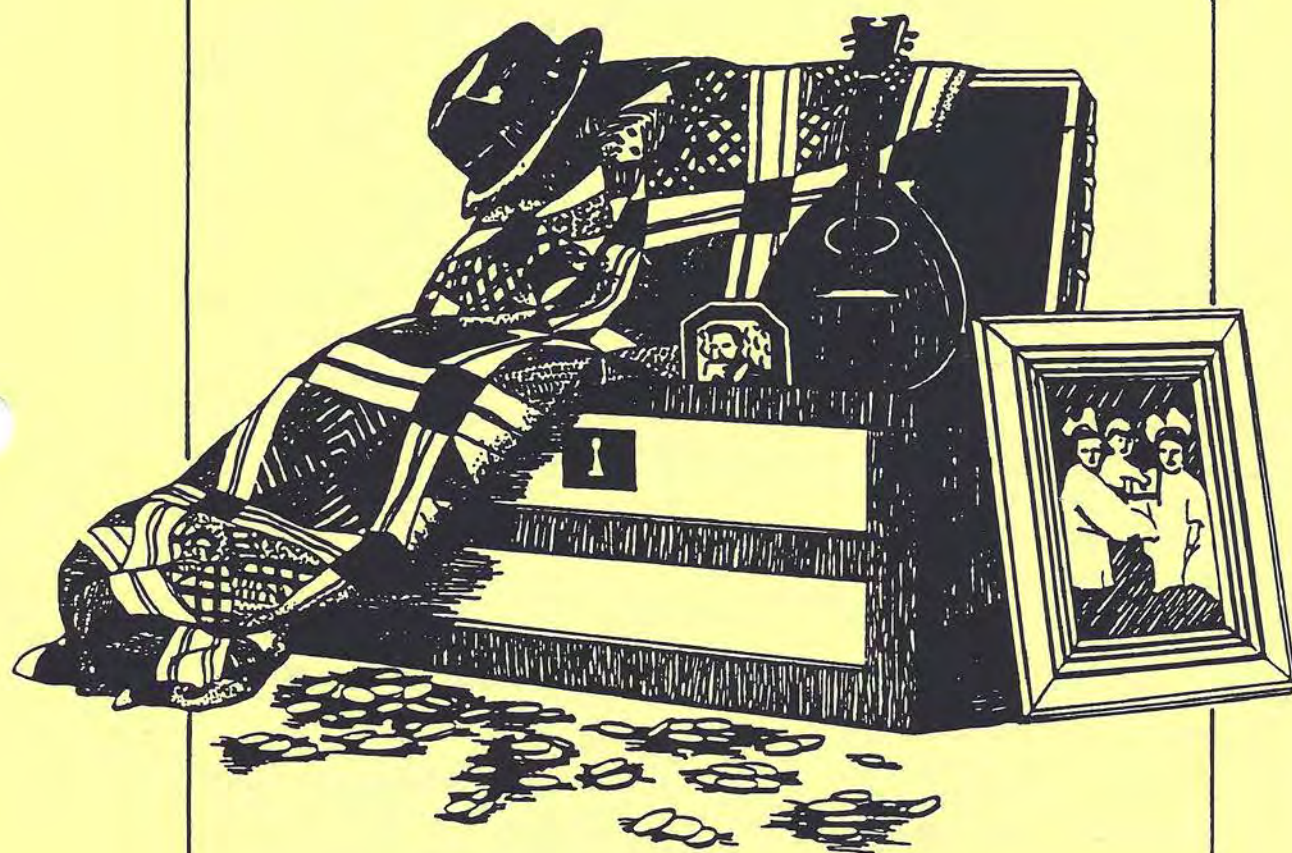


Buried Treasures



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CENTRAL FLORIDA GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY, INC.

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Central Florida Genealogical Society

P. O. Box 177

Orlando, Florida 32802-0177

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Members and Friends:

This issue brings so much to each of you. The opportunity to develop new ways of finding your ancestors and recording the past. If you have a potential article, please let us know. This is your publication; with your help, it can be great.

Our monthly meetings, our newsletters, our publications, our seminars, our quarterlies — all bring to you the tools to do a good job. But you have to do the work. I know that you are up to the job! What does it take for you to find the right path? Is there something the board can do? Please tell the board, we are trying to assist you in your task.

What a great educational experience we had in October at our Fall seminar. James W. and Paula Stuart Warren gave outstanding presentations. The topics were: "20 Tips in 60 Minutes", "Newspaper Research-Beyond the Usual", "Organizing Genealogical Materials", and "Researching from a Distance". The hurricane did not stop us because the committee improvised, even when we lost electric power!

The East Central Florida Genealogical Society Co-Op, of which our club is a member, has completed the first set of by-laws. It was decided that each Society would have two votes, with the Chair voting only in case of a tie. The board may develop and issue Policy and Procedures consistent with the by-laws. The organization includes the option for more groups other than societies to join; it may include lineage, ethnic groups, and family history centers.

One of our great members, Betty Jo Stockton, who is always willing to offer her help, has received, at the recent annual meeting, The Florida State Genealogical Society Award given each year to an individual, society or institution for their contribution toward the promotion of Florida genealogy and/or history. We are certainly proud of her and all she has done for CFGS.

Genealogy is an inclusive pursuit; we find family in our research and friends at our events. See you soon!!

Larry

FSGS NOMINEE

The Florida State Genealogical Society recognizes each year an individual, society or institution for their contribution toward the promotion of Florida genealogy and/or history. This could include a publication, sustained work in the area of extracting, accumulating and collecting genealogical or historical data for the purpose of providing access for the genealogical or historical community; an instructor of genealogy or local history; or any person who has aided in furthering the interests of research in genealogy over a period of years. Nominee must be a resident of Florida. Awards will be voted on by the FSGS Board.

The Central Florida Genealogical Society has nominated our own authoress, Betty Jo **STOCKTON**. Betty Jo has been selected as an award winner and will be recognized at the FSGS Conference at the Sarasota Hyatt which meets October 29 & 30.

Betty Jo has spearheaded the publication of our ten CFGS publications; has donated the proceeds from her own "Where Did They Put Wakulla?" to our society; serves as 2nd Vice President, Retail Publications Committee Chairman, Treasurer Chest News Editor, has implemented a daytime, bi-monthly society meeting, and volunteers at the local Family History Center.

Our own Superwoman is a wife, mother and grandmother who even finds time to bake cookies and babysit for her three beautiful grandchildren.

This is not the first time a CFGS member has been recognized for outstanding achievement. Ann Mohr Osisek was an Outstanding Award Winner in 1997.

HOW TO FIND A WOMAN'S MAIDEN NAME

1. Check her death certificate for her parents' names.
2. Check her children's birth & death certificates. Her maiden name might be given.
3. Was her obituary published in any of the newspapers in the town near where she lived? Her parents or a brother might be listed.
4. Does her marriage license have her maiden name? Do marriage licenses for her children give her maiden name?
5. Look for probate records. Was her husband listed as the heir for someone with a different surname?
6. Land Records - Quit claims for her father's real estate will prove her relationship.
7. Printed church records or printed marriage records. Check PERSI Index for periodicals.
8. Biographies of her husband or children should be searched.
9. Locate a family genealogy of her husband's line.
10. Look for Widow's Military Pensions - often there is valuable information.
11. Check census records to 1850 -1920 to see if someone with a different last name appears in the family. It could be a clue to her family.
12. Bounty Land Warrant - The application must have proof of marriage to veteran.
13. Naturalization Certificates - Sometimes, even the husband's application will give information about the wife.
14. Have you found a new source? Share it with us!

From The Florida Genealogist, V. XX, No. 2, Spring 1997, p. 73

Grandmother's Memory of VE Day

This was written by Alma Gibson Phillips **HETHERINGTON** (grandmother of Mary **PHILLIPS**) while working as secretary to Mr. James M. **CARSON** (1887-1950), a noted Miami attorney who spent his boyhood in Kissimmee, and was an unsuccessful candidate for governor of Florida in 1928. He ran against Hon. Doyle E. **CARLTON**. His grandfather, Hon. J. Milton **BRYAN**, was a former state senator from Orange County.

May 8, 1945

VE DAY has come at last and what a wonderful thing to know that at last the war in Europe is apparently over. Headlines scream "V-E Decree Due Today" and at 9 A.M. President Truman spoke and gave his official proclamation. Business goes on as usual and no stores are closed except bars and liquor stores, which will remain closed for twenty-four hours.

Mr. **CARSON** (James M.) came back from Tallahassee and came in the office in a new spring suit. He was happy over the decision of the Supreme Court in the Hayes **WOOD** case, as it was decided in favor of Mr. Wood and is a distinct victory for Judge **GIBLIN** and Mr. Carson. Mr. Wood gets his \$13,000 in fees that the County had impounded. The thing that amused Mr. Carson was that he argued the case and it was decided in just a little over an hour.

The Herald case is still to be decided. As always, Mr. Carson does the unusual thing. Instead of giving a long, dry talk to the judges of the Supreme Court, he told a humorous story that was relevant to the case and illustrated a fine point while at the same time, it will long remain in the memory of the judges who will remember the point that it illustrated, even weeks from now. It was a story purported to have been told of Nathan Bryan, an uncle of Mr. Carson, but which Mr. Carson said he had never believed.

Gene (Eugene **HETHERINGTON**) just called and wanted me to go with him to a show. Due to V-E Day and its being election day also, his office closed at 12:00 o'clock and he is off for the afternoon. Guess we will go to see "Roughly Speaking" at the Paramount.

Queries

Searching for Mr. ? **CHRISTLEY/CHRISTLY/CHRISLEY/CRISTLEY** b. 1750-1780? Germany. He was in NC around 1805 as he married a woman born there and at least their first child was born there prior to their migration to middle TN. His wife, Nancy, is shown as early as the 1820 Williamson Co. TN census as the sole adult in the household (likely a widow) with children named below. She remained there until her death after 1860. Census info indicates Nancy was bc. 1786 in NC. Her maiden name is unknown and is one piece of information I am searching for. Mr. ? **CHRISTLEY'S** first name is also unknown. He died sometime about 1820 presumably in Williamson Co. TN though I have found no record of his death so far.

