



**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](mailto: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.

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Henry Nehrling  
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Spessard Stone

## President's Message

My husband and I took a two-week trip to Wales and Scotland in July & August to research and visit the homelands of my Whitelaw ancestors. I had saved my frequent flyer miles for 15 years so I could get a free flight over there.

My husband kept referring to the trip as "my vacation" since he is not a genealogist, so I knew I had to plan something that would make him enjoy the trip also. Since my husband loves trains, I decided to plan some railroad excursion trips while there. I also chose to travel from place to place by train, and bus. I purchased two Brit Rail passes online and we traveled by train almost every day during our 2-week trip. I knew I would have to be able to easily get on and off trains with my luggage, so I had to pack light. I also anticipated warm days and cool nights, especially in the Scottish Highlands. I was wrong! They were having a heat spell, so I didn't wear my layers of sweaters and jackets at all.

I decided that I didn't want to lug my laptop computer along, so after attending Betty Jo's program on PDAs at the daytime society meeting, I downloaded my Family Tree Maker file into my PDA and I was able to have all my family information "in my pocket" as Betty Jo so aptly called it. She also said that when she takes her PDA to do research that she enters new information in the "notes" section of the PDA and then enters that info into her family tree program when she returns home. That worked great! Thanks, Betty Jo.

I also took many photos of the towns my ancestors lived in and I used the PDA to record the subject of each photo. I was able to do that during the time when we took the train trips from town to town. I took my digital camera so I didn't have to worry about taking up luggage space with film. I took 750 photos!

I've written a lot more about my trip in this issue. Let me know if any of you have family in either the county of Glamorgan, Wales or Lanarkshire, Scotland.

I'm really looking forward to our November conference with The Lady Teviot where I can learn more information on how to research my ancestors from Great Britain. I hope to see many of you there.

*Elaine*

## Thoughts from your editor...

You might notice that, even though this issue is marked July-September, you won't have it in hand till October (or later). It's been an interesting few weeks, with 3 hurricanes, no power, a house full of refugees and everything topsy-turvy. It actually seems odd to have a week begin with no hurricane in sight.

In addition to this, after the cleanup was almost complete, my 91-year-old Mom tripped over some debris and has broken her kneecap, so is firmly ensconced on my living room couch till she can walk again. I plan to take advantage of the situation - while she can't get out into her garden - and sit her down with me, the computer and her recipe box. I've been promised recipes and the stories that go with them - from family and friends throughout the years. These are stories I've heard along the way, but now's my chance to get them in writing.

Did you notice the variety of contributors to this issue? As an editor, I'm thrilled to see articles from a number of new folks this month. Barbara Dann Lemay and Georgia Pope are both friends that I met first through the DAR. Barbara's family were early settlers in Orange County - I grew up hearing about the Dann family in Western Orange County. Helen has written a marvelous book on the Pope family. Carl Patterson is the historian of the town of Windermere and is expanding to other towns in the area (while revising and updating his History of Windermere). He is actively involved in the project to preserve Palm Cottage, home of early botanist Henry Nehrling. He has had some of Nehrling's early writing translated from the original German. One of these is included in this issue. We hear from Elaine Powell each month in her President's Message, but her account of researching in Wales is extremely interesting and her experience should help all of us, no matter where we are researching.

I'm sure that each of you has a story to tell - or a document that you find fascinating. How about sharing some of those with your friends at CFGS? Just send them to the CFGS post office box or email address... *Betty Jo*

## David Morgan History

by Helen Pope

David "The Great Indian Fighter" MORGAN

b. 12 May 1721 Christiana, New Castle Co., Delaware

m: 1745 to Sarah STEVENS, a PA Quaker

d. 19 May 1813 Marion Co., WV

David MORGAN stood six feet, one inch tall, weighed about 190 pounds, powerfully built, and had black hair and black eyes. He had a large scar on his cheek that he had gotten when he was soldiering with BRADDOCK'S army. His contemporaries say that he was one of the kindest people and the best neighbor that you could ever have. He was fearless when it came to Indians or wild beasts, and the only time he was ever out-shot was by his young friend, John Bunner. David was not a man to suffer cowards gladly. He liked to talk like the frontiersman that he was, and threw off the genteel speech that characterized both his brothers, Col. ZACKWELL, and the young Reverend Morgan MORGAN. But when the time came for his "company manners and speech" he was more than up for the task. His son said that he was a bit over indulgent with his children. When he died, at 93, he was still pretty robust, and most of his hair was still black. He only lost his teeth in extreme old age. When he died, his body was held for five days to allow time for his friends and family from all over to get there.

"Slow River Charlie" NOURSE went around telling everyone that "If ever things get so bad they can't be fixed, he (David) would put his bones and meat back together and come back and set things to rights.' He carved the headstones for both himself and his wife. "He was honest and a first-rate surveyor whose surveys were so good that they are entered in the deed books." He was appointed by the colonial governor of Virginia to assist Steven Holsten in making surveys & explorations of the SW part of the state. Later, he was appointed one of the commissioners on the part of the colony of VA to assist George WASHINGTON, in 1748, in discovering and establishing the North boundry of Lord Fairfax's estate, which constituted the boundary between Maryland and Virginia. (Mason/Dixon) The monument known as the Fairfax stone, at the mouth of the Potomac River, comemrates their labors. He fought under Capt. Chas. LEWIS during the French and Indian War.

Jacob PRICKETT Sr., & David MORGAN, were both among the defenders of Washington's Fort Necessity. (1757) They also fought under Gen. Edward BRADDOCK in the disastrous march on Fort Duquesne {dew-cane}, (9 July 1755) and other important battles of this war.

