



Buried Treasures
Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc.
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The Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc. meets monthly, September through May. Meetings are held at the **BEARDALL SENIOR CENTER** on the third **Tuesday** of each month at 7:30 pm. Beardall Senior Center is located at 800 S. Delaney Ave. (corner of Orange Ave and Gore St.) near downtown Orlando. The Daytime Group meets year-round at 1:30 p.m. on Thursday afternoons bi-monthly (odd numbered months.) The Board meets year-round on the **fourth Tuesday** of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the **ORLANDO PUBLIC LIBRARY**. All are welcome to attend.

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President's Message

For several days I have been trying to decide what to write about for this quarter. The answer came to me in the form of a phone call of desperation. For several years we have been able to do more and more genealogical research on the Internet and find more and more databases. There has always been a downside (security). Most of us who started Internet research carrying over from computer use in other areas were aware of the problem, but what about the people that had never used a computer and were buying one to start researching? The phone call was from one such person.

They ask me to not send them anything but meeting notices and were contacting everyone else that they were in contact with to tell them the same. They wanted only e-mail from their children. The reason for this was that their hard drive had been wiped out by a virus, and they are now afraid to use the Internet. My first question was: "Did you have an anti-virus program?" The answer was: "I don't know." Even if they had one, it would have been out of date. Next question: "Did you have a firewall?" Answer: "What is a firewall?" Third question, "Did you open any attachments?" Answer: "We open everything." This made me start thinking. We as genealogists keep encouraging other genealogists who are not on the Internet to go online. We constantly tell them how it can enhance their research but we spend too little time giving the downside. I would suggest that we spend some time at our meetings letting everyone know of the problems and offer to help anyone set up the security on their new computers. The person who called me is now afraid to do research on the Internet and, in addition to the cost of the computer, now has a repair bill of several hundred dollars. It is too easy to forget what it is like to be a beginner.

The same applies to other fields of genealogical research. If we want our society to grow and prosper, we need to spend more time helping and encouraging new people. New people come in to the society full of desire to learn and can soon be discouraged if they don't receive help. There are small ways that each member can help others. I challenge each of you to think how you can help others in their research.

Genealogy gives us old ancestors, new relatives, and friends in a like pursuit. I hope to see each of you soon. **Sim**

Thoughts from your editor

Many of you know that my life has been rather hectic during the last few months. My 89-year-old mother had surgery in February and had been home for only one day when she fell and broke her hip. More surgery and several weeks in a rehab center — and scheduled to come home this week.

As I was sitting for hours in the emergency room, then waiting for surgery to be over and finally by her bedside, I kept thinking "but I don't have all her stories recorded!" She has been telling me of her early days in Orlando, i.e.

- arriving by train from Ohio in 1921 and her mother insisting on going back to Cincinnati — because there were wild boars running wild under the train.
- attending Delaney Street School (now Beardall Senior Center) as a second grader on the day it opened (about 1928).
- walking to Memorial Junior High (now the 4 Points Sheraton Hotel) and stopping by the library every day to get a book to read to her brothers and sisters on the 2+ mile walk home.
- being released from school to see the first airplane land in Orlando — about 1931.
- and much more...

I've recorded many of these — either on audio or video tape — but there are so many more things I haven't asked yet. I'm told that video tape will deteriorate after a while -- and I haven't transferred it to newer tape or other media yet. But, rest assured that while I have her confined (she can't get back in her garden for a few weeks), I'll ask more of those questions and get the answers on tape. Only as we record and save the stories of our "seniors" will we save that part of our family - and community - history.

Have you talked with and recorded your older family members or neighbors? If not, **now** is the best time!

Betty Jo

VOTES FOR WOMEN

Central Florida's Struggle for Equal Suffrage

by Patricia Patterson Allen



“Let us then leave woman where she is--the loveliest of all creation, queen of the household.”

--Florida Congressman Frank Clark, arguing against women's suffrage, 1915.

Introduction

Once upon a time in Orlando, the leading “ladies” of the town dressed up in their long white billowy dresses and marched around Lake Lucerne carrying American flags and ringing bells. What could have possibly possessed these genteel club women to behave in such a manner? The year was 1920 — the month was September — and one of their own, Mrs. Mary Gill Beatty (Rhodes) **Patterson** had been the first Orlando woman to register to vote for that year's Presidential election. My grandmother, Mary Patterson, 65, President of the Equal Suffrage League, had fought long and hard with her fellow suffragettes for this honor. Her daughter, Jane Patterson, 25, who had worked by her side, was the second name on the registration roll on September 17th. Jane, who later married Charles H. Boucher, also served as President of Orlando's Equal Suffrage League. Other names in Orlando's past who were leaders in Orlando's suffrage movement include Mrs. W. R. O'Neal, Mrs. Edna Giles Fuller, Mrs. J. M. Thayer, Mrs. John Schnarr, Miss Emma Hainer and Mrs. Helen Starbuck.

On November 5, 1920, women went to voting booths across the state to cast their first ballots in a presidential election. They accomplished this extraordinary achievement without bloodshed or the aid of any political party. We will see that they used many other methods to achieve their goal of feminine equality. This moment encapsulated women's long and difficult struggle to gain first-class citizenship in the United States. Today, it is hard to believe that less than one hundred years ago women did not have this privilege. It had taken more than 70 years of hard work and feminine persuasion from 1848 to 1920 for women to achieve their basic right.

The Beginning

In the mid nineteenth century, the right to vote and participate in democratic decision making was reserved solely to men. In those early days in Central Florida, with Seminole Indians strolling among the trees, the pioneer women living here in log cabins were probably thinking more of home, family and survival than political equality of the sexes. According to E. H. Gore in the *History of Orlando*, of the 85 inhabitants of the newly incorporated village of Orlando in 1875, twenty-two men were qualified voters.

The Suffrage movement got an earlier start in the northern states. In 1848, Elizabeth Cady Stanton of Seneca Falls, New York, drafted a “Declaration of Sentiments” stating “We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal.” This first manifesto of women's rights included the resolution “That it is the duty of women of this country to secure to themselves the sacred right to the elective franchise.” Stanton later met Susan B. Anthony of nearby Rochester who personified the suffrage movement and the two formed a half-century political partnership.

Woman Suffrage after the Civil War

Early supporters of women's rights had been associated with abolition of slavery and the temperance movement. Members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) supported woman suffrage, since they felt women needed the vote to destroy the liquor industry. During the Civil War, women suspended their drive for rights but organizations proliferated after the Civil War. They changed from lobbying the states to concentrating on the federal level. Congress was amending the Constitution to abolish slavery (13th Amendment), establish national citizenship (14th Amendment) and bar disenfranchisement by "race, color, or previous condition of servitude" (15th Amendment). Women wanted the same rights as Negro men and "foreigners"; the right to vote was now their universal demand.

The Suffrage movement in Florida was organized in Tampa by Mrs. Ella C. Chamberlain. After attending an out-of-state suffrage conference, she returned to Tampa and wrote a newspaper column on women and children, stating: "The world is not suffering for another cake recipe and the children seem to be getting along better than the women." Mrs. Chamberlain devoted her column to women's right to vote. She soon became president of the newly formed Florida Woman Suffrage Association organized in January 1893, affiliated with the National American Woman Suffrage Association of which Susan B. Anthony was president. Mrs. Chamberlain stated that "Disfranchised women face all of the humiliations of their northern sisters plus that of being governed by their ex-slaves." When she moved out of state in 1897, the suffrage movement lost its momentum and was inactive in Florida from 1897 until 1912.. This period became known as the "doldrums."