Children were:

Nancy bc. 1806 in NC who married Thomas **ROLAND** in 1828 in Williamson Co. TN

Margaret b. cir 1810-11 TN? who married Sterling **CAUDLE** in 1830 in Williamson Co. TN.

Mildred Ann (Milly) bc. 1811 NC, married Andrew **HAMPTON** in 1834 Williamson Co TN.

William b. 1816 TN..probably never married...he is living with his brother Frederick and sister Elizabeth in the 1870 Maury Co. TN census.

Elizabeth b. 1818 TN married Johnson **McSHAN** in 1859 Williamson Co. TN

John b. 1819 TN married Frances **BARNES** in 1850 Williamson Co TN

Frederick b. 1820 TN married Nancy **WARREN** in 1854 in Maury Co. TN

I have traced them thru the 1880 census records and made contact with one cousin. The one new piece of data gleaned from the 1880 census record of son Frederick is that he states his father was born in Germany. Nancy Christley was born about 1786 in NC per the census records. So one can assume Mr. Christley immigrated from Germany sometime in the late 1700's and possibly landed in NC, but one's assumption could be wrong! CONTACT: Loric **GUNSALLUS**, 3878 Watercrest Drive, Longwood, FL 32779 or email: MegLinGun@aol.com

482/048

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OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

WAR RATION BOOK TWO

IDENTIFICATION

Paul E. Gibson
(Name of person to whom book is issued)*Kenansville, Fla.* *82* *M* *482/048*
(City or post office) (State) (Age) (Sex)ISSUED BY LOCAL BOARD NO. *42-26-1030* *Fla.*
(County) (State)By *Alma G. Phillips*
(Signature of issuing officer)SIGNATURE *Alma G. Phillips* *Daughter*
(To be signed by the person to whom this book is issued. If such person is unable to sign because of age or incapacity, another may sign in his behalf)

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- 2 This book must be returned to the War Price and Rationing Board which issued it, if the person to whom it was issued is inducted into the armed services of the United States, or leaves the country for more than 30 days, or dies. The address of the Board appears above.
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- 3 Detailed instructions concerning the use of the book and the stamps will be issued from time to time. Watch for these instructions so that you will know how to use your book and stamps.
- 4 Do not tear out stamps except at the time of purchase and in the presence of the storekeeper, his employee, or a person authorized by him to make delivery.
- 5 Do not throw this book away when all of the stamps have been used, or when the time for their use has expired. You may be required to present this book when you apply for subsequent books.

Rationing is a vital part of your country's war effort. This book is your Government's guarantee of your fair share of goods made scarce by war, to which the stamps contained herein will be assigned as the need arises.

Any attempt to violate the rules is an effort to deny someone his share and will create hardship and discontent.

Such action, like treason, helps the enemy.

Give your whole support to rationing and thereby conserve our vital goods. Be guided by the rule:

"If you don't need it, **DON'T BUY IT.**"

★ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1942 16-50823-1

CONTRACT WITH TEACHER

This Contract, made on this 27th day of Aug. 1912 -
at Lt. Pierce by and between Miss Alma Gibson
Teacher, and the Board of Public Instruction for the County of St. Lucie, State of
Florida.

Witnesseth: That the said Alma Gibson agrees to teach the
Public School No. 14 at Okechobee, or such other Public School
as the Board may elect, commencing on the 30th day of Aug., 1912 -
for the term of 7 months, and to perform well and faithfully the duties of
Teacher, according to the Laws of the State and the Regulations of the Department of
Public Instruction of Florida, and the Rules and Regulations of the Board of Public In-
struction of St. Lucie County.

The said Board of Public Instruction of St. Lucie County for and in consideration of
the services being so rendered, agrees to pay said Alma Gibson
the sum of Fifty Dollars per school month, and to give such fur-
ther aid as the law requires.

Provided, The Board may raise the Salary or lengthen the term specified in this
Contract, or if the average attendance of such school for any month shall fall below
60 per cent of the largest enrollment during the year, or if said Teacher fails
to comply with the provisions of this Contract, then the Board may lessen the salary,
shorten the time specified herein or annul this contract altogether.

Signed Alma Gibson Teacher

W. H. Hodge
County Superintendent and Secretary—By order of Board of Public Instruction

Witness: Adelaide Summerlin

N. B.—The original must be filed in the office of the County Superintendent, who may give any
teacher a duplicate if demanded.

Florida State Census of 1885 ~ Orange County, FL

Film M845 Roll #10 at Orlando Library & Archives; #088971 at Family History Center. Extracted by Betty Jo Stockton - 1998

No guide to district lines has been located; District 11 seems to cover Apopka, Oakland, Winter Garden and vicinity. Extracted by Betty Jo Stockton - 1998.

District 11 30 June 1885

House /Name	Race	Age/Sex	Relation	Marital	Birth	Occ.
Page 18						
173 cont. WELSH, J. B.	W	60M	-	W	VA/VA/VA	Laborer
JAMERSON, D. R.	W	50M	-	M	SC/SC/SC	Laborer
174 ZEPP, F. E.	W	34M	-	M	MD/MD/MD	Carpenter
Zepp, M. M.	W	30F	Wife	M	VA/VA/VA	-
Zepp, S. M.	W	7F	Dau	-	VA/MD/VA	-
Zepp, G. S.	W	6M	Son	-	VA/MD/VA	-
Zepp, N. L.	W	2M	Son	-	FL/MD/VA	-
175 YOCUM, Marion	W	35M	-	M	OH/OH/OH	Laborer
Yocum, Ellen	W	35F	Wife	-	OH/OH/OH	-
Yocum, E.	W	7F	Dau	-	OH/OH/OH	-
176 VINCENT, Albert	W	22M	-	M	NY/NY/NY	Laborer
Vincent, Sallie	W	22F	Wife	M	MO/MO/MO	-
Vincent, Ace	W	21M	-	-	NY/NY/NY	Laborer
177 LAMPP, T. J.	W	36M	-	M	GA/GA/GA	Farmer
Lampp, Sarah	W	24F	Wife	M	FL/GA/GA	-
Lampp, Hampton	W	7M	Son	-	FL/GA/FL	-
Lampp, Ashley	W	5M	Son	-	FL/GA/FL	-
Lampp, M.	W	4M	Son	-	FL/GA/FL	-
Lampp, B.J.	W	2M	Son	-	FL/GA/FL	-
Lampp, Sarah	W	2/12F	Dau	-	FL/GA/FL	Born April
178 LEVY, J. C.	W	62M	-	M	GA/SC/GA	M. Minister
Levy, M. S.	W	55F	Wife	M	GA/NC/NC	-
179 MARSHALL, D. M.	W	48M	-	M	GA/SC/SC	Laborer
Marshall, M. E.	W	28F	Wife	M	AL/SC/AL	-
Marshall, Bob	W	16M	Son	S	AL/GA/AL	-
Marshall, A.	W	14F	Dau	S	AL/GA/AL	-
Marshall, Dan	W	12M	Son	S	AL/GA/AL	-
Marshall, Tom	W	10M	Son	S	AL/GA/AL	-
Marshall, Mattie	W	7F	Dau	-	AL/GA/AL	-
Marshall, Ed	W	4M	Son	-	AL/GA/AL	-
Marshall, Eve	W	1F	Dau	-	AL/GA/AL	-
CORNELL, LULA	W	9F	-	-	TX/AL/AL	-
180 LOVELL, W. A.	W	56M	-	M	GA/SC/SC	Merchant
Lovell, N.	W	54F	Wife	-	GA/GA/GA	-
Lovell, Jas.	W	21M	Son	-	FL/GA/GA	Clerk
Lovell, Florence	W	16F	Dau	-	FL/GA/GA	-
Lovell, Robt.	W	18M	Son	-	FL/GA/GA	-
Lovell, Ida	W	13F	Dau	-	FL/GA/GA	-
Lovell, Texas	W	12F	Dau	-	FL/GA/GA	-
Lovell, Fred	W	9M	Son	-	FL/GA/GA	-
PERRY, Georgia	W	22F	-	-	FL/GA/GA	-
181 TURNER, J. W.	W	36M	-	D	Can/-/-	Laborer
SMITH, J. W.	W	32M	-	S	GA/-/-	Laborer
DAVIS, F. H.	W	30M	-	S	NH/NH/NH	R. E. Agent
MITCHELL, R. M.	W	55M	-	S	NH/NH/NH	R. E. Agent
182 NREWER, H. S.	W	38M	-	M	PA/PA/PA	Physician
Brewer, M. I.	W	31F	Wife	M	PA/PA/PA	-
Brewer, H. J.	W	4M	Son	-	NY/PA/PA	-
Brewer, Ruth	W	1F	Dau	-	FL/PA/PA	-
Page 19						
182 cont. SHIELDS, S. M.	W	40F	-	D	NY/NY/NY	Music Teacher
183 FULLWOOD, G. S.	W	29M	-	M	GA/GA/GA	-
Fullwood, A. R.	W	25F	Wife	M	GA/GA/GA	-

