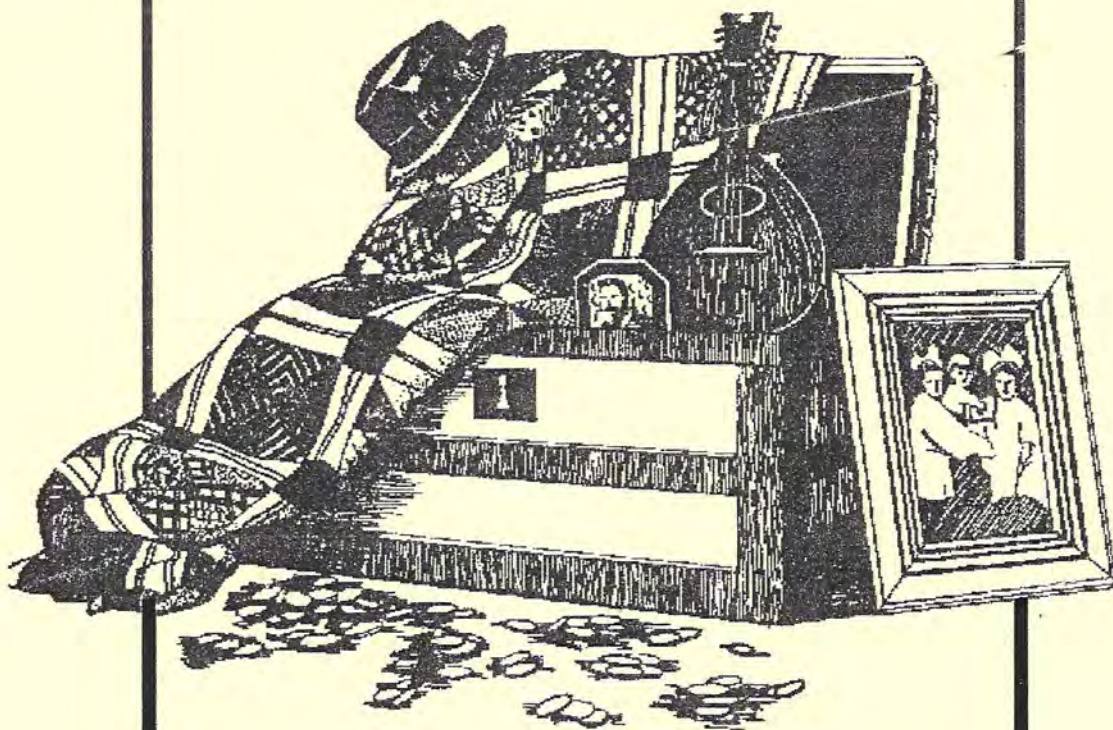


Buried Treasures



Vol. 35, No. 4
October - December 2003

Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc

Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc

PO Box 536309, Orlando, FL 32853-6309

Email: cfigs@cfigs.org

Website: www.cfigs.org

The Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc. (formerly known as the Central Florida Genealogical & Historical Society) 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 third Tuesday, September through May at 7:30 PM at the MARKS STREET SENIOR CENTER on the second Thursday of each month at 7:30 pm. Marks Street Senior Center is located at 99 East Marks Street, 4 blocks north of Highway #50 (Colonial Dr.) 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. A daytime group meets bi-monthly on the third Thursday afternoon of odd-numbered months.

Membership:

Individual - Year \$20 Life - \$200
Family - Year \$25 Life - \$300

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 features 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 [unless stated otherwise], either in whole or in part, provided credit is given to the Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc. citing author, volume & date.

The Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc. disclaims responsibility for statements, whether in fact or of opinion, made by contributors.

Publications of the Central Florida Genealogical Society as of 1 August 2003 Unless otherwise noted, books are softcover, 8 1/2 x 11" & include an every-name index.

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

Early Settlers of Orange County, Florida - a reprint of the 1915 book by C. E. Howard [indexed, 80 p.] \$15

Family Histories in the Orlando Public Library. Revised and greatly expanded version of our 1996 book. Over 2200 family histories listed, with 2 indices - surnames & localities. [150 p.] \$15

NEW - Greenwood Cemetery Historic Hike: a visit with over 425 Orlandoans at their final resting place by Steve Rajtar [220 p.] \$20

NEW - Hawthorne Funeral Home Records Vol 1 (1954-1961) [220 p., 3 indices] \$20

Marriages of Orange County, Florida

Vol 1: 1869-1909 [indexed, 196 p.] \$17

Vol 2: 1910-1924 [indexed, 165 p.] \$17

Vol 3: 1925-1934 [indexed, 180 p.] \$17

Orange County, Florida Cemeteries:

Vol I: Smaller Cemeteries of SW Orange Co (13 small cemeteries). [indexed, 124 p.] \$14

Vol II: Larger Cemeteries of SW Orange Co - Washington Park & Winter Garden [indexed, 213 p.] \$20

Glen Haven Cemetery (Winter Park) - Vol I (Sect A-H). [indexed, 162 p.] \$17

Greenwood Cemetery (Orlando) - Vol. 1 (Sections A-J). [indexed, 270 p.] \$20

Greenwood Cemetery (Orlando) - Vol 2 (Sections K-W). [indexed, 320 p.] \$22

Miller's Orlando City Directory 1907 - A reprint of the 1907 city directory with added index. [115 p] \$15

Orange County Gazetteer and Business Directory -

A reprint of the 1887 directory with added index. Orange County included parts of Lake, Seminole & Osceola Counties in 1887. [300 p. directory; 66 p. index.] \$25

Where Did They Put Wakulla? A Genealogist's Guide to the Library A listing of library call numbers (Dewey) for every state, county and major genealogical topic. [42 p. booklet, soft cover, stapled, 5 1/2 x 8 1/2"] \$6 postpaid

World War I Discharge Papers - Orange County, Florida, [indexed, 97 p]. \$14

To order any of these publications, send check or money order to:
Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc,
PO Box 536309, Orlando, Florida 32853-6309

Please add \$2 postage for first item
and \$1 for each additional item in same order.

FL residents, add 6% state sales tax; in Orange Co - 6.5%



Buried Treasures
Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc.
P. O. Box 536309, Orlando, FL 32853-6309
Web Site: <http://www.cfgs.org>
Editor: Betty Jo Stockton (407) 876-1688 Email: bjstock@cfl.rr.com

The Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc. meets monthly, September through May. Meetings are held at the **MARKS STREET SENIOR CENTER** on the second Thursday of each month at 7:30 p.m.

Marks Street Senior Center is located at 99 E. Marks St,
which is between Orange Ave. and Magnolia, 4 blocks north of East Colonial (Hwy 50).

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.

Table of contents

President's Message.	67
Thoughts from your Editor...	67
Crab Grass Creek Cemetery.	68
George Patterson - Aviation Pioneer.	70
World War I Draft Registration Cards.	74
Sample of World War I Draft Registration Cards and Index.	77
<i>ST. CLOUD TRIBUNE</i> - 1914.	78
The Questionable Quilt.	84
<i>Buried Treasures</i> Travels Afar.	84
State Census - 1885 Orange County, Florida.	85
Index.	87

Contributors to this issue

Pat Allen
Sallie Belperche
Barbara Cole
Sharon Lynch
Nickey Neel

Michael Neill
Elaine Powell
Betty Jo Stockton
Ralynne Westenhofer

President's Message

When I was in Washington, D.C. in November, I looked for the military records for two of my husband's five Revolutionary War ancestors -- Stephen WOOD and Ninian RILEY, in the National Archives. Coincidentally, Ninian was the father -in-law of Stephen. I even have a color copy of an original list of baptisms performed by various itinerant preachers, which shows that these same two men were baptized on the same day, July 16, 1775 by Brother MOOR in the Little River in Loudoun County, in what was then the Province of Virginia. I have a lot of information on these two WOOD and RILEY families, but wanted to view their original military records. I thought it would prove to be an easy task. I looked them both up in the microfilm index of military records. This hunt turned up nothing, to my surprise, since I knew they had both served in that war. I also looked in the War of 1812 index for Stephen WOOD because I also had proof that he was in that war. Again, a search turned up nothing.

Before I looked in the bounty land and pension microfilms, I decided to pack up and go to eat at the concession in the archives building basement. Just as I pressed the elevator button the fire alarm went off. Everyone in the building was ordered to leave the building, and was told we could not return for the rest of the day, due to a steam pipe break. And so, I decided to head for the DAR building to order the application papers for these two men. I then went into their library and asked to view the original substantiating documents that were used to prove ancestry for the women applying for membership. Within 30 minutes they brought me two files filled with some original and some copies of original documents. I then went through the files and marked the pages that I wanted copied. Those copies arrived today. The DAR library is a wonderful resource! I have plans to go back to the National Archives to see if they have either the pension or bounty land records for either of these two men on my next visit. The DAR Patriot Index is always being updated. Keep checking to see if you might have a Revolutionary War ancestor.

I wish each of you a wonderful holiday season!

Elaine

Thoughts from your Editor..

When I first succumbed to this genealogy addiction in 1967, I did everything wrong. I set out to prove that our Stockton line was descended from Richard Stockton, signer of the Declaration of Independence (we aren't) and began my research at the Library of Congress. I made my own family group sheets and hand copied everything on any Stockton. Now, 35 years later, I've resumed my Stockton research seriously and — boy, have things changed!

I've joined with a number of other Stockton researchers to attempt to document all the Stocktons in the United States. Pam, an on-line friend in Seattle, has been pursuing this insanity almost as long as I have, had collected 38,000 Stocktons and descendants in a huge database (originally on an Apple II+ computer.) A number of others were also collecting data and sending it to Pam who added it to her files. At the time we began, the World Wide Web didn't exist; we were corresponding via GENIE, a precursor to the Internet, and snail mail. I spent two summers at the National Archives, extracting information on every Stockton who had served in the Civil War.