Organizing Women's Votes

When my grandmother arrived in Orlando in 1900, there were 2,481 residents. She had moved from the progressive state of Massachusetts which had adopted laws protecting women and children. During the first decade of the 20th century, the women's rights movement was gaining momentum primarily in the northern and western states.

In June 1912, the movement was revived in Jacksonville when the Florida Equal Franchise League was organized. Because of the feeling against "suffrage" they chose "franchise" to avoid a negative connotation. The group affiliated with the National American Woman Suffrage Association which had been organized in 1909 and did not approve of militant tactics. The more militant Congressional Union later became the National Woman's Party. Together, these two organizations led the movement for both state and federal suffrage amendments. In 1919, the League of Women Voters evolved from the National American Woman's Suffrage Association.

Why did it take so long for women to become full-fledged citizens? The strongest opposition to woman suffrage came from liquor interests which feared that enfranchised women would vote for prohibition. Powerful liquor barons and brewery associations exerted a strong influence on state and national legislators. Their strong lobbying efforts to oppose suffrage kept women from becoming equal citizens.

In October 1912, a small group of suffragists marched on Orlando City Hall to try to register to vote. The occasion was prompted by the Mayor's proclamation that "all freeholders" should register for a sewerage bond election. Since he did not specify male freeholders, a few female property owners went to the city clerk's office and asked to register. The women were referred to the Mayor, who referred them to the city councilmen, who, in turn, referred them to the city attorney who informed them that, under the laws of Florida, no women were granted voting privilege. City officials insisted state law tied their hands--that women could not vote in any election. The women property owners unsuccessfully made the point that, while they paid taxes, they had no voice in how their money was spent. They must have felt some satisfaction that at least they had brought up the

question. They had certainly furnished a concrete illustration of women's ability to pay taxes and their inability to have any voice as to how the taxes were used.

The following February, a group was formed in Lake Helen calling themselves, the Political Equality Club, still attempting to avoid the "suffrage" stigma.

Soon to follow was the organization of Orlando's Equal Suffrage League. The League named Dr. Mary A. Safford its first president. A Unitarian minister, Dr. Safford had participated in the movement in other states before moving to Florida. Reverend Safford came to Orlando in 1905 after she had officiated at the marriage in St. Louis of Mahlon Gore (former Mayor and newspaperman) and Caroline Groninger. The Gores gave her the trip as a "thank you." Safford had become a Unitarian minister at the age of 28 in Iowa and became president of the Iowa Equal Suffrage League. At the age of 60, she started life over in Orlando as a citrus grower and community activist. She also assisted the Gores in founding the First Unitarian Church of Orlando.

In April 1913, a group met in Orlando to discuss the formation of a state association. A call was issued for a convention in Orlando in November, 1913. Twenty-five or thirty women from more than a half-dozen Florida towns attended. The Florida Equal Suffrage Association was organized, a constitution adopted and officers elected. Reverend Dr. Mary Safford was elected state president. Mrs. Laura Schnarr of Orlando was named Treasurer. The new association held conventions throughout the state for the next six years. The second state convention was held in Orlando on February 1916, lasted one day, and was primarily a business meeting. Delegates from affiliated leagues attended, elected officers and planned suffrage activities. During the movement, 21 Florida towns organized suffrage societies. In March 1916, the state association reported an affiliated membership of between seven and eight hundred women.

The national and state suffrage efforts were eventually felt in Florida's legislature. In 1913, Florida's first suffrage amendment was introduced in the House (Joint Resolution 188) but was rejected. Legislators defended their "No" vote by explaining that "giving women the full ballot. . . would draw them down from the high pedestal upon which Southern men have placed them (and) they would to a certain extent lose their femininity and possibly lower their morals" A suffrage resolution was then introduced in the Senate (Joint Resolution No. 360). Tallahassee had never seen a march like the militant women in 1913 who descended on the legislature to address them in April. Dr. Mary Safford spoke and her "feminine eloquence" converted some legislators to the cause. However, the final House Resolution was defeated.

Orlando's ladies were not alone in their battle. The first Men's Suffrage League was formed in Orlando in March 1914, with Orlando Mayor E. F. Speer as its first president. The men were pledged to help the "emancipation of womanhood." Their activities supplemented those of the women and afforded both moral and actual support. Other early supporters included the Florida Federation of Labor and the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs (FFWC).

A Strange Twist

Shockingly, in July 1914 when Hiram E. Calder died at the Orange County Home, it was revealed that Hiram was a woman. "Hiram", a former baker for a South Orange Avenue restaurant, had registered and voted in Orlando in at least six local elections dressed as a man. In truth, this made "her" the first woman in Orlando — and Florida — to exercise the franchise. After Hiram's interment by the County, the story became stranger than fiction. According to Eve Bacon's *Orlando, a Centennial History*, it was found through correspondence that Hiram had made an unfortunate misstep in early life, and to save her daughter from shame, assumed the identity of a man. As the girl grew to womanhood, he passed her off as his wife. When the daughter died in Tampa, "he" was broken-hearted and provided a memorial for her as well as a burial place for herself. A fund was later raised by her friends to remove her body to Tampa.

Advertising “Votes for Women”

It was not unusual to see a shredded wheat ad in the newspaper saying: “Votes for Women”. Since the suffrage activists were unable to rely on political or party machinery, they had to be creative and found it paid to advertise. Commercial advertisers were glad to identify with the cause of their best consumers, such as “The Suffragette Cracker”. Although “suffragette” had been a derogatory term used by the British press, it later became a term of pride by activists in this country. Besides commercial advertising and newspaper publicity, the suffragists used letters and leaflets as propaganda to get their message across. At an Orlando meeting in 1916, it was announced that fifteen hundred letters had been written and thousands of pieces of literature distributed. In 1919, Florida suffragists held a series of conferences for the purpose of raising funds and raised \$1,000 in Orlando. The League gave teas, banquets and musical programs. Dressing uniformly in white, they entered floats in parades and sponsored booths at fairs to distribute their literature. Suffrage parades united all classes of women and helped in gaining respect and support.

National suffrage figures visited Orlando to organize and speak for their cause. In January 1919, Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association from 1904-1915, visited Orlando where she was the chief speaker at a suffrage mass meeting. The move for municipal suffrage in Orlando came through Mayor James L. Giles who was an active supporter of the suffrage cause. He recommended to the City Council in January 1919 that the Orange County legislator be requested to amend the city charter to allow Orlando women to vote in all municipal elections. The request was made and Representative Seth Woodruff, the Orange County representative, explained to his fellow legislators that he was acting on the request of the Orlando city government. He stated that the bill had been well advertised and he had heard not a word of opposition. The bill was passed on April 19, 1919, but a number of legislators voted against it. The act was amended almost immediately. Some fears developed in Orlando that the wording of the act would permit women who owned no taxable property to vote in bond elections. A second act was rushed through the legislature to calm these fears. It provided that only freeholders, men and women, could vote in bond elections in Orlando.

In Winter Park, the Civics Department of the Winter Park Woman’s Club led the fight for equal suffrage. The club members sent a petition to the State Legislature asking for municipal suffrage. In May 1919 a local bill enfranchising the women of Winter Park became a law. The new Winter Park voters were jubilant. The first women to register were Mrs. C. D. Power and Miss Mary Leonard. The following invitation was published in the Winter Park Post on December 18, 1919:

“You are invited to the Coming of Age party of the women voters of Winter Park at the Town Hall, Friday evening, December 19 at 8:00 o’clock. Hostesses, the Civic Department of the Woman’s Club. All women voters urged to accept.”

