, John Fleming, giving his son Lewis Fleming (my great-great grandfather) permission to marry and "going from under my house". The note was dated 14 March 1827 when Lewis Fleming was 20 years old.

In this same search, I also found a note from the bride's parents, my great-great-great grandfather and grandmother Thomas and Nancy Bailey for their daughter Sinthia to marry Lewis Fleming.

In the book of marriages, I found the marriage bonds between my 3rd great-grandfather John Fleming and my 4th great grandfather John Roe announcing the impending marriage of John Fleming and Clary (Clara) Roe. This document was dated, 20 January 1803.

Last month, I received from Germany, the birth certificate of my great-grandmother, Catharina Boeshar (all in old German script) and dated, 15 June 1840. This same letter brought me the names and towns of birth of the parents, Christian Boeshar and Maria Magareta Jung, of Catharina. Christian was born in Breitenbach, Rhineland Pfalz, Germany on 31 November 1810 and Maria was born in Frohnhofen, Rhineland Pfalz on 27 February 1814. The letter also included the names of Catharina's grandparents (my 3rd great-grand parents) Abraham Boeshar and Maria Lehmann and Johann Jung and Katharina Hofmann. This latter batch of treasures even though coming from Germany got its start from my use of the Latter Day Saints IGI.

Three years ago after seeing my great-grandfather's name in Filby's Passenger and Naturalization Lists, I queried the Philadelphia City Archives. All I got back at the time was an intent to become a citizen which was signed by my great-grandfather John Wildermuth in 1847. I was told by the archivist that there were no naturalization papers on file so apparently my great-grandfather had never completed his naturalization as a great many immigrants had failed to do. Then this summer, without any additional or follow-up queries, out of the blue I got a letter from the same archivist in Philadelphia saying in one of his non-related searches he had come across my great-grandfather's naturalization papers and he sent them to me at no additional cost. I think this just shows that genealogists must persevere. As an additional fallout from this treasure, I found that my great-grandfather had entered the country through the Port of New York instead of Philadelphia as my father had told me. I had spent three years looking at every passenger list for Philadelphia that I could find. Now I must turn to New York passenger lists but now I know the exact month and year of entry.

Still lots of treasures out there and I'm a'digging.

Thank you, Bob Wildermuth, and good luck on your search.

HANSON DESCENDANCY

(From information furnished by Wm. H. Moore, III and from
John Hanson, Our First President, Seymour Wemyss Smith,
Published by Brewer, Warren & Putnam, New York, 1932.)

ROGER de RASTRICK, of Rastrick, Parish of Halifax, Yorkshire (County),
England, 1251. (In above cited book, Rastrick is called Rastnick
with consistency; it is unknown which is correct.)

HUGH de RASTRICK, of Linlands, and wife, AGNES, were living in 1257.

JOHN de RASTRICK

HENRY de RASTRICK

JOHN de RASTRICK assumed surname HANSON ("son of Henry") in 1330;
signed that name to a deed in 1337. He married ALICE, daughter
of HENRY de WOODHOUSE and an heiress of THOMAS de TOOTHILL.

JOHN HANSON, of Woodhouse, married CICELY de WINDEBANK.

(May be
same people)

JOHN HANSON, of Woodhouse, married CICELY RAVENSHAW.

JOHN HANSON married CATHERINE BROOKE.

JOHN HANSON married AGNES SAVILLE, of New Hall.

THOMAS HANSON, of Rastrick, married JANET GLEDHILL, of Little-Even,
Barkisland.

JOHN HANSON moved to London from Rastrick and became a merchant; he
was married to FRANCIS PRITCHARD.

JOHN HANSON settled in Sweden after marrying MARGARET VASA, grand-
daughter of GUSTAVUS VASA, founder of Vasa line of Swedish
Royalty. Died young.

JOHN HANSON, officer in Swedish Army, attached to the staff of his
second cousin, KING GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, II, Fought by King's
side in successive campaigns in Poland and Germany; King inter-
vened in Thirty Years' War, and at battle of Luetzen, in Saxony,
11/6/1632, both men were killed. At time of death JOHN HANSON
was a Colonel.

*JOHN HANSON, born 1630, youngest of four sons, (Andrew, Randolph,
William and John), all of whom emigrated to "New Sweden" with
Lieutenant Colonel Johann Printz, 11/1/1642, arriving at Fort
Christina (named for Swedish Queen) on Delaware River, 2/15/1643.
Lived with Printz at "Printzhof," on Tinicum Island, near con-
fluence of Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers, probably in what is
now New Jersey. JOHN and brothers moved to Kent Island, Mary-
land, ca. 1653, and shortly thereafter to St. Mary's, Maryland.

HANSON DESCENDANCY - continued

JOHN later went to neighboring Charles County, where he was in 1656; married MARY HUSSEY, had four sons and three daughters. In will, 12/12/1713, called himself "Planter".

*Father of SAMUEL HANSON, who was father of JOHN HANSON first President of United States (b. 4/3/1715; d. 11/22/1783)

ED. John Hanson (4/3/1715 - 11/22/1783), American Revolutionary leader, who was the first president of Congress under the Articles of Confederation. As such, he is sometimes regarded as the first president of the United States.

ROBERT HANSON, eldest son of JOHN HANSON, (b. 1680; d. 1748), married (1) BENEDICTO HOSKINS and (2) VIOLETTA HARRISON. Grandfather of ROBERT HANSON HARRISON, who was appointed by Washington to Supreme Court.

WILLIAM HANSON Major, married SARAH (d. 1766)

THEOPHILUS HANSON married JANE LOVE (d. 1808)

ROBERT HANSON (1734-1809) married PRISCILLA FRANKLIN

CHLOE ANN HANSON married HENRY A. MOORE ca. 1825

WILLIAM HANSON ROBERT HENRY MOORE (4/10/1838-11/13/1916) married ALICE SOPHIA BURCH, 12/11/1868.

WILLIAM HANSON MOORE, JR. (-11/13/1929) married ALICE MAY BOND, (9/26/1874 -2/4/1929) on 2/23/1898. (Family bible says 1899.) Children ALICE MAY MOORE (b. 4/16/1904) m. LESTER NICHOLS TOWNER; MARIETTA MOORE (b. 4/16/1904) m. EDWIN S. GRAYBILL

WILLIAM HANSON MOORE, III (b. 7/11/1900) married MABELLE VIOLA SYMINGTON (b. 4/25/1911) 6/3/1931. Child JANE RYLAND MOORE (b. 2/3/1937) married (1) CYRUS FLOOK HORINE and (2) ANDREW BANKS

WILLIAM HANSON MOORE, IV (b. 4/8/1933) married MARION CATRON PRINCE (b. 1/10/1937) on 6/3/1959, Washington, D. C. Child SUSAN BEALL MOORE (b. 3/18/1960 in Hamilton, Ohio)

WILLIAM HANSON MOORE, V (b. 5/7/1963 in Baltimore, Maryland)

submitted by Winifred Mitchell Harris

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HISTORY OF OCTOBER

October got its name from the Latin word Octo, meaning "eight," because it was the eighth month in the older Roman calendars. The Romans dedicated the month to the god Mars and sacrificed a horse named October Equus to him. A race was run between two horses hauling chariots. The winner became the sacrificial victim. The Saxons called the month Wyn Monath or wine-month, because it fell in the season of wine making.