Now we've gone high-tech. We started a MyFamily website (a private, by invitation only site) to combine, coordinate and compile our data. We invited a number of serious Stockton family researchers and have gotten organized. With the combined efforts of folks scattered around the country and our years of individual research put together, we are making giant strides.

The various on-line databases make a world of difference. Since much of my research is done in early morning hours, I'm using Ancestry.com and Heritage Quest to gather census data on everyone in my segment of the database. Between the two subscription services, all census years are available and indexed. Finding this information would have taken months at the library or Archives (and they don't open at 4 a.m. anyway!)

By using the MyFamily website to exchange information, ask opinions, and simply discuss our findings, I'd guess that we've done more in the last 3 months than would have been possible in several years of "old time" research. By placing all our data in one place and being able to refer to that of the others, those bits and pieces gathered over the years are finally beginning to make sense.

After years of banging my head against brickwalls, I'm finally making some progress — and my own genealogy is fun again. Hurrah for technology!

Betty Jo

CRAB GRASS CREEK CEMETERY [continued from Summer 2003 issue]

Located Within The Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area
Osceola County, Florida Section 30 Township 27S Range 34E

Compiled by: Sharon Limbrecht Lynch , April 2003

This cemetery has had a number of names - Sumner, Deer Creek, and Lanier that we know of.
Records show the name that was in use at the time of the interment.

NAME	BIRTH DATE	DEATH DATE	INFORMATION
MCWATERS, Obarry (?) ----	17 Sep 1932	18 Dec 1932	Age: 3 mos 19 days; female; place of birth: near Boggy Creek, Kissimmee; place of death: Kissimmee; parents: F. McWaters (Ala.) & Estelle Woods (FL); informant: F. McWaters, Kissimmee; buried: Deer Park, Fla.
MCWATERS, Oleary		1932	Aluminum marker in cemetery, located at head of Olivia McWaters granite headstone.
MCWATERS, Olivia		1932	Granite headstone in cemetery; aluminum Oleary McWaters marker located on same grave.
OGLESBY, Martha C.	1863	1883	"Mother"; information written on granite headstone, there is also a small aluminum & bronze grave marker with name & dates
PLATT, Lavonia	3 Nov 1876	24 Jul 1935	Dau. of Francis Marion Platt & Mary Catherine Elizabeth Lanier; place of death: Melbourne; cause of death: killed on rail road tracks by train in Melbourne, Brevard Co., Fla. (aluminum marker)
PLATT, Mary Catherine Elizabeth	3 Dec 1845	10 May 1928	Widow of Francis Marion Platt (md. Dec. 22, 1866 Hernando Co., FL); place of birth: Alachua Co., Fla.; dau. of James Lanier & Elizabeth Ann McMinn (death certificate said ?? Thigpen per Hiram Platt but genealogical records at LDS lists McMinn as mother.) place of death: Melbourne, Brevard Co., Fla.; date of burial: on May 11, 1928; buried: Deer Park, Fla. (no marker)
RAINVILLE, Betty Raye Elms	25 Aug 1929	4 Oct 1984	Born: Santa Rosa, New Mexico; parents: Ray Elms & Alda Roberts; son: Steven Rainville; residence: Crab Grass Road, Holopaw; burial date: Oct. 8, 1984; buried: Bull Run Cem., Holopaw, Fla. (stone monument)
RAULERSON, Agnes Elon	20 Mar 1915	12 Aug 1918	Age: 3; parents: Yulee Raulerson (FL) & Julia Lanier (FL); informant: Julia Raulerson; place of death: Deer Park; place of burial: Deer Park (no marker)
RAULERSON, Infant Child	7 Dec 1923	7 Dec 1923	Mother: Flora Raulerson (FL); Father: not named; informant: not shown; place of death: Deer Park; place of burial: Deer Park, Fla. (no marker)
RAULERSON, Infant Son	27 Apr 1933	27 Apr 1933	Age: ½ day old; parents: John Cline Raulerson (Deer Park) & Ruby Luke (Deer Park); Informant: Mrs. Lulu Luke; place of death: Deer Park; buried: Deer Park, Fla. (no marker)

NAME	BIRTH DATE	DEATH DATE	INFORMATION
RAULERSON, Katherine	4 Dec 1875	14 Feb 1924	Age: 48; Married; husband David Peter Raulerson (Peter Raulerson & Catherine Lanier were married on Dec. 15, 1899 by Rev. O.N. Williams in Osceola Co., Fla.); father: Jim Lanier (FL); place of birth: Fla.; place of death: Deer Park; informant: H.H. Crosby; name listed as "Cathrine" on Vital Statistic Death Records; buried: Sumner Place Cem. (aluminum marker)
RAULERSON, Pink	12 Feb 1905	3 Nov 1929	Age: 24; Single female; parents: David P. Raulerson (Polk Co.) & Catherine Lanier (Pasco Co.); place of death: Holopaw; informant: David P. Raulerson, Holopaw, Fla.; buried: Deer Park, Fla (no marker)
RAULERSON, Viola S.	19 Feb 1890	15 Sep 1929	Age: 39; Married; husband: Joe; parents: W. H. Leonard (SC) & Polly Mencey (SC); place of death: Deer Park; informant: W.H. Leonard, Deer Park; buried: Deer Park Cem. (no marker)
WHITE, Rosco Floyd	23 Jan 1930	5 Mar 1931	Son of Floyd White (Brevard Co.) and Geneva Raulerson (Osceola Co.); informant: Floyd White, Deer Park.; buried: Crab Grass Creek Cem. (no marker)
YATES, Cindarilla "Rilla"		8 Aug 1885	2 nd wife of William Burrell Yates (Cindarilla Prescott & William Burrell Yates were married at Black Creek (Jacksonville), Duval Co., FL by Squire Collins); buried: Crabgrass Creek Cem.; info from Seminole Indian War Widow's Pension Application # 8205 of Mrs. Matilda "Tillie" J. (Thompson) Padgett Yates. (no marker)
YATES, Infant Son			Age: 5; son of Cindarilla "Rilla" Prescott & William Burrell Yates; cause of death: bitten by a rattlesnake. On Aug. 17, 1999 Rosalie Yates Savage, born May 10, 1904 at Ft. Christmas, told me this 5 year old child was her grandfather's brother. Her father, John Burrell "Bud" Yates is the son of Elizabeth Cox & John Burrell "Burl" Yates. (no marker)
YATES, William Burrell		25 Mar 1901	Age: 80 yrs; place of death: residence on Canoe Creek Rd., Kissimmee, Fla.; cause of death: cancer of throat; info on death from March 29, 1901 Kissimmee Gazette obituary; buried: Crab Grass Creek Cemetery per Seminole Indian War Widow's Pension Application # 8205 of Mrs. Matilda "Tillie" J. (Thompson) Padgett Yates (Burrell Yates & Mrs. Tillie Padgett md. on Sept. 30, 1894 Osceola Co., FL); William B. Yates - Brevard Co., Florida Representative on "Ordinance of Secession" for the State of Florida signed on January 10, 1861; Minister of the Gospel; Seminole Indian War Veteran 1835 - 1842 & 1856 - 1858; farmer. Rosalie also told me that she saw the gravestone for William Burrell Yates in this cemetery, but that it was broken in two. (no marker)



Compiler's notes: Noah Clayton Raulerson said he and his father had buried many of these pioneers in this cemetery. Before Clayton died in 2001 he told me that there were 87 burials in this little pioneer cemetery but time had taken its toll and he could not remember all their names. He said "if you would have asked me a few years earlier, I could have given you all their names and where each of them were buried in the cemetery".

“For some years I have been afflicted with the belief that flight is possible to man.” Wilbur Wright--1900

In this 100th anniversary year of man’s first powered flight, the nation is honoring Wilbur and Orville Wright, two bicycle makers from Dayton, Ohio, who accomplished this remarkable feat. An *Inventing Flight Centennial Celebration* was held this past July in Dayton. On December 17, 2003, a replica of the Wright’s home-made “flying machine” will fly again at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. The Wright brothers gave birth to aviation and space flight that we know today. The following is about an Orlandoan who idolized the Wright brothers and became this city’s first military test pilot.



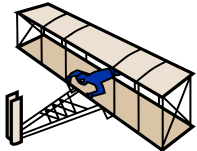
GEORGE PATTERSON - AVIATION PIONEER

Picture yourself in Orlando, Florida, in the early 1900's reading the *Orlando Morning Sentinel* when an article catches your eye:

A Youthful Machinist

In the window of the McElroy Drug Company may be seen an excellent model of a flying machine built by young George Patterson of this city, which shows not only a very retentive memory, he having seen several of the most celebrated machines exhibited in this country, but a remarkable degree of inventive genius. Those who have never seen a flying machine will do well to call by McElroy’s and take a look.

The young George Patterson who built the first “flying machine” model seen by the residents of Orlando had moved to Orlando from Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1901 with his parents who had retired here. They had considered Miami Beach first, but, finding nothing but miles and miles of sand dunes, chose Orlando, a town of about 2,000 with no paved streets and no national banks, but boasting 33 beautiful pristine lakes in the city limits. James Clifford Patterson, George’s father, helped to organize the People’s National Bank to have a place to put his money. He served as President without pay of the Bank which ultimately became First National, SunBank, and later SunTrust. George’s mother, Mary Gill Beatty Patterson, became President of the Equal Suffrage League and was the first woman to vote in Orlando in the presidential election of 1920,



Young George grew up with all the advantages that his well-to-do family could provide, including his own rifle and the use of their private hunting preserve. But his sights were set on the sky and, from an early age, he longed to soar like the birds he hunted. He greatly admired the Wright Brothers and kept voluminous scrapbooks of early “flying machines” including hot air balloons, which had successfully flown overseas. His avid interest in flying led him to secure a job as one

of the young mechanics of Lincoln Beachey, the famous pioneer aviator who made Orlando’s and Florida’s first recorded flight in 1910 at the local Fairgrounds. It was Orlando’s first Fair since the 1895 freeze and was celebrated by an automobile parade down Orange Avenue. The cars, decked with flowers, held the belles of the town riding beside dashing young men sporting colorful blazers. But the main attraction was to be the city’s first air show. The management of the Orlando County Fair Association, seeking to attract crowds to its exposition, had decided to feature aviation. They did not contract with just one aviator but shrewdly offered a prize of \$1,500 to any flyer who could stay up in the air five minutes at one time. Three contestants appeared with their aircraft; two crashed, but Lincoln Beachey flew his Curtiss bi-plane built by the Wright Brothers for five minutes at one time and collected the prize. This famous pioneer pilot, known as “the man without nerves” not only stayed in the air five minutes, but flew every day of the Fair. Beachey continued his flying exploits and set standards for the rest of the world by flying at night over Tampa in March 1911. Young Patterson was one of a dozen boy “helping assistants” who traveled with Mr. Beachey and helped him in his flights. On the return trip from Tampa, they stopped to give air shows at Ocala and Gainesville. It was at one of these shows that Pilot Beachey used oranges as dummy bombs to show witnesses

how easy it would be to blow up ships or armies with dynamite. (Little did young George dream that he would one day be involved in bombing a battleship with General Billy Mitchell to prove air superiority.) Beachey, the first American to “loop the loop” in 1912 was later offered \$50,000 to cross the Rockies in a plane and make it to California. He accomplished this feat but a storm swept him out to sea and he was lost. His widow received the \$50,000.