Fullwood, D. A.	W	4M	Son	-	GA/GA/GA	-
HARRIS, G. W.	W	27M	-	S	GA/GA/GA	Carpenter
BRANCH, J. A.	W	47M	-	M	NY/NY/NY	Minister
184 McKINNEY, T. J.	W	29M	-	M	TN/TN/TN	Carpenter
McKinney, M. R.	W	24F	Wife	-	TN/TN/TN	-
McKinney, Cora	W	5F	Dau	-	TN/TN/TN	-
REED, J. D.	W	48M	-	M	NY/NY/NY	Farmer
185 STAFFORD, J. W.	W	35M	-	M	WI/Ger/Ger	Shoemaker
Stafford, A. L.	W	30F	Wife	M	MS/Ger/Ger	-
Stafford, Nathan	W	9M	Son	-	MS/WI/MS	-
Stafford, E.	W	8M	Son	-	MS/WI/MS	-
Stafford, Alonzo	W	6M	Son	-	KY/WI/MS	-
Stafford, A.	W	4M	Son	-	KY/WI/MS	-
186 OHSE, Wm.	W	35M	-	M	Ger/Ger/Ger	Blacksmith
Ohse, Mi _anie	W	32F	Wife	-	Ger/Ger/Ger	-
Ohse, Chas.	W	6M	Son	-	Ger/Ger/Ger	-
Ohse, Augusta	W	43F	-	-	Ger/Ger/Ger	-
187 STEWART, S. H.	W	37M	-	M	FL/GA/GA	Orange Culture
Stewart, M. C.	W	31F	Wife	-	FL/GA/GA	-
Stewart, G. C.	W	14M	Son	-	FL/FL/FL	-
Stewart, G. S.	W	12M	Son	-	FL/FL/FL	-
Stewart, Cora	W	10F	Dau	-	FL/FL/FL	-
Stewart, V. A.	W	6M	Son	-	FL/FL/FL	-
188 EVANS, A. W.	W	29M	-	M	GA/GA/GA	Laborer
Evans, M.	W	24F	Wife	M	AL/GA/FL	-
189 MILLS, A. S.	W	36M	-	M	TN/TN/TN	Orange Culture
Mills, M. E.	W	30F	Wife	M	FL/GA/FL	-
Mills, Jno.	W	10M	Son	-	FL/TN/FL	-
Mills, Ed	W	8M	Son	-	FL/TN/FL	-
Mills, Mary	W	6F	Dau	-	FL/TN/FL	-
Mills, Walter	W	1M	Son	-	FL/TN/FL	-
190 CALDWELL, Jno.	W	27M	-	M	FL/GA/GA	-
Caldwell, Dora	W	23F	Wife	M	AL/AL/AL	-
Caldwell, L?	W	3F	Dau	-	FL/FL/AL	-
191 SHAW, D. C.	W	45M	-	M	SC/SC/SC	Carpenter
Shaw, A. J.	W	45F	Wife	M	SC/SC/SC	-
Shaw, Alice	W	19F	Dau	S	SC/SC/SC	-
Shaw, Lena	W	17F	Dau	S	SC/SC/SC	-
Shaw, M.	W	14M	Son	S	SC/SC/SC	-
Shaw, Chas.	W	12M	Son	S	FL/SC/SC	-
COOK, Carrie	W	20F	-	S	TN/TN/TN	-
192 HART, ED.	W	49M	-	W	Eng/Eng/Eng	Orange Grower
Hart, Cora A.	W	22F	Dau	S	E.India/Eng/Eng	-
Hart, Wm. G.	W	36M	-	S	Eng/Eng/Eng	-
SUMMY?, Hill	W	22M	-	S	NC/NC/NC	Laborer
GRAVES, J. F.	W	35M	-	W	NC/NC/NC	Orange Grower
CAMPBELL, J. B.	W	36M	-	M	SC/SC/SC	Orange Grower

Page 20

192 cont. Campbell, S. V.	W	42F	Wife	M	GA/GA/GA	-
Campbell, Chas.	W	10M	Son	-	FL/SC/GA	-
Campbell, R.	W	8F	Dau	-	FL/SC/GA	-
193 JOHNSTON, T. L.	W	48M	-	M	FL/FL/FL	Blacksmith
Johnston, R. A.	W	40F	Wife	M	KY/FL/KY	-
Johnston, C. E.	W	18M	Son	-	KY/FL/KY	-
Johnston, R.	W	7F	Dau	-	KY/FL/KY	-
Johnston, T. J.	W	4M	Son	-	KY/FL/KY	-
Johnston, W. H.	W	2M	Son	-	FL/FL/KY	-
ROBERTS, J. M.	W	33M	-	S	GA/GA/GA	Laborer
VAUGHN, Henry	W	14M	-	S	GA/GA/GA	Laborer
VAUGHN, -----	W	35M	-	W	SC/SC/SC	-
SCOTT, Ed	W	23?M	-	S	AL/AL/AL	-

**The Wade Hampton McRainey House
322 East Central Boulevard**

W.H. MCRAINEY was a man of some means when he moved his family from Gainesville in 1920 to live on the shores of Lake Eola. The house he constructed was one of the many large and stylish houses that had been built near the downtown lake.

According to his obituary, McRainey was born in North Carolina, October 13, 1868. He came to Florida when he was in his 20s and worked as a mining engineer at a phosphate mine near Dunellon. Around 1901, he was involved in the turpentine business in Sumter County (A history of Dunellon says he owned a turpentine still with a Mr. BRIDGES, probably a relative of his wife). He later operated a turpentine plant in Wildwood. In 1912, he took charge of an ice plant and crate mill, which he owned until 1922. Both of these items were important for the growing vegetable and citrus industries in Florida. McRainey moved to Gainesville in 1916 and then to Orlando four years later. He was involved in the real estate business with J.N. BRADSHAW. They platted the Virginia Heights subdivision in Winter Park along the shores of Lake Virginia in 1922. During the mid 1920s McRainey involved his sons, John and George, in an operation selling Pierce Arrow and Hupmobile cars. He was also a director of the Orlando Bank and Trust. Early in 1928 he removed himself from those concerns because of his health. W.H. McRainey died on July 29, 1928 at the Florida Sanitarium. The funeral was handled by Carey Hand and McRainey was laid to rest in the family plot in Gainesville. He was survived by his wife, the former Mary L. Bridges of Dunellon (they were married in 1898), his sons and a daughter, Mary Ethel KUMMER.

City directory research generally confirms the obituary. McRainey is shown in the Orlando directories for a few years with no occupation. He then apparently was associated with the Orlando Armature Works with his sons and then with the car dealership. His wife, Mary, lived in the house for several years after his death and then moved to smaller quarters at 19 Liberty and then 809 North Thornton.

McRainey pulled a building permit on February 21, 1920 for a two story, brick veneered house and garage apartment with tile roofs on lots 3 and 4 on East Central between Lake and Liberty. The contractor was A.N. LARSON and the architect was Murray S. KING. The house was estimated to cost \$30,000 to build and the garage apartment, \$6000. These prices are high for residential property during this period, so it is apparent that the size and finishes were extraordinary for the time.

The house is a two story Neoclassical Revival structure. The walls of the house are clad with brick and punctuated evenly by multi-paned wood windows. Other features commonly found on houses of this style are represented here, including a symmetrical facade and massive full height fluted columns and pilasters in the Doric order. The wide friezes below the cornices on the house, the sunroom and the porte cochere are decorated with triglyphs and dentils. The large pediments on each side of the house are vented with a flattened elliptical arch arrangement that mimics the lines of the front entrance with its fanlight and sidelights. The garage apartment is detailed in much the same manner as the house.

The house is the finest example of a single family residence left on Lake Eola. A few other houses remain on East Washington Street and one near the corner of Central and Rosalind, but this house is by far the best in terms of its prominent siting on the lake, its high style design and its associations with a significant businessman in Florida history.

Florida's chief crops under the plantation system were sugar, tobacco, cotton, rice, corn and timber. The citrus industry did not move into south Florida until after 1894 when a freeze hit north Florida, severely damaging crops.

Roberta Johnson Steffee

*Interview by Mrs. Kate Knox, longtime Kissimmee resident, and former
Osceola County correspondent for the Orlando Sentinel until retiring in 1954*

Many a tempest has tossed the waters of Lake Tohopekaliga since Mrs. Roberta STEFFEE came to live in her lakefront home over 70 years ago.

Should Mrs. Steffee decide some day to write a novel based on what she has observed in these eventful years, she would probably write an epic about the evolution of a small boat landing into a thriving modern city.

In her alert and watchful way Mrs. Steffee has seen the growth of this area, physically and spiritually, and she can relate the colorful history in minute detail.

Missing little, she harks back to the early days, when at the age of six years with her mother and sister and two brothers she traveled by rail from her home in Gretna, Louisiana, to Jacksonville, then down the St. Johns River by boat to Sanford and over the narrow gauge to Kissimmee, "the end of the steel". Here they were met by their father, Captain Clay JOHNSON, who had preceded them by several weeks, and I.M. MABBETTE with his two-seated carriage drawn by a span of five horses to be taken to the steamer "Okeechobee" on Lake Tohopekaliga, which was to be their home until a log cabin building which had been used as a commissary was made ready for them. Captain ROSE, later State Chemist, uncle of Mrs. Steffee, who was well acquainted with water control and building of the jetties on the Mississippi, was made superintendent of the Disston buildings.

Soon after arriving here Captain Rose interested his brother in law, Capt. JOHNSON, in accepting a position as an engineer in the shipyards and it was through him that another brother, Keros Johnson, whose sons Clarence, Lacy, and Sheldon are now prominent businessmen in Orlando, came with his family from Louisiana to work on the project of lowering the lakes in this section of Florida to reclaim the land for pastures and farming.

It is said that the million dollars paid the State of Florida enabled the state to pay off all of its indebtedness, and soon an amendment to the Constitution was passed which stated that the state would not again issue bonds against its lands.

Mrs. Steffee recalls when ex-President Chester A. ARTHUR, on a hunting trip to Orlando, lifted the first shovel of dirt, beginning the work on the Southport Canal, the first to be built.

President Arthur was assisted in the ceremony by little Miss Ruby Rose, who was given a small gilded shovel for the occasion.