"In 1833, George COX, while sick in bed and remembering the past, told his cousin Abraham COX, of West Liberty, who was then twenty-four years old, that in May, 1757, his father, Reuben COX; Garret and Tobias DECKER, brothers; David MORGAN, Nathaniel SPRINGER, John ICE, Henry FALLS, Samuel BINGAMAN, and others, trailed about twenty Indians and two Frenchmen from the South Branch of the Potomac River--where these Indians had murdered six white men and carried off another, George DELAY – across the Allegheny Mountains and onto Cheat River, where they overtook and skirmished with them, killing seven Indians and one Frenchman" This happened about five or six miles above where the Ice family kept a ferry. DELAY was wounded and died of his injuries while being carried across the mountains. COX goes on to say that his father and David MORGAN, among others, pursued the fleeing French and Indians, to Bingaman Creek, on the West Fork River. Here they lost the enemy's trail. David MORGAN, Nathaniel SPRINGER, COX and others, then returned home to the South Branch, where they camped for about two weeks at the mouth of Deckers Creek. During this time, they hunted, gathered ginseng, and explored the Deckers Creek valley. (pp. 81; Now and Long Ago) He moved to the mouth of Red Stone Creek, PA, in 1769, staying 2 yrs. (Fayette or Washington Co PA? "Redstone now Brownsville." Then he moved to Marion Co., WV in 1771.

David served as a Private in Wm. HAYMOND'S Co., during the Revolution, where they saw action in PA. (Joined 1777)

In 1777, called the "Bloody year of the three sevens", there were many British sponsored Indian depredations. Two invasions were made into the Monongahela Valley. According to the "Morgan Bible" David MORGAN killed 7 Indians total; earning the title: "The Great Indian Fighter."

In 1778, aged 57, David arose from a sickbed, where it is said he had dreamed he saw his children running around the fort scalped and killed 2 braves who were stalking Stephen, 16, and Sarah, 14. In the violent confrontation, David lost a finger of his left hand and had another one severed when a brave threw his tomahawk at David's head. There are affidavits of people who claim to have seen a shot pouch made from a brave's tanned skin. Some claim David skinned one of the Indians. (Which is doubtful as he was ill and injured.) Others claim that refugees at Prickett's Fort tanned the Brave, making 2 shot pouches and one girth from the leather; then presented them to David. David was one of the builders of Fort Paw Paw. (Rivesville, WV)

In the book Now and Long Ago written in 1969, by Glenn D. LOUGH, {pronounced Low} there are a lot of stories about David. In 1785, in one of the few natural clearings in the "Big Shade", Thomas Stone was surprised, killed and scalped by Indians. Jacob PRICKETT Sr., found the body.

Jacob got together with David MORGAN, John BUNNER and Nathaniel SPRINGER, and "they trailed the savages for two days and nights, to Middle Island Creek, where the trail was lost in a rain-storm." (pp. 39)

Another story is told of a woman known as 'Aunt Sukey NOURSE', who, in 1786, was drowned in Paw Paw Creek for being a witch. The story goes that some people's cattle had strangled to death on hair-balls. It was decided that it was of Aunt Sukey's doing, so they tied her up and threw her into the creek, where she drowned. The relater, Keziah Batten SHEARER (1776-1872), continued: "David MORGAN and some others were mad about it. Most people was glad and said she deserved it because she was a witch." (pps 9-10)

There was a painting of David as a young man. Where it is or even if it still exists, no one knows. However, people who had seen this painting said that Francis H. PIERPOINT, a great-nephew of David's, and Governor of VA in 1861-1868, was "the spittin' image of his great-uncle Dave." (Without the scar of course.) The representative painting was based on this.

On 12 Oct 1889, a 14 foot tall monument was dedicated to him. It stands on the spot where one of the Indians died. The place had been marked by a dogwood tree that had sprung up there, of its own accord, but after many years it had died, leaving only a stump. The family was concerned that future generations would not know the spot where the event occurred and desired a more permanent marker.

Sarah STEVENS a PA Quaker

b. 17 Oct 1726 Near mouth of Red Stone Creek? (Pennsylvania)

d. 15 May 1799 Rivesville, Marion Co., WVA

m: David Morgan in 1745

Called 'Aunt Sally' by her younger kinfolk.

Issue:

Morgan "Mod" MORGAN b. 20 Dec 1746 d. 1829

James MORGAN b. 6 Apr 1748 d. 3 Mar 1840 m: Margaret JOLLIFFE in 1786

Evan T. MORGAN b. 1 Mar 1753 d. 18 Mar 1850

Elizabeth MORGAN b. 1755 m: Abraham LOWE

Zackquill MORGAN b. 8 Sep 1758 d. 27 Feb 1834 m: Sina WEST

Stephen MORGAN b. 14 Oct 1761 d. 30 Nov 1850 m: Sarah SUMMERVILLE

Sarah MORGAN b. 1765 d. 1791 m: Elijah BURRIS (BURROWS)

Catherine MORGAN b. 16 Jan 1769 d. 30 Apr 1848 m: Maj. John WEST

## The Town of Gotha, Florida

by Carl PATTERSON

Early stories on Gotha show three families in the Gotha area. Ed BANN, for whom no data has been located; Frank MURRAY - with only a Francis MURRAY being found who did get homestead land in the Gotha area in 1885 and a Gus MOHR. No Gus was located. However Eliza MOHR filed homestead in February, 1883 and John MOHR, her husband, in October of 1883.

An article written in the 1891-1894 period by Rev. Carl BROMMER and found in the Rollins Library states that a party of Cincinnati gentlemen had settled in the area. H. P. BELKNAP, who filed homestead in March 1883, J. A. MOHR (probably our John MOHR), the MURRAY family (but no homestead filed until February, 1885, and H. C. MOORE, who is shown in the 1885 census as being 22 years old. In 1876, he would have been 13; however with a daughter 7 in 1885, he married young (at about 15) — a very young gentleman of Ohio.

BLACKMAN<sup>1</sup> hints that HEMPEL visited the area in about 1876 and states that HEMPEL spent a few months in the neighborhood in 1878, liked it and made it his home the next winter. Henry HEMPEL was from Buffalo, New York and made his money from a printing press patent.