As war clouds loomed, Patterson dreamed of becoming a military pilot. After graduating from the Asheville School for Boys in North Carolina, where he introduced his school mates to flying machines by demonstrating his models, and attending the University of Pennsylvania, he volunteered to be a student pilot in the Aviation Section of the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps. By the end of February 1917, three pilot schools had been established due to increased appropriations and the likelihood of the nation entering the conflict in Europe. Patterson was assigned to the pilot training school at Chandler Field, Essington, Pennsylvania, where he learned to fly in a 1913 N-9 seaplane. The new pilot described the experience as “flying with the engine on the back of your neck.” After flying in seaplanes through September 1917, he accepted a commission in the Officers Reserve Corps. His first solo in a Curtiss “Jenny” JN4A “land machine” was on October 16, 1917. The “Jenny” was a structure of wood and cloth held together by a maze of wire. Without the wire, it was said the Jenny would never have gotten off the ground. It was initially powered by a 90hp Curtiss engine.

After a short stint as a First Lieutenant at Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Michigan, he was transferred to Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, Louisiana, where he was rated as a “scout pilot.” This meant that he would fly the smallest, fastest and best climbing planes of the single-seat fighting type built at that time. After “assembling” the planes, he instructed recruits in cross-country and formation flying. In his next assignment as a First Lieutenant at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, he was head of the Technical Data Section and officer-in-charge of assembling and testing the planes.

In October 1917, McCook Field was established as an aeronautical experimental station by the Signal Corps. On October 11, 1918, Patterson was promoted to Captain in the Regular Air Service (Aeronautics). He served as Assistant Chief, Flight Test Branch, as well as performance test pilot at McCook Field. During this time, he developed the first scientific methods of measuring flight test performance. His book: “Practical Airplane Performance Test Flight” is on display in the National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. Displayed on the wall under “Flight Test Manuals” a statement reads:

From the time of the Wright Brothers, pilots of experimental airplanes recognized that they required a systematic method to govern the testing of new production and research aircraft. Early flight test manuals epitomize the standard practices of the time. All stressed the importance of accurate recordkeeping by means of a clipboard and pencil. Captain George Patterson’s 1919 Manual warns that: ‘Fountain pens should not be used as the ink will freeze at high altitudes.

Captain Patterson was present to calibrate the instruments and verify the results on February 27, 1920, when Major Rudolph C. Schroeder set the one-man altitude record of 37,850 feet in an open bi-plane. The newspaper accounts were so sensational at the time that there were many “non-believers” according to the McCook Field house organ. At 25,000 feet, Schroeder’s oxygen supply stopped. He changed to the emergency tank and was about to cut his engine, preparatory to a spiral descent, when he lost consciousness. The aircraft fell wildly out of control from 38,000 to 2,000 feet, exposing his eyes to the frigid blasts of air. He must have removed his goggles because of frost obscuring his vision. At 2,000 feet, he was jarred back to partial consciousness due to rapid change of pressure. His eyes were frozen, his lungs poisoned with carbon monoxide gas from the exhaust and his body chilled to the bone. Miraculously, Schroeder was able to shut off his motor and land at McCook Field with limited vision! Within a month, thankfully, Shorty was back to normal. Patterson’s calibrations differed from the Altitude Laboratory, Bureau of Standards, in Washington, D.C. His suggestions in the methods used to report temperature calibrations during Major Schroeder’s altitude flight proved of value in future flight test work and increased the accuracy of their

results.

In their infancy at old McCook Field were turbo superchargers, controllable pitch propellers, bullet-proof gasoline tanks, camouflage pitch propellers, bullet-proof gasoline tanks, camouflage, .50 caliber machine guns and 37 mm cannon, armored plate for pilot and crew, parachutes and pressure cabins. In later years, Patterson said: "Our engineers and test pilots of that day just about anticipated everything we have—except radar. We're flying at high altitudes today just because Schroeder and others risked their necks with primitive-oxygen equipment to see how we could withstand flight through the upper air."

In June 1920, Patterson flew the largest airplane built in the United States up to that time in its first official trial. The "Giant," described in the *New York Times* of June 1920 as a "Monster Airplane" was designed and built at the L.W.F. Engineering Company's plant at College Point, Long Island, NY. It was a bi-plane equipped with three 12-cylinder Liberty motors, with a total of 1,200 h.p. The huge machine measured 106' wide from wing tip to wing tip and had two fuselages, each 50' long and a large nacelle in the center capable of accommodating a crew of four. It was built to be used as a bombing plane to replace the dirigible balloons that had been used in the war for such work. It could remain in the air 16 hours at 110 mph and carry a 7,778 pound load. Captain Patterson gave the "Giant" its final test prior to turning it over to the United States government.

By 1921, the Air Corps had freed itself from the Signal Corps and had become a full-fledged arm of the Army. Brigadier General William "Billy" Mitchell, Chief of the new Army Air Service, in testimony earlier before the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee, had startled members of Congress by saying the airplane had "obsoleted" the battleship. He testified:

The air will prevail over the water in a very short time. An Army fights on land, a Navy on water, but an Air Force over both. We can tell you definitely now that we can either destroy or sink any ship in existence today. All we want to do is have you gentlemen watch us attack a battleship.

General Mitchell added that he could build a thousand airplanes for the cost of one battleship. In the midst of the resulting media frenzy, a test was authorized and Mitchell selected the Martin bomber bi-plane to prove his point. Martin bombers were rugged and adaptable, serving as the line bomber of the Air Service and, later, the Air Corps, until 1928, with some continuing in use as late as 1931. The targets selected were four captured German combat ships, including the Ostfriesland battleship, considered unsinkable. Five days were scheduled for the tests: June 12, 13, 18, 20 and 21, 1921. McCook Field officers, including Patterson, flying out of Langley Field, Virginia, had a prominent part in the bombing tests. The Ostfriesland was sunk in 21 minutes. Army and Navy officers and newsmen observing the awesome show of aerial superiority were stunned. Although Patterson was familiar with the Martin bomber and had tested them at McCook Field, he flew a big Navy F-5-L plane during the tests. These ships acted as protecting planes for the Martin bombers that were taking part in the bomb dropping. In case one of the planes was forced down, the Navy planes would come to the crews' rescue. Fortunately, none of the bombers had to come down on the water, except in one instance where the plane was forced down beside a destroyer which took on the crew. Several of the bombing planes made forced landings, but were able to reach the coast without difficulty.

The local Dayton newspaper quoted Patterson:

The record made by the planes in flying out long distances from the shore, participating in the tests, and then returning to the base was one long to be remembered. Navy men were much surprised and chagrined to see the amount of damage that could be done by the bombers. The tests proved the reliability of aircraft in combating an enemy fleet. It was not believed possible by Navy men that a battleship could be destroyed in 25 minutes. Their belief was that it would take hours before that amount of damage could be done.

The Army had achieved their purpose of portraying the superiority of air power over sea power. The results of the tests clearly demonstrated that the airplane was now the nation's first line of defense. Within a year, a Navy Bureau

of Aeronautics was organized to put airplanes on battleships and start producing aircraft carriers.

Captain Patterson married Eugenic Huffman Ohmer of Dayton whose family owned a 100 acre farm along the eastern shore of the Mad River, a tributary of the Miami River, about 8 miles east of Dayton. Torrence Huffman knew the Wright Brothers and had heard of their exploits in a flying machine on the Carolina coast. When they asked permission to use the Huffman Prairie as their flying field in 1904, Huffman consented, asking only that they drive the cows and horses pastured there outside the fence before doing any flying. When the Wright Brothers completed the hangar that housed the Wright Flyer 11, they had erected the “first airport in the world.” The Huffman cow pasture has also come to be known as “the cradle of aviation.”

The newlywed’s first assignment after their wedding was Nichols Field in the Philippines. Major B.Q. Jones, Commanding Officer, sent a letter to Dayton asking Patterson to bring certain items on the boat with him, including parachutes, machine gun ammunition gauges, and wind vane pumps for the leak-proof tanks of the DH-4. The De Havilland DH-4, originally a British combat airplane, had been used by the U.S. Air Service in France and had the nickname: “the Flaming Coffin.” After losing close friends in fiery airplane crashes at Nichols Field (and encouraged by his bride), Patterson resigned from the Regular Air Service in 1922 and returned to Orlando.

Always interested and active in aviation, Patterson was elected to the Orlando City Commission in 1928 and spearheaded the building of the Orlando Municipal Airport. The airport opened in 1928 at a cost of \$24,000. Patterson was the first Florida City Commissioner, if not aviator, to pass the exam for his Transport Pilot’s license at the Orlando Airport in 1929. That same year, airmail service was introduced to Orlando; the pilot had to toss his parachute out of the one-seater Pitcairn Aviation Company airplane to make room for the mail!