Mrs. Elizabeth CANTRELL in her book, "When Kissimmee Was Young", speaks of Capt. Clay Johnson as the best known and most successful of the sages of the river and lake captains. It was with his first oil burning launch, the "Mamie Lown", and a barge that he moved all of the \$100,000 worth of machinery to the Disston sugar mill from Lake Tohopekaliga through the canal into East Lake, the boat not being powered strong enough to make headway against the current, and a yoke of oxen on the canal bank having to help with a towline to the bow.

Mrs. Steffee recalls Capt. Johnson built his own dock and soon had a fleet of boats navigating the lakes and canals as far south as Basinger, a hundred miles from Kissimmee. This fleet grew to three steamers, the "Roseada," the "Lillie," and the "Osceola." The Roseada, named for Capt. Johnson's daughters Rose and Ada, was a slender, graceful vessel. According to the late George STEFFEE whose marriage in 1908 to Capt. Johnson's daughter, Ada Roberta, united two of Kissimmee's most prominent families and who was the Roseada's master for many years. She could ride a mist, so light was her draft.

Best known of all the craft was the Lillie, a cabin boat that many people remember as the pleasure boat that made many trips to and from Paradise Island and Makinson's, then Fleming's Island.

Capt. Johnson once backed the Osceola up to the narrow neck of a horseshoe bend where large trees were growing, dug in with her stern paddlewheel, and cut three miles off the course of the Kissimmee River in an hour.

All three of these boats hauled oranges, turpentine, and cowhides from down the Kissimmee River, returning with groceries, millinery, feed for the horses, and even marriage licenses for 21 landings between Kissimmee and Basinger.

Mrs. Steffee tells of the social activities at her home with its broad piazzas where Captain and Mrs. Johnson entertained the belles and beaux of Kissimmee.

Our first reading club often met at their home where they studied the best fiction.

INTERNET WARNING

Wayne County Genealogical Society Newsletter, July 1998

Putting your living relatives' personal information on a Web page isn't a good idea. Scam artists and others might use these personal details to commit fraud either against your relatives, or to impersonate them. Often banks and institutions use mothers maiden names to identify customers. For these reasons, putting online the personal data of someone who is still alive, including their mother's maiden name, isn't safe.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECORDS

Milwaukee County Genealogical Society

August, 1999

<http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/>

This site bills itself as "the official land patent records site." This is the site to visit if you know that your ancestor applied for and settled on federal land, and was the initial owner of such land through provisions such as the Homestead Act. This particular site focuses on the "eastern" states - Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida. The site covers from 1820 to 1908.

One attractive feature of this award-winning Web site is that it includes images of the actual documents transferring land title from the Federal government to individuals. Documents often included the actual signatures of the President.

The Wisconsin Land Patent search form does not require all fields to be completed, but only the records that match fields you complete will be retrieved, so the more information provided, the better. Particularly helpful in this part of the form is the "%" key, which functions as a wildcard when searching for surnames that could have variant spellings. For example, if my ancestor's surname is Trezbiatowski, but I know that in early Wisconsin documents the name was often misspelled "Tresbeetowsky," or "Trzbiatowski," I could key in "T@?," and all surnames beginning with "T@" would be retrieved.

After having found documents of interest, one can order a certified copy of the land patent. It's also possible to order copies of the entire contents of the patent file, which could contain such information as: affidavits from the patentee's neighbors attesting to the patentee's ability to successfully farm the land, how long the applicant has been in the county, applicant's birthplace (and naturalization, if foreign-born), etc.

A truly helpful site if one's ancestors bought their land directly from the Federal government.

Genealogists are Y2K compliant!

Donna Porter Phillips

Heritage Quest: Genealogy Bulletin, March/April 1999

Bill DOLLARHIDE, developer of Everyone's Family Tree, says that genealogical software may be the only software that will not be impacted by the Y2K bug. All good Genealogists have always known that using two characters for a year, i.e., "00" instead of 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, or 2000 - is a no-no! And, since this is such an obvious thing to genealogists, when the very first genealogical software was developed, otherwise smart computer programmers had to be told, "I don't care what your computer-savvy brain thinks about dates, when it relates to genealogy, it has to be four characters, not two!" As a result, all genealogical software treats a date (year) as a full four-character database field, not just two characters as in virtually all other software. And, owners of genealogical software can now gloat all they want na, na-na, na, na, I told you so!

THE DISSTON LANDS
by Freddie T Wright
Polk County Historical Quarterly
March, 1999

Of all the men who influenced the development of South Florida and especially Polk County, none can be given more credit than the dashing, young promoter, Hamilton **DISSTON** from Philadelphia. His father was Henry Disston, an English immigrant, who made a fortune by founding the Disston and Sons Corporation to make saws. When Henry died, Hamilton became president of the company at age 34. He was very successful and became a nationally known, wealthy man who enjoyed fishing trips to Florida. On one of these trips he met Col. Henry **SANFORD** who interested him in Florida real estate which led to Disston's purchase of 4,000,000 acres of land from the state in 1881. Often Disston has been depicted as a promoter taking advantage of the state by buying land at twenty-five cents an acre. The facts paint a different picture. In the 1850s and 1860s, everything in the central and south part of the state was referred to as South Florida. It was then a wilderness. Heat, swamps, insects, Indians and outlaws made the interior of the state practically uninhabitable. The only industry was cattle raising. Not many settlers were moving into the state. In 1864 a newsman wrote in the New York Herald: "I am confident that no sane man who knows what Florida is like would give a thousand dollars to gain possession of all the territory beyond the St. Johns."

Between 1850 and 1869 Florida received from the United States Government 20,000,000 acres of land including Seminary, Public School, Railroad, Internal Improvement, and Swamp and Overflowed Land Grants. To handle this real estate the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund was created. During the period from 1855 until December 1872 practically all the lands of the fund were pledged for constructing railroads and for payment of principal and interest on railroad construction bonds. These expenses resulted in the fund's bankruptcy. In December 1872 the United States Circuit Court of the Northern District of Florida appointed a receiver and placed all assets of the fund in his custody for the benefit of creditors.

From 1872 to 1881 there was a continuing sale of land by the receiver with proceeds going to creditors. When Governor William B. L. **BLOXHAM** was inaugurated in January 1881, he found the Internal Improvement Fund still bankrupt and in dire circumstances. He interested Hamilton Disston in the drainage of Swamp and Overflowed Lands, described as being those covered by non-navigable waters during all or a portion of the year, so as to render them unfit for the usual purposes of cultivation unless drained or ditched.

A drainage contract with Disston was signed on January 25, 1881, a few days after Bloxham's inauguration. Drainage work was to be paid for with land. Later it was determined that no land transfer could be made without the consent of the court and the creditors. In 1870 Francis **VOSE**, a railroad investor, concerned because state lands were being sold at extremely low prices, paid partly in depreciated script, had secured a court order forbidding payment for land in anything but United States money.

Governor Bloxham then convinced Disston to buy 4,000,000 acres of swamp and overflowed land for \$1,000,000. This paid the entire indebtedness of the fund and released seventeen million acres of lands of the Internal Improvement Fund for sale.

Critics said that Governor Bloxham had sold the land too cheap and had let Disston select land that was not actually swamp or overflowed. Generally, efforts were made to confine the grants to the least desirable lands, but much of the property, when surveyors finally arrived, was found to be high and dry - some of the best in the state. Another criticism was that the rights of squatters and homesteaders were not recognized. Actually squatters had two years to acquire the land on which they lived for \$1.25 an acre, the price fixed by state and national governments. Though small by today's prices, this was a considerable sum for a Florida squatter in the 1880s.

There were problems for Disston. He did not have a million dollars. He made a cash payment of \$200,000 on the land purchase, with the remainder of the \$1,000,000 to be paid on designated dates with the last payment due December 30, 1882. To meet the payments to the state in 1882, Disston sold half the

property to Sir Edward **REED** of England. Disston could now concentrate on the drainage contract.

Though Sir Edward Reed soon sold his interests in Florida he was influential in the development of Polk County. His extensive advertising in British newspapers was responsible for attracting other real estate agents to canvass Great Britain for potential land buyers. **C. H. ALLEYNE**, of London, was one such agent who was responsible for many settlers buying land in Acton and Fort Meade.

The drainage contract provided that Disston's company should drain and reclaim, more than 8,000,000 acres, about one-fourth of the state lying south of Orange County and east of Peace River. This included both the Kissimmee and Caloosahatchee Valleys and a large area around Lake Okeechobee and some of the Everglades. The company then acquired one-half the drained lands. Most of the land was in the counties of Polk, Manatee, Brevard, Monroe and Dade as they were in 1881. Counties have been divided and county lines changed since.

Disston associates who entered into the contract were, William H. **WRIGHT**, Witt H. **DRAKE**, and Albert B. **LINDERMAN**, all of Philadelphia; William C. **PARSON** of Arizona and Colonel Ingham **CORYELL** of Jacksonville, Florida. The Board of Trustees also approved the names of well-known Floridians who were to be associated with the Disston Drainage Project. These were F. A. **HENDRY**, Jacob **SUMMERLIN**, James **EVANS**, Ziba **KING**, J. J. **BLOUNT**, N. W. **HENDRY**, H. A. **PARKER**, and S. G. **THORP**. Most of these men were prominent Polk Countians.

In the middle of June, 1881, the Drainage and Reclamation Company published details of its organization. Under the name Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company, it organized with \$1 0,000,000 of capital stock in 1,000,000 shares at \$10 each. The officers were William **STOKELY**, president; Col. J. J. **DUNNE**, vice-president; Hamilton Disston, treasurer; James M. **KRAEMER**, secretary; Stockley **DUNNE**, Samuel H. **GRAY**, W. C. **PARSONS**, W. G. **WRIGHT**, I. **CORYELL** and A. K. P. **SAFFORD**, directors.