By the time the Nineteenth Amendment was finally ratified in 1920, women had the right to vote in 23 Florida municipalities including Orlando and Winter Park. Their ballots were accepted in city races only. Fifteen other states had granted either full or partial suffrage between 1869 and 1920. Only two southern states — Arkansas and Texas — offered any ballot rights.

Attaining the Full Badge of Freedom

On May 21, 1919, the United States House of Representatives passed the proposed Nineteenth Amendment--the Women's Suffrage Amendment — by the requisite two-thirds majority, and on June 4, the Senate followed. As mandated by the Constitution, the Amendment, which had been first proposed by Congress on June 5, 1915, went on to the states for the essential ratification by three-quarters of the state legislatures.

Florida Governor Sidney J. Catts sent the following message to the Legislature in June 1919, urging action on the Nineteenth Amendment:

“WOMAN’S SUFFRAGE. This is a question which is the center of the world’s thought today and one which knocks at the door of the Nation’s Congress and the Legislatures of all the States. It is a question which will not down and is one which the Legislature must deal with, either at this session or at some subsequent session. The Governor, therefore, earnestly calls your attention to this matter so that you may decide whether it is best to give the women of the State of Florida the vote in the primaries, or to leave the matter to a Constitutional Amendment. You gentlemen will doubtless be approached by many of the fair Suffragettes during this session, who will insistently urge upon you the passage of a bill, and as Governor of the women of the state, who are the mothers of our children, he urges a respectful and careful hearing of their cause. Personally, the Governor is helping them to achieve this distinction of citizenship which the crown of maternity, the loving devotion of centuries of faithful service, and a desire for world usefulness among the ranks of women forced to our attention. Therefore, any courtesy or kindness shown to these ladies by you will be more than highly appreciated by the Governor of the State of Florida.”

It was here that Florida dropped the ball, so to speak. The legislature never considered the measure so no vote was taken. Florida’s legislature had gained notoriety by being the only one in the nation to take no action at all on the Nineteenth Amendment. Florida could have been the first state to ratify rather than the last if our lawmakers had not wanted to go home early. During the months that followed many states ratified and in August, 1920, the Susan B. Anthony Amendment was declared part of the United States Constitution. The amendment’s ratification invalidated existing state laws against women’s suffrage and, therefore, permitted all Florida women to vote in the general election of 1920.

By the time of the next Florida legislative session in 1921, not only had the Nineteenth Amendment been added to the Constitution, but Florida women had voted for officeholders from city council member to president. Not until 1969, to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the League of Women Voters, did Florida’s legislature belatedly ratify the Nineteenth Amendment. No one voted against it!

My grandmother, Mary Gill Beauty Patterson (1856-1924) of Steubenville, Ohio, and my grandfather, James Clifford Patterson (1854-1918) of Washington County, Pennsylvania, retired to Orlando from Brookline, Massachusetts in 1900. Their colonial residence on Lake Lucerne, which later became the Orlando D.A.R. house, was torn down when the East-West Expressway was built.

Cynthia Ann Parker - Mother of an Indian Chief

by Clifton O. Duty

Do you believe in coincidences, or predestination? If not, read on, and you may change your belief. This genealogical and historical story involves a white girl, Indians, Texas Rangers, a president of Texas A & M University (then a college) and a student of that university, me.

Lucinda Duty was from the North Carolina Dutys who migrated to Indiana and Illinois shortly after 1800. She was raised by her parents, Richard Duty (1770-1822) and Sally _____. She married, after 1822, Silas Mercer Parker, Sr., son of Elder John Parker and Sally White. Their children were Cynthia Ann, John Silas Mercer, Jr. and Orlena. Around 1830, this Parker family and a number of other Parkers (and some Duty women) removed to Texas, and built Fort Parker on the Navasota River, one mile west of the present site of the city of Navasota and three miles from Groesbeck, Limestone County. This band, from Coles County, Illinois, established the first Protestant church in Texas, the Primitive Baptist.

May 19, 1836, was a day of horror at Fort Parker. Cynthia Ann was then nine years old. Comanche and Kiowa Indians mounted a surprise attack, killed many (including Silas Mercer Parker, Sr.) and captured, among other, Cynthia Ann and her brother John.

Cynthia Ann was raised by the Indians and became the wife of the chief of Comanches, Peta Nocona (Peutachonone). She bore three children: Quanah (Fragrance), Pecos (Peanut) and Topsoannah (Beuwhototsia, or Prairie Flower). Because of his love for his white mother, Quanah took the name Parker, and is identified in history as Quanah Parker, the last fighting chief of Comanches. He had gray eyes and was an imposing figure, hated but respected for his fighting ability. In the state of Texas, towns of Nocona (Montague County) and Quanah (Hardeman County) bear the names of these two Indian chiefs.

Those who escaped from Fort Parker fled to Fort Sam Houston, near Palestine, Texas, located on land owned by John Reagan. (I attended and graduated from John Reagan Senior High School in Houston.)

Cynthia Ann was not heard from for twenty-five years. In 1861, Lawrence Sullivan Ross, a Captain of the Texas Rangers (a young man who was to become a general in the Civil War, Governor of Texas and President of Texas A & M University in his later years), mounted a campaign against the Indians at Pease River. He employed about 135 friendly Indians in his battle with the Comanches. Lt. Tom Kelliheir captured Cynthia Ann and her daughter, Prairie Flower. She was eventually returned to her uncle, Isaac Parker, and later lived with her brother, Silas Mercer Parker, Jr., in Van Zandt County. Prairie Flower died at age six, and Cynthia Ann pined away and died in 1870 in Henderson County.

After peace was made with the Indians, Chief Quanah Parker pled for the removal of his mother's remains to the Indian reservation in Oklahoma (site of present Fort Sill). *"My mother: She fed me. She held me. She loved me..her boy. See me, she happy. I play, she happy. I cry, she sad. I laugh, her eyes shine.. I sick, she awake.. Her boy want to bury her... Lonesome.. White brother, your mother, you bury.. Her dust, my dust.. I sit on her mound.. My Mother.."* Quanah died in 1912. He, his mother and his sister are buried together.

I attended Texas A & M University, 1938-1942, and did not know then, as I passed the statue of Lawrence Sullivan Ross, in front of Old Main, that he had rescued a far distant cousin of mine. The oldest known ancestry of Cynthia Ann Parker was Matthew Duty who died in Caswell County, NC, in 1782. Matthew was a brother to William Duty who died in 1815 in Chatham County, NC. William Duty is my great, great, great grandfather.

Those who read this little story may want to know of other names associated with this band of Primitive Baptists: Anglin, Plummer, O'Quinn, Kellogg, Frost, Nixon, Bates, Lunn, Gaulkenberry, Van Dorn, Brown, Raymond, Carter (Amon G.) and Taulman.

I have pictures of Cynthia Ann, Quanah and Prairie Flower. In his later years, Quanah was relatively wealthy, and traveled a good deal. Delos Duty, of Illinois, used to visit Quanah, and they greeted each other as "cousin". I have a copy of a photo of Quanah and others, on a wolf hunt with President Theodore Roosevelt.

When I was a boy, little did I dream of living in Texas. I was born in Arkansas in 1920, lived in Illinois in 1925-1930, and our family moved to Texas in the winter of 1930. My father, born in Posey County, Indiana in 1866, had decided that he wanted to return to Texas, where he had invested estate money in the 1890's. The author of *Here Comes Texas* was my biology teacher at John Reagan High School in Houston. He gave a copy to my great friend and benefactor, Mrs. Byrd Creekmore, who gave the copy to me in 1938. Not until 1978 did I discover that this little book contained the story of my cousin, Cynthia Ann Parker. Another group of Duty cousins joined Stephen F. Austin in 1823 — but that is another story.