Patterson resigned from the Orlando City Commission to join the Curtiss-Wright Airplane Company and, later, the Technical Aviation Department of Socony Vacuum Oil Company in New York City. He continued to fly Stinsons and other company airplanes on business until 1934 when he was a passenger in a Bellanca monoplane that crashed in Pennsylvania. His back was severely injured so he flew very little after that. As a result, when he returned to active duty with the Army Air Corps in 1942, he was placed on “limited service.” He became a Colonel in the Air Technical Service Command (ATSC) at Wright Field, Dayton, where he and his family lived in the officers’ quarters, prior to his retirement to Orlando. He died at home on June 15, 1968 at the age of 73.

George Beatty Patterson not only lived to see the full circle of aviation history from his idols, the Wright Brothers, to the Space Age, but was part of it. He used to say: “The fliers of today aren’t doing a thing that we didn’t do in 1917 and 1918.. they just do it faster.” There was a sign on the main hangar at old McCook Field that read: “This field is small; use it all.” The field was small, but large enough for the airplanes of that day. Those early pioneers “flew by the seat of their pants,” but tested early devices which are in use today. Peacetime, as well as wartime, aviation has been influenced by these early pioneers. With apologies to Tom Brokaw, this writer is not so sure that these daring aviation pioneers weren’t “The Greatest Generation.”



•

The **Order of Daedalians** is America’s premier fraternal organization of commissioned, Warrant officer and flight officer rated military pilots, male and female, of all branches of our U.S. armed forces and WWII WASPS who flew or fly any type of powered, military, heavier-than-air aircraft. A Founder member was a military pilot who earned his wings before the Armistice, November 11, 1918. Patterson received his wings in 1917 and became an active Founder member of the Order on September 9, 1938. The last Founder member died earlier this year at the age of 110... “And then there were none.”

The author, Patricia Patterson Allen, daughter of the late Colonel George Beatty Patterson, is a hereditary member of the Order of Daedalians and member of Space Flight 6 at Patrick AF Base, Florida.

World War I Draft Registration Cards – Michael John Neill
Ancestry Daily News 26 Dec 2001

Ed. Note: Draft Registration cards for Florida are now on the Ancestry.com site. This can be used without cost at any Orange County library and many FHCs. It is also available by subscription for home use. Most states are indexed. The index is free (but does not always find everything) at <www.ancestry.com/search>. Use the word "military" as the record type. Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Montana, New York, North Carolina and Pennsylvania have all or many original cards online. There are 3,344 cards for Orange County, 1566 for Seminole County, and 811 for Osceola County.

Genealogists frequently use sources because they cover a significant proportion of the population. An excellent example is the World War I Draft Registration Cards. These cards contain information on men born between 1873 and 1900. This twenty-seven year time span is a wide range. The cards contain more than just names and dates. They contain significant genealogical information on the registrants.

Locating the cards for my family members in Hancock County, Illinois, was relatively easy. The cards for the entire county are arranged on the microfilm alphabetically by last name. I did not have to worry about the town or township of residence for any of the individuals living in that county. Within a few minutes I had the cards of three of my great-grandfathers (one was too old to be required to register) and numerous uncles and other cousins. Neither grandfather was listed. One was born in 1903 and the other was an infant at the start of World War I.

The cards were interesting, but in most cases I already had the information from other sources. There were multiple draft registrations during the war and the information from one registration to another varies, but they generally include the name, birth date, birthplace, signature, and other identifying information. I even picked up a "new" middle name for one of my great-grandfathers.

The real card I wanted to find was for my wife's great-grandfather in Chicago. William Apgar was born ca. 1890 and "vanishes" ca. 1920. Little is known about him other than the time he was married and living in Chicago from 1908 until the late 1910s. Locating his draft card would provide birth information on him that I did not already have. While the information provided by a registrant could easily be incorrect, it would at least be a starting point.

Finding a Chicagoan But using the World War I Draft Registration Cards for Chicago is not as easy as it was for Hancock County, Illinois. There were many draft boards in Chicago and the cards are filed separately for each board. I would have to know where William lived or manually go through the roll of film for each board. As I was "desperate" for information on William, I was willing to go through all the cards. However, I was hoping for a way to avoid that. Fortunately, I knew where William was living as early as 1915: 10057 S. State Street. When his wife filed for divorce in 1921, she was living at 339 E. Kensington and indicated William was living at 11445 Stevenson Avenue. The State Street and Kensington address are a few miles apart, but in the same general neighborhood.

The problem was determining the draft board where William likely would have gone to register. Remember, I wanted to avoid going through the cards for each board. Fortunately there are some maps of these registration boards (see links at end of article for more information), and the Allen County Public Library (where I viewed the cards) had the maps for Chicago in book form. While at the library, I used MapQuest <<http://www.mapquest.com>> to obtain approximate maps of the addresses I had for William. I then found these addresses on the registration board maps for the city of Chicago. This technique is appropriate if the street addresses have not changed between World War I and today.

The registration board maps indicated two likely districts for William's registration. The borders of the districts were not clearly drawn on the map. However, two districts to look through was decidedly fewer than eighty. I was not going to complain.

I located a card for a William Apgar. I was relatively certain he was "mine" for two reasons:

- 1) There is only one William Apgar in the 1917 Chicago city directory
- 2) The address on the card, 11527 S. Michigan, is only a few blocks from where his wife was living in 1921.

The card provided William's date and place of birth (1888 in Chicago). I'm still "stuck" but at least now I am armed with more information than I had before.

Where Do I Go from Here? In my case, I'm going to try and see if I can get a birth certificate for a William Apgar born in Chicago in 1888 (based upon information at <www.vitalrec.com> and the Cook County Clerk's Office <www.cookctyclerk.com/records.html>; I'm hoping to find one).

There are several reasons though why a record might not be located. I need to consider the following situations:

- 1) William might not have been born in Chicago at all.
- 2) William was born in Chicago, but the year is incorrect.
- 3) William was born in Chicago and no record was recorded.

If I can't find William's birth record, my next approach will be to locate Apgar families in the 1900 Soundex for Illinois to see if there are any with a William aged approximately twelve.

More About the Draft Records There were actually three draft registration periods for World War I. The cards from these three registrations are filed together. The information required is slightly different on the cards from each of the three periods.

--- First Draft (5 June 1917) - registered men between the ages of 21-31

--- Second Draft (5 June 1918) - registered men who had turned 21 since the first registration

--- Third Draft (12 Sep 1918) - required all men ages 18-21 and 31-41 register that had not already done so.

24 million men born between 1873 and 1900 registered in these three periods. This is a significant proportion of the American male population. The cards used during the three draft registrations were different.

The first card (sometimes called the ten question card because of ten questions on the front) includes the following information: name, age, home address, date of birth, place of birth, citizenship status, employer, nearest relative, race, questions about physical appearance. The second card (sometimes called the twelve question card because of twelve questions on the front) includes the following information: name, age, address, date of birth, citizenship status, birth place, occupation, employer, dependent information, exemption claimed, and physical appearance. The third card (sometimes called the twenty question card because of twenty questions on the front) includes the name, address, age, date of birth, race, citizenship status, occupation, employer's name, nearest relative and their address. Registrants would have filled out one of these cards based upon when they registered.

Where Are These Cards? The best way to access these cards is on microfilm through the Family History Library. The cards are listed in the Family History Library Catalog (www.familysearch.org) by searching for the heading: UNITED STATES, Military Records - World War, 1914-1918. Some large libraries have the film of these cards for their own state. Readers may wish to inquire on state or county message boards (boards.ancestry.com) about the potential availability of some records in their own area. The National Archives Branch in Atlanta, Georgia, will search the film for a specific individual.

The Ancestry.com site contains a database index to these cards, which currently contains information on 1.2 million (5%) of the men who registered. It is in the free area and can be searched at: <www.ancestry.com/rd/prodredir.asp?sourceid=831&key=D3172a>. Information included in the database includes: name, birth date, ethnicity, birthplace, city/county, and state.

What Would I Do? If the county is small, I personally would order the microfilm myself from the Family History Library. Then I could copy all the individuals with the same surname and perhaps easily search for extended family members at the same time. For some counties the cards are only on one or two rolls of microfilm. Had I paid for a search for each of the fifteen cards I ordered, it would have added up quickly. Some of these cards have been indexed and are in the World War I Civilian Draft Registration (**free**) database at Ancestry.com <www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/inddb/3172a.htm>.

Selected Web Sites

- ***They Answered the Call: Military Service in the United States Army during World War I, 1917-1919*** <www.nara.gov/publications/prologue/ww1serv.html>
- World War I Draft Registration Cards-from NARA <www.nara.gov/genealogy/w1draft.html>
- World War I Draft Registration Cards-from JewishGen <www.jewishgen.org/infodocs/ww1draft.htm>
- World War I Draft Registration Cards---information on Missouri <www.slcl.lib.mo.us/slcl/sc/sc-ww1-mo.htm>
- World War I Draft Registration Cards - information on New Orleans <www.slcl.lib.mo.us/slcl/sc/dbmaps/norleans-ww1strategy.htm>
- Civilian Draft Registration Database <userdb.rootsweb.com/ww1/draft/search.cgi>
- Draft Board Registration Maps There are some maps available of the draft board registration districts. The Family History Library has the film #1,498,803 (National Archives Microfilm Publication M1860: "Boundary Maps of Selected Cities and Counties of World War I Selective Service Draft Registration Boards, 1917-18") which contains maps of the following cities.
 - Alabama: Birmingham
 - California: Los Angeles, San Diego
 - Colorado: Denver
 - Connecticut: Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven
 - Georgia: Atlanta
 - Illinois: Chicago
 - Indiana: Indianapolis
 - Kansas: Kansas City
 - Kentucky: Louisville
 - Louisiana: New Orleans
 - Maryland: Baltimore
 - Massachusetts: Boston
 - Minnesota: Minneapolis, St. Paul
 - New Jersey: Jersey City
 - New York: Albany, Buffalo, Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Staten Island, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse
 - Ohio: Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo
 - Pennsylvania: Allegheny, Luzern, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Reading, Westmoreland
 - Texas: Dallas
 - Wisconsin: Milwaukee
 - Washington: Seattle
 - Washington DC

Some of the regional branches of the National Archives may have finding aids for cities in their region.