In 1883, the post office was established and in 1885 Hempel filed the plat of Gotha with Orange County. BELKNAP was the teacher and in 1887, the railroad come through from Longwood and would be extended through Windermere to Kissimmee. The Turnverein [a German athletic/social club] was established with over 30 members. Henry NEHRLING came down from New York in January, 1886. The Turnverein built a new school in 1887. A small group of German Lutherans began meeting in their homes and by 1888, the Mission Board recognized the need for a preacher.

HEMPEL went back home, wrote and published a fine flowery brochure in 1878 which attracted many from the north. Your writer feels that this was a guide for a later brochure on Windermere by its developer, J. C. PALMER and Dr. J. Howard JOHNSON from Ohio, who probably stayed in the Gotha Hotel when they visited in 1910. Hempel reported having visited Florida for pleasure and a view of settling there. He was there over a winter and summer and found a virtual paradise. He built a log cabin, cleared a small piece of land, planted citrus and sent for his family. He homesteaded and filed at least six patents in 1882-3, bought 1000 acres and ordered a saw, shingle and planing mill from Erie, PA. He also reported that a hotel, store and dwellings were being erected and, “with the addition of a Post Office, a new town of Gotha will spring to life.” He bought a tract of land on Lake Apopka for a dock to provide access for travel to the St Johns River and he “will have the railroad come through his town.” On one of his patents, he listed his residence as Starke Lake (Ocoee).

In one report, H. P. BELKNAP is said to have arrived before Hempel, but it is known that he was the first school teacher working in a small log hut. He filed homestead in March, 1883.

In his brochure “On the Back Bone of Florida - Gotha, A New Colony, Orange County, Florida”, HEMPEL provided a plan for the town which, after the people (Francis MURRAY, John MOHR, Henry BELKNAP, D. E. WASHBURN and himself) obtained the land through homesteading, platted Gotha with Orange County in 1885.

In this same time period, while HEMPEL and his friends were filing homestead, another group of individuals were filing homestead for lands adjacent to and south of Gotha, in the Windermere area. These included J. C. PLANT and his son and George PLANT in 1882; Henry PLANT, William O. GRIFFIN and Isaac GRAVES in 1883. A Willis MURRAY and D. E. WASHBURN, who also had filed in Gotha, submitted their money in 1884. David GRIFFIN filed in 1887 and Jesse Greaves filed in 1891.

Reports by BROCKMAN, BRUMMER and county records show that Bernhart HUPPEL was probably the first to arrive (in 1883) after HEMPEL’S brochure. He was followed by Herman REGENER in April, 1884, Ludwig HARTMAN and

<sup>1</sup>Blackman, William F. *History of Orange County, FL.* 1927.

Rudolph WICHTENDAHL from Lincoln, Nebraska. Listed in the 1885 FL state census were the KOEHNE family from Indianapolis, Fritz MONTY, H. C. MOORE and a MEISLANDER (probably MEISLAND, who ran Hempel's store). Also listed in that census, but not mentioned elsewhere are German-born F. GRAVENS, Rud SCHELLENBERG, Herman BUSH, G. WALTHER, F. G. GERGNER, Rich. BERGNER, and G. BARTHELIN (probably BARTHELS).

Charles KOEHNE, his wife Wilhelmine, and his son and five daughters moved from Indianapolis in 1885 (another son was born later). Minna, born in 1872, later married Dr. Stanley SCOTT. The KOEHNE family moved back to Indianapolis in 1904.

A Reverend Joseph Hill SCOTT purchased about 150 acres on the northwest corner of Lake Butler - across from Windermere - for his two sons, Stanley and Douglas. He named the property Kelso after the abbey in Scotland where Rev. SCOTT was Rector. Stanley graduated in 1883 from the University of Edinburgh and came to Florida.

In 1887 SCOTT had occasion to treat Minna KOEHNE and in 1888, he moved into the boarding house in Gotha, as few facilities were available in the area in which he practiced. He married Minna in 1890 and they had two children, Selma and Stanley. In the Orange County History Center Library is a 96-folder collection of SCOTT-KOEHNE photographs. Several show the family and friends at Clay Springs in 1900.

He practiced as a doctor, but, along with his son Stanley, he developed Kelso as a wonderful orange grove. Later a residential development was created, named Kelso and became popular with beautiful lakefront and non-lakefront lots.

Another creative family, the Henry A. WILKENINGS came from Kansas by train in 1911. They first settled on land he purchased on Apopka-Vineland Road and later moved into Gotha. He developed the northeast corner of Hempel and Gotha, building a garage, grocery and drug store with apartments upstairs. He had a deep well dug and operated the "Gotha Water Works" for his properties. The garage was torn down in 1938. The water works is still operating, serving three houses and the Zion Church. A very active and civic-minded gentleman, he was active in the Chamber of Commerce and church. He donated the land for the Community House. They had three daughters, Esther FISCHER, Rose DROEGE and Gertrude KLARE.

One of the descendants of the WILKENING family is Everett FISCHER, a citrus executive who has the Zion Lutheran Church under his wing. The original building was built in 1894 at the corner of Hempel and Morton Jones Roads and included a small cemetery. The building was torn down in 1928. The current church building was built in 1920 by the Presbyterians and is located in downtown Gotha. A long line of preachers dating back to the Rev. Carl F. BROMMER in 1891, with the early ones speaking German. Rev. Edward FISCHER came in 1894, served until 1903, then returned from 1925 through 1954. He married a local Gotha girl, Sophia Ellen DEVEDIG, in 1898.

The New Covenant Church of the Brethren is at Camp Ithiel, just north of Gotha at 2037 Hempel Avenue. The church was built by the Presbyterians in Seneca about six miles east of Eustis in 1884-85. Seneca, in Lake County, was first settled in 1881 and had a hotel, school and two churches. It no longer exists and the church closed about 1899. The Brethren bought the building for \$75 in 1912; it was moved to Camp Ithiel in 1925 and is in good condition. It is a very plain structure of about 1221 square feet.