The lineage of the Duty family:

1. Thomas Duty (VA, 1741)
 2. Matthew Duty d. 1782, NC
 3. Lucinda Duty m. Silas Parker
 4. Cynthia Ann Parker m. Comanche Chief, Peta Nocona
 5. Quanah d. 1912
 5. Pecos
 5. Toosannah
 2. William Duty d. 1815 NC
 3. William / Matthew
 4. Matthew b. 1813 NC - d. 1886 IL
 5. Elijah T. b. 1840 IN
 6. Sylvester b. 1866 IN; d. 1935 TX
 7. Clifton Otis Duty B. 1920 AR

Will of William Duty, Chatham County, NC (Will Book A, p 262-263)

In the name of God, Amen. I, William Duty, Senr., of Chatham County and state of North Carolina being weak in body but in perfect mind and memory, thanks be to Almighty God, therefore calling to the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men to die, do make and ordain this my last will and testament which is to say and principally of all, I give and recommend my soul unto the hand of Almighty God that gave it, and my body I recommend to the earth to be buried in Christian Burial nothing doubting but at the general resurrection of the just to receive the same by the mighty power of God and as touching such worldly estate as it both pleased God to bless me with in this life, I give, devise and dispose of the same in the manner and form following:

Item: I give and bequeath to my well beloved wife, Catren, all the household property during her life or widow hood, then I give to my son Thomas Duty the sum of five shillings. Then I give to my son William Duty the sum of five shillings. Then I give to Ruben Claton five shillings, then I give to my daughter Nancy five shillings, then I give to my daughter Sarah Hackney five shillings; and the rest of my property to be divided in four shares, Susanna Dorset to have one share; Thomas Duty, son of William, one share; Sarah Hackney Collins' three oldest daughters one share; Nancy Duty's son Solomon, one share, and do by these presents ratify and confirm this to be my last will and testament appointing Solomon Dorsett Executor to this my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have set my hand and seal, this day and date first above written.

William Dorsett
Duty Dorsett

William Duty [his mark]
Proved Nov Sessions 1815, by William Dorsett, Duty Dorsett

**ABSTRACTS OF PRE-CIVIL WAR CIRCUIT COURT RECORDS,
ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA** continued...

abstracted by William Morgan

6 April 1852: Spring Term convened by clerk Henry A. Crane and sheriff John Smith, but since the circuit judge was not in attendance court was adjourned until his arrival.

7 April 1852: Spring Term reconvened only to find the circuit judge was still not in attendance and was again adjourned until his arrival.

9 April 1852: Court reconvened by the Honorable Thomas Douglass, who explained his delay in arrival at court was due to attendance at another court at St. Augustine.

A Grand Jury consisting of the following men was empanelled:

Thomas J. Starke	Samuel Bandy	William O. Simmons
John O. Bethel	Douglas Dummett	John Tanner
Thomas Scott	Lewis M. Conner	Elijah Martin
Isaac Winegard	William Minshew	Willoughby Minshew
James E. Jones	William Hunton	John Hughey

The following cases ordered continued to next term:

John C. Houston and Gordon & King v. Algernon S. Speer and Arthur Ginn - alias summons also ordered.

Hiram T. Mann v. William Connelly, a case of debt.

State of Florida v. Robert L. Breton, a case of debt.

State of Florida v. William H. Holden, a case of debt.

State of Florida v. William D. Ward, a case of debt.

Aaron Jernigan v. Augustus J. Vaughn, a case of trespass.

In the case of *James R. Sanchez v. Nicholas Sheppard*, clerk assessed damages at \$180.68 plus \$5.20 in costs.

In the case of *William A. Knight v. Washington M. Sharpe*, the following Petit Jury was empanelled:

John H. Lamar	H.E. Osteen	James Paget
William Brownlee	William S. Clark	Edward Hood
Constant Potter	A. J. Vaughn	William Starling
William A. Knight	William Paget	Jesse Bird

The jury found for the defendant. Plaintiff appealed to higher court in Jacksonville.

The case of *Simpson (for Baker) v. John C. Houston* continued to next term.

The cases of *Henry Gee v. Thomas Scott* and *Henry Gee v. John Patrick* continued to next term on motion of plaintiff's executors Charles [illegible], Richard K. Call, and Charles H. Dupont.

The case of *Henry A. Crane v. Hezekiah Osteen* on charge of trespass dismissed on motion of plaintiff.

The case of *State of Florida v. James E. Green* on a charge of false imprisonment is continued to next term.

In the case of *State of Florida v. Aaron Jernigan, Jr.* on a charge of assault and battery, Solicitor John P. Sanderson entered moved to issue attachment against Moses Jernigan, James Hannigan, and Ann Patrick, defaulting witnesses. Defendant released on \$250.00 bail. His sureties were Aaron Jernigan, Sr., and John Hughey. Case continued to next term.

The Grand Jury returned an indictment against John Patrick on a charge of assault and battery.

John C. Houston filed suit against Catharine Taylor.

The suit for divorce filed by John Patrick against Linny Patrick dismissed on motion of claimant.

In the case of *State of Florida v. Jesse Bird* on a charge of larceny, defendant released on \$500.00 bond.

12 October 1852: Fall Term convened by clerk Henry A. Crane and sheriff Elijah Watson, but could not proceed until noon because circuit judge Thomas Douglass was delayed in arriving at courthouse.

A Grand Jury consisting of the following men was empanelled:

Algernon Speer	Isaac Winegard	William O. Simmons
James Martin	Jacob Smith	William Hunter
Constant Potter	William Hunton	Hezekiah E. Osteen
John Bethel	William Paget	Samuel Bandy
Augustus J. Vaughn	John Hughey	John H. Lamar

Robert Bowler was chosen as bailiff.

George W. Call sworn in as Acting Solicitor.

The following case entries were stricken-out of court record:

Hiram T. Mann for William Connelly v. William F. Russell.

State of Florida v. Caleb Brayton.

State of Florida v. William H. Holden.

State of Florida v. William H. Hart.

Writs in the following cases were found either insufficient or informal, and alias summons were ordered:

Gordon and King v. Algernon Speers and Arthur Ginn.

Aaron Jernigan v. Augustus J. Vaughn.

State of Florida v. James E. Green, a charge of false imprisonment.

The Grand Jury refused to indict George M. Granard on a charge of murder.

In the case of *State of Florida v. Jesse Bird*, a charge of larceny, judgment against defendant in the amount of \$10.00.

In the case of *John C. Houston v. Catharine Taylor*, injunction issued.

In the case of *Hiram T. Mann v. William F. Russell*, defendant allowed 60 days to enter a plea.

The cases of *Executors of Henry Gee v. Thomas Scott* and *Executors of Henry Gee v. John Patrick* continued to next term.

The case of *William A. Knight v. Washington M. Sharpe* continued to next term due to absence of attorneys.

13 October 1852: Court reconvened.

In the case of *State of Florida v. C.L. Brayton*, the following Petit Jury was empanelled:

John Patrick	James R. Sanchez	Willoughby Minshew
George Hughey	John Simpson	Hopkins Padget
Douglas Dummett	William Marshe	Washington M. Sharpe
William Starling	V. R. DuPont	Mitchell A. Brownlee

Jury returned judgment against defendant in the amount of \$561.55

In the case of *State of Florida v. William D. Ward*, jury returned judgment against defendant in the amount of \$517.43.