Final Thought... Given that the cards can provide place of birth and death, these cards are very helpful for men during this era whose death certificates and other information provide sketchy or non-existent information on their origins.

Note: Sample images relating to this article can be found at: <www.rootdig.com/draft/samples.html>

From *Ancestry Daily News* <<http://www.ancestry.com/dailynews>> 26 Dec 2001. Copyright 2001, MyFamily.com, Inc. and its subsidiaries. Used with permission.

Michael John Neill, is the Course I Coordinator at the Genealogical Institute of Mid America (GIMA) held annually in Springfield, Illinois, and is also on the faculty of Carl Sandburg College in Galesburg, Illinois. Michael is the Web columnist for the FGS FORUM and is on the editorial board of the Illinois State Genealogical Society Quarterly. He conducts seminars and lectures on a wide variety of genealogical and computer topics and contributes to several genealogical publications, including Ancestry and Genealogical Computing. You can e-mail him at: <mneill@asc.csc.cc.il.us> or visit his Web site at: <www.rootdig.com/>, but he regrets that he is unable to assist with personal research.

Sample of Index: (search on Orange Co, FL)

Name	Birth Date	Race	Birthplace	Registration Place (City, County, State)
Benj Lester Abberger	25 Jan 1892	Caucasian	FL	Not Stated, Orange, FL
Ansil Adams	06 Sep 1880	Black		Not Stated, Orange, FL
Basil Jerome John Adams	05 Aug 1892	Caucasian	NY;USA	Not Stated, Orange, FL
Bennie Adams	06 Mar 1876	Black		Not Stated, Orange, FL
Boyd Adams	20 May 1884	Black		Not Stated, Orange, FL
Charley Adams	Mar 1890	Black	GA;USA	Not Stated, Orange, FL
Francis Ellison Adams	02 Sep 1888	Caucasian	RI;USA	Not Stated, Orange, FL
Mose Adams	04 Feb 1875	Black		Not Stated, Orange, FL
Sidney Adams	06 Feb 1900	Black		Not Stated, Orange, FL
Edmund Henry Aden	03 Oct 1889	Caucasian	FL	Not Stated, Orange, FL
Frank Adthiur	01 Oct 1895	Black	AL;USA	Not Stated, Orange, FL
Andrew Lewis Ahik	22 Apr 1894	Caucasian	FL;USA	Not Stated, Orange, FL
Ernest Frank Akers	01 Jul 1877	White		Not Stated, Orange, FL
Terry Thomas Akins	22 Apr 1890	White	FL;USA	Not Stated, Orange, FL
George Albert		Black	GA;USA	Not Stated, Orange, FL
Paul Gilroy Albury	24 Apr 1892	Caucasian	FL;USA	Not Stated, Orange, FL



Sample Registration Card (this is your editor's uncle)

ST. CLOUD TRIBUNE (from microfilm at Orlando Library) extracted by Nickey Neel

[Ed. Note: St Cloud is a small town in Osceola County, southeast of Orlando. It was originally settled by Civil War Union Veterans]

May 21, 1914, Thursday

ANDREW J. SIMMONS

The shocking death of Andrew J. Simmons, by lightning. Saturday, May 16th, was saddening to this entire community.

Mr. Simmons lived near Peghorn Station, three miles north from here. He had just returned from St. Cloud, unhitched his horse and started toward the house. When about a hundred yards away, there was a blinding flash, a deafening report, and Mr. Simmons was seen prostrate. Assistance reached him immediately, but a hasty examination showed that life was extinct.

Apparently, the bolt had struck him in the back of the head and passed clear through the body, tearing the shoes to pieces. The left side of his body was badly burned.

Mr. Simmons was born and reared in Orange County, Florida, and was forty-seven years old. He leaves a wife and 10 children to mourn his untimely loss.

April 2, 1914, Thursday

SERIOUS AUTO ACCIDENT OCCURS NEAR ST. CLOUD Auto Turns Turtle and Occupants Narrowly Escape Death – Mr. Partin in Critical Condition

On Sunday morning last as Vernon Partin, Elmer Tyson and John Barber, were returning from Whittier at the intersection of the Kissimmee and Whittier roads, Mr. Partin, who was driving and at a high rate of speed, lost control of the steering gear, and the auto turned turtle, throwing Mr. Barber about twenty feet to one side of the road and catching Partin and Tyson under the wreck. As soon as Barber recovered from the shock he received, he at once went for assistance, which was near by and the injured men were rescued from their perilous position.

Upon examination, it was found Partin was very dangerously, if not fatally hurt, and Tyson very seriously injured. Dr. Parker, who came up at this time in an auto, brought Tyson and Barber to the city, and secured medical aid and returned for Mr. Partin, who was given all the care possible, and taken home.

We are now advised that it is thought Partin will recover in due time. The others are up and about not much worse for the very dangerous experience, and they may be very thankful they escaped death or injury for life.

Sand roads are no doubt very satisfactory to doctors and undertakers, but not so to the autoist who wishes to speed up to thirty or forty miles per hour.

July 16, 1914, Thursday

CATTLE AND SHEEP IN OSCEOLA

Our Prairies Their Natural Home

Exhaustive Article On the Subject by C. A. Carson, Head of the Carson Cattle Company

The following article, by C. A. Carson, head of the Carson Cattle company, owners of thousands of head of cattle and sheep, appeared in The Tampa Times of July 11:

During the last few years attention has been called to Florida as a cattle and sheep producing section, therefore as information about the cattle and sheep industry in Osceola county, in what is known as the Kissimmee prairie country, beg to say that for a great many years this has been recognized as the best adapted for purposes of cattle and sheep raising of any part of Florida.

During the period of twenty or twenty-five years such men as E. O. Morgan, William Alderman, William Shiver, Redding Parker, R. B. Savage, A. E. Godwin, Walker Brothers, and others, made large money in raising native cattle on native grasses.

At that time no attention whatever was paid to blooded cattle, and there were no pastures enclosed, as it was not necessary. The range was all open range, free to be used by anyone who had a few cattle. Inasmuch as the climate

was so equable and uniform these native grasses would sustain cattle splendidly throughout the year, winter as well as summer, therefore it was not necessary to ever buy a pound of feed for these cattle. The only expense was the expense of rounding up, marking and branding calves in the spring, and shipping beef whenever it was wanted.

Since that period some portions of the range have been bought by cattle owners, and fenced for their own use. In nearly all these cases some attention is being paid now to the introduction of good blood. This feature of the business, however, is practically in its infancy, but wherever tried by the introduction of thoroughbred bulls the graded cattle have been a decided success. The principal strains introduced have been the Hereford and the Aberdeen Angus, or as familiarly called the Black Polled Angus. The latter seem to be the favorite by the majority of those who have tried them, and who have watched the outcome of the experiment. The most noted example of the Black Polled Angus is the herd now owned by the Carson Cattle company at Camp Hammock on Lake Kissimmee. They introduced last year a carload of this breed of bulls and heifers.

Probably twenty years ago large herds of cattle could be bought at \$5 per head. Now the regular price including cows, calves two and three years old, and yearlings, is \$15 per head, with the result that cattle owners today are prospering very much more largely than they did some twenty years ago.

During the past two years this part of the country, with Kissimmee as headquarters for shipping operations has become noted for the large supply of cattle, with the result that during the last fifteen months there have been shipped from this point fully 10,000 head of cattle. Shipments being made to the states of Kansas, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Missouri, West Virginia, Mississippi, Ohio and Texas.

Some of the principal owners of cattle now in this section are Lesley & Bass, Rull Bass, Henry T. Bass, John R. Bronson, Ed Whaley, Carson Cattle Company, George C. Bronson, A. B. Drawdy, and Ordia Bass of Kissimmee, Fla.; A. F. Bass of St. Cloud, Fla.; W. R. Godwin, Whittier, Fla.; A. E. Godwin, Rosalie, Fla.; Robert Alderman, W. F. Walker, J. H. Walker, W. P. Underhill, W. E. Underhill, J. B. Underhill and H. J. Moody of Melbourne, Fla. The above is a partial list of the owners of the larger herds, hundreds of smaller owners occupy the same territory.

Sheep Raising

My attention was first called to the profits to be had from raising sheep when my father-in-law, the late Hon. John M. Bryan, a number of years ago, bought a very small flock of sheep, for which he paid \$350. He owned these sheep for about twenty months, in the meantime selling enough wool and mutton to pay back the original cost, then he sold his stock for \$1,200, thus making a clear profit of \$1,200 on an investment of \$350 in twenty months. Since that time I have observed the industry quite carefully, and beg to say that as far as I can get the information sheep and cattle both are freer from disease in Florida than almost any other state, with the exception of the tick, which is common to all the southern country. They require very little attention so far as disease is concerned.

I have owned as many as 8,000 to 10,000 head of sheep at a time and have never found it necessary to dip for scab or to treat for rot.

The statements as to better breeds of cattle made above apply equally to better breeds of sheep; that is, but little attention has been paid to the breed until within the last two or three years. They are largely on the open range, but yield very much better results when cared for carefully, as in the western states.

The principal enemies of sheep on the range are dogs, hogs, buzzards (which, of course, are to be found in all parts of the country), and wild cats. The injury from these enemies is possibly about in the order in which they are named, but it will be readily seen that an attendant could minimize the danger from any of them.

The clip from sheep of the ordinary grade will average from 2-1/2 to 3 pounds per head, of a really good grade of wool. Better breeds would produce a heavier fleece, but I do not believe the fleece in Florida on any breed, would be quite as heavy as it would be in a colder climate. The animal does not need as much protection. This is clearly shown by the coats of wild fur-bearing animals such otters, beavers, etc.