LIFE IN THE OKLAHOMA TERRITORY

My wife's mother, Julia Adella VanCamp, was born on May 29, 1890, in Tyro, Kansas. Her parents, at the time of her birth, were en route from Illinois to join in the second of the famous Oklahoma territory land runs. They intended to homestead some Indian land being opened for settlement. After a short stay in Kansas, they continued on to Oklahoma, where they lived in a tent on her Grandmother Boone's place, which was located close to the next section of land being opened for homesteads. They lived in a tent for about two years, waiting for the land to be opened and then for their dug-out sod house to be built.

On September 22, 1891, Julia's father, Dr. Alfonso Clayton VanCamp, along with 20,000 other people, lined up along the Cimarron River. At the sound of the starting gun, the soldiers dropped the ropes they had been holding. The race was on! Men on horse-back, buggies, farm wagons, and even high-wheeled bicycles started out all with one goal, to establish a homesite in the new territory.

Like many of the settlers, Dr. VanCamp left his family behind during the run and the time immediately thereafter. The land had to be staked out and then protected until the papers had been filed, and the proper shelter had to be constructed before he and his family could be reunited.

One of the first things Julia can remember is when her mother took her into the new territory to bring her father supplies. Although she was only two years old, the trip left a lasting impression on her. She had to ride about twenty miles through the wilderness on horse-back with her mother. When she rode in front of her mother, she was rubbed raw by the front of the saddle; and when she rode in back of her mother, she was rubbed raw on the other end. Her mother had built a shelter by hanging blankets between four Black Jack oak trees with a place for a fire to keep them warm. Her sister Maudie was born on January 12, 1892, while they were still living in a tent; they didn't move into the new territory until later in the year.

Dr. VanCamp, an unlicensed doctor, had learned his profession from his father, who was going blind. His father would take him on his rounds and have him do most of the work while he supervised. Under his father's close supervision, he learned the basics of medicine; the rest he learned from books. He could be seen coming across the field from a long way off sitting on the high seat of his two-wheel buggy, reading his medical books and relying on the horse to find its own way. He did, however, take time out from his reading to prepare the family meals when he was around the house. He liked to cook and this would give his wife, Lillie Jane Boone VanCamp, and the girls more time in the fields and time for other chores. Since they had a good year-round water supply, they took in cattle to raise for the neighbors.

The only time Julia can remember seeing her Grandfather VanCamp was when he was helping her father make a door for the dug-out. The dug-out was constructed by first digging a hole and piling the dirt along the edge of it. Then a large log with a "Y" shaped end was put up at two ends of the hole with another large leg set into the "Y" and spanning the opening. Additional branches of a medium size were leaned from the edge of the hole to the center log. Next, smaller branches were added crosswise until the roof was completely covered. Finally,

the whole thing was covered with sod and quite surprisingly didn't leak. According to Julia, the roof leaked only one time, and that was after a long and heavy rain storm. The beds were constructed in a similar manner, using smaller branches, and were attached to the walls of the dug-out. The parents' bed was built on one side of the room while the children's beds were all lined up end-to-end on the opposite wall. A stove, which was used for both cooking and heating even on a hot summer day, a table, some chili and pots and pans were about all they had, except for some boxes that they used to store things in and use for chairs. Her mother told her that she had found her in a long box that she kept the unironed clothes in. Roxana had a cute saying when she was young:

I eat my peas with honey.
I've done it all my life.
It makes them taste funny,
But keeps them on my knife.

Dr. VanCamp used to be gone from home for long periods of time. He would stay with his patients until he knew that they were getting better, or if not, he would change the medication and wait some more. Once Julia can remember going out with her father late at night to attend a sick neighbor. It was a very dark night, so she carried a lantern on her lap to help light the way. But they got lost and had to return home and wait until morning. Early the next day they started out again, but when they reached their destination, they were told that the man had just that moment died. Her father went into the cabin and after working on him for a while brought him back to life again. Julia always took care of her father's horses, and occasionally he would let her go with him if the trip was not too long.

Later they built a from house about a hundred yards from the old sod dug-out. The children got more room for themselves. They slept upstairs on the floor with shuck mattresses which they had to fluff up every day to keep them soft. Gradually the rugged life of the past eased into the more luxurious life of the present.

By Martha Nelson's Brother-in-Law, Harvey P. Nelson

* * * * *

OLD REMEDIES

Excerpted from "The Family Doctor"
by Prof. Henry S. Taylor, M.C., publ. 1869

WARTS: Bind a leaf of house leek, from which you have removed the skin, on a wart a few nights in succession, and the wart will disappear.

Another: Tie a piece of raw cotton to the wart, and wet it several times a day with spirits of turpentine; this will, in three days, cure the wart without the least pain.

Another: We have known large and obstinate warts removed by daily rubbing them for a week or two with the inside of the moist shells of Windsor beans.

Thank you, Dr. George G. Miles, M.D.

EVILS OF WHEELING

(The following was published in the WATKINS EXPRESS
in Schuyler County, New York in 1899)

The bicycle has its legitimate uses; it is a convenience for some, a recreation for others, and perhaps the exercise of wheeling within proper limits is conducive to health in frequent cases.

Not more so than walking, however - there is no better exercise than walking, and in all probability none other so good.

But after all is said, it is questionable if the bicycle is not on the whole productive of vastly more harm than good. That it is a chief factor in effecting the mighty revolution now taking place in the habits of both country and city people is undeniable.

In the first place, the wheel is a Sunday breaker. No one can gainsay that. Look at the endless procession of wheels along our country roads on summer Sabbath mornings. Look at the long, fatiguing rides made on that day - the fifty and one hundred mile runs. Give a boy a wheel, and in general he keeps no day of rest for half the year at least. How many a farmer ad bolts his supper after work in order to hurry away to town or elsewhere on his wheel?

How often, after six days of toil, the seventh is the hardest of all, with its long and tiresome run to a city and back. Many a country boy have we seen on Sunday afternoon or evening pedalling slowly homeward, grimy, weary, haggard - been to Elmira and back, or to Corning, or Penn Yan, and thinks he has been having fun. Missed church, the instruction book he might have read, the restful, thoughtful day under the trees at home; thrown into the society of persons how care as little or less than he himself for things spiritual and improving - there is nothing in it.

It is all wrong. The young man who thinks he can habitually disregard God's ordinance to keep the Sabbath as a day of rest, and do so without injuring himself physically, mentally and morally, is making a mistake which will some day become sadly apparent to him.

As for women into wheel, it is a subject on which very much might be said, and of which we may give our thoughts at another time, unless some of our women readers will save us the trouble by stating the case for us - the good and the bad results of bicycling for girls and women.

It has been decided by the courts that if a bicycle rider falls or sustains injury on account of a dog barking or snapping at him, the owner of the animal is responsible for damages. In a recent case a cyclist obtained \$500 damages by reason of being thrown from a wheel on account of a vicious dog attacking him. It is well to remember this and if you have a vicious dog keep him chained up.

EVILS OF WHEELING - continued

GOT WHAT HE DESERVED. A Watkins young man who wheeled to Elmira last Sunday was arrested and fined because he had no bicycle license. He got just what he deserved and wheel men will have no sympathy for him.

As an Elmira paper said the other day: a bicycler who is ready enough to use paths built by others without himself contributing to the work is a sneak and a shirk. A license in Schuyler costs only fifty cents, the price being put thus low because we have not much in the way of sidepaths at present. In most all other counties it is a dollar.