In the case of *State of Florida v. William H. Holden*, jury returned judgment against defendant in the amount of \$517.43.

The case of *Samuel Bandy v. James Martin* referred to arbitration of Benjamin Hopkins and Hezekiah E. Osteen. Plaintiff awarded \$83.68.

The case of *George W. Aldrich v. John Patrick* dismissed, because plaintiff failed to file proper declaration. Plaintiff protested and produced declaration, but it was found to lack the signature of an attorney.

Writs in the following cases were found either insufficient or informal, and alias summons were ordered:

Herman A. Crane v. Algernon S. Speer.

Rodney Dorman v. Algernon S. Speer.

William F. Russell v. Nathaniel Scobie.

Gordon and King v. Algernon Speer and Arthur Ginn.

15 October 1852: Petition entered by Sophia S. Fatio, guardian of George Henry Colt, Leonora Colt, Fatio Colt, Julia F. Colt, and Louisa Fatio Colt, minor children and heirs of Leonaora F. Colt, deceased. She requests court's permission to sell a certain piece of real estate in Orange County. These children are heirs to 1/6 of a tract of land on the east bank of the St. Johns River, known as Berresford, containing 896 acres. Petitioner claims that said property is no source of profit for the children, only costing them annual taxes. Mr. J.W. Starke has already purchased the other 5/6 of the tract in question and offered to buy the balance from the children for \$500 per acre. Permission to sell granted by court.

7 March 1853: In the case of *James R. Sanchez v. John Simpson*, Thomas Ledwith appointed to replace William Campbell as receiver.

5 April 1853: Spring Term convened by clerk Arthur Ginn and sheriff Elijah Watson, the Honorable William A. Forward presiding.

A Grand Jury consisting of the following men was empanelled:

H.H. Williams	Isaac Jernigan	John O. Bethel
A. J. Vaughn	John H. Lamar	James Martin
William O. Simmons	William Minshew	Peter Buchan
Jacob Smith	Jesse Byrd	Isaac Winegard
Constant Potter	William P. Vaux	H.E. Osteen

Vincent R. Lee selected as bailiff.

The Grand Jury returned the following indictments:

State of Florida v. Needham Bass, a charge of assault and battery on the body of Abner Thompson with an unlawful weapon.

State of Florida v. Malachiah Harper, a charge of living in adultery with Mary Gaines.

State of Florida v. Hampton Hunter, a charge of fornication.

State of Florida v. Thomas Starke, Sr., a charge of allowing his Negroes to carry firearms.

18 October 1853: Fall Term convened by clerk Arthur Ginn and sheriff Elijah Watson, Judge J. J. Finley

presiding.

A Grand Jury consisting of the following men was empanelled:

Elias Woodruff	Augustus J. Vaughn	Alfred Davis
John C. Houston	Peter Buchan	William O. Simmons
Campbell Lassitter	M.A. Brownlee	William Starling
Aaron Jernigan	William Minshew	Needham Yates
Charles Griffith	John Patrick	Lewis Conner

Willoughby Minshew selected as bailiff for Grand Jury. Vincent R. Lee selected as bailiff for court.

In the case of *Hiram T. Mann for William Connelly v. William F. Russell*, judgment awarded the plaintiff in the amount of \$340.97.

In the case of *Thomas B. Gordon and Angus M. King (formerly partners in the firm of King and Gordon) v. Algernon Speer and his security Arthur Ginn*, judgment awarded the plaintiffs in the amount of \$139.50.

The case of *William A. Knight v. Washington M. Sharpe* dismissed, settled out of court.

In the case of *Angus M. King v. Arthur Ginn*, defendant ordered to enter a pleas within 60 days.

The case of *George W. Aldrich v. John Patrick* dismissed by plaintiff.

In the case of *Aaron Jernigan v. Augustus J. Vaughn* on a charge of trespass, the following Petit Jury was empanelled:

Thomas Starke, Jr.	John O. Bethel	H.H. Williams
John D. Sheldon	Robert Bowler	John Tanner
A.J. Rooks	Charles Martin	Francis Dunstan
Jospeh D. Buchan	John M. Starke	

Jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The case of *Simpson for Baker v. Houston* dismissed for want of prosecution.

The case of *Henry Gee v. Thomas Scott* continued until it may be determined if defendant is deceased.

In the case of *Henry Gee v. John Patrick*, plaintiff's attorney failed to appear in court. Continued to next term.

The case of *William F. Russell v. N.C. Scobie* continued to next term.

In the case of *Sampson Pucket for Spencer Thomas v. William O. Simmons*, clerk ordered to assess damages.

The case of *James E. Green v. James Martin*, a charge of trespass, dismissed by plaintiff.

In the case of *Herman A. Crane v. Algernon S. Speer*, defendant ordered to enter a plea within 60 days.

In the case of *Rodney Dorman v. Algernon S. Speer*, the following Petit Jury was empanelled:

Thomas Starke, Jr.	Joseph D. Buchan	John W. Starke
John D. Sheldon	John O. Bethel	James Martin
William Hunton	Robert Bowler	John Tanner
Andrew J. Rooks	Charles Martin	John Hughey

Jury awarded judgment to plaintiff in the amount of \$33.00. Defendant also ordered to pay court costs.

to be continued...

March is Women's History Month

“Our history has been enriched with women whose lives and work have transformed our nation and the ideas of their day. Women's history is also about countless women who have lived out their lives quietly at the center of their families. Together, these women represent many and varied cultures, faiths, aspirations and beliefs and they have all contributed significantly to building our society and culture.

Knowing the stories of women's historic accomplishments inspires a sense of possibility in just about everyone. For girls and women, these empowering stories from America's shared past generate feelings of personal strength and courage. Correspondingly, boys and men gain increased respect for women by knowing more about their individual efforts and wide-reaching accomplishments. It is with gratitude that we recognize and celebrate women who sustain the American Spirit.

Learn more about the individuals and events of women's history. The National Women's History Project's web site (www.nwhp.org) provides information about women's history, links to other great sites, as well as our complete catalog of women's history resources. You'll find information about hundreds of women from all walks of life who have helped shape our nation.”

National Women's History Project

From George WASHINGTON to Robert E. LEE - The Genealogy of Martha (DANDRIDGE) CUSTIS WASHINGTON

In keeping with Women's History Month, this month we feature the genealogy of the first First Lady, Martha (DANDRIDGE) CUSTIS WASHINGTON. Many genealogists are aware that George and Martha Washington had no children, but that George raised Martha's children as his own. This article tells the story of Martha, those children and their descendants and some of their relationships to the WASHINGTON family.

Martha DANDRIDGE was born 2 Jun 1731 near Williamsburg, VA at "Chestnut Grove", New Kent County. She was the oldest of the 10 children of John and Frances (JONES) DANDRIDGE. Her father, Major John Dandridge, came from London to New Kent and soon after married Frances Jones in 1730. That same year he became the Clerk of Courts in New Kent, a position which he retained for 26 years.

1. Martha DANDRIDGE - b. 21 Jun 1731; d. 22 May 1802.
2. Dorothea DANDRIDGE was born about 1751
3. Elizabeth (DANDRIDGE) AYLETT HENLEY - b. 25 May 1749 ; d. after 1800.
4. John DANDRIDGE - b. 23 Feb 1732 New Kent, VA; d. 23 Jul 1749.
5. William DANDRIDGE - b. 2 Mar 1734 New Kent, VA; d. 22 Jan 1776 VA
6. Bartholomew DANDRIDGE - b. 25 Dec 1737 St. Pauls Parish, New Kent Co.; d. 18 Apr 1785 New Kent, VA.
7. Anna Maria (DANDRIDGE) BASSETT - b. 30 Mar 1739 in Chestnut Grove, New Kent, VA; d. 17 Dec 1777 in Eltham Plant., VA
8. Frances DANDRIDGE - b. 2 Nov 1744, New Kent, ; d.10 Feb 1758.
9. Elizabeth DANDRIDGE - b. 25 May 1749 New Kent, VA.
10. Mary DANDRIDGE - b. 4 Apr 1756, New Kent, VA; d. 25 Sep 1763.