The local markets in Florida consume easily all the mutton now available. There is always a ready sale for wool. As the ewes lamb in December and January, Florida is the finest place in the United States to furnish spring lamb for market.

Some of the principal owners of sheep in this section are Ordia Bass, Henry T. Bass, R. D. Waring, Ed Whaley, J. O. Ward and Carson Cattle company.

Notwithstanding that the raising of sheep is extremely profitable the industry has not been as largely developed as it is capable of being by a great deal.

The sheep in the territory mentioned probably do not exceed 20,000, while the cattle in the same territory will probably run from 150,000 to 200,000.

Possibilities

There are so many feed stuffs adapted to cattle and sheep that can be easily and cheaply produced, it is easy to see that when better breeds of both cattle and sheep are introduced, and more modern methods for caring for them are in operation, the profits to be derived will be increased many fold, and, as I see it the Kissimmee valley section of Florida will furnish beef for many thousands of people in this and adjoining states. So far as I know there is no section of this state that can equal this valley for stock raising purposes. Yours truly,

C. A. Carson

July 23, 1914, Thursday

W. R. GODWIN BECOMES RESIDENT OF ST. CLOUD

It Is Such Men as Riley Godwin That Is Making Osceola Foremost County in Florida

There is no city in Florida that can boast of a higher class of citizenry than St. Cloud, which fact is the cause of many of the best people in the land coming here to live.

This week St. Cloud is exceptionally fortunate in procuring as citizens the family of W. R. Godwin, who have all their lives lived at Whittier. There is no more prominent man, either socially or from a business standpoint, in Osceola County than Riley Godwin. He has made stock raising his business since boyhood, and today his cattle roam the prairies from Canoe Creek to the St. Johns River, the number of which he could not come within a thousand of guessing. At one time Mr. Godwin served on the Board of County Commissioners, and a more conservative, painstaking man never sat on the board.

But the principal reason of Mr. Godwin moving his family to Saint Cloud is to place his children in our school, which is regarded as one of the best in the state, and its fame is penetrating to the ends of America.

July 30, 1914, Thursday

WEDDING BELLS – MONTSDOCA-TAYLOR

Charley Montsdoca of Narcoossee and Miss Bertha Taylor of Ashton were married on the 21st in the parlors of the Manhattan hotel, Kissimmee. Rev. A. M. Chisolm, performing the ceremony. Mr. And Mrs. W. N. Montsdoca and Miss Taylor of Narcoossee, and Mrs. Eames of St. Cloud, accompanied the young people to the city and witnessed the ceremony.

A wedding dinner was served at the Manhattan, and the bridal party left on the northbound train.

October 8, 1914, Thursday

A FULL RECORD BIRTHS AND DEATHS WILL BE KEPT BY THE CITY CLERK OF ST. CLOUD

An Ordinance Regulating Same Passed at Last Meeting of the Council and Carries Penalty for Violation

All Florida municipalities can have vital statistics.

The opportunity is now offered to every incorporated city and town in Florida to inaugurate and maintain a complete and permanent record of the births and deaths of its inhabitants and to provide an accurate index of its health conditions.

The interest and appreciation shown by the Florida cities of 2,000 population and over to whom this offer was made last year, as shown by their almost universal passage of ordinances to register births and deaths and their sending of records to this office for filing and tabulation, warrants the extension of the office to the other municipalities of the state.

This is in fulfillment of the program outlined in the August, 1913, issue of Health Notes, when it was said after stating the conditions of the offer, "All municipalities of Florida having a population of 2,000 or above, shall be qualified to immediately supply vital statistics to the State Board of Health, and after going into effect, to be admitted to the registration area of the United States; all municipalities of Florida of 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants shall be next included in this area, and finally the entire state."

The offer is now placed before all incorporated places, not alone those of from 1,000 to 2,000 population upon the conditions that—

First—They pass ordinances recording a burial or removal permit in case of death, and the early and prompt reporting of every birth, within their limits.

Second—That reports be made upon the standard certificates approved and supplied, and in accordance with the terms prescribed by the state board of health, and that these certificates be sent monthly to the executive office of said board.

Third—That local registrars, to be approved by this board, be provided to receive these reports, issue permits, make copies of certificates for local reference, transmit originals to this office, and see that the ordinances are enforced.

Fourth—That registrars be under such control of the municipalities they are serving that any dereliction of their duties can be controlled and that their work may be properly supervised.

Fifth—That the practice under this plan be under the supervision of the state health officer as registrar of vital statistics who shall have supervisory power over local registrars and who shall make all needed regulations to carry it into effect.

To assist each municipality to inaugurate this plan the state board of Health will pay local registrars who fulfill their duties 25 cents for each certificate of birth and death properly filled out and promptly transmitted to this office, provided reports of deaths are 90 per cent accurate.

A model ordinance, covering the points above outlined, has been prepared and will be furnished each municipality in the state, and each will when ready be supplied with all necessary blanks, instructions and literature explaining the needs and uses of vital statistics.

It is greatly desired and hoped that the response to this offer will be prompt and general, and that in the near future every Florida municipality will be collecting and transmitting to this office complete and accurate reports of births and deaths, which can be safely preserved and properly tabulated and published as authoritative statistics of Florida's healthfulness.

(The ordinance above referred to was passed by the St. Cloud city council at its last meeting, and will be found in another column of this issue.—Editor)

October 29, 1914, Thursday

WEDDING BELLS – BASS-TILLIS

Mr. Croft Bass and Miss Lulu Tillis were united in marriage at the Sunnyside Villa at 7 p.m., on Tuesday. Those who were present were Mrs. M. A. Tillis and Hatton Tillis, the mother and a brother of the bride; Wm. Millsom, the cigar man, and Mrs. Millsom, a sister of the bride.

After the marriage which was performed by W. G. King, the happy party went to a home on the lake shore, where a dance was given. There was a large number present which remained until a late hour.

The bride and groom left Wednesday morning for a ranch of which Mr. Bass is the proprietor.

Thursday, February 25, 1915

BRONSON VILLA by Rex

Rex received a copy of your paper recently and was well pleased with the Magic Cities' journal; it bears unmistakable marks of its new and efficient editor, and we venture the prophesy that under his faithful care it will be classed among the most able journals in the state.

We are at present domiciled under the hospitable roof of Mr. Isaac Bronson and his esteemed lady.

Our location is about four and one-half miles east of Southport, the country beautifully high and dry, the recent rains have not in any way disturbed as this part of the lake's basin dries off very rapidly on account of its elevation.

A number of fine orange groves are located in our immediate vicinity, the land being well adapted to their wholesome growth. Grapefruit, tangerines, lemons and general tropical fruits are also abundant.

Mr. John M. Lee has extensive belongings in this section and we frequently see him passing in his fine auto. In fact it may be truly said that the best part of the country is right here. Cattle and hogs have a fine range. Mr. Bronson keeps a milk cow which, with a very small feed furnishes milk enough for table use.

We are about fourteen miles from Kissimmee and not far from the noted Reedy Creek. The woods have been full of hunters and the deer and turkey are being rapidly driven to these secret haunts.

The weather has been unusually severe for our climate, but at this writing, 4:30 P. M., the thermometer stands at 72 degrees and the danger date, February 12th, having passed we do not expect any severe cold during the present winter. Thirty-six degrees has been our lowest call since December 1st.

Cattle, as a rule, have passed through the winter in good shape. The woods in many instances have been burnt and the fresh young grass is coming up in abundance and unless we have an unusually cold spell the grazing will in a short time be splendid. Cattle and humanity resembles each other on a question of self support; those who are industrious enough to seek diligently will find employment, and the cow which has industry sufficient to seek her forage comes out in the spring strong and hearty.

Rough woods does the best for hogs and as we have plenty of that kind of range in this section the hogs are fat.

Southport is located about four miles by water from Kissimmee on a canal which has been cut to prevent the water from spreading over the country and is one of the coziest little places in this county, fine orange groves adorn the property of Mr. John M. Lee. It has been noted as the place where fine barbecues are held.

A number of fine perch for breakfast reminds us that the lake is still with us, holding water sufficient to make the fishing interesting and profitable.

The Shot Gun and Rifle brigade have been busy during the present season and as a result deer, turkeys and birds of all description have had to be on their guard. This combination and the fishing squid causes our tables to be well supplied and while we are not in the garden spot of the world so far as cultivated land is concerned the industrious person can raise products enough from the land to live on and procure the extras from field, forest and waters.

Hunters' paradise is not as extensive as in some other localities, but the bells and beaux are not so far distant but what future results may be looked for.

The old and well known Pleasant Hill is our place of worship and school, but this year for school purposes we are using the Ike Bronson's academy building and while the number of students do not compare with the St. Cloud school but for capacity and enthusiasm they are the equal of any institute in the state of Florida.

Mr. Sullivan and his good lady are frequent visitors. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan and the parents of Mr. Bronson are among the best citizens of our county.

Mr. J. R. Craig of DeSota is a resident of this vicinity. Mr. Craig is an orange tree budder and has considerable work about in the county.

Our old friend, Mr. Jos. N. Smith, is living about two miles from us and pays us an occasional visit. He and his good lady have a large place that they can very well look after and have it on the market and it would pay to look over it.

Our Democratic rooster is in the height of his glory. His tadpole and minnow plantation is not so extensive as in other localities but there are so many other things to supply this deficiency that he still calls on us loudly to rise about two hours before day, a call however, which deponent heedeth not.

Mr. Ed Bronson (the expert in matters relating to fish) of the Bronson family is an occasional visitor. That gentlemen, his wife and two boys spent last Christmas with us.

Correspondence from Whittier and Kenansville seem to indicate that these two localities are still striving for local supremacy. The Kenansville Bank is one of which Whittier will have to make strenuous efforts to overcome. Go to your oars, ye Whittierites, one long pull, strong pull and pull altogether will yet bring you in the tide.