There is no good reason, therefore, why our local wheelmen should delay to get their badges. Certain it is that they are might apt to get arrested if they cross the county line without them, for the officers of other counties are vigilant as might be expected, when many of them make their living by arresting violators of the sidepath law.

(Peeking into another century . . . published in the WATKINS EXPRESS
in Schuyler County, New York, August 23, 1906)

An automobile running over Tyrone way not long ago killed a dog, of no great value as would seem, but for loss of which the boy owner was almost inconsolable. One gentleman in the car gave the lad's mother \$5 and promised to send the boy a fine pup. Nevertheless the lad has declared war on that particular machine and has got little cairns of rocks to slam at it whenever it comes along his road. Once his stone hail made all the occupants dodge.

Of course this is not right and the boy will only get himself into trouble. No one can take the law into his own hands, however much he feels aggrieved.

Motor cars have their rights and accidents now and then are unavoidable. It is a condition of things to which we country people must adapt ourselves, however much of a nuisance it may seem.

The cars have come to stay, and their number is bound to increase enormously from year to year. Every factory in the land is working double shifts to turn them out, and roads which now see ten cars a week will like enough see fifty another year.

We shall have to educate our horses to pass them unscared, keep babies and dogs out of the way, and if we can't keep dust out of the road in front of our houses we shall have to live in a dust cloud through the summer.

Of course the speed can be controlled somewhat in city and village by ordinances and men to enforce it, but out in the country there is seemingly nothing to be done except to get used to the new condition of things, fence in the babies and small livestock and build the new house further back from the road.

Thank you, Rhoda Rollin

MY GREAT GRANDFATHER, ALEXANDER YOUNG

My Great Grandfather, Alexander Young, was born 23 Nov 1783 in Fifeshire, Scotland. According to a little memo written by him, he was the son of Andrew Young, d. 23 Feb 1817 and Jean Ried b. 24 Mar 1755, d. 11 Jun 1833, and was the Grandson of an earlier Alexander Young, who died 1799 in Perthshire. In the memo he states: "My father's relations live in Perthshire near Abernethy, where I was baptized, and my mother's in Fife, where I was born. My mother's ancestors are interred at the Auld Mance on the banks of Loch Leven." He went on to say that his ancestors were from Normandy and were originally refugees from the Greek Empire after it fell into the hands of the Turks.

Further papers kept over the years by "Maiden Lady Aunt Bessie" indicate that the Young family lived at Lochtyside Farm near Markinch, Fife, Scotland for about 140 years. In the Family Bible we found that among nine brothers and sisters of Alexander Young (The Younger) was David Young who was married to Magdalin Black and they were both interred in Markinch.

With that much to go on we hopped a plane to Glasgow (which isn't hard to do when you spend most of your life in the Airline business) and rented a car. Met our Aunt, Irene Otis, (of Greenwich, CT) at "Turnberry", headquartered there for a few days while we toured the area of Ayr, on down through Newton-Stewart and Castle Douglas hunting family. Why there? My Grandmother was Mary Douglas McDowall Young, and her mother was Mary Douglas, Daughter of William Douglas and Sarah Kennedy. Her father was Charles McDowall, of Newton-Stewart. So we hunted with no great success.

Went on from there to Kinross, simply because of the map showing it to be the largest town of import in the vicinity of Loch Leven. Spent several days cemetery searching but no Youngs. Some of the places you wouldn't believe, they were so remote. Finally ran out of graveyards and in desperation stopped at a place called Vane Farm and asked about the area. A very nice lady made some telephone calls and then told us we could drive around the lake until we saw two "Standing Stones" and right across the road would be "Orwell Farm". We might gain permission to visit an old cemetery in the rear of the property. So off we went - found the place and made conversation with David Lawrie, who got right excited when we told him that what we really wanted to find was Lochtyside Farm. He said his "pal" lived on Lochtyside Farm and his name was Rab Young!! Offered to take us to the place, but we couldn't go as we had to drive to Edinburgh in time for the Military Tattoo that evening. That was in 1984.

One day in April of 1985, following retirement after 44 years with Delta Air Lines, we hopped a plane for Edinburgh and rented a car, heading for Kinross again.

This trip we moved in with David and Margaret Lawrie and their three fine young sons who have a modest farm at Scotlandwell, just around the Lake from Kinross. Could write a book about how much better it is to "Bed and Breakfast" your way through Scotland as opposed to Hotel life. These lovely people take you in as one of their own.

And David took us to Lochtyside Farm!! Gads, but it was ancient!! Many of the older outbuildings were in disuse but were wonderfully built as one time of stone and one evidently doubled as a sheepcote/people residence. And 'twas here we met Robert and Leslie Young. As we laughed and chatted and compared notes, it is almost a certainty that Robert is descended from David Young, whom we mentioned earlier, the brother of my Great Grandfather. David Lawrie and Robert Young took Jean and me over to find the Markinch Cemetery, which we visited during daylight the next day. And we found the headstone of David Young d. 5 Mar 1858 and his

But the main Lochtyside Farmhouse, though evidently quite old, boasts an up-to-date, modern interior with all the comforts and gadgets of the average American home. Robert is a Contractor, who operates a concern which does the mechanical land preparation, etc. for farmers who do not care to handle that chore themselves. David Lawrie does the same. These two men seem never to sleep. Scotland has a twilight that lasts until about Ten P.M. and sunrise is about 4:00 A.M. These men work from light to dark as the growing season is quite short. Wonderful people!!

Hope the same for you !!!

EDWARD ANDERSON YOUNG III

EDWARD ANDERSON, LOOKS III

Genealogists frequently admonish us to visit our living relatives as an early step in searching for our ancestors.

Good Luck, Norris L. Reynolds

1. Smith	4. Brown	6. Miller	9. Anderson
2. Johnson	5. Jones	7. Davis	10. Taylor
3. Williams		8. Wilson	

FREEDOM IS

by

Harvey P. Nelson

What freedom means to me, and I'm sure you will agree
that the following example is what freedom ought to be:
Freedom is the color white, so pure, so true, so heavenly,
like the clouds that drift on high, so should freedom be.
Freedom is the balmy breeze blowing aimlessly through the trees;
the birds that soar, the flutes that sing, all convey this fact to me.
Freedom is the wild strawberry growing any place at will;
it's also like the daisy growing on the hill.
The country-side is freedom, and the quiet sounds will say
"This I know is freedom, for God made me this way."
Freedom is a glass of milk, so smooth and yet so sweet,
for it satisfies my hunger and makes my life complete.
Freedom is the sculpture of the contemporary style,
for only in the mind of man can it completely be admired;
with shapes so round and textures smooth, the blemishes are hidden,
freedom lies within the mind; it's just the thought that's in it.
So, this to me is freedom and if you don't agree,
I'm sure you have your own idea, which is just as free.