Martha was married on 15 May 1750 in "Chestnut Grove", New Kent Co., VA to Daniel Parke CUSTIS, son of John and Frances (PARKE) CUSTIS. They had four children; two died in infancy. John Parke, called "Jacky" and Martha, called "Patsy" were their two surviving children. In 1757, when Martha was twenty-six, Daniel Parke Custis died after a brief illness. Jacky was three and Patsy was less than a year old.

Children of Martha (DANDRIDGE) and Daniel Parke CUSTIS:

1. Daniel Parke CUSTIS, Jr. - b. 19 Nov 1751; d. 19 Feb 1754
2. Frances Parke CUSTIS - b. 17 Apr 1753; d. 1 Apr 1757
3. John Parke CUSTIS - b. 1754; d. 5 Nov 1781 near West Point, of "Camp Fever" caught at Yorktown
4. Martha Parke CUSTIS - b. 1755; d. 19 Jun 1773 in Mt. Vernon, VA "of consumption"

Martha CUSTIS married George WASHINGTON on 6 January 1759 in Saint Peter's Church, Kent County, VA. At the time, she was said to be the wealthiest young woman in Virginia, being the daughter of a wealthy planter and the widow of a much older (and even wealthier) plantation owner.

Only two of Martha's children survived to young adulthood — Patsy's dying at age 18 and Jacky at 27. John Parke "Jacky" CUSTIS married 3 Feb 1774 to Eleanor CALVERT, daughter of Benedict "Swingate" and Elizabeth (-?-) CALVERT of Frederick, MD. Their children were:

1. Elizabeth (Betsey) CUSTIS - b. 1776; d. 1832
2. Martha (Patsy) CUSTIS - b. 1777; d. 1854
3. Eleanor Parke CUSTIS - b. 1779; d. 1852
4. George Washington Parke CUSTIS - b. 20 Apr 1781 in Mt. Airy, MD; d. 10 Oct 1857

After Jacky CUSTIS' death, his widow remarried David STUART, an Alexandria physician. The eldest two daughters (Elizabeth and Martha) lived with their mother and stepfather, while Nelly and her brother lived with their grandparents, George and Martha WASHINGTON.

Elizabeth CUSTIS married Thomas LAW in 1795.

1. Eliza Parke Custis LAW married Nicholas Lloyd ROGERS in 1817
 1. Edmund Law ROGERS - 1818 in Baltimore, MD; d. 1896 in Baltimore, MD; married Charlotte Mitilda Leeds PLATER; 2 children.
 2. Eliza Law ROGERS; b. & d. abt. 1820
 3. Eleanor Agnes ROGERS - b. 1822 in Baltimore; d. 1906; married 1862 George Robins GOLDSBOROUGH; at least one child.

Martha Parke CUSTIS married Thomas PETER in 1795

1. Columbia Washington PETER (male) - b. 1797; d. 1820
2. John Parke Custis PETER - b. 1799; d. 1848; married 1830 to Elizabeth Jane HENDERSON; 9 children
3. George Washington Parke Custis PETER - b. 1801; d. 1877; married 1840 to Jane BOYCE; 4 children
4. Robert Thomas PETER - b. 1806; d. 1807
5. Martha Eliza Angela PETER - b. 1796; d. 1800 in Georgetown, VA
6. America Pinckney PETER - b. 1803; d. 1842; married 1826 to William George WILLIAMS; 5 children
7. Martha Custis Castania PETER - b. 1808; d. 1809
8. Brittanica Wellington PETER (female) - 1815 in Washington; 1911 in Washington; married 1842 to Beverley KENNON; at least one child.

George Washington Parke CUSTIS married Mary Lee FITZHUGH in 1804.

1. Martha Elizabeth Ann CUSTIS - b. 1806; d. 1807
2. Mary Anne Randolph CUSTIS - b. 1808; d. 1873; married 1831 to Robert Edward LEE ; 7 children
3. Edward Hill Carter CUSTIS - b. 1809; d. 1810

Eleanor Parke CUSTIS married Lawrence LEWIS in 1799

1. Lawrence Fielding LEWIS - b. 1802; d. 1802
2. Lorenzo LEWIS - b. 1803 in Woodlawn, VA.; d. 1847 in Audley, VA ; Married Esther Marie COXE 1827
3. Fielding Augustine LEWIS - 1807 in Woodlawn, VA; d. 1809
4. George Washington Custis LEWIS - b. 1810, Woodlawn, VA; d. 1911
5. Frances Parke LEWIS - b. 1799 - Mt Vernon, VA; d. 1875 in Pass Christian, MS; married 1826 to Edward George Washington BUTLER; 5 children.
6. Martha Betty LEWIS - b. 1801; d. 1802
7. Eleanor Agnes Freire LEWIS - 1805, Woodlawn, VA; d. 1820 Philadelphia, PA
8. Mary Eliza Angela LEWIS - 1813, Woodlawn, VA; d. 1839; Pass Christian, MS; married Charles Magill CONRAD 1835; 3 children.

Robert Edward LEE, General of the Confederate Forces, was the son of Henry III "Light Horse Harry" LEE, Signer of U.S. Declaration of Independence. He married Mary Anne Randolph CUSTIS, daughter of George Washington Parke CUSTIS and granddaughter of Martha (DANDRIDGE) CUSTIS WASHINGTON.

George WASHINGTON was the son of Augustine WASHINGTON and Mary BALL. His sister, Betty, married Fielding LEWIS. Their son, Lawrence, was the husband of Eleanor Parke CUSTIS.

Meriwether LEWIS, of the Lewis & Clark Expedition, was the grandson of Robert and Jane (MERIWETHER) LEWIS, of Belvoir, VA. Robert's brother, John LEWIS, married 1st Catherine WASHINGTON (a 1st cousin of George) and 2nd Elizabeth 'Betty' WASHINGTON, a sister to George Washington. Fielding LEWIS and Francis Meriwether LEWIS are 1st cousins 1 time removed.

Gleaned from: the *Royal and Noble Families of Britain* by Alan Freer <<http://www.gencircles.com/users/alanfreer/3>> and several WorldConnect websites <<http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/>>

For further reading:

The Custis chronicles: the years of migration

... *Martha Washington*

The Custis family tree, 1570-1984

Genealogical chart .. John Custis to George Washington Custis Lee

The Washington connection : a Royal pedigree

George Washington and Martha Dandridge ancestry

and many more ...

DAR 929.2 Cus [OPL]

DAR 929.2 Was [OPL]

Family History Catalog

Family History Catalog

Family History Catalog

Family History Catalog

Reviews: 1910 New York Census Software

Review of 1910 New York City, U.S. Federal Census Index created by Heritage Quest. by Sally Belperche

This is an index of approximately 1.8 million entries for New York City, including Kings, Nassau, New York, Queens, Richmond & Suffolk counties. Since I have very little there, I didn't realize Manhattan wasn't a "county", so was frustrated at first. When I finally figured out how to use this index, it worked OK. (Manhattan is a "locality" within "New York" county.)