Hempel built a store at the corner of Park Ridge and Hempel and sold it to Mr. MISELAND. MISELAND sold to Charles KOEHNE after deciding to farm. BRANNER and ROBINSON were listed as owners; however, records show that Mrs. KOEHNE, a widow, sold in 1919 to Matthias KLINE, father of Ralph KLINE, a store owner in Windermere. The store was two stories, had 17 rooms and also served as a rooming house. KLINE operated the store until 1930; it was torn down in 1963. No information was found on BRANNERS or ROBINSON.

The current Gotha store, "The Yellow Dog", is shown on a photograph taken during the time it was owned by Dick Fischer. It was originally the home of BROCK, KOEGEL and GUNTER. It was converted to a store and owned or lived in by SMITH, HARREL, ROUSE, SCHAFFER, HAMM and finally to FISCHER, KARR and The Yellow Dog. The tax rolls show a difference — Lizzie BROCKMAN acquired and owned it from 1910 to 1920. A GOLDEN had it in 1921-22; W. H. SWORDS in 1923-25. The tax rolls did not show Gotha in 1926. Minnie SMITH is shown for 1927-8; W. H. HARREL in 1929-36; ROUSE in 1937; Gus SCHAEFFER, Jr in 1938 and C. R. HAMM in 1942.

The first Postmaster was Mr. BELKNAP in May 1883 and his office could have been in his house, school or the store. Rev. BRUMMER came in 1891 and reported that the first store was built in 1885. It is reported that the first post office was built in 1914 (or 17) while Mr. HARTMAN was Postmaster.

The first school was in a log cabin with Mr. BELKNAP as teacher in 1885. The Turnverien Hall was built in 1887 and is said to have been transferred to the School Board in 1892. The next, built in 1907, was moved in 1926 as the Community House. School number 4 is said to have had land donated in 1920 and was closed in 1968. A colored school opened and closed in 1925.

Two Army Depots were in Gotha during World War II. The former Gotha Ordnance Depot is located approximately nine miles west of Orlando, in the town of Gotha, Orange County, Florida, The site can be accessed from Hempel Ave on the east and Sixth Street on the south.

The site consisted of 46.60 acres and was acquired by the War Department by condemnation, direct purchase and donation between 2 April 1941 and 23 November 1945. The Gotha Ordnance Depot was acquired during World War II for the Air Force's School of Applied Tactics and utilized for ordnance storage and training purposes. The government built approximately 98 structures including warehouses, a shop, pump houses, tent frames, water reservoir, a septic tank system with a tile drain field, paving, and fencing on initially unimproved land. The site was solely under control of the War Department during the period of its interest and use.

The former Minorville Quartermaster Depot is located approximately nine miles west of Orlando, in Orange County, Florida. This site can be accessed from the north by Old Winter Garden Road and on the east by Hempel Ave. The site consisted of 186.70 acres acquired by the War Department between 1 March 1943 and 1 July 1943 by condemnation and direct purchase.

The Minorville Quartermaster Depot was acquired during World War II for the Air Force's School of Applied Tactics and utilized for storage and training purposes. It was located on unimproved land on which the government constructed 460 structures consisting of administrative buildings, mess halls, theater and recreation buildings, warehouses, tent frames, lavatories, pump houses, above ground fuel tanks, a water reservoir, septic tank systems with tile drain fields, paving and fencing.

During World War II, a group of German POWs were based in the Eustis-Leesburg area and picked citrus in the Gotha area. Olin FISCHER drove Rev. FISCHER to the Eustis area to preach. Louise MEADOR would go along to provide music. Another camp was in Orlando at the Orlando Army Air Force Base. They worked in groves, cement plants, garages, clubs, box factories, packing houses, plant nurseries and building supply yards.

Elmer TRAPP reported that his father, Rev George TRAPP, a former preacher at Gotha, preached to the German POW's at the Orlando base. In other conversations it was learned that they came to the Zion Church in Gotha for Christmas services and when Silent Night was sung the Germans sang "Stille Nacht, Heilige Nacht" and the locals became silent and listened.

Ed. Note: Gotha is located about 12 miles west of Orlando, a few miles south of Colonial Dr (#50.)

## Florida - 1903

Preface by Carl PATTERSON: *Henry Nehrling had property in Gotha from 1886 to 1929. Henry wrote in German "Die Nordamerikanische Vogelwelt" which was later translated and published in English as "Our Native Birds of Song and Beauty" In the 1900s he wrote several articles in German newspapers in New York and Milwaukee. The articles were written in an old German script which few today can translate. Mrs. Lore LUFF of Orlando and a native of Berlin, is one of those who can, and with the help of her husband Harry C LUFF she has translated two of his articles. This one is from the Sunday, February 1, 1903, Milwaukee Germania and provides a poetic description of Central Florida and Gotha."*

### FLORIDA AS WINTER HOME

#### THE WONDERFUL CLIMATE-THE RICHNESS OF THE VEGETATION-THE PALACE LIKE HOTELS-

#### THE MECCA FOR SICK PEOPLE - GOTHA, THE GERMAN COLONY OF FLORIDA.

Written for "*Germania*" by H. NEHRLING

It is the beginning of November. the hot summer days are over, even in Florida. Now, day and night, a constant cool breeze is blowing. The evenings and night are of indescribable splendor. The humming of the wind in the needles of the pine trees, the first singing effort of the young wood thrush, the flock of the gorgeously red cardinals hopping through the brush, the masses of the white and red Camellia Sasanqua (different from the normal Camellia Japonica), the gorgeous red berries of the Holly, the garlands of the Smilax Laurifolia which wind themselves through the trees, the flock of arriving northern migrating birds who arrive before every cold wave, all of this adds to the fact that our soul is filled with deep poetic enthusiasm. The beautiful thick bushes of the local evergreen, Waxmyrtle, are covered over and over with a blue-white wax like substance. This is the favorite meal of the here wintering Myrthensingers. The high grass at the edge of the lake is swarming with various kinds of grass finches. When we try to get into the thick forest, we meet here and there one of the feared water moccasins and maybe a black water snake slithering through the grass. An intense itching on the legs reminds us to quickly turn back. Thousands of little red bugs, which always live in the high wet grass, have taken us over. They dig themselves into the skin and cause an unbearable itching. These little insects, which are so small you can hardly see them with the naked eye, can only be removed with petroleum or by washing with salt water or vinegar. Vermin can also be found in Florida but, by no means, in such quantities as are found in Texas. Mosquitos are not as numerous as, for instance, in many areas of Wisconsin. There are also areas in Florida where you can hardly escape them. The high hilly land is almost free of them. You can meet scorpions quite often but you seldom hear that anybody was bitten by them. I found that their bite is hardly as painful as that of the wasp. Cockroaches are very numerous and only with a constant fight can they be kept away. They eat everything that is edible and even chew on books.