- submitted by Martha J. Nelson

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ATTRIBUTES OF A GENEALOGIST

A good genealogist has an innate pride in family and country and
recognizes his duty to search out and record the truth. He becomes,
first of all,

a full time detective,
a thorough historian,
an inveterate snoop,
and at the same time, a confirmed diplomat,
a keen observer,
a hardened skeptic,
an apt biographer,
a qualified linguist,
a part-time lawyer combined with quite a lot of district attorney,
a studious sociologist . . .
and above all, an accurate reporter.

from "Know Your Ancestors"

W I L L I A M B O D E N H A M E R M A N L O V E
From BIOGRAPHICAL REVIEW
OF
Cass, Schuyler and Brown Counties, Illinois
Containing Biographical Sketches of Pioneers and Leading Citizens
Biographical Review Publishing Company
Chicago
1892

William B. Manlove was born in Schuyler County, December 28, 1830, near the town of Rushville. He is the son of Jonathan and Charity (Bodenhamer) Manlove. The former was a farmer of North Carolina, and came to this county in the fall of 1830, traveling over land all the way, and settled near Rushville, where he stayed the first winter. The next spring he went south and settled near Sugar Grove; and in 1834, he sold and moved to Birmingham township, and bought a farm where our subject still lives, of eighty acres. He put up a log house in which the family lived. During the building of this house the father died, at the age of twenty-eight, leaving a wife and three children, of whom William was the eldest. The mother wove cloth for a living, and kept the old farm, and later married a second time, dying at the home of her son, William. William Manlove, Sr., was of English descent. The family were all farmers as well as can be ascertained. They left North Carolina on account of slavery.

William stayed at home until he was nineteen years old, assisting his mother and attending school in winter. After he became nineteen, he engaged to work for a neighbor at 50 cents a day, but worked for him only two months, and then went to his first free school, the other being a subscription school. He worked out by the month for a year, and then returned home, and buying out the heirs, settled there. He had one yoke of oxen at the time.

He was married in 1853 to Miss Abigail Swisegood, who was born in North Carolina, and came with her parents to Illinois in 1846, being the daughter of John and Elizabeth Swisegood. She was one of six children, five yet living.

At his marriage he had only a small farm, but by dint of hard labor he has increased it to 900 acres of as fine land as there is in the county. He commenced work, plowing corn at 25 cents a day, taking his pay in bread and meat, which he carried to his mother who hired him out. He never went into debt for anything, but by great economy and much self denial he succeeded in buying some land and afterward stock. He feeds two or three cars of cattle and hogs, and has always been a man devoted to his home.

He voted for the first time for Fillmore and the Republican ticket ever since, as his father was an old-line Whig. The whole family are considered good, honest people, and highly respected by everybody, making no pretensions. He built his present home in 1865, and was visited by the soldiers returning from the war. All of his land is in this township, and 600 acres of it is highly cultivated. He had six children, five living, namely: Eli, the eldest, is deceased; Laura A., John J., Isabell V., Tad J. and Emberry J. A grandson, William, a son of his oldest son, lives with them.

ED. The above article gives us many facts that would be difficult to come by through tracing many individual sources; it is factual and informative. Genealogists may find it difficult to assimilate the facts of our ancestors and be able to create a writing that will not only be of interest to our other family members but will instill in them the want to learn more. Another biography follows regarding the same person, but this time we read about his many human characteristics and trials of life 100-150 years ago. Let's all endeavor to be creative by including personal facts in our writings!

WHAT A TRIBUTE TO OUR FOREBEARS!

Read on!

W I L L I A M B O D E N H A M E R M A N L O V E

From Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois published in 1908
by Munsell Publishing Company of Chicago
Edited by Newton Bateman, LLD and Paul Selby, A.M.
AND HISTORY OF SCHUYLER COUNTY
Edited by Howard F. Dyson

It is an undisputed fact that Mr. Manlove pays a larger realty tax than any other resident of Birmingham Township, Schuyler County, Illinois, a statement which shows him to be the largest landowner in the township. To his original purchase of 170 acres he has added from time to time, until he now owns over 1,000 acres, all of which has been accumulated through his own industry. His first boyhood efforts were as a farm hand, received in compensation for his services the munificent wage of twenty-five cents a day; occasionally he added to his little board by trapping in the woods. It was with the money thus earned that he contributed his share toward erecting a suitable monument over the grave of his father, who passed away when he was a lad of about six years.

The Manlove family was established in Schuyler County by the grandfather, William Manlove, coming here from North Carolina in 1830. His family originally comprised six children; William, George, Jonathan, David, Mary Ann and Rachel, but all are now deceased.

With his wife, formerly Charity Bodenhammer, Jonathan Q. Manlove came with his father to the wilds of Illinois, settling on a lot in Rushville, and it was on this lot in the winter of 1830, that his son William B. was born. Two years later he purchased land near Sugar Grove, which lies south of Rushville, living there about a year and then moving to Birmingham Township, where he established his home and spent the remainder of his life. These were indeed trying times to the early settlers, but those who were of stout heart ultimately reached success through persistent efforts. After clearing a small patch of ground he planted the land to corn, and from season to season brought more land under cultivation. In 1835 he erected a log cabin on the farm, his death occurring here June 9, 1836, at the age of twenty-eight years, his birth having occurred in North Carolina, March 15, 1808. March 5, 1830 he was married to Charity Bodenhammer, who was born February 4, 1808, and at his death he left his wife with four little children, one of their children having previously died October 6, 1834. Betsy Manlove, the eldest daughter, was born October 8, 1832; she died in Kansas in 1904, the wife of William Delapp, his death occurring two years later. Mary Manlove was born August 22, 1834 and died October 26, 1834. David Manlove was born April 20, 1836, and is now a resident of Linn County, Kansas.

The eldest child born to his parents was William B., who was born in Rushville, Illinois, December 28, 1830. The fact that his father died when he was six years old left little hope for securing even the meager education which the primitive schools afforded. As his mother's main support the two struggled together to make a living for themselves and the other children, the mother's weaving and spinning, however, contributing at this time more largely to that end than did the efforts of the young child. Some time after the death of her first husband she was married to Jacob Wire, who was born in North Carolina December 6, 1800. Her death occurred about 1847, up to which time William had continued to make his home with his mother and step-father. The loss of his mother marked the beginning of a new era in his life, and from this time he was entirely dependent on his own resources. His first work consisted of clearing the timber from one acre of land, for which he received fifty cents a day, it requiring eight days to fell and clear away the heavy hickory trees with which the land was covered. Other work of a similar character was offered and accepted, and with the proceeds of his labor he was finally enabled to purchase

a yoke of oxen, which he used in breaking a farm of thirteen acres in Birmingham Township, which he later planted to corn. The next year, 1851, he sold the yoke of oxen and bought a mare. His marriage, March 31, 1853, united him with Abigail L. Swisegood, a native of North Carolina, who had made her home in Illinois since 1846. After their marriage they began housekeeping in the log cabin on the farm, and although their home and surroundings were primitive, they were young and hopeful, and their united efforts soon began to make a marked difference in the outlook. Mr. Manlove bought an undivided half interest in 170 acres of land for which he paid \$200 and as his brother reached his maturity he purchased the latter's interest in the land paying him \$600 therefor. To his original tract of 170 acres he has managed to add as his means would permit until he now owns over 1,000 acres of land in Birmingham Township.

Six children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Manlove, four of whom were sons. Eli died of typhoid fever at the age of twenty-four, leaving a widow, formerly Nettie Lawler, and one son, William, who married Minnie Raymond, by whom he had one child, Donald. (also Thelma and Evelyn). Laura Manlove became the wife of Frank Cassiday, a farmer of Birmingham Township and they have the following children, -- William, Ethel, Roy, Ray, and Ivy, one child having died in infancy. Jacob Manlove, a farmer in Birmingham Township, married Etta Twidwell, and they have three daughters and one son -- Inez, who is the wife of Alvah Higgins and the mother of two children, Marie and Raleigh (also Gladys, Ralph, Rex, Ira, Lois, Ruth, Junior J., Donald); Mary (Mae), wife of John Wear and mother of one child, Dorothy (also son Merle); Thomas (wife, Ada Barbarie); Vada Blance (husband, Harold Hughes and son, Lawrence Eugene); Isabel Manlove became the wife of George Homberger, a farmer of Birmingham Township and she is now deceased, having been the mother of one child, daughter Zenith. James Tad Manlove is a farmer of the same township (wife, Alva Smith and daughters Vera Estelle and Orma Leona) as is also his brother Joseph Emberry (Berry), who married Ada Copeland and has four children, -- Troy, (Floy) (Leo) (Lora) (Vern) and Ralph (also Everette, Wayne, Lewis, Hazel and Mildred).