There are 2 methods of searching - Auto and Manual. Auto doesn't get you much; you almost have to use Manual. Then you can search by several criteria at once, prioritizing these (i.e. surname, given name, sex, race, birthplace [state or country], county, locality). Wildcards can be used.

Negatives:

- Instruction pamphlet is generic, not specifically for this CD.
- Have to guess at 4-letter abbreviation for birthplace country (no listing that I could find)
- No listing for localities - have to guess here also (unless there's something I missed)
- This is an index - doesn't show street address or family members. So you still have to look at actual census record to get much information.

I checked four names - John's father, who was supposedly living in Manhattan in 1910, the "cousin" he was coming to see/live with when he immigrated in 1907 (still trying to figure out very German-sounding "cousin" of French father-in-law)!, and 2 witnesses on Pop's naturalization papers. I only found the two witnesses - not the two names I'd have preferred finding.

Bottom line - there's no way I'd pay \$50 for this! If someone had a lot of ancestors in NYC in 1910, it might be worth it. I would hope anyone purchasing this realizes it's an index and not a substitute for actual census.

Review of 1910 New York - Upstate, U.S. Federal Census Index created by Heritage Quest. by Lawrence R. Kirkwood

When I was first asked to review this CD, I thought that it would be an academic exercise, since I did not believe that I had any possible ancestors on the counties listed on the package. The description on the back must be read carefully. The word "except" is used so that it is not the counties listed but all the counties in New York not listed. This was cleared up for me, when I later saw an advertisement that clearly said, "includes all other households in New York." Heritage Quest has created two CD's to cover the state of New York. The 1910 New York City Index includes households from Kings, Nassau, New York, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk counties. The 1910 New York-Upstate covers all other households and counties.

I do not consider myself a computer guru, but this CD was easy to use. After putting the CD in the computer you must first install the set up program, unless you have previously installed it by using other Heritage Quest CD's. It does not copy the database to your computer but allows you to access the information directly from the CD when you do a search. It is a simple process to install if you follow the "on screen" prompts to complete the set up.

The menu bar is intuitive and leads you to find your ancestors. I did find that sometimes it would not respond the way I thought it should, so I just repeated the steps and it worked just right.

continued on next page...

It contains options to help in searching the database and allows you to print or save your results to your word processor.

I recommend that you do a surname search first; that will give you a starting place. You can then see the result or sort by: given/first name, age, sex, race, birthplace, county, locality, enumeration district, supervisor's district, the National Archives microfilm series number, roll number, part of the roll, and page on the roll.

You are able to search using the "Advanced Search" criteria. This feature allows the use of the words, "Contains" or "Exclude" in text field, to add or reduce words or phases from your search. You may use "Wildcards" for different spellings of names and that is a neat feature.

There is one caveat that I would point out, when printing directly from the program. The prompt automatically shows, as the default, the font, "Beesknees ITC". If you print, it comes out difficult to read and prints too dark. I changed it to "Arial Narrow" and had no problem reading or printing. There are a goodly number of choices of fonts, so pick your favorite.

Once that is completed, you are ready to look for all those possible leads or maybe you will find your ancestor right off. I had 28 hits on my surname and over 400 hits on the maiden name that I am researching. There are 1,553,575 possible hits on this CD! While my ancestor had left for Wisconsin well before 1910 I was looking for the brothers and sisters he might have left behind. When you have the information, you can then go to the census and look.

Overall, if you are researching ancestors from New York State, this program is most likely worth your time; however, for research including the Big Apple, you will want to take a look at New York City 1910 Census Index.

Each CD is \$49.95. Both are available from Heritage Quest, PO Box 540670, North Salt Lake, UT 84054 (800) 760-2455 or <<http://www.heritagequest.com/html/indexlist.html>> or HeritageQuest,. Heritage Quest donates review copies to CFGS, which are used to build our library or as door prizes for CFGS events. Our thanks to Heritage Quest!

Query: WOODSON / JAMES / HILL / LUTTRELL / McCLURE / SMITH

Searching for ancestors of Mary F. WOODSON, believed to be family of the WOODSON/ JAMES line.

1. Mary F. WOODSON, born 1843, d. 1918.
+ Robert E. HILL, b. 1841, d. 1925
2. James Woodson HILL, b. 9/14/1867, d. 1/9/1946
+ Mary Alice McCLURE, b. 8/29/1879, d. 12/13/1968
3. Russell E. HILL, b. 2/26/1902, d. 6/8/1980
+ Louise LUTTRELL, b. 2/2/1906, d. 0/31/1976
3. Zelma Mae HILL, b. 1899, d. 1938
3. Helen Hill SMITH, b. 1906, d. 1926

Contact: Elaine Powell, 4620 Saddleworth Circle, Orlando, FL 32826-4126
(407) 282-5171 - CMElaine@aol.com

Digging for Gold...Searching for your Family Roots
Take up your gold shovels and put on your work gloves!

Searching for your "family roots" has just become a little easier at the local genealogy and family history library, The Quintilla Geer Bruton Archives Center, located in the historic 1914 Plant City High School Community Center at 605 North Collins St, Plant City, FL. The Archives Center has just completed a one year project of converting their genealogy and family history book collection to a Dewey Decimal Classification system and computerized database catalog that is now available through the Hillsborough County Public Library Cooperative catalog. The Archives Center catalog will become available for on-line use on October 15, 2001. Just go to <http://www.hcplc.org> and look for the Catalog of the Quintilla Geer Bruton Archives Center. The work was completed by the Archives Center volunteers and staff of the library system and consortium.

The Archives Center collection, containing over 3500 titles, remains a private non-circulating collection. The collection focuses on the Plant City, Hillsborough County, Florida and Southeastern United States areas. Limited research requests will be handled by the volunteer staff via our newest resource media — email: qcenter@tampbay.rr.com In addition, staff and patrons of the center will have the use of three new computers with Internet access. Genealogy on the Internet has gained much attention over the past few years. The Internet provides a wide array of online resources including library catalogues, databases, message boards, family web sites, the Social Security Death Index and many more valuable research sources.

The catalogue conversion project, valued at over \$25,000, was supported by a grant through the Library Services and Technology Act in the category of Linking Libraries and Communities and local match provided by the Quintilla Geer Bruton Archives Center of the East Hillsborough Historical Society, the City of Plant City and Time Warner Cable. The grant partners included the volunteers of the Quintilla Geer Bruton Archives Center, selected staff of Bruton Memorial Library, Hillsborough County Public Library Cooperative, Tampa Bay Library Consortium, and the State Library of Florida.

Please visit the Archives Center soon. The Archives is open from 10 a.m.- 8 p.m. Tuesday, and 1-5 p.m. Wednesday through Saturday, closed Sunday and Monday.

Shelby Bender, Volunteer Director - Quintilla Geer Bruton Archives Center 10/14/01

Announcing! A new publication from the Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc.

Family Histories in the Orlando Public Library

A greatly revised and expanded edition of the 1996 publication (of the same name)

This book includes the title, author and call number for over 2200 family histories in the Orlando library. The primary index lists every surname listed on the title page of the book; a secondary index includes localities listed on the title pages. This allows the reader to locate many more surnames as well as families in a locale of interest.

The book is 150 pages, 8 ½ x 11"; tape bound, with two indices. Cost is \$14.00, plus tax & shipping. We are also working on a CD version — but so far have not found a format that will run on every computer. If you'd like to try the CD, it is \$10.00 (with your money back if it does not run on your computer.) The data is presented in Microsoft Word, Corel WordPerfect & Acrobat Reader format.