Though Florida offers lots of interesting and unusual things, it is mainly the wonderful climate that makes the State so precious for us. Florida is the ideal winter home, not only for sick people, the over worked and nervous ones, but also for the healthy ones. It is the unmatched climate which attracts thousands of winter visitors. They arrive here, not only from the North and East, but even from the far away West and Europe in large quantities. Malaria appears only in the vicinity of large swamps. Otherwise the State is one of the healthiest in the Union. It lies in between the tropical and temperate zones and the gulf-stream runs along the East Coast. This is the reason that it is a lot milder than the Gulf Coast in the West. In addition, the East Coast is directed toward the Atlantic Ocean and is also more romantic and prettier than the West Coast. Therefore the stream of the elegant and rich world moves toward the East Coast during the winter months. The rainy season falls into the summer months and many tropical rain showers cool the air. Although the thermometer, during the winter months, reaches the freezing point and below once in awhile, these periods are short in duration. The sun and the deep blue sky are seldom veiled from our view except for short periods of time. In general, the temperature is extremely mild and temperate. For the person who likes contrast, there exists the attractive possibility that daily he can take a bath in the ocean or in one of the many little lakes which are plentiful in Florida while the friends and acquaintances at home sit behind the oven or arrange skating or toboggan parties. And then the so the beautiful and varied landscape! The richness of the vegetation is almost overwhelming to the northerner even though he is not a nature lover. The one who usually walks by carelessly without seeing the



beauties of nature cannot help but feel a certain poetic stirring and an enthusiasm of a special kind. Here one can walk truly unpunished under palms because neither the scorching heat nor unpleasant dangerous animals endanger the stroller. The true nature lover here always finds the impetus to experience the new and beautiful without tiring and time and again ends in shouts of elation. Without much trouble the garden grows well. The magnolias are blooming in unexpected beauty and the air is filled with their overpowering scent. The camellias show a wealth of bloom and coloring which one has never perceived possible and the wonderful Bignonia Benusta with their scarlet, orange red blossom clusters decorates the verandas of beautiful homes in a way which you can only find in the tropics. And everything overpowers the imposing palms the sight of which invokes poetic thoughts in the heart of every northern visitor. Florida allows us to take a look into the tropics. It gives all of us it's pleasures without making us suffer the disadvantages.

The time has long passed when only people with lung diseases seek healing in the mild air of Florida. Although you see lots of sick and suffering people around us, they do not form the majority but only a small part of winter visitors. Today a stream of visitors travels South yearly starting in November and expands in January to unheard of dimensions and ebbs in May. In the huge luxury hotels which serve the winter visitors, an active life style exists. The entrance port for all travelers is Jacksonville. From there some of the travelers go up the wonderful St John's River but most of them go to St. Augustine. In the midst of rich vegetation, a half tropical climate, enveloped by the cool breezes of the nearby ocean, lies a piece of antiquity which was transported to the American peninsula. St. Augustine is the oldest settlement in our country, a town of about 5000 inhabitants who's narrow streets and even narrower alleys all have Spanish names and are well paved and have no sidewalks so that the pedestrians are always in danger of being run over by the elegant carriages of the here residing elegant society. The old buildings are, in many cases, showing their age. The polite Mr. Karl AHRENDT, who always has an eye for everything beautiful and interesting, writes that, instead of the palace like castles, there are palace like hotels which surpass in elegance the Eskural in Old Castile and also the royal castles in Hanover and even the imperial palaces in Berlin and Potsdam which I visited four years ago. These did not have as much luxury and extravagance as the local stores, " Ponce de Leon, the Alcazar, and Cordova, "which cost, without furnishing, the total sum of 800,000 dollars, the owner of which is M. J. M. FLAGLER of New York. They are built in the style of the Spanish Renaissance with turrets, cupolas, arches, verandas with ivy covered columns, artistically arranged groups of trees, climbing vines, bubbling fountains and encircling asphalt promenades. In the evening when these magnificent buildings with their heavenly surroundings glow in the ocean of light of thousands and thousands of multi-colored lamps, the guests take walks in their light summer finery around the scented flower beds listening to the sounds of an excellent orchestra, then it is as if a Polonaise has started. The colorful moving under the starry skies with fairy like lighting is a picture of poetic beauty which, not only through its oriental glow, exudes a fairy tale like atmosphere, but also gives you impetus for serious contemplation. The family fathers, who are mainly rich men, are looking for a trouble free atmosphere. They ruined their health in the restless and stressful running and hunting of the American business world. They like the balsamic atmosphere and the sulfur containing baths. Of course they are rich, otherwise they could not afford to live in the Ponce de Leon where it costs daily 10 to 100 dollars per person. Even though it is so expensive this "Hospice" is so heavily frequented, that rooms are seldom available.