In the death of his wife, March 8, 1907, Mr. Manlove was bereft of his companion of over fifty years. She is remembered as one of the pioneer women of the township, and side by side she worked with her husband under circumstances which were often discouraging, but through it all she retained her hopeful, cheery disposition. In the early days they went a long distance to the Congregational Church, she riding horseback, and he walking by her side. Since those days many radical changes have been made, and Mr. Manlove has been no small factor in bringing them about. With Samuel DeCounter, he shares the honor of being one of the two oldest residents of Schuyler County, Mr. DeCounter having been born in Woodstock, Illinois, October 6, 1827 and Mr. Manlove in Rushville, December 28, 1830. Mr. Manlove cast his first vote for Millard Fillmore and since that time has voted for Republican candidates. He takes commendable pride in the fact that he has never in his life bought a drop of liquor as a beverage, has never played a game of cards, and has never used tobacco in any form.

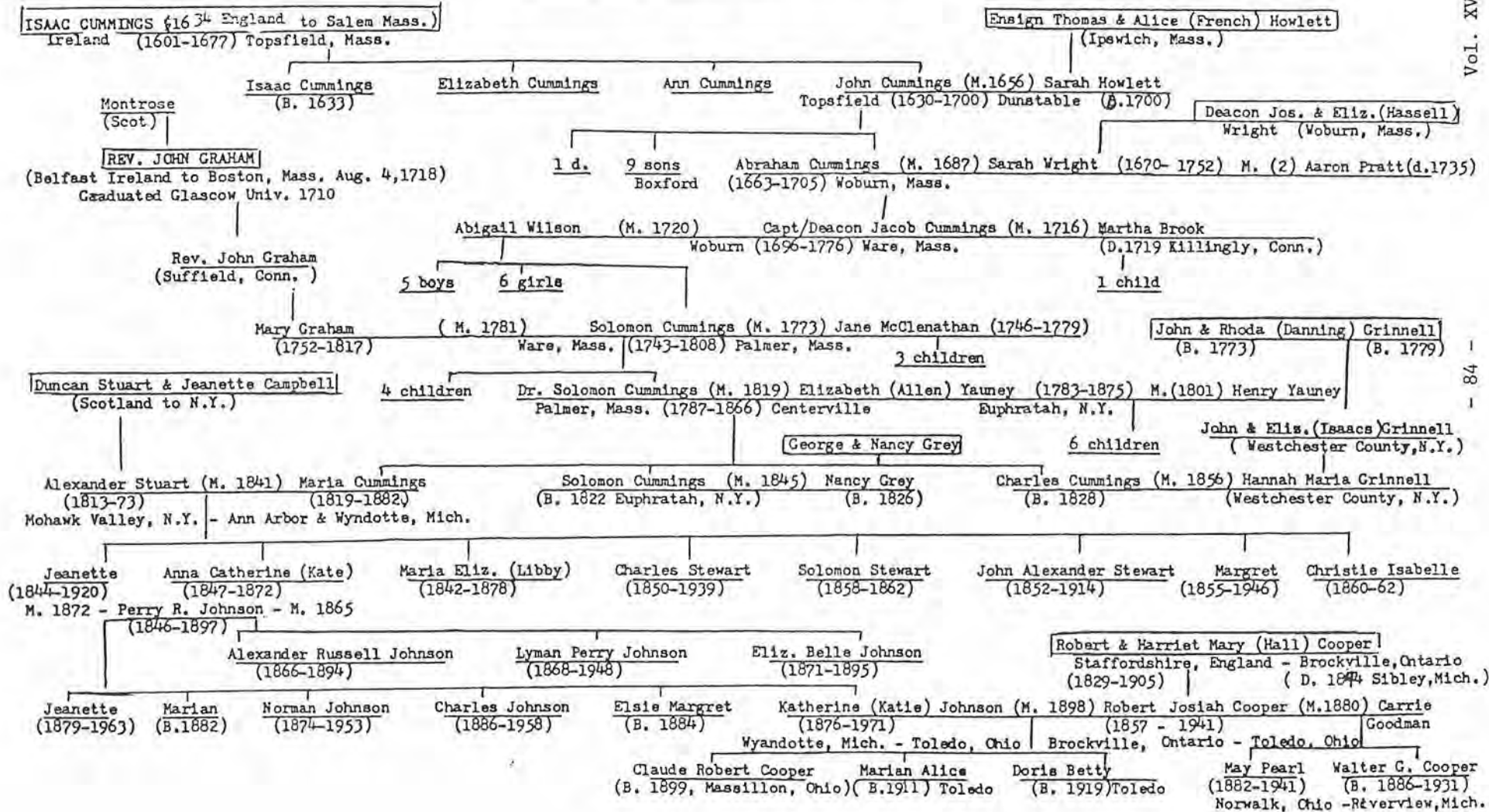
Thank you, Barbara A. & William L. Manlove

It is not unusual to see people today foraging in the ditches of our roads and highways looking for cans and bottles. Surprisingly, this is nothing new. When the early settlers came to the Great Plains, they did the same thing. Jelly glasses were in short supply so early pioneer women turned to whiskey bottles for this purpose. They would follow the early day trails gathering discarded bottles. A scratch was made encircling the outside of the bottle mid way up. Then a string soaked in kerosene was placed along the scratch. The string was burned, and the bottle was dunked immediately into cold water. After the bottle was gently tapped, thus separating the top from the bottom half, the sharp edge was smoothed by rubbing it with a flat rock. These containers were then used for putting up jellies.

The Great Plains Newsletter, Emporia, Kansas

CUMMINGS-STUART-(STEWART)-JOHNSON-COOPER FAMILY TREE

Isaac Cummings parents to Ireland before 1601



In Search of the Ancestors of Isaac Cummings,
1636 to 1677, Ipswich, Massachusetts

by Justine Cooper

I caught the genealogical bug about five years ago, when my COOPER in-laws gave me the records and genealogies for both of their families, and was impressed by the number of ancestors on both sides who came to America before 1700 - the earliest, Isaac CUMMINGS, was in Ipswich, Massachusetts in 1636. After studying names and dates in Albert Oren CUMMINGS genealogies of Isaac's descendants up to 1904, I became very conscious of families connected by marriage. Thus, when an article appeared in our local newspaper about Sandwich, Massachusetts where the "ALLEN" Branch of the COOPER line started, I wrote to the author, Helen FRENCH, who, in turn, surprised me with information from the Sandwich Historical Society. From there on, whenever a related family name appeared in an article or genealogical column, I took a chance, wrote, and asked if they were possibly related to descendants of Isaac CUMMINGS. Luck had much to do with what was accomplished, and one inquiry led to another, so that today I am corresponding with many inter-related descendants and Family Associations.