The Bull Creek neighborhood have at last aroused from the lethargy that was an obstacle to their forward movement, and that section is now looking forward to improvement, which will bring it forward a growing and prosperous community.

The orange pickers have invaded this country and with the exception of a few reserved trees the groves look barren and fruitless. The lemons still remain with us, however. They are of the small variety, thin-skinned and delicious in flavor.

Valentine's day passed off quietly. Its coming on the Sabbath prevented any display.

Could say more but will not try your patience too severely on the first article. With best wishes for the Tribune and its able editor, will halt.

Thursday, March 4, 1915
BRONSON VILLA by Rex

The hunting season has at last come to an end and the last roar of the shotgun, and sharp crack of the rifle in the hands of aliens has ceased. Deer, turkey, quail and other game birds have been removed from this section by the score, but there still remains those who wisely sought their secret coverts when the slaughter commenced and the setter will be unable to find them until the next season opens. Hunting parties have called in many parts of this county and the game that they failed to kill will soon come forth from their hiding place as boldly as ever.

Cow penning will soon be the order of the day, then comes milk, butter and all its accompaniments, the grass is coming up fresh and green offering the home range sufficiently food to carry out these predictions. The winter has been an unusually severe one and the opening spring is welcome to the thin blooded Floridan.

The winter has not been severe on cattle. Occasionally one is found to have died and now and again one on what we call the lift being down and unable to rise, most of the latter on being helped up and conveyed to a little better feeding place than the one. They were on recovering and become hearty and strong as the season advances.

The thrifty hog can be depended on at all times, winter, spring or summer. The grunTERS find a living and they are much less troublesome than any other kind of live stock and can be put in condition for killing and marketing at any season of the year.

The oranges have been both numerous and wholesome this season. Most of them have been gathered and sent to Kissimmee for shipment. Each grove owner reserves a sufficient number of the finest to keep him in remembrance of them. The low price at which they are at present selling still leaves a fair margin of profit for the producer. Grapefruit fails to receive the attention that should be awarded them. They are as easily raised as the orange, produce in abundance, fill up the boxes faster on account of their size, and bring better prices and Rex sees no reason why they should not be more extensively raised.

There is likewise a species of lemon produced in this section that has not been found elsewhere in the county. They are not the large puffy lemon usually found here but in size and flavor compare with the imported kind and the impression appears to be that enough of them could be raised to create a market it would be greatly to the advantage of this community.

The planting season is rapidly approaching and the few industrious farmers in our midst are at work preparing the ground for a spring crop. Many things can be planted at this season that will stand what little cold the immediate future has in store for us.

At the Bronson mansion all is serene. The head of the family, Isaac Bronson, is engaged in building a pasture fence at Southport. Mrs. Bronson is looking after the affairs of the plantation during his absence. The two older boys, Grady and Dewey, are attending school at the Bronson academy and Buddie and the baby are keeping the mother company during the absence of the older boys.

There are some very fine peach trees on the place and from the general appearance of the blossoms and the young peaches we have every reason to believe that there will be a fine crop. This fruit has been raised with success in the county but oranges have engrossed all other fruits to such an extent that our people do not know what their land would produce under favorable chances.

To be continued...

[Ed. Note: The BRONSONS are Nickey Neels's family; the PARTINS are ancestors of Mary Phillips.]

The Questionable Quilt

Ralyne Westenhofer discovered this in a quarterly she receives: "Got home this evening and was reading my mail and came across the following article that I thought was rather interesting and could be used in BT. What a story this quilt could tell."

Joanne Becker, Formosa, ON N0G 1W0, Tel: (519) 367-2476 Email jbeck@bmts.com has in her possession, a quilt with many names embroidered on it. It was supposedly given to a family who had lost everything in a fire and the names may be those who helped the family get back on their feet. We do not know where this happened or when. It was purchased at a yard sale in Bruce County. If you can help us identify the names, please contact Joanne. The names are:

Allen, Douglas	Gray, Harvey	McPhedron, Mr. P. L.
Bowles, Orin	Gregory, Ross	Miller, Silas
Brooks, Mr. A.	Hargin, Andrew	Mills, Orville
Cairns, James	Heal, Mr. J.	Miskell, Mr. H.
Chesher, Geo.	Hookwith, Mr. J.	Moore, Glen
Clement, Mr. J. A.	Hutchinson, Irene	Murray, Mr. N.
Crocker, Mr. C.	Knapp, Mr. T.	Pratt, Jimmie
Crockhard, Mr. C. M.	Learn, Jean	Rainsberry, Fred & Jean
Crozier, J. J.	Leckie, Geo	Richards, Franklin
Elliott, Ralph	Logan, Les	Ruckle, Mr. H.
Elnor, Alma	Loxton, Eva	Savage, Harry
Gale, Hugh	Maitland, Ross	Sim, Eddie
Galway, Robert Wm.	Marriott, Mr. E. M.	Stirrett, Mr. R.
Gardiner, Hazel	McLean, Mr. M.	Tait, Mr. J.
Gordon, Robert	McLellan, Agnes	Wray, Charles
	McMahan, Gus	

Editor's comment: There are 168 names on this quilt. I have included only one name per surname.

Found in Bruce & Grey Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society, Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada, Vol 33, #4, Nov 2003. Used with permission.

Buried Treasures Travels Afar

As proof that our publications do get read across the United States, Sallie Belperche received the following response from California to her "Ask the Expert" question in the Summer, 2003 issue of ***Buried Treasures***.

"Messieurs-dames,

In regard to the question in *Buried Treasures* 35:3 page 53 on the name Gamblin:

If the questioner finds Hamblin in the area, but no Gamblin, she might consider my experience. In researching the extensive Hampton family of the central coast of California, I was checking known deaths on the California Death List on Rootsweb, which run from 1940 to 1999. One woman couldn't be found. Finally, with known dates and maiden name, I found her listed as GUAMPTON. The transcriber misread the writing, and I would suggest the same for "Gamblin."

The opinion expressed on page 50 about reading census for oneself and not relying on others' interpretation in print is valid and important. Once it's down as GUAMPTON, Hampton is lost.

[from] Barbara Cole, Santa Maria Valley Genealogical Society (CA)

State Census - 1885 Orange County, Florida

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

Page	House hold	Name	Race	Age/ Sex	Relation to head of household	Marital status	Birthplace of self/ father / mother	Occupation
32	289	Copeland, W. J.	W	47 M	Head	M	ME/ME/ME	Lawyer
32	289	Copeland, Ellen L.	W	45 F	Wife	M	ME/ME/ME	-
32	289	Copeland, Kate L.	W	18 F	Dau	S	ME/ME/ME	-
32	289	Copeland, Mabel	W	21 F	Dau	S	ME/ME/ME	-
32	290	Clark, T?	W	45 F	Head	Wid	VA/VA/VA	-
32	291	Wescott, Leo P.	W	50 M	Head	M	NY/NY/NY	Planter
32	291	Wescott, Martha	W	47 F	Wife	M	NY/NJ/VA?	-
32	291	Wescott, Walter	W	19 M	Son	S	MI/NY/NY	-
32	291	Rogers, James	W	19 M	Servant	S	Eng/Eng/Eng	-
32	291	Wooden?, Queen	B	22? F	Servant	M	FL/FL/FL	-
32	291	Shaw, Ebon A.	W	50 M	Boarder	S	ME/ME/ME	Builder
32	292	Ford, A. G.	Mu	30 M	Head	Wid	FL/FL/FL	-
32	292	Ready, F. R.	Mu	34 M	Head	M	SC/SC/SC	Farmer
32	292	Ready, Mary	Mu	34? F	Wife	M	SC/SC/SC	-
32	292	Ready, Handy	Mu	7 M	Son	S	SC/SC/SC	-
32	293	Fisher, R. S.	Mu	33 M	Head	M	Haiti/Spain/Haiti	Cook
32	293	Fisher, Sarah	Mu	37 F	Wife	M	FL/AL/FL	-
32	293	Cuthbert, Nancy	B	40 F	Boarder	Wid	AL/AL/AL	-
32	293	Harris, Ann	B	20 F	Boarder	M	FL/AL/AL	-
32	293	Harris, Netta	B	2/12 F	Boarder	S	FL/AL/FL	-
32	293	Cuthbert, Abram	B	17 M	Boarder	S	FL/AL/AL	-
32	293	James, W. H.	B	10 M	Boarder	S	FL/AL/AL	-
32	294	Jackson, H__ R.	Mu	32? M	Head	S	FL/AL/AL	Storekeeper
32	295	Newton, A. W.	W	30 M	-	M	Eng/Eng/Eng	Prisoner, Jail
32	295	Smith, John	W	32 M	-	M	FL/FL/FL	Prisoner, Jail
32	295	Hale, Mat?	W	40 M	-	M	TX/-/-	Prisoner, Jail
32	295	McDonald, John	B	25 M	-	M	GA/GA/GA	Prisoner, Jail
32	295	Everett, Jim	B	40 M	-	M	GA/GA/GA	Prisoner, Jail
32	295	Williams, Arthur	B	20 M	-	S	GA/GA/GA	Prisoner, Jail
32	295	McRae, Burl	B	30 M	-	M	SC/SC/SC	Prisoner, Jail
32	295	Jefferson, Jeb	B	30 M	-	M	GA/GA/GA	Prisoner, Jail
32	295	Bell, Lee	B	32? M	-	M	AL/AL/AL	Prisoner, Jail
32	295	Hampton, Ed?	B	30 M	-	M	NC/NC/NC	Prisoner, Jail
32	295	Doyle, E.	B	22 M	-	S	SC/SC/SC	Prisoner, Jail
32	295	Parker, Jake	B	22 M	-	S	SC/SC/SC	Prisoner, Jail
32	295	Simons, Lida	B	25 F	-	M	FL/FL/FL	Prisoner, Jail
32	295	Vaughn, J. L.	W	40 M	-	M	LA/FL/FL	Prisoner, Jail