From there, the train goes southward to Ormund, New Smyrna, the idyllic Rockledge and Palm Beach. Palm Beach surpasses everything in the United States in scenic beauty and elegance. The large hotel, the Royal Ponciana (so called after the fiery red blooming Ponciana Regia), is located there and houses those from the elegant world. From there, south, the train ends in Miami. There probably is nobody who has done as much for Florida as Standard Oil Magnate, H. M. FLAGLER. All of the East Coast owes him gratitude for its advancement. He built the railroad and the huge hotels. The middle of the peninsula as well as the southern half of the West Coast owes its prosperity to the deceased railroad king, J. P. PLANT. His giant hotel in Tampa, (the Tampa Bay Hotel), surpasses, in many respects, the Ponce de Leon in St. Augustine. Many rich people own winter homes in Winter Park, Orlando, but especially in Maitland. One of the most beautiful winter resorts is the Hiawatha in Maitland which is owned by the New York millionaire, L. J. DAMMRICH. The places of Dr. FOSTER, DEERING and Theodor L. MEAD in Lake Charm should be mentioned.

But also the less wealthy ones can live cheaply in Florida if he finds the right places. For the less wealthy Germans, there is no other place in all of Florida as excellent for winter home as Gotha. It lies in the hilly region on the charming Lake Olivia. Here you don't find the fever, no bad pestering mosquitoes and no noisy distractions. Anybody who is looking only for ones health and quiet solitude and wants to live in peace will find here their ideal. The gentlemen Theod. AHRENS from Louiville, Chr. STARKE and A. MEINECKE from Millwaukee, Aug. WILCKEN from Chicago, Joh. HAUENSTEIN from Neu Ulm have their pretty winter homes here, often within wonderful orange trees, magnolias, palms and camphors. In the wonderful air and mild sunshine these old gentlemen find recuperation and well being. The small and large lakes which are everywhere and are too numerous to count, enhance not only the charm of the landscape but are rich in fish and give the fisherman the opportunity to show his skill. The lakes are also suitable for boating trips and swimming. There is the beautiful Lake Olivia which is surrounded by little hills. This is where Gotha lies. The lake is very deep and its water consists of a wonderful clarity. All around these lakes you could build wonderful winter homes which one could not imagine any more ideal. Also, on the smaller lakes surrounding Gotha, especially on the nearby Long Lake, villas could be built cheaply. The land is not very suitable for agricultural use because it is too high and dry but for well-to-do Northerners who want to escape the changeable climate, who want to rest in beautiful surroundings in order to be ready for the struggle in the business world, there is not better region. Especially beneficial is the local climate when the illnesses of old age appear and when you have nervous tension. Sufferers with asthma, bronchitis and rheumatism often find healing and improvement in their illnesses in the warm and even climate.

There is plenty of opportunity for fishing and hunting. A short distance from Gotha lies Lake Down and a few miles from there the splendid Lake Butler which is over 8 miles long and varies in width from 1 to 2 miles. On these lakes exist hammock woods which are partially impenetrable, they are rich in wild turkeys, lynx, fish, otters, opossums and bears. One also comes across an alligator, which are still relatively numerous and the hunt for them is equally interesting and exciting.

Living in Gotha is inexpensive. Land can be found in large enough parcels and is relatively cheap and villas (he means houses) which are adapted to the climate can be built for 700 to 1000 dollars. For 1500 dollars you can buy a luxurious grand home because lumber is very cheap. The surroundings of the house are beautified by planting of orange trees, lemon trees, palms, magnolias, camphor trees and bamboo. Already, in a few years, the house stands in the middle of abundant half tropical vegetation. It certainly is the most comfortable and inexpensive way to spend the winter in Florida.

Gotha is the only German colony of Florida. Here one finds German culture, kindness, diligence, perseverance, and German language. At the home of Mr. Karl KOEHNE, who is the owner of the store and is the postmaster, Germans from all parts of the country have found friendly hospitality. The generous family receives, still today, many thanks for the care which they found here. Also our highly appreciated friend, the famous poet, Conrad NIES, found refuge and solace in Gotha during his time of suffering. What falls right now on the negative scale is the fact that Gotha has neither a hotel or a rooming house. The exquisite living quarters of Mr. H. A. HEMPEL, which lies on the glorious Lake Olivia, could, in the hands of an enterprising German, be easily transformed into an excellent hotel. Hundreds of visitors, who would, at least temporarily, visit Gotha, are forced to stay in Orlando where they don't even like the surroundings nor do they have the ability to move around freely. A good German hotelier would not suffer from lack of customers.

*Milwaukee Germania* Sunday Edition, Sunday February 1, 1903

2<sup>nd</sup> Part Twelve Pages 12th Year # 138

**Company A, Second Florida Cavalry, United States Army**  
continued from previous issue  
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**Privates - Company A**

Joseph PATRICK - Born Dec. 16, 1845, Suwannee River, Fla., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted on Dec. 20, 1863 at Neugippa Isle (New Zeppa?) by Lt. MYERS. He deserted on July 15, 1865, returned Oct. 20, 1865, mustered out Nov. 29, 1865, Tallahassee.

Timothy PETERSON - Born 1829, Bulloch Co., Ga., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, enlisted on April 7, 1864 at Key West, but appeared as a member of Co. B in mid-1864, mustered out Nov. 29, 1865, Tallahassee. See Co. B.

Joshua Arron PLATT - See Co. B.

Lewis Blackshear PLATT - See Co. B.

Nathan Cicero PLATT - See Co. B.

Ambrose C. POWELL - Born 1844, Lee Co., Ga., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted on March 15, 1864 at Fort Myers by Capt. CRANE, mustered out Nov. 29, 1865, Tallahassee.

Isaac POWELL - Born 1828, Camden Co., Ga., he was enlisted on Feb. 23, 1864 at Key West by Capt. BOWERS, mustered out Nov. 29, 1865, Tallahassee.

James M. POWELL - Born Aug. 2, 1847, Lee Co., Ga., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted on Dec. 20, 1863 at Fort Myers by Lt. MYERS, mustered out Nov. 29, 1865, Tallahassee, Fla. He died June 26, 1922, buried Gardner Cemetery, Hardee County, Fla.

Lemuel N. PRESCOTT - Born 1841, Lowndes Co., Ga., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted on April 15, 1864 at Fort Myers by Capt. CRANE, mustered out Nov. 29, 1865, Tallahassee.