In his book, Albert Oren CUMMINGS through tradition traces the CUMMINGS Clan migrations from Germanic Lombards in 4th century A.D. Northern Italy, to France, where as followers of Robert of Comines (Comyn) they went with William the Norman conqueror to England (1069), and from there spread to Scotland and Ireland. Albert Oren states, "I too well recollect of my grandfather, who was born in 1768, caressing me in my childhood and calling me a little Scotchman, and a large majority of the traditions and circumstantial evidence strongly indicate that we are of Scotch descent." (P. XIII). Albert Oren CUMMINGS (born 8/3/1829), Montpelier, Vermont, was a descendant through Isaac's son, Isaac Jr. (1633-1721) and his wife, Mary ANDREWS. His grandparents on the side of his mother, Betsey (WHEELER) CUMMINGS, were Jerathmel and Sybil (FRENCH) WHEELER, and on the side of his father, Oren CUMMINGS (1801-84) were Elisha (1768-1860) and Rachel EDDY (1769-1852) CUMMINGS of Auburn, Massachusetts, who went to Montpelier, Vermont, "with nothing to guide them except 'blazed' trees." (P. 416).

Albert Oren states, "From my researches of the CUMMINGS records, I have formed the opinion that Isaac came to America from England (1627) but that he was of Scotch origin, though all my efforts to make a connection with his ancestors have been futile," (P. XIII). "Another mooted question is from whence Isaac came, and his nationality. I will say from all my researches in that direction, I have failed to find a single scrap of recorded evidence tending to establish either fact, but have found very much of Tradition, which I give in part, as Tradition only," (P. X). And, "of his wife, nothing is known, except that she died before him" (P. IX)!

Like Albert Oren and others attempting to connect ancestors, I too have met with discouraging indifference, but am very thankful and indebted to those who took the time to answer and supply names, dates,

In Search of the Ancestors of Isaac Cummings - continued

family pictures and recipes, to make the COOPER family history more interesting, and for encouraging these efforts, and making it all worth while! This past summer, after reading an article by a Prof. CUMMINGS, in Yankee Magazine, about the oldest homes in New England, I wrote and his answer led to George GELSEN LITER, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, descended, as the COOPERS, through Isaac's son, John (1630-1700) and Sarah (HOWLETT) CUMMINGS, of Ipswich, Massachusetts. Mr. GELSEN LITER sent copies of records compiled for him in the mid sixties by genealogists in London and Chelmsford, England, which not only prove Isaac CUMMINGS came to New England from Mistley (Essex County), England, where three of his children were baptized, and they lived between 1629 to 1634, but also gives his wife's name as Ann! According to records in Essex County, Massachusetts, Isaac was first mentioned in 1636, establishing that he came to America between 1634 and 1636!

Mr. GELSEN LITER believes Isaac CUMMINGS came to the New World because he lived in the area in southern England where the boats were being built and sailed, and says, "they are the ones who knew about Virginia, New England, the Spanish in Mexico and the islands," and, "for these several reasons and still others, I came to feel that if we would ever find the place from where Isaac came, we would have to look for it in the south of England." According to another pen pal, Monica FRENCH of Minnesota (whose husband's ancestors intermarried with Isaac's descendants since Alice (FRENCH) HOWLETT's daughter, Sarah, married John CUMMINGS), "Isaac CUMMINGS, the first of the ancestors of David FRENCH to come to the New World, was born in Ireland (1601) of Scotch parents and came to Salem from Ireland in 1624, and the CUMMINGS family had been in America a full eleven years longer than the FRENCHs," (History of the FRENCH Family by Robert Hughs FRENCH). Albert Oren says that Massachusetts was long known in Ireland as Cummingsville - even up to 1904 when he published his book, which would seem to substantiate that Isaac was an Irish-Scot! This all brings up a very interesting possibility, (especially considering the political and religious climate in Ireland, Scotland, and England around the time of Isaac's birth (1601), which led to the religious persecutions that were responsible for the Pilgrims coming to the New World in 1620), was Isaac CUMMINGS not only "the first CUMMINGS whom I have been able to learn emigrated to New England," according to A. O. CUMMINGS (P. IX), but also the first Presbyterian, Irish-Scot?

The first mention of a Scotsman in New England as recorded in "Saints & Strangers," (P. 249) is that William Hilton (who came on the "Fortune," in 1621, went to New Hampshire (1624) where he met "David THOMPSON, a Scottish trader, who had established himself at the mouth of the Piscataqua River, on the outskirts of the present city of Portsmouth, New Hampshire." According to a Highlander article (Jan/Feb 1983) the first large numbers of Scots arrived in the colonies (1649-1655) when Oliver CROMWELL transported many thousands captured during the civil war and sent them as prisoners to the West Indies, (P. 28) - 13 years after Isaac was in Ipswich, Massachusetts.

Myra Vanderpool GORMLEY, Tacoma, Washington, of "Shaking Your Family Tree," agrees that religious persecution is the more likely

In Search of the Ancestors of Isaac Cummings - continued

reason Isaac came to the New World, as most of the early colonists. And the records in Essex County, England, and Essex County, Massachusetts, documenting the problems Isaac had with neighbors could possibly have been because they were Anglican Episcopalians and Puritan Protestants. Further, Rev. Richard DENTON, an English Barrowist (Presbyterian) came to Watertown, Massachusetts in 1630, and in 1644 was driven out by the Pilgrims, and with some of his congregation went to Hempstead, Long Island, New York, where they founded a Presbyterian church, (P. 533, Vol. 12, Enc. Americana, "Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.") "From the 17th century onwards a hot controversy raged upon the divine right of episcopacy or presbytery," (P. 446, Vol. VIII Doubleday Ency.).

MARTHA WASHINGTON'S GREAT CAKE

"Take 40 eggs and divide the whites from the youlks and beat them to a froth. Start working 4 pounds of butter to a cream and put the whites of eggs to it a spoon full at a time until it is well work'd. Then put 4 pounds sugar finely powder'd to it in the same manner. Then put in the youlks of the eggs and 5 pounds of flower and 5 pounds of fruit. 2 hours will bake it. Add one half ounce of mace, one nutmeg, half a pint of wine and some frensh brandy."

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S EGGNOG

1 quart cream
1 quart milk
1 dozen eggs
1 dozen tablespoons sugar
1 pint brandy
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint rye whiskey
 $\frac{1}{4}$ pint sherry
 $\frac{1}{4}$ pint Jamaica or New England rum

Combine the liquors, then separate the eggs into yolks and whites. To the yolks when beaten, add the sugar and mix. To this slowly add the liquors while you beat very slowly. Then add the milk and cream, again working slowly. Beat the egg whites until they are stiff and fold into the mixture, then set for several days in a cool place until ready to serve.

(both recipes served at Christmas in Mount Vernon)

ONE OF RHEA COUNTY'S
MOST SUBSTANTIAL CITIZENS
PASSES TO THE GREAT BEYOND

Monday afternoon about 5 o'clock, Mr. Jesse James Ingle, who resided on Muddy Creek in the Second District of this county, and almost six miles east of the city, fell dead upon the floor at his home. He had been suffering from dropsy for some time, but as he seemed to be feeling better than usual that day, his sudden demise was wholly unexpected and a great shock to his family.

As we get the particulars, Mr. Ingle had been all day knocking about his farm and came to the house about 5 o'clock a little flushed with heat, but apparently feeling in better spirit and health than usual. But the end was near at hand, and as he arose from his chair after a short rest and started across the family room, fell suddenly to the floor. The loving wife and children ran to him and attempted to assist him up and on the bed, but alas! it was too late. The last breath had gone almost in an instant, and the soul of a venerable old man had taken its flight to the great unknown eternity.