Disston financed the building of two dredges to begin fulfilling his drainage contract. Digging started on a network of canals that connected Kissimmee, a railhead in the middle of the state, with the gulf by way of the Kissimmee River, Lake Okeechobee, and the Caloosahatchee River. Kissimmee became headquarters of the Disston companies. Shipyards and a boiler factory were built there. Boats from the Mississippi River came to central Florida bringing goods, tourists and settlers. Steamboats, which had replaced sailing vessels, provided comfortable accommodations. It was fashionable for wealthy Northerners to come by steamboat to Fort Lauderdale or Fort Myers and continue on the inland waterway to winter at sporty Kissimmee. Hunting and fishing were good, the climate superb and gambling and horse racing entertaining.

For his drainage efforts Disston eventually received 1,652,711 acres for his half of land reclaimed. The Disston Land Company, one of 20 companies formed by Disston, started an intensive campaign to promote the sale of real estate. Sales offices were opened in Northern cities and in Europe.

Disston's Florida Land and Improvement Company ended up owning 102,000 acres in Polk County. Most Polk County towns had a Disston Land Office. Dr. Charles **MITCHELL** was the agent in Fort Meade. He not only sold land, but owned a nursery to provide citrus trees for planting. The success of Disston agents attracted others to be real estate salesmen, John **ROBESON** and George **HENDRY** of Fort Meade and J. H. **TATUM** of Bartow were among the promoters.

A map of Disston's holdings in Polk County shows that most of the Polk property was on the east side of the county near the Kissimmee River, but one parcel was north of Lakeland extending into the Green Swamp. Many abstracts of titles of present-day landowners bear the name of Hamilton Disston.

Disston tried many ways to attract settlers. He persuaded the United States Department of Agriculture to establish an experiment station to test varieties of sugar cane. Under his direction, rice, potatoes, peaches, grapes, pineapples, and vegetables were tried. In partnership with R. E. **ROSE**, who had been employed as resident engineer by Disston's Drainage Company in June 1881, he established a sugar mill and made extensive plantings of sugarcane. In 1916 Rose wrote a paper entitled *The Swamp and Overflowed Lands of Florida* in which he described the Disston project in detail. He stated that "No action of any Governor of Florida has had a greater influence upon the development of the state of Florida, her

railroads, waterways, the settlement of her waste places, than the wise and business-like transaction by Governor William D. Bloxham, who not only rescued this vast domain from bankruptcy, paid off all indebtedness, inaugurated the drainage of wetlands, but also released for public improvement some seventeen million acres of her best lands."

A promotional booklet distributed by C. H. Alleyne & Co. in 1885, four years after the sale, said: "Mr. Disston then formed a company, which advertised (for the first time) Florida freely, and brought it to the public notice. This company (The Florida Land and Improvement Company) may be called the parent company of the others, as it, in nearly every case, sold them the lands they own."

There was an immediate surge of development. New rail companies were chartered and old charters were renewed. New settlers poured into Polk County. Groves and crops were planted. There was much building, not only of homes and churches, but hotels to handle tourists and promoters. Cities and towns grew as new settlers moved into the state. Bartow incorporated in 1882, the first town in the county to do so.

The Disston land sale freed lands from earlier claims and attracted railroad entrepreneurs such as Henry M. FLAGLER and Henry B. PLANT to the state. Plant's South Florida Railroad reached Lakeland in August 1885, Bartow in September 1885 and Fort Meade in December 1886. Disston did not participate in the railroad and hotel boom. He concentrated on the development of agriculture.

The panic of 1893 resulted in the failure of banks and one of the worst depressions the country had seen. Banks called in loans and bonds were defaulted. Disston kept the work going as long as he could, but finally had to close the operation. On the evening of April 30, 1896, Disston shot himself. After his death, his brothers sold most of the Disston companies' assets to pay taxes and debts.

Such a sad end for a brilliant man who had been responsible for so much of the development in Florida. Think of the cities that might not have flourished without clear land titles, railroads and the promotion of the state that occurred after the Disston Purchase. Polk County benefitted. Kissimmee and Tarpon Springs were successful Disston promotions. Disston City on Boca Ciega Bay was less successful at the time, but today is Gulfport, immediately south of St. Petersburg.

Critics said that if all the high land acquired by Disston had instead been taken up under the Homestead Act and sold for \$1.25 per acre, Florida's population would have soon been doubled and means of transportation would have followed. Such critics ignore the fact that the harm had been done by the time Disston became involved. There were accusations that fraud occurred in some of the dealings, but none of these negate the fact that Disston's promotions brought many new settlers to the state.

The drainage of so much acreage completely changed Florida's landscape. While it allowed settlement in areas that had been too wet before, it resulted in pollution of streams and lakes, destruction of habitats and loss of native plants and wildlife. Such problems were not recognized until years later.

RECORDS ACCESS ~ FLORIDA

Suncoast Searcher, newsletter of Suncoast Genealogy Society, Palm Harbor, Florida, May 25, 1997

The Florida Photographic Collection seeks to document Florida's history through a comprehensive array of visual artifacts. More than 790,000 still photographs and approximately 2,000 movies and video tapes comprise the collection. The time span ranges from copies of mid fifteenth century maps to current photographs. The earliest photograph dates back to 1845. Some significant sub-collections include one grouping of 1,700 glass negatives made by Alvan S. Harper depict Tallahassee from 1885 to 1910. Many of the photographs have been scanned and may be viewed online at <<http://www.dos.state.fl.us/fpc/>> This important collection is available at the Florida State Archives and copies of most items can be provided for a nominal charge. A copy of the Archives' general fee schedule is available from Florida State Archives, R.A. Gray Building, 500 South Bronough Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250; telephone (904) 487-2073.

The U.S. Government purchased Key West in 1822 from the Spanish Government for \$2,000. By 1888, Key West was Florida's largest city.
An 1830 census showed only 517 inhabitants of "South" Florida. The City of Miami alone now has over 360,000 residents.

STANDARDS FOR USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

Recommended by the National Genealogical Society

Mindful that computers are tools, genealogists take full responsibility for their work and therefore they -

learn the capabilities and limits of their equipment and software, and use them only when they are the most appropriate tools for a purpose.

refuse to let computer software automatically their work.

treat compiled information from on-line sources or digital data bases like that from other published sources, useful primarily as a guide to locating original records, but not as evidence for a conclusion or assertion.

accept digital images or enhancements of an original record as a satisfactory substitute for the original only when there is reasonable assurance that the image accurately reproduces the unaltered original.

cite sources for data obtained on-line or from digital media with the same care that is appropriate for sources on paper and other traditional media, and enter data into a digital database only when its source can remain associated with it.

always cite the sources for information or data posted on-line or sent to others, naming the author of a digital file as its immediate source, while crediting original sources cited within the file.

preserve the integrity of their own data bases by evaluating the reliability of the downloaded data before incorporating it into their own files.

provide, whenever they alter data received in digital form, a description of the change that will accompany the altered data whenever it is shared with others.

actively oppose the proliferation of error, rumor and fraud by personally verifying or correcting information, or noting it as unverified, before passing it on to others.

treat people on-line as courteously and civilly as they would treat them face-to-face, not separated by networks and anonymity.

accept that technology has not changed the principles of genealogical research, only some of the procedures.

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CIVIL WAR RESEARCH DATABASE

Historical Data Systems has announced an Internet site for Civil War research. The database contains the military records of two million soldiers (mostly Union, a few Confederates, but Florida is included.) There is a fee of twenty five dollars a year for full access to the site but there is a free demonstration available. This is a large project that has taken a great deal of time and it is a work in progress and will grow as time goes on. Do not subscribe to this site until you know the state you seek is available, but try the free demo. Log on at www.civilwardata.com.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY REOPENS

from the FORUM - Federation of Genealogical Societies

Summer 1999

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania library, a special collections library, resumed full reader services at 10 a.m., Tuesday, 17 August 1999, in its renovated building at 1300 Locust Street in Philadelphia. The two-year, \$7.6 million renovation includes restoration of the reading room on the first floor; modernization of reader services, catalog and microform areas; installation of state-of-the-art environmental equipment for optimal preservation conditions; addition of a new electronic security system; improvement of handicapped access; and repair of a portion of the building's exterior. The renovation will also increase collection storage space, facilitate staff access to frequently paged materials, and improve fire protection.

Since 1910 the building has housed the Historical Society, which has some 2,300 members and, prior to the renovation, was annually providing reader services to more than 14,000 on-site users of its documentary collections of colonial, early national, regional, Pennsylvania and family history.

The Society will be open Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday from 10 a.m. to 4:45 p.m., Wednesday from 2 to 8:45 p.m., closed Sunday, Monday and major holidays.

Admission to the library will continue to be \$5 per day, students with current I. D. \$2 per day. All readers, including members, will be required to register on their initial visit after the reopening. A form of photo I. D. must be presented when registering for the first time or re-registering. Library orientations will be available to signed-in users. For membership and other information call (215) 732-6200 or visit the Society's web site: <http://www.libertynet.org/pahist>.

Founded in 1824, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania is one of the oldest historical societies in the United States and holds many of the nation's most important historical documents. It provides one of the nation's premier non-governmental repositories of documentary materials, housing more than 500,000 books, 300,000 graphic works and 15 million manuscript items. The Historical Society maintains one of the largest family history libraries in the nation and offers a manuscript collection renowned for its seveneenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth century holdings.

The Society also has a new president and chief executive officer. David **MOLTKE-HANSEN** was the director of the Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He is the son of a Norwegian diplomat and a native South Carolinian. Throughout his career, Moltke-Hansen has been professionally active as a lecturer and as a contributor to scholarly and professional journals, and recently served as editor of *Southern Cultures*.

Unclaimed Mail

Researchers often come across a list of people who had letters waiting at the post office, under the heading "Unclaimed Letters". An assumption could be that many of these people had died or moved away from the area. This is not always true.

Postage on letters, until 1845, was for a distance not exceeding 20 miles, 6.5 cents over 30 miles and not exceeding 150 miles, 11.5 cents over 150 miles and not exceeding 500 miles, 20 and 25 cents for all distances over 500 miles.