Order from the CFGS address or the CFGS Website <<http://www.geocities.com/cfgscfgs>>

1885 Florida State Census - Orange County

(Film M845 Roll #10 at Orlando Library & Archives; #088971 at Family History Center.)

Orlando [census date 20 Jun 1885]

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Page	HH	Name	Race	Age/Sex	Relationship	Marital	Birth - Self/Father/Mother	Occupation
19	193	Cousins, F. S.	W	36 M	Head	M	ME/ME/ME	Sct? Surgeon
19	193	Cousins, Betty	W	35 F	Wife	M	KY/KY/KY	-
19	193	Cousins, Chas H.	W	16 M	Son	S	KY/KY/KY	-
19	194	Mott, J. L.	W	47 M	Head	M	Can/VT/NY	Wine Manf.
19	194	Mott, H.	W	43 F	Wife	M	LA/Ire/Ire	-
19	194	Mott, Joseph	W	20 M	Son	S	LA/Can/LA	Student
19	194	Mott, John	W	13 M	Son	S	LA/Can/LA	-
20	195	Wood, Bessie C.	W	26 F	Head	W	KY/Scot/KY	-
20	195	Hutton, Mamie? C.	W	21 F	Sister	S	Scot/Scot/KY	-
20	195	Do__ley, Maria	W	83 F	GrMother	W	IN/-/-	-
20	195	Stukenborg?, Mary	W	20 F	-	S	KY/KY/PA?	-
20	196	Ketcham, W. F.	W	49 M	Head	M	PA/PA/Ire	Druggist
20	196	Ketcham, N. J.	W	48 F	Wife	M	PA/PA/Scot	-
20	196	Ketcham, S. H.	W	12 M	Son	S	PA/PA/PA	attended school
20	196	Ketcham, Fanny	W	10 F	Dau	S	PA/PA/PA	attended school
20	196	Ketcham, Maud	W	6 F	Dau	S	PA/PA/PA	-
20	196	Gillen, Lizzie	W	18 F	Servant	S	PA/PA/PA	-
20	197	DeWaal, Chas.	W	37? M	Head	M	FL/Holland/GA	Photographer
20	198	Bass, J. E.	W	74? M	Head	M	NC/NC/NC	Boarding House
20	198	Bass, Mamby?	W	44 F	Wife	M	FL/GA/GA	-
20	198	Bass, Lucinda	W	18 F	Dau	S	GA/NC/GA	-
20	198	Bass, Emma	W	16 F	Dau	S	GA/NC/GA	attended school
20	198	Bass, Missouri?	W	13 F	Dau	S	FL/NC/GA	attended school
20	198	Bass, Ellen	W	9 F	Dau	S	FL/NC/GA	attended school
20	198	Bass, Joseph	W	8 M	Son	S	FL/NC/GA	-
20	198	Bass, Selby	W	5 M	Son	S	FL/NC/GA	-
20	198	Johnson, John	W	78 M	F-in-L	M	GA/GA/GA	-
20	198	Johnson, Martha	W	60 F	M-in-L	M	GA/GA/GA	-
20	198	Scofield, Jane	W	46? F	Head	W	OH/OH/OH	-
20	198	Scofield, L.	W	24 M	Son	S	OH/OH/OH	Laborer
20	198	Scofield, Geo	W	17 M	Son	S	OH/OH/OH	Laborer
20	198	Rhodes, Caroline	W	42 F	Head	W	GA/SC/GA	-
20	198	Rhodes, Marion	W	21 M	Son	S	GA/NC/GA	Laborer
20	198	Rhodes, Josephine	W	10 F	Dau	S	GA/NC/GA	attended school
20	198	Kelsie, John	W	45 M	Boarder	S	VA/VA/VA	Plasterer
20	198	Cox, Wade	W	24 M	Boarder	S	GA/GA/GA	Laborer
20	199	Reel, E. J.	W	48 M	Head	W	IN/-/-	Livery Stable

Page	HH	Name	Race	Age/Sex	Relationship	Marital	Birth - Self/Father/Mother	Occupation
20	199	Reel, Harry	W	12 M	Son	S	IN/IN/-	attended school
20	199	Reel, Rolly?	W	4 M	Son	S	IN/IN/-	-
20	199	Foster, P. A.	W	46 M	Head	M	PA/PA/PA	Livery Stable
20	199	Foster, Sarah	W	42 F	Wife	M	PA/PA/PA	-
20	199	Foster, Olive	W	16 F	Dau	S	PA/PA/PA	-
20	199	Foster, Clara	W	13 F	Dau	S	PA/PA/PA	
20	199	Foster, Nettie	W	10 F	Dau	S	PA/PA/PA	
20	199	Foster, Frank	W	7 M	Son	S	PA/PA/PA	
20	199	Foster, Fred	W	5 M	Son	S	PA/PA/PA	
20	199	Roy, Ella	W	30 F	Servant	S	PA/PA/PA	
20	199	Cawood, J. P.	W	27 M	-	S	GA/TN/VA	Clerk
20	199	Elliott, R. E.	W	25 M	-	S	GA/GA/GA	Foreman
20	199	Black, W. A.	W	23 M	-	S	AL/AL/AL	Laborer
20	199	Wrenn, D. L.	W	23 M	-	S	TN/TN/TN	Watchman
20	199	Shaw, Neil	B	40 M	-	S	AL/AL/AL	Laborer
20	199	Williams, Joe	B	45 M	-	W	GA/GA/GA	Laborer
20	199	Jones, Warren	B	22 M	-	S	SC/SC/SC	Laborer
20	199	Williams, Joe Jr	B	12 M	-	S	GA/GA/GA	Laborer
20	199	Wrenn, Jane	W	30 F	Servant	S	IN/IN/IN	-
20	199	Stevenson, Zack	W	25 M	-	S	GA/GA/GA	Laborer
21	176	McMurray, J. T.	W	36 M	Head	S	IN/KY/KY	Real Estate
21	176	McKee, Wm J.	W	32 M	Boarder	S	KY/KY/KY	Real Estate
21	176	Shannon?, J. R.	W	43 M	Boarder	S	KY/KY/KY	M. D.
21	177	Childers, J. W.	W	40? M	Head	M	TN/TN/TN	Lawyer
21	177	Childers, Mary	W	35 F	Wife	M	MO/TN/TN	-
21	177	Childers, Lyon	W	12 M	Son	S	TN/TN/MO	-
21	177	Childers, John	W	6 M	Son	S	TN/TN/MO	-
21	177	Childers, Owen?	W	4 M	Son	S	TN/TN/MO	-
21	177	Smith, Chas B.	W	52 M	Head	M	TN/TN/MO	Lawyer
21	178	Johnson, Saml	W	52 M	Head	M	KY/KY/KY	Merchant
21	179	Holloway, Amanda	W	30? F	Head	W	FL/GA/GA	Boarding House
21	179	Holloway, Cornelius	W	16 M	Son	S	FL/SC/FL	Carpenter
21	179	Holloway, Wm. H.	W	15 M	Son	S	FL/SC/FL	attended school
21	179	Holloway, L.	W	12 F	Dau	S	FL/SC/FL	attended school
21	179	Holloway, Chas. S.	W	11 M	Son	S	FL/SC/FL	attended school
21	179	Beasley, Narcissa	W	50 F	Mother	W	GA/GA/GA	-
21	179	Robinson, Barbary	W	67 F	Aunt	W	GA/GA/GA	-
21	179	Newton, Kate	W	34 F	{ Wife	M	Eng/Eng/Eng	-
21	179	Newton, A. W.	W	25 M	{ Husband	M	East India/E.I./E. I.	-

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