The deceased was one of the best citizens of Rhea County. Had for several years served as a member of the county court, was what one might be termed a headlight in the Baptist church, and was loved and respected by all who knew him, for he had many excellent qualities of character. He was an honest man, a charitable man, and a man whose word was equal to his bond.

He was about 65 years of age, had lived in Rhea County all his life, and his friends were numbered by the hundreds. He leaves a wife and a number of children and grandchildren.

The remains were interred in the family burying ground Tuesday evening.

- - - - -
{This obituary was in the Spring City, Tennessee newspaper.
Mr. Ingle (17 May 1824 - 11 July 1890) was the great grandfather of Grace M. Stinecipher.}

Thank you, Grace!

+ + + + +

OLD REMEDIES

Excerpted from "The Family Doctor"
by Prof. Henry S. Taylor, M.C., publ. 1869

RECOVERY OF PERSONS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING: Dangerous as this infliction is, Dr. MERRIAM very properly says that those who are thus struck should not be given up as dead for at least three hours. During the first two hours they should be drenched freely with cold water, and if this fails to produce restoration, then add salt, and continue the drenching for another hour.

Thank you, Dr. George G. Miles, M.D.

QUERIES

- #86-4-18 HOLMES/WALKER - Need parents of Samuel HOLMES born 1777, died 1842 in Wayne Co., IN, married Margaret WALKER, ca. 1800 - 1803.
- #86-4-19 SEXTON/EDWARDS/BLANSETT - Need info. on Elisha SEXTON and Sarah EDWARDS, parents of Esther BLANSETT, born ca. 1811 in Virginia.
- Reply to: Norris L. Reynolds, 2000 Gale Street, Orlando, FL 32803
- #86-4-20 WEBSTER/COLBY/JOHNSON - Seek info. on Iddo WEBSTER who married Nancy COLBY and had daughter named Mary Elizabeth (b. January 24, 1810) who married Nathan JOHNSON (b. May 11, 1809 in NH and d. July 9, 1889 in WI). Also info. on Nathan JOHNSON's father, Nathan J. JOHNSON, who married Hannah (?). He was a bridge builder and carpenter and helped build the first railroad bridge across the Kennebeck River at Augusta, Maine in 1853. He and Hannah had children: Hannah, Nathan, David and Ruth Jane. Believe all references above lived in New Hampshire.
- Reply to: Robert L. Dean, 724 Monmouth Way, Winter Park, FL 32792
- #86-4-21 KITE/KEIT - Need parents of George KITE who came to Hawkins Co., TN in 1796 from Rockingham Co., VA with sons John, George and William. John, Revolutionary War Soldier, born ca. 1764.
- Reply to: Bill Weingartner, P. O. Box 1856, Apopka, FL 32704
- #86-4-22 TOURS/BANTA/STORMS/VANDELINDE/VREELAND/DEDERICK/VREELANDT - Need parents - Bergen City, NJ - Ellen or Aletta TOURS b. March 23, 1819 m. Thomas BANTA; Catharine (J) STORMS b. August 31, 1804 m. Ralph G. VANDELINDE; Hester VREELAND born ca. 1720 m. Johannes DEDERICK; Marrytie BANTA born ca. 1739 m. Jacob VREELANDT.
- Reply to: Ann Terhune Conn, 305 Hibiscus Blvd., Merritt Island, FL 32952
- #86-4-23 ARNOLD - Stephen, son of Elijah and father of Stephen William Arnold, circa 1800-1856. Providence, RI and Onondaga Co. (near Buffalo) NY. Will exchange info. I have with further info. of him and surrounding family.
- Reply to: Jane Arnold Masters, 1244 Monterey Blvd., N.E., St. Petersburg, FL 33704
- #86-4-24 MASTERSON/WILLETT/HATHAWAY - John Masterson, born VA 1750, died 1812 KY, married 1st Lourannah WILLETT probably MD or VA; 2nd Keturah HATHAWAY probably PA (western). Need parents of all, marriage records and any info. Will share.
- Reply to: Reba E. Shepard, 2491 N.E. Ocean Blvd. #203, Stuart, FL 33494
- #86-4-25 JORDAN/JOURDAN/MEADOR - William JOURDAN/JORDAN - Records could be in Rappahannock - divided Essex 1692 - divided Caroline 1728 - married Rachel MEADOR - Essex or Caroline counties in 1700. Also notice of marriage of Rachel MEADOR and Wm. JORDAN wanted. Would like ancestors of Wm. Jordan, I believe Wm. is from the Jordan branch of Isle of Wight of Charles City.
- Reply to: Allie J. Hemingway, 1140 S. Orlando Ave., Apt. E1, Maitland, FL 32751
- #86-4-26 MIECHIELS/KENNEDY - Need info. on Louis MIECHIELS family who immigrated from Ghent, Belgium and settled in Michigan. One of the sons, Francis (Frank) m. Sommer KENNEDY (b. in Snover, MI) in 1930's. What was the name of Francis' mother, brothers and sisters? Where in England did Arthur (father of Sommer) KENNEDY live, meet and marry his wife (?).
- Reply to: Ralyne E. Westenhofer, 5214 Greenway Drive, Orlando, FL 32819

A GOOD QUERY INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING:

PRINT OR TYPE SURNAMES IN ORDER OF APPEARANCE IN QUERY

State given and surnames as completely as possible:

i.e., ROBERT BOYD HARTFORD

Give facts and state your needs such as

need additional information;

will exchange information;

would like to contact descendants of;

who were parents; etc.

LOCATIONS SHOULD BE GIVEN AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE:

Orlando, Orange County, Florida

If unsure of: a date - refer to an historical event

a name - use a question mark (Willim?)

a year - use word circa, which means "about"

a city - mention county

a county - mention state or country

Spell out dates: wrong - 5/7/64

right - May 7, 1864 or July 5, 1864

SURNAMES: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

State your request: _____

YOUR NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ZIP

GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX

ALABAMA

Butler Co. - 79
 Florala - 79
 Red Level - 79

AMERICA - 85, 86

BELGIUM

Ghent - 89

CANADA

Brockville - 84
 Ontario - 84

CONNECTICUT

Grenwich - 78
 Killingly - 84
 Suffield - 84

ENGLAND - 84, 85, 86, 89

Barkisland - 72
 Chelmsford - 85
 Essex Co. - 86, 87
 Halifax Parish - 72
 Lindlands - 72
 Little-Even - 72
 London - 72, 86
 Mistley - 86
 New Hall - 72
 Rastrick - 72
 Staffordshire - 84
 Woodhouse - 72
 Yorkshire - 72

FLORIDA

Apopka - 89
 Maitland - 89
 Merritt Island - 89
 Orlando - 89
 Pensacola - 79
 St. Petersburg - 89
 Stuart - 89
 Winter Park - 89

FRANCE - 85

GERMANY - 71, 72

Catharina - 71
 Breitenbach - 71
 Frohnhofen - 72
 Rhineland Pfalz - 71

ILLINOIS - 74, 81, 82, 83

Birmingham Twp. - 81, 82, 83
 Brown Co. - 81
 Cass Co. - 81
 Chicago - 81, 82
 Rushville - 81, 82, 83
 Schuyler Co. - 81, 82, 83
 Sugar Grove - 81, 82
 Woodstock - 83