In 1845 a partial reduction was made by Congress and in 1851, letter postage was reduced to 3 cents per half ounce for all distances. A 3 cent coin for convenience in postage was at that time ordered by Congress.

During this time, postage for these letters was paid by the receiver. Times were bad and money was precious, so perhaps there wasn't enough money to pay the postage. Consider, these hard working people sometimes lived miles from town and didn't go to town everyday or every week sometimes not every month. So, the letters remained at the post office until the next time a trip to town was planned.

from The West Florida Genealogical Society, September 1999

**A GUIDE TO FLORIDA
FOR TOURISTS, SPORTSMEN, AND SETTLERS
Copyright, 1912**

Welcome back to the third and final installment of our 1912 trip by rail from Jacksonville to Tampa via the Atlantic Coast Line railroad — 141 miles, 9 3/4 hours. Today we resume our trip from Kissimmee.

An A. C. L. branch runs from Kissimmee to **Apopka** (33 m.) 2 1/2 hours. From Kissimmee the road runs northwest, passing **Shingle Creek** (4 m.) and crossing to Orange county just before reaching **McLane's** (9 m.). **Englewood** (12 m.) is at the lower end of a charming lake, which the railroad now skirts on the west side. At the head of the lake is **Isleworth** (17 m.). To the west is Lake Butler with **Windemere** (20 m.) on its east shore. **Gotha** (21 m.) is followed by **Minerville** (22 m.). **Ocoee** (24 m.) and **Villanova** (26 m.). At **Clarcona** (29 m.) the A. C. L. from Sanford to Trilby connects. **Apopka** (33 m.) is the terminus of the branch and a station on the S. A. L. from Wildwood to Orlando.

A branch of the A. C. L. to **Narcoossee** (15 m. 3/4 hr.) runs through interesting farming country to the cane plantations about East Lake Tohopekaliga. **Hammock Grove** (2 m.), **Hertzel** (3 m.), **Carolina** (5 m.). The way then crosses the canal connecting the two lakes, **St. Cloud Junction**, **Peghorn** (6 m.) with a connection to **St. Cloud** (9 m.), a sugar-raising settlement on the south shore of the lake. **Ashton** (10 m.), **Runnymede** (13 m.), **Narcoossee** (15 m.).

Leaving Kissimmee the way passes through **Campbell's** (170 m.) and **Loughman's** (175 m.), the center of a good shooting and fishing district. Much camping is done in this neighborhood. Outfits and supplies can be bought at Kissimmee. **Davenport** (182 m.), **Haines** (185 m.), **Chubb or Bartow Junction** (193 m.) are the next stations.

An A. C. L. line from **Chubb to Bartow** (17 m., 1 hr.) runs through a most beautiful lake country. The elevation is from 150 to 200 feet, and there are long stretches of upland pine forests and many orange groves in a high state of cultivation. Cottages and villas abound — the winter homes of visitors. **Florence Villa** (4 m.) is the station for Florence Villa, the hotel which is the center of the winter colony here. It was originally the home of Dr. F. W. Inman, and is situated in a park of 26 acres, and has a grove of 600 acres of citrus fruits, through which there are well-kept, hard-surfaced roads. There is every modern convenience in the hotel. The farm, gardens and dairy contribute to the cuisine. Plantation life is part of the hotel's offerings to its guests. There is a well-equipped stable and garage, and on the lake a fleet of boats for hire. East of the hotel is a garden full of semi-tropical flora. South and west are pine forests and a chain of lakes. To the north are acres of orange groves, with woodland and lakes beyond. **Winter Haven** (5 m.) is an attractive little town, with good schools. Motoring, driving, fishing and boating are the out-of-door amusements. Social life in this environment is particularly pleasant. **Eagle Lake** (9 m.) is on the east shore of Eagle Lake. **Gordonville** (12 m.) is the next station. Fort Carroll was located two miles from here on a small stream which the railroad crosses to **Excelsior Park** (13 m.). **Bartow** (17 m.) is the end of the line, and the junction with the line from **Lakeland to Punta Gorda and Fort Myers**.

Leaving Chubb, the next stations are **Auburndale** (198 m.) and **Carter's** (203 m.). **Lakeland** (209 m.) is a most prosperous town, well-planned, with a central park space and surrounded by lakes. Its altitude, 210 feet, is the highest in Southern Florida. Forest trees of great beauty abound. Hard-surfaced roads lead from it in many directions. The growing of strawberries about its neighborhood is a very extensive industry.

The A. C. L.'s main West Florida road from **Waycross, Ga.**, and from **Jacksonville** by way of **Croom**, crosses here en route to **Fort Myers**.

The country here is suited to the growing of vegetables and berries, a closely-packed soil holding moisture well. Flat woods extend toward **Winston** (211 m.). An A. C. L. branch line runs from Winston to **Tiger Bay** (24 m.). The stations are: **Medulla** (5 m.), **Bone Valley** (9 m.), so named from the many phosphate-bearing vertebrate remains found there; **Mulberry** (10 m.), with a connection to the northeast to **Pebbles** (3 m.); **Kingsford** (14 m.), **Phosphoria** (18 m.), with a connection to **Bartow** (9 m.); **Tiger Bay** (24 m.).

After Winston is **Youman's** (214 m.). From **Plant City** (218 m.), record shipments of strawberries are made, and this industry centers here. Its interests are wholly commercial, and it is also a station on the S. A.

L. Dover (224 m.), Seffner (228 m.), Orient (234 m.), Thonotosassa Junction (238 m.)

An A. C. L. branch to Thonotosassa (11 m.) has direct service from Tampa. It is situated on a lake of the same name, "The Lake of the Flints," where in former times the aborigines foraged and where their stone implements are still to be found.

Ybor City (239 m.) is reached, then Tampa (241 m.), and then Tampa Bay Hotel (242 m.). Tampa (pop. 38,524) is the second city in both numerical and commercial importance in Florida, and is most interesting to the tourist. Its situation is ideal, twenty-five miles from the Gulf and at the head of Hillsboro Bay. Old Tampa Bay ties to the west, and the Hillsboro River runs through the town, separating the main city from West Tampa, a residential section. The water environment has a great influence upon climatic conditions, tempering extremes of heat and cold, and making the city more desirable as a year-round residence.

The city is well-planned. The main streets are bordered with substantial buildings and the wholesale sections of the town present a busy aspect. The semi-tropical environment and the preponderance of Latin and Colored people among the working classes give an exotic air to the place. It is one of the most foreign-appearing cities in the United States. It has many miles of good streets with vitrified brick pavement, and there are more hard-surfaced roads in Hillsboro County than in any other in the State. Touring motoring is possible in its best form, and there are ample garage facilities. The water system, as everywhere in Florida, is excellent, the water extremely pure and entirely free from organic matter. The sanitary conditions are of the highest order, and the death rate of the city extremely low.

The growth of the town has been phenomenal. For years Florida stood still, an unknown country to the outer world. The little town founded by De Reinoro, De Soto's lieutenant, was at first a Seminole camp, Tampa being the Indian word to express "split wood for quick fires." General Worth persuaded Coacoochee to leave Tampa with his Indians. A fort was established, and the officers' quarters, Old Fort Brook, are still standing. The house is known as the Carew house. Scattered plantations were cultivated; cattle, cane, and cotton raised. The close of the Civil War established entirely new but not better conditions in Tampa. It was not until the removal of the cigar factories to Tampa that the town began to prosper. The back country's development commenced with the opening of the saw mills, vast acres of pine lands and of hard wood timber giving ample material. Then came the discovery of the rich phosphate deposits, which were mined and shipped from this point in great quantities. Later the agricultural possibilities of the land throughout the country became known, and the settlers who have made such great successes of their truck farms, raising tons of celery and beans, of their citrus groves and of strawberry culture, were soon important contributing factors to the prosperity of the town. The sportsman's paradise, on both sea and shore, of which Tampa is the center, has promoted her growth and extended her fame. The 39,000 troops who were encamped here when Tampa was made the port of embarkation during the Spanish-American war, all disseminated knowledge of the place, and from that time Tampa's growth was most rapid. The increase in population during the last ten census years, 143 % in the town and 117% in the county, speaks for itself.

The tourist will find here attractions of every sort. A perfect climate without fog or chill, makes out-of-door life easy and pleasant. There are churches and good schools, clubs, theaters, etc., and other municipal accompaniments. There is also a race course, and shooting, and fishing, and ideal cruising waters all about.

The city has a 20-ft channel from the Gulf to the miles of docks on her water front. These docks are to the south and east of the town. The Hillsboro becomes a stream of idyllic beauty a little way up from its mouth. To the eastern end of the town, easily reached by street car, is Ybor City — "Little Havana" — a Spanish town which seems to have been transplanted bodily here. The 20,000 Latins who live here find employment in Tampa in her chief industry. It is by their aid that the millions of dollars (\$15,000,000) worth of manufactured tobacco and cigars are sent out annually.

There is a note of the Antilles in the place — the construction of the barrack-like houses, the habit of living intimately with the public by means of open doors and wide-flung windows, the open air cafes, the casinos, restaurants and clubs, and the dances — the mystic alluring danzon, which is never forgotten if once seen — all accent this note. A Spanish dinner with a dance afterward is an interesting experience. The gourmet will have new sensations at the feast whether they are pleasing or not is a matter of taste!

In exactly the opposite direction is to be found the American life of the town that is most interesting to the tourist. From La Fayette Street the bridge across the Hillsboro River to West Tampa is reached. The

bridge itself affords a view of an attractive part of the river. Crossing and passing along La Fayette Street to the right, the north, City Park extends. This is a wilderness of beautiful tropical growths that holds the center of Tampa's attraction for the visitor.

The Tampa Bay Hotel — a beautiful structure — was built by Henry B. Plant. It has been purchased by the city and is opened for visitors under municipal management. Its facades, both to the east and west, are impressive. The style of construction is Moorish, the minarets and towers flashing in the sunlight, graceful in shape, veritable jewels of architecture in their tropic setting. The building is over 500 feet long, and has as many rooms. It holds a theater, a swimming pool, music and reception rooms. There was beautiful furniture there when it was first constructed, but much has been removed. That it should be well conducted is necessary for its success as a point of interest for tourists.