Page	House hold	Name	Race	Age/ Sex	Relation to head of household	Marital status	Birthplace of self/ father / mother	Occupation
32	295	Straughter, Wm	B	25 M	-	M	FL/FL/FL	Prisoner, Jail
32	295	Sass?, Jim	B	25 M	-	M	FL/FL/FL	Prisoner, Jail
32	295	Jones, Henry	B	28 M	-	S	FL/FL/FL	Prisoner, Jail
33	295	Lancaster, Geo	B	30 M	-	M	GA/GA/GA	Prisoner, Jail
33	296	Leu, John	W	41 M	Head	M	Swi/Swi/Swi	Farmer
33	296	Leu, Nancy	W	31 F	Wife	M	GA/GA/GA	-
33	296	Leu, Charles C.	W	10 M	Son	S	FL/Swi/GA	-
33	296	Leu, Ann	W	8 F	Dau	S	FL/Swi/GA	-
33	296	Leu, Eliz th	W	6 F	Dau	S	FL/Swi/GA	-
33	296	Leu, Fred ^k	W	4 M	Son	S	FL/Swi/GA	-
33	296	Leu, Harry	W	1 M	Son	S	FL/Swi/GA	-
33	297	Grimm, Wm	W	45 F	Head	M	VA/VA/VA	Merchant
33	297	Grimm, Anne M.	W	40 F	Wife	M	VA/VA/VA	-
33	297	Grimm, Ernest	W	16 M	Son	S	VA/VA/VA	-
33	297	Grimm, Hattie E.	W	14 F	Dau	S	VA/VA/VA	-
33	297	Grimm, Martha R.	W	10 F	Dau	S	VA/VA/VA	-
33	297	Grimm, Panton H.	W	5 M	Son	S	VA/VA/VA	-
33	297	Grimm, Sewell A?	W	2 M	Son	S	VA/VA/VA	-
33	298	Howe, Robt	W	45 M	Head	M	MS/MS/MS	Clerk, Ice House
33	298	Howe, H. J.	W	45 F	Wife	M	MS/MS/MS	-
33	298	Howe, S. W.	W	16 M	Son	S	KY/MS/MS	-
33	298	McGill, S. W.	W	14 M	Nephew	S	KY/MS/MS	-
33	299	Campbell, J. A.	W	35 M	Head	M	GA/GA/GA	Engineer
33	299	Campbell, L. A.	W	25 F	Wife	M	IL/IL/IL	-
33	299	Campbell, Elena L.	W	5 F	Dau	S	FL/GA/IL	-
33	299	Campbell, Claud O.	W	1 M	Son	S	FL/GA/IL	-
33	299	Nuckolls, R. F.	W	28 M	Head	M	VA/VA/VA	Fireman
33	299	Nuckolls, Flora B.	W	29 F	Wife	M	VA/VA/VA	-
33	299	Nuckolls, Betty	W	2 F	Dau	S	VA/VA/VA	-
33	299	Cleveland, Isaac	B	36 M	Head	M	GA/GA/GA	Laborer
33	299	Cleveland, Molly	B	25 F	Wife	M	FL/FL/FL	-
33	299	Anderson, John M?	W	44 M	Head	M	IN/IN/PA	Supt, Ice Factory
33	299	Anderson, Emily G.	W	32 F	Wife	M	VT/VT/VT	-
33	299	Anderson, John L.	W	8 M	Son	S	IA/IN/VT	-
33	300	Matthews, Thos W.	W	28 M	Head	M	TN/TN/TN	Carpenter
33	300	Matthews, Lydia F.	W	22 F	Wife	M	FL/FL/FL	-
33	300	Douglass, Bertha	W	16? F	Sis-in-law	S	FL/FL/FL	-
33	300	Matthews, Mary E.	W	20 F	Sister	S	TN/TN/TN	-
33	301	Statzer, E. S.	W	26 M	Head	M	VA/VA/VA	Carpenter

to be continued...

Index

Abberger..... 77	Elnor..... 84	McGill. 86	Shaw..... 85
Adams. 77	Everett. 85	McLean. 84	Shiver..... 78
Adthiur..... 77	Fisher. 85	McLellan. 84	Sim..... 84
Ahik. 77	Ford. 85	McMahan..... 84	Simmons..... 79
Akers. 77	Gale. 84	McMinn. 68	Simons. 85
Akins. 77	Galway..... 84	McPhedron..... 84	Smith. 82, 85
Albert..... 77	Gamblin. 84	McRae. 85	Statzer..... 86
Albury. 77	Gardiner..... 84	McWaters..... 68	Stirrett. 84
Alderman. 78	Godwin..... 78-81	Mencey..... 69	Stockton..... 67
Allen..... 84	Gordon. 84	Miller. 84	Straughter..... 86
Anderson. 86	Gray. 84	Mills..... 84	Sullivan. 82
Apgar. 74	Gregory. 84	Millsom. 82	Tait..... 84
Barber..... 79	Grimm. 86	Miskell. 84	Taylor..... 81
Bass. 80, 82	Guampton..... 84	Mitchell. 72	Thigpen. 68
Beachey. 70	Hale. 85	Montsdoca. 81	Thompson..... 69
Beatty..... 70	Hamblin. 84	Moody. 80	Tillis..... 82
Bell..... 85	Hampton..... 84, 85	Moor..... 67	Tyson. 79
Belperche..... 84	Hargin..... 84	Moore..... 84	Underhill. 80
Bowles. 84	Harris. 85	Morgan..... 78	Vaughn..... 85
Brokaw..... 73	Heal. 84	Murray..... 84	Ward..... 80
Bronson. ... 80, 82, 83	Hookwith. 84	Neill. 74	Waring. 80
Brooks. 84	Howe. 86	Newton..... 85	Wescott..... 85
Brothers. 79	Hutchinson..... 84	Nuckolls..... 86	Whaley..... 80
Bryan. 80	Jackson..... 85	Oglesby. 68	Williams..... 68, 85
Cairns..... 84	James. 85	Ohmer..... 73	Wood. 67
Campbell. 86	Jefferson..... 85	Order of Daedalians. 73	Wooden. 85
Carson. 79, 80	Jones..... 73, 86	Padgett. 69	Woods. 68
Chesher..... 84	King. 82	Parker..... 79, 85	Wray..... 84
Chisolm. 81	Knapp..... 84	Partin. 79	Wright. 70
Clement. 84	Lancaster. 86	Patterson..... 70, 72, 73	Yates..... 69
Cleveland. 86	Lanier..... 68, 69	Platt. 68	
Collins. 69	Learn. 84	Pratt. 84	
Copeland. 85	Leckie..... 84	Prescott..... 69	
Cox..... 69	Lee. 82	Rainsberry. 84	
Craig..... 82	Leonard. 69	Rainville..... 68	
Crocker..... 84	Leu. 86	Raulerson. 68, 69	
Crockhard..... 84	Logan. 84	Ready. 85	
Crozier. 84	Loxton. 84	Richards..... 84	
Cuthbert. 85	Luke. 68	Riley..... 67	
Douglass..... 86	Lynch. 68	Roberts..... 68	
Doyle. 85	Maitland..... 84	Rogers. 85	
Drawdy..... 80	Marriott. 84	Ruckle. 84	
Eames..... 81	Matthews. 86	Sass..... 86	
Elliott. 84	McDonald..... 85	Savage. 69, 79, 84	
Elms. 68	McElroy..... 70	Schroeder..... 71	

Genealogist's Christmas Eve (Author Unknown)

'Twas the night before Christmas
When all through the house
Not a creature was stirring,
Not even my spouse.

The dining room table with clutter was spread
With pedigree charts and with letters which said...
"Too bad about the data for which you wrote;
Sank in a storm on an ill-fated boat."

Stacks of old copies of wills and such
Were proof that my work had become too much.
Our children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugarplums danced in their heads.

And I at my table was ready to drop
From work on my album with photos to crop.
Christmas was here, and such was my lot
That presents and goodies and toys I'd forgot.

Had I not been busy with grandparents' wills,
I'd not have forgotten to shop for such thrills,
While others bought gifts to bring Christmas cheers,
I'd spent time researching those birthdates and years.

While I was thus musing about my sad plight,
A strange noise on the lawn gave me such a great fright.
Away to the window I flew in a flash,
Tore open the drapes and yanked up the sash.

When what with my wondering eyes should appear,
But an overstuffed sleigh and eight small reindeer.
Up to the house top the reindeer they flew,
A sleigh full of toys and 'ole Santa Claus, too.

When in a twinkle, I heard on the roof

The prancing and pawing of thirty-two hoofs.
As I drew in my head, and bumped it on the sash,
Down the cold chimney fell Santa--KER-RASH!

"Dear" Santa had come from the roof in a wreck,
And tracked soot on the carpet, (I could wring his short neck!)
Spotting my face, good 'ole Santa could see
I had no Christmas spirit you'd have to agree.

He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work
And filled all the stockings, (I felt like a jerk).
Here was Santa, who'd brought us such gladness and joy:
When I'd been too busy for even one toy.

He spied my research on the table all spread
"A genealogist!" He cried! (My face was all red!)
"Tonight I've met many like you," Santa grinned,
As he pulled from his sack a large book he had penned.

I gazed with amusement--the cover it read
Genealogy Lines for Which You Have Plead.
"I know what it's like as a genealogy bug."
He said as he gave me a great Santa hug.

"While the elves make the sleighful of toys I now carry,
I do some research in the North Pole Library!
A special treat I am thus able to bring,
To genealogy folk who can't find a thing."

"Now off you go to your bed for a rest,
I'll clean up the house from this genealogy mess."
As I climbed up the stairs full of gladness and glee,
I looked back at Santa who'd brought much to me.

While settling in bed, I heard Santa's clear whistle,
To his team, which then rose like the down of a thistle.
And I heard him exclaim as he flew out of sight,
"Family history is Fun! Merry Christmas! Goodnight!"



Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc.
Buried Treasures
P. O. Box 536309
Orlando, FL 32853-6309

NON-PROFIT ORG
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
ORLANDO FLORIDA
PERMIT NO. 1529