James K. P. RENFROE - Born Oct. 25, 1844, Ga., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted on Aug. 26, 1864 at Fort Myers by Capt. CRANE, mustered out Nov. 29, 1865, Tallahassee. He is buried in Oak Side Cem., Zephyrhills, Fla.

Jeremiah REVELS - Born 1830, Hernando Co., Fla., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, enlisted on April 6, 1864 at Key West. While on scout in Hillsborough Co., Fla., he was mortally wounded on April 10, 1864.

Daniel C. RYALS - Born 1820, Emmanuel Co., Ga., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted on April 15, 1864 at Fort Myers by Capt. CRANE. AWOL from July 3, 1865, he was dropped as a deserter on Oct. 15, 1865. After the war, he was listed as being discharged on Oct. 15, 1865.

Henry Daniel RYALS - Born Oct. 29, 1845, Columbia Co., Fla., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted on April 15, 1864 at Fort Myers by Capt. CRANE, mustered out Nov. 29, 1865, Tallahassee. He died in the 1930s, buried Geiger Cem., Zephyrhills.

John M. SCOTT - Born 1835, Jackson Co., Fla., he a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted at Key West on Feb. 15, 1864, mustered out Nov. 29, 1865, Tallahassee.

John T. SCOTT - Born 1843, Early Co., Ga., he a refugee from the Confederacy, enlisted on Feb. 9, 1864 at Key West, mustered out Nov. 29, 1865, Tallahassee.

Samuel SCOTT - Born 1845, Calhoun Co., Fla., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted on Feb. 9, 1864 at Key West by Lt. MYERS, mustered out Nov. 29, 1865, Tallahassee.

William R. SMITH - See Co. B.

Silas SNYDER - Born 1845, he, a refugee from the Confederacy, enlisted on Feb. 6, 1864 at Key West by Lt. MYERS, mustered out Nov. 29, 1865, Tallahassee.

Matthew SPARKMAN - Born 1847, Fla., he enlisted as a colored under cook on Sept. 13, 1864 at Cedar Key by Lt. MCCULLOUGH, mustered out Nov. 29, 1865, Tallahassee. He was 5', black eyes, hair and skin.

Peter SPARKMAN - Born 1836, Fla., he was enlisted as a colored under cook on Sept. 13, 1864 at Cedar Key by Lt. MCCULLOUGH, mustered out Nov. 29, 1865. He was 5', black eyes, hair and skin.

Alexander H. STEPHENS - Born 1829, Jackson Co., Fla., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, enlisted on Feb. 15, 1864 at Key West, and died of scurvy at Fort Myers on Jan. 1, 1865.

James H. STEPHENS - See Co. B.

James N. STEPHENS - Born 1820, Emmanuel Co., Ga., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, enlisted on April 1, 1864 at Fort Myers, and died of scurvy on Oct. 8, 1864 at Fort Myers.

James STEWART - See Co. B.

Reed STORY - Born 1841, Fla., he was enlisted on Feb. 23, 1864 at Key West by Capt. BROWN, mustered out Nov. 29, 1865, Tallahassee. See also Co. A.

Thomas SUGGS - Born 1841, Wayne Co., Ga., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted on Dec. 8, 1863 at Key West by Capt. BOWERS, mustered out at Tallahassee.

Jerry SULLIVAN - Born 1842, Emmanuel Co., Ga., he enlisted on March 1, 1864 at Key West, mustered out Nov. 29, 1865, Tallahassee.

Thomas SULLIVAN - See Co. B.

Alfred H. SYFRETT -

Frances SYFRETT -

James C. THIGPIN - See Co. B.

Thomas J. THIGPIN - Born 1844, Coffee Co., Ga., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, enlisted on April 15, 1864 at Fort Myers, mustered out Nov. 29, 1865, Tallahassee. See also Co. B.

Thomas L. THIGPIN - See Co. B.

Joseph L. TILLIS - Born 1835, Columbia Co., Fla., he enlisted at Key West on March 1, 1864. On January 30, 1865 at the post hospital at Fort Myers, he died of inflammation.

Ambrose George TOMPKINS - Born 1820, Bristol, England, he, a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted Jan. 15, 1864 at Fort Myers by R. A. GRAFFE, mustered out Nov. 29, 1865, Tallahassee.

Alonzo W. TUCKER - Born 1838, Alachua Co., Fla., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted on April 16, 1864 at Fort Myers by Capt. CRANE, mustered out Nov. 29, 1865, Tallahassee.

Elijah H. TUCKER - Born 1834, Camden Co., Ga., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted on April 15, 1864 at Fort Myers by Capt. CRANE, sick at Tampa from Oct. 20, 1865.

Thomas M. TUCKER - See Co. B.

John M. TYSON - See Co. B.

Clement R. TYNER - Born 1847, Manatee Co., Fla., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted on Sept. 20, 1864 at Fort Myers by Capt. CRANE, absent sick at Tampa on July 3, 1865, granted honorable discharge after war's end.

Allen T. WALKER - Born 1846, Thomas Co., Ga., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted on March 18, 1864 at Fort Myers by Capt. CRANE, mustered out Nov. 29, 1865, Tallahassee.

John WALKER - Born July 18, 1847, Ware Co., Ga., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted on April 15, 1864 at Fort Myers by Capt. CRANE, mustered out Nov. 29, 1865, Tallahassee.

Oliver WALKER - Born 1837, Ware Co., Ga., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted on April 15, 1864 at Fort Myers by Capt. CRANE, mustered out Nov. 29, 1865, Tallahassee.

William M. J. WALKER - Born 1846, Ware Co., Ga., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted on March 18, 1864 at Fort Myers by Crane, mustered out Nov. 29, 1865, Tallahassee. He died on March 4, 1914, buried Oak Hill Cem., Arcadia, Fla.