In the park are some magnificent old trees, giant palmettoes with enormous leaves gracefully bending and meeting overhead, forming an arched walk. An old oak, moss-grown and gnarled a veritable father of the forest-is at the northeast end of the park.

A drive through the residence section is very interesting, and a visit to the wharves and a large tobacco factory is worth making. There the Oriental color is seen, in the presence of the reader to whom the workmen listen as the cigars grow into shape in their busy fingers.

Excursions may be made to the fortifications, Fort Dade and Fort De Soto, to St. Petersburg and Pas A Grille, out into the Gulf of Mexico, to the south through the Keys, to Sarasota and up the Manatee to Bradenburg, and on through its fairylike reaches into the back country, where, shooting and fishing both abound. Up the Hillsboro is Sulphur Springs, with its beautiful pool flowing 50,000 gallons a minute. Palma Cua Park, Ballast Point, Frazier's Beach and Indian Rock all are attractive points.

The daily newspapers will have information as to railroads, local steamboat lines, excursions, amusements, etc.

The Tampa Northern Railroad runs from Tampa to Brooksville, 50 m. The stations are: **Ybor City** (1 m.); **A. C. L. Crossing**, (2 m.); **Garytown** (21 m.) ; **Hardee** (5 m.) ; **Flora** (8 m.) **Nowatney** (10 m.); **Stemper** (15 m.); Lake Stemper to the right: **Denham** (19 m.); **A. C. L. Crossing** (22 m.) to Tarpon Springs: **Fivay Junction** or **Tucker P. O.** (29 m.), where connection can be made for **Fivay** on Bear Creek, and **Hudson** on the Gulf: **Loyce** (33 m.); **Enville Junction** (39 m.); **Enville** to the left; **Rural** (44 m.); **Wiscon Junction** (47 m.), and **Brooksville** (50 m.). Tampa is also the terminus of the S. A. L. R. R.

From Tampa the railroad crosses the peninsula between the two bays to the southwest and reaches **Port Tampa City** (248 m.), and **Port Tampa** (250 m.). This little city is situated on Old Tampa Bay, on the southwest side of the peninsula. The wharf which marks the terminus of the railroad and from which the various steamboat lines sail was built in 1889, and is 4,400 feet long. During the Spanish war 27 steamships were berthed there at one time. It runs far out into the bay to reach the deep water. On the pier is built "The Inn," a unique hostelry at sea, where one may fish from the verandas and at night fancy himself on shipboard; but with the growth of shipping The Inn as a sportsman's center has made way for commerce. The bay, however, does teem with fish, and days of fine sport are to be had. The beach of the peninsula is of soft and shining sand and shell-strewn, as are all Florida beaches. The sea wrack comes from even across the Gulf, and beach combing is always interesting. Long-legged wild fowl stand sentinel-like in the shoal water, and busy sandpipers scurry along after the poor little crustaceans whose favorite state of the tide tempted them out. Local information as to the steamship lines starting from here should be obtained.

Editor's Note: A similar trip via the Seaboard Air Line (also a railroad) was 212 miles in length and took 15 hours, and averaged 14 mph, as did the above trip. Most of the hotels and boarding houses along the way charged \$2-3 per night for first class accommodations or \$10-15 per week and all were listed in the back of this "A Guide To Florida."

**A Trip by Wagon and One Horse From Richmond, Indiana
To St. Augustine, Florida November 15, 1873 - Spring, 1874**
From the diary of Elizabeth DUGDALE, Great, Great Grandmother of Ted N. WILLIAMS
[spelling and grammar is original]

December 24, 1873 – There is so much uphill after we got to the top, it is hard to realize when we are up. It took half a day for that feat to be performed. There was some beautiful ferns growing and a splendid cascade to be seen and the scenery was just splendid; nature is herself there, and no one to make or mar its beauty, but the heavy mountain stones looked frowningly on us, if one came to be dislodged how it would roll and toss until it reached the bottom and well would it be if there was nothing in its way to be struck with it. We slept on this mountain, taking the floor as usual. The appearance of poverty showing itself nearly all the way. There is a coal mine at the foot of this mountain. It is two miles up, fourteen miles across, two miles down. We had just got down and stopped to eat dinner and feed Kitty. Eddie and Ida found some splendid persimmons, just here and enjoying them very much while we were eating some men and boys came along. They had two bears they had caught on the mountain and were taking them to Chattanooga for sale. Well we went on till we came to the Tennessee River which we crossed at the nearest point to Harrison. We went on to the town and kept on till we soon found ourselves facing a board with Tennessee, when we looked back and saw Georgia on the other side, so supposed that was the line to mark the States. Here we did not find it quite so hilly, but enough to make hard pulling. We got to a place called Graves Road and a little village and railroad station. It was very late and we came to a house at last where we got some fodder and they said we might come in and warm, offered me a bed. Papa asked what they will charge, they said I might have a bed for twenty-five cents, and we went to bed without anything to eat, and it was Christmas Eve, knowing that our friends very likely to be enjoying themselves made us feel pretty sad. Well Eddie and Papa slept in the wagon; Ida, Rachel and self took a bed. Rachel thought old Santa Claus might try to find her, but concluded maybe he did know where our wagon was. She would tell him to come to Florida.

December 25, 1873 – In the morning I gave the old woman fifty cents, she said that was right, she took twenty-five cents for her bed and her niece twenty-five for waiting on us. I told her that we were not waited on at all, and if she had told me the night before I would have slept in the wagon; she got very cross and gave me twenty-five cents change. We started from there in a hurry and went two miles and then stopped and made a large camp fire and warmed ourselves and set about getting breakfast. Christmas morning out on the roadside and no place for us to go to. Well we got quite warm and fixed ourselves comfortably and was getting ready for a start, when up came a lot of fantastic KuKlux dressed in all the odd ways they could imagine, their false faces looking quite comical with two little bright specks looking through the eyes. One man had a sunbonnet wrong side out and some calico wrapped around him, but his pants and boots would show. They had little tin trumpets that made considerable racket. We were told there was to be quite a number at Marietta that day and have a bull fight at night. Well we went on our journey and left all those scenes behind and went on as fast as we could towards Kennesaw at a brisk rate from Marietta, a little place on the Kennesaw mountain. We wound around the sides as it were but there in the distance was a flag staff which we could see for miles and right here we saw any amount of breastworks indeed they were in sight a great deal of the time. It was singular to hear the shrill whistles of the engines among the rocks or deposits of iron ore. We saw the iron furnaces smelting the ore and causing plenty of work to spring up around them. We then went on to Atlanta where we reached the day after Christmas and while Papa was looking over the records, etc., at the Secretary of State office we sat in the wagon outside. I wrote a letter, got one from Maria, and answered while setting there in the street. Well we got another week's provisions and a quart of oysters for our Christmas supper. Atlanta is quite a large place. A great deal of business being done here, but we did not stay long looking at it. It was a place that had been long talked of and at last we had reached it and soon left it. Again we went several miles and camped for the night, early got our soup, coffee and baker's bread for a treat. You know we missed the butter but fared pretty well. Slept in the edge of the woods and slept soundly.

December 26, 1873 – Started on the road for McDonach and found it very hard work climbing hills, came to house stopped to warm and the woman of the house put us on a different road and told us to go to Macon, and it would be a much better road for us to travel, and so we found it to be. We thanked that

woman in our conversation many times.

December 27, 1873 – We went on from there, and it was a very cold day and we came to a little house and went in to ask to warm, after a while Mrs. Kimball, who was not very well said we might stay all night. Well I got up in the morning and cooked breakfast out of our provisions and asked them to breakfast, she enjoyed it not being well enough to cook much herself. Well she gave us a chicken for dinner if we would cook, which of course we did, so we stayed over Sunday with them and they would have liked us to have stayed longer. The woman had lost her baby and was grieving after so much it was undermining her health and I believe we benefitted her as much as they did us.

December 29, 1873 – Well we left there and went to Jonesboro, a small place but seemed to be doing a pretty good business. We went on camping as usual and cooking as we had been doing. It seemed much warmer until we reached Griffin. It was the most lovely place we had seen since we left home and I enjoyed the sight of level country once more but we soon passed on through those places only stopping long enough to buy provisions for us on our way, so that we only just passed through them. From Griffin we went to Forsythe on the road here it was quite cold and Rachel quite sick. We stopped at a house and got into a kitchen to cook and sleep. The houses are miserable affairs for comfort and most of the people deploring the loss of their Niggers and they seemed to have no idea of fixing up anything. The houses were dirty also the children, and all the women smoked, the inevitable pipe; they cooked with it in their mouths, talked and almost slept with it, indeed the women seemed to smoke more than the men do.