INDIANA

Wayne Co. - 89

IRELAND - 85, 86

Belfast - 84

ISLE OF WIGHT - 89

ITALY - 85

KANSAS - 74, 82, 83

Linn Co. - 82
 Tyro - 74

KENTUCKY - 89

MAINE

Augusta - 89

MARYLAND - 89

Baltimore - 73
 Charles Co. - 73
 Kent Island - 72
 St. Mary's - 72

MASSACHUSETTS - 84, 86

Auburn - 85
 Boston - 84
 Essex Co. - 86, 87
 Ipswich - 84, 85, 86
 Palmer - 84
 Salem - 86
 Sandwich - 85
 Topsfield - 84
 Ware - 84
 Watertown - 87
 Woburn - 84

MEXICO - 86

MICHIGAN - 89

Ann Arbor - 84
 Riverview - 84
 Sibley - 84
 Snover - 89
 Wyandotte - 84

MINNESOTA - 86

NEW ENGLAND - 86

NEW HAMPSHIRE - 86, 89

Portsmouth - 86

NEW JERSEY - 72

Bergen City - 89

NEW WORLD - 86, 87

NEW YORK - 71, 72, 84

Buffalo - 89
 Corning - 76
 Elmira - 76, 77
 Euphratah - 84

NEW YORK - continued

Hempstead - 87
 Long Island - 87
 Mohawk Valley - 84
 Onondaga Co. - 89
 Schuyler Co. - 76, 77
 Tyrone - 77
 Watkins - 76, 77
 Westchester Co. - 84

NORTH CAROLINA - 81, 82, 83

OHIO

Hamilton - 73
 Massillon - 84
 Mt. Vernon - 86
 Norwalk - 84
 Toledo - 84

OKLAHOMA - 74

PENNSYLVANIA - 89

Philadelphia - 71

POLAND - 72

RHODE ISLAND

Providence - 89

SCOTLAND - 78, 79, 84, 85, 86

Abernethy - 78
 Auld Mance - 78
 Ayr - 78
 Edinburgh - 78
 Fife - 78
 Fifeshire - 78
 Glasgow - 78
 Kinross - 78
 Loch Leven - 78
 Markinch - 78, 79
 Newton-Stewart - 78
 Perthshire - 78
 Scotlandwell - 78

SWEDEN - 72

TENNESSEE

Hawkins Co. - 89
 Muddy Creek - 88
 Rhea Co. - 88
 Spring City - 88

UNITED STATES - 73

VERMONT

Montpelier - 85

VIRGINIA - 86, 89

Harrison Co. - 71
 Rockingham Co. - 89

WASHINGTON

Tacoma - 86

GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX

WASHINGTON, D.C. - 73

WEST INDIES - 86

WEST VIRGINIA - 71

WISCONSIN - 89

ISLAND

Tinicum - 72

RIVERS

Cimarron - 74

Delaware - 72

Kennebeck - 89

Piscataqua - 86

Schuylkill - 72

Allen - 84, 85

Andrews - 85

Arnold - 89

Bailey - 71

Banks - 73

Banta - 89

Barbarie - 83

Bateman - 82

Black - 78, 79

Blance - 83

Blansett - 89

Bodenhamer - 81, 82

Boeshar - 71

Bond - 73

Boone - 74

Brook - 84

Brooke - 72

Burch - 73

Campbell - 84

Cassiday - 83

Colby - 89

Conn - 89

Cooper - 84, 85, 86

Copeland - 83

Cromwell - 86

Cummings - 84, 85,

Danning - 84

Dean - 89

DeCounter - 83

Dederick - 89

Delapp - 82

Denton - 86

deRastrick - 72

deToothill - 72

deWindebank - 72

deWoodhouse - 72

Dyson - 82

Eddy - 85

Edwards - 89

Fillmore - 81, 82

Felming - 71

Franklin - 73

French - 84, 85, 86

Gelsenliter - 86

Gledhill - 72

Gormley - 86

Graham - 84

Graybill - 73

Grey - 84

Grinnell - 84

SURNAME INDEX

Hall - 84

Hanson - 72, 73

Harris - 73

Harrison - 73

Hassell - 84

Hathaway - 89

Hemingway - 89

Higgins - 83

Hilton - 86

Hofmann - 71

Holmes - 89

Homberger - 83

Horine - 73

Hoskins - 73

Howlett - 84, 86

Hughes - 83

Hussey - 73

Ingle - 88

Isaacs - 84

Johnson - 84, 89

Jones - 79

Jordan - 89

Jourdan - 89

Jung - 71

Keit - 89

Kennedy - 78, 89

Kite - 89

Lawler - 83

Lawrie - 78, 79

Lehman - 71

Love - 73

Manlove - 81, 82, 83

Masters - 89

Masterson - 89

McClenathan - 84

McDowall - 78

Meador - 89

Merriam - 88

Miechiels - 89

Miels - 75, 88

Moore - 73

Nelson - 75, 80

Otis - 78

Pratt - 84

Prince - 73

Printz - 72

Pritchard - 72

Rastnick - 72

Ravenshaw - 72

Raymond - 83

Reynolds - 89

Ried - 78

Roe - 71

Rollin - 77

Saville - 72

Selby - 82

Sexton - 89

Shepard - 89

Smith - 72, 79, 83

Stewart - 84

Stinecipher - 88

Storms - 89

Stuart - 84

Swisegood - 81, 83

Symington - 73

Taylor - 75, 88

Thompson - 86

Tours - 89

Towner - 73

Twidwell - 83

VanCamp - 74, 75

Vandelinde - 89

Vasa - 72

Vreeland - 89

Vreelandt - 89

Walker - 89

Washington - 87

Wear - 83

Webster - 89

Weingartner - 89

Westenhofer - 89

Wheeler - 85

Wildermuth - 71

Willett - 89

Williams - 79

Wilson - 79, 84

Wire - 82

Wright - 84

Yauney - 84

Young - 78, 79

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

CENTRAL FLORIDA GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC. FORMS

<u>FORM NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PRICE EACH</u>
100	Membership Application	FREE
101	Family Chart, 8½ x 14, 5-generation	\$.05
102	Family Chart, 8½ x 11, 5-generation	.05
103	Family Group Record, 8½ x 11, Horizontal Format	.05
104	Family Group Record, 8½ x 11, Vertical Format	.05
105	Extract from 1790 Census	.05
106	Extract from 1800 or 1810 Census	.05
107	Extract from 1820 Census	.05
108	Extract from 1830 or 1840 Census	.05
109	Extract from 1850 Census	.05
110	Extract from 1860 Census	.05
111	Extract from 1870 Census	.05
112	Extract from 1880 Census	.05
113	Extract from 1900 Census	.05
114	Lineage Chart, 11 x 17, 7-Generation	.15
115	Extract from Soundex, 4 Records per Sheet	.05
116	Relationship Finder, 11-Generation	.05
117	Training Form, Family Chart/Family Group Sheet	.05
118	LOGO Sheet, CFG&HS, 11 x 17, paper	.15
119	LOGO Sheet, CFG&HS, 11 x 17, Mylar	1.00
120	Marriage Record Extract	.05
121	Letterhead, Member, w/LOGO	.05
122	Envelope, No. 10, Member, w/LOGO	.05
123	Census History, 1790-1900	.05
124	Family Chart, 9-Generation	1.50
125	Extract from 1910 Census	.05
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