Charles H. WHIDDEN - Born Sept. 16, 1831, Washington Co., Ga., he was a son of Wade Hampton & Eleanor (SHEPHERD) WHIDDEN, who moved from Thomas Co., Ga. to Fort Hartsuff ca. 1861-63. He, a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted on March 18, 1864 at Fort Myers by Capt. CRANE. Captured by the enemy on Feb. 20, 1865 near Fort Myers, he returned on May 6, 1865. He deserted on July 3, 1865, but returned on Oct. 19, 1865 and was mustered out Nov. 29, 1865 at Tallahassee. He died Oct. 1, 1912, buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, Hardee Co., Fla. On April 17, 1861, he married Naomi MIMS. See Wade Hampton WHIDDEN 1810-1865, South Florida Pioneers 39/40 (Jan./Apr. 1984), pp. 34-36.

Dempsey WHIDDEN - Born 1845, Decatur Co., Ga., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted on Dec. 8, 1863 at Key West by Capt. BOWERS, mustered out Nov. 29, 1865, Tallahassee.

Dempsey Newton WHIDDEN - Born ca. 1834, Washington Co., Ga., he was a son of Wade Hampton & Eleanor (SHEPHERD) WHIDDEN. He was enlisted on March 18, 1864 at Fort Myers by Capt. CRANE and was mustered in on April 15, 1864 at Fort Myers. No further information available per service. He died Oct. 24, 1894. On Sept. 1, 1859, he had married Sarah A. OWENS. See Wade Hampton WHIDDEN 1810-1865, South Florida Pioneers 39/40 (Jan./Apr. 1984), pp. 34-36.

George Washington WHIDDEN - Born 1845, Pike Co., Ga., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted May 28, 1864 at Fort Myers by Capt. CRANE, mustered out Nov. 29, 1865, Tallahassee.

James WHIDDEN - Born 1845, Levy Co., Ga., he, probably, he was a son of William and Lucinda WHIDDEN. A refugee from the Confederacy, he was enlisted on Dec. 17, 1863 at Key West by Capt. BOWERS. He was captured by the enemy on Feb. 20, 1865, near Fort Myers, but returned May 6, 1865, mustered out Nov. 29, 1865, Tallahassee.

James C. WHIDDEN - He enlisted on March 18, 1864 at Fort Myers, but dropped after April 30, 1865. He may be James E. WHIDDEN of Co. B.

Jesse WHIDDEN - He was enlisted on Dec. 8, 1863 at Key West by Capt. BOWERS, mustered in Dec. 17, 1863 at Key West by Capt. BOWERS, no further data.

John Hampton WHIDDEN - Born Jan. 10, 1838, Washington Co., Ga., he was a son of Wade Hampton & Eleanor (SHEPHERD) MCEWEN. A refugee from the Confederacy, he was enlisted on March 18, 1864 at Fort Myers by Capt. CRANE. AWOL from July 3, 1865, he returned on Oct. 19, 1865 and was mustered out on Nov. 29, 1865 at Tallahassee. He died Aug. 5, 1907. On Sept. 29, 1861, he had married Sarah Jane PHILLIPS. See Wade Hampton WHIDDEN 1810-1865, South Florida Pioneers 39/40 (Jan./Apr. 1984), pp. 34-36.

John L. WHIDDEN - Born ca. 1838 in Florida, probably Levy Co., he was a son of William and Lucinda WHIDDEN. He was living at Fort Hartsuff in 1860. A refugee from the Confederacy, he was enlisted on Dec. 8, 1863 at Key West by Capt. BOWERS. He was mustered out Nov. 29, 1865 at Tallahassee. Near Fort Myers in June 1870, he killed Francis A. IVEY. He was also involved in a number of other criminal activities, including the murder of Thomas W. JONES at Webster, Sumter Co. On March 15, 1889, John L. "Long John" WHIDDEN for the murder of Jones was sentenced to life imprisonment. He died in prison on Nov. 11, 1891. He had married (1) on Jan. 14, 1858 Artemissa DRIGGERS; (2) Mary \_\_\_\_\_.

Rolla P. WHIDDEN - Born 1846, Pulaski Co., Ga., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted on April 15, 1864 at Fort Myers by Capt. CRANE. AWOL from July 3, 1865, he returned on Oct. 19, 1865 and was mustered out Nov. 29, 1865.

Wade Hampton WHIDDEN - Born Washington Co., Ga. on Jan. 3, 1810, he on Dec. 16, 1830 married Eleanor SHEPHERD (1814-1873). The family lived in Thomas Co., Ga. from ca. 1838 to ca. 1861-63 when they moved to Fort Hartsuff. At Fort Myers on April 15, 1864, he enlisted, was taken sick at Cedar Keys and taken to Tampa where he was furloughed. He died in July 1865 either at Tampa (typhoid fever, July 19 per military records) or at Fort Hartsuff (July 20 per widow's pension application). Of his four draft-age sons, Charles H., Dempsey Newton, John Hampton (b 1838), and David D. served in Co. A. See Wade Hampton WHIDDEN 1810-1865, South Florida Pioneers 39/40 (Jan./Apr. 1984), pp. 34-36. See Wade Hampton WHIDDEN 1810-1865, South Florida Pioneers 39/40 (Jan./Apr. 1984), pp. 34-36.

Andrew WIGGINS - Born 1827, Tattnall Co., Ga., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted on March 16, 1864

at Fort Myers by Capt. CRANE, mustered out Nov. 29, 1865, Tallahassee.

Francis M. WILLIAMS - Born 1842, Calhoun Co., Fla., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted on Feb. 9, 1864 at Key West by Lt. MYERS. Missing in action on Feb. 20, 1865, near Fort Myers, he, while on picket duty, was captured.

George Robert Clark WILLIAMS - Born 1843, Sumter Co., Fla., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, enlisted at Key West on April 6, 1864, but deserted on March 28, 1865 at Fort Myers.

George W. WILLIAMS - Born Dec. 31, 1845, Columbia Co., Fla., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted on March 18, 1864 at Fort