January 1, 1874 – In Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia we saw cotton, but they were sorry crops indeed. The State of Georgia is nearly bankrupt on account of bad crops (middle Georgia). We went on until we reached Forsythe which we did New Year's morning. I got Papa a pair of suspenders, Rachel a dress for taking her medicine; Ida a dress because she had but one with her and Eddie a pair of pants; so they got their New Year's presents as usual. We made Ida's dress in the wagon, or the most of it. She sewed more of it than I did. Eddie's pants were not made yet. We put some letters in the office here and soon were ready to leave the little place. The town was a very nice looking one. Price cabbage only forty cents a head, and it was surprising to me all through this part of the country we saw no market garden, no little home gardens. All cotton, for this is a cotton state. It has run itself out in cotton; no one making more than a third of a crop; all said they were sorry crops. From Forsythe we went on till we came to Macon, another place of renown in Georgia. It is quite a city; looks as though a great array of business is done there. It is a very pleasant place from all appearances as we passed through it. Macon was the last place in Georgia where it looked like things do at home, but we enjoyed passing through. Went from Macon to Hawkinsville, and nothing of note passed on the way only the daily routine of eating, riding and sleeping. Well we got to Hawkinsville where we found quite a good sized town. (We crossed the Ockmulgee Swamp) Several stores but did not seem to be doing much, but we passed through very early in the morning. We left all little towns now and only saw the country, but the people were very kind to us and helped us on our way, sometimes giving us sweet potatoes and sometimes cooking them for us. We went on this way stopping at farm houses at night and traveling by day. Well we reached Jacksonville, Georgia, and crossed the river there. Jacksonville is going down, the Court House has been removed and all the stores are closed now but one and the Post Office. We crossed the Ockmulgee River again and found a man who directed us which way to go when we were over the river. There was a two mile swamp, and our poor horse got stuck in the mud and her feet slipped so she could not pull out. We unloaded the wagon and after while got the wagon out and we were about to stop for it was nearly dark but two women came along on horseback and said they knew the way out and for us to follow them, but it got so very dark they lost their way. It commenced to rain and Eddie and Ida had walked all through the swamp and were wet, so I did not get out of the wagon but held Rachel. We had a few splinters of pine in the wagon, and Papa and Eddie made a fire; the woman that was lost said she was tangled in a grapevine, "Say, boy come and get me out." Eddie took his knife, she told me to get an axe; he got her out, then she ordered him to get her horse out, then her saddle and a rope and a blanket. They said they would not stay in that swamp for anything, although we offered to give them part of what we had which was ten very small biscuits and one bundle of fodder. Papa made coffee and we ate what little we had and sat up in the wagon and slept all night.

... to be continued ...



Book Reviews



by Betty Jo Stockton

Getting the Most Mileage from Genealogical Research Trips

by James W. & Paula Stuart Warren

Since Paula and Jim WARREN were our speakers at the recent Seminar, it seemed reasonable to get a copy of one of their publications. Knowing that I was about to leave on a research trip, this title seemed to fit the bill. This is a well written and laid out publication and quite useful in planning a research trip. Each chapter includes text with subtitles in bold print so as to be easily readable. This is followed by a bibliography of materials to delve further into the subject. The final section of each chapter is a checklist — a quick review of the material. Chapters include *Making the Most of Genealogical Travel*; *Review What You Know*, *Decide Where to go*; *Work to Do Before Your Trip*, and seven more. A quick scan of the material gave me several ideas that I hadn't considered; a thorough reading will make my trip more efficient. As a follow-up to the Seminar, this book will add another dimension since this was not one of the topics covered. The price is right at \$9.00 for a 55 page soft cover, 8 1/2 x 11" stapled book. I bought mine at the seminar, but it can be ordered from Warren Research & Publishing, 1869 Laurel Ave, St. Paul, MN 55104-5938. Add \$2.00 for postage. The ISBN is 1-879624-06-0 if you are ordering it through a bookstore. This title does not appear on the OPL on-line catalog.

Everyday Life in Colonial America - from 1607-1783

by Dale Taylor

Ever wonder how your ancestors lived? As you are writing your family history, can you put the lives of your forebears into context? This book does a great job of giving the reader a glimpse into life in the colonial period of America. A time line at the beginning of the book tells what was happening in a various parts of the country. This is followed by an overview of four major regions - the Chesapeake, New England, Middle Colonies and the Deep South. Next is a fascinating look into everyday life in colonial times — food & drink, architecture, clothing & accessories and marriage & family. Part 3 covers Government & War — laws, politics, warfare & the military as well as money, economy, trade, travel & navigation. The final section studies colonial society — the arts & sciences; farming, fishing, trapping & laborers; trades; professions and religion. There is a short bibliography at the end of every chapter and a thorough index. An interesting addition is the inclusion of references to movies dealing with the period as to accuracy in costuming. Now if you want to know what your pioneer ancestor was eating or how his house was built, you have a good starting point. The author has spent much of his life working in living history museums, including Colonial Williamsburg. Published by Writer's Digest Books in 1997, the list price is \$14.99. I purchased mine from Ye Olde Genealogy Shoppe, but it is probably available at local bookstores. ISBN in 0-89879-942-2 if you are ordering it through a bookstore. This title does not appear on the OPL on-line catalog.

SHIP PICTURES AVAILABLE

Need a picture of the ship your ancestors arrived on? It may be available on the Immigrant Ships Transcribers Guild Internet site ([/istg.rootsweb.com](http://istg.rootsweb.com).) They have collected pictures, photographs and copies of paintings of many of the ships they have transcribed. The site also has passenger list for thousands of ships that arrived in this country carrying new residents from abroad. The list can be accessed from the main page while the pictures can be viewed from the Compass site.

**The U.S. Railroad Retirement Board
and Genealogical Information After 1936**

Here are suggestions for research before 1937.

The U.S. Railroad Retirement Board administers a Federal retirement benefit program covering the nation's railroad workers. The records it maintains deal primarily with the administration and payment of these benefits. The Board will provide information from its records on deceased persons for the purpose of genealogical research. However, it will not release information on persons who are still living without the written consent of that person.

The fee for searching our records is \$16 for each employee on whom records are requested. This fee is payable before any search is attempted. It is not refundable, even if we are unable to locate the information requested or if the file has been destroyed. Your check or money order should be made payable to the Railroad Retirement Board, and sent to the Office of Public Affairs, Railroad Retirement Board, 844 North Rush Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611-2092.

The Railroad Retirement Board, like the Social Security Administration, was not established until the mid-1930's, and it began maintaining its own records of all covered rail service in 1937. Therefore, the Board's service records are limited to individuals who worked in the rail industry after 1936. If a person was not actually working for a railroad after 1936, her or she would not be listed in these records. Nor would the Board generally have any pertinent records of persons whose rail service was performed on a casual basis and/or was of short duration. Also, the Board's records are only on persons whose employers were covered under the Railroad Retirement Act. Employers such as street, interurban, or suburban electric railways are not covered under this Act.

The Board's records are kept by the railroad employee's social security number and a person's social security number often appears on his or her death certificate. In some cases, if that number is not available, having the employee's full name, including middle name or initial, and complete dates of birth and death may be of some help in determining whether we have any records of that person. However, in dealing with relatively common surnames, it is usually not possible to make a positive identification without the employee's social security number. (Here is a good source for SSA numbers.)

Requests for genealogical information should be sent directly to:

U.S. Railroad Retirement Board
Office of Public Affairs
844 North Rush Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611-2092.

from Cedar Tree Branches, Northeast Iowa Genealogical Society, Summer 1999

Photocopying Tips

If you are copying old and yellowed newspaper clippings be advised that there is a way to reproduce them without the dark background. If you select the "photo" option on the copier, the copy will come out clean and crisp.

If you are having trouble with "bleed through" when copying (or scanning) a document, try putting a piece of black construction paper the same size as your document, behind the original. This will minimize those pesky ghost characters from appearing on the paper.

The Register, North Brevard

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Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc
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Orlando, FL 32853-6309
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Publications of the
Central Florida Genealogical Society
as of October 1999

The Central Florida Genealogical and Historical Society, Inc. was formed in 1969 and incorporated as a non-profit organization in 1981. The Society welcomes everyone with an interest in genealogy, the history of Florida and the United States as well as our ancestral nations, to further our objectives through education and publications.

Meetings - Regular monthly meetings are held on the second Thursday, September through May at 7:30 PM at the Marks St Senior Center Auditorium, 99 E. Marks St. Orlando, FL. The President designates exceptions to the date and place for meetings. All meetings are open to the public; visitors are welcome and members are encouraged to bring guests.

Membership:

Individual member - \$20.00
Family membership - \$25.00

Membership begins the first day of the month following acceptance and extends for one full year and includes a subscription to the following Society publications.

Buried Treasures, a quarterly publication, features 24 pages of articles, book reviews, bible records, old letters, wills, etc. submitted by members. Gina Simmons Herbert designed the cover for *Buried Treasures* in 1989.

Treasure Chest News, a newsletter published nine times a year featuring 10-12 pages of Society news, library acquisitions, genealogy tips, announcements of workshops, conferences, meetings, etc.

Permission is granted to quote or reprint any article or other material, either in whole or in part, provided credit is given to the Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc *Buried Treasures*, including author, volume & date citation.

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Culinary Treasures Cookbook \$5.50
[180 p., soft cover, spiral bound, 6 x 9"]

Where Did They Put Wakulla? A Genealogist's Guide to the Library \$5.00
A listing of library call numbers (Dewey) for every state, county and major genealogical topic.
[42 p. booklet, soft cover, stapled, 5½ x 8½"]

World War I Discharge Papers - Orange County, Florida, 97 p. \$13.25
[indexed, soft cover, 8½ x 11", Velobound]

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92 p. \$10.60
[indexed, soft cover, 8½ x 11", spiral bound]

Marriages of Orange County, Florida
[each with an every name index, soft cover,
8½ x 11", Velobound]

Vol 1: 1869-1909 196 p., \$16.00

Vol 2: 1910-1924 165 p \$16.00

Vol 3: 1925-1934 180 p. \$16.00

Orange County Directory of 1887<<<*NEW!*
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Orange County, Florida Cemeteries:
[each with an every name index, soft cover,
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(13 small cemeteries). 124 p. \$13.25

Vol II: Larger Cemeteries of SW Orange Co
(Washington Park & Winter Garden), 124 p
..... \$18.50

Glen Haven Cemetery (Winter Park) - Vol I
(Section A - H) 162 p. \$16.00

Members of the Publication Committee are volunteers who support each other, where needed, in various staff positions. The committee meets monthly at the Orlando Public Library.

To order any of these publications, send check or money order to:

Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc
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Every family tree has its sap.

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The fellow who leans on his family tree may never get out of the woods.

Having children is hereditary. If your parents hadn't had any, neither could you.

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from The Idaho Genealogical Society, Fall 1997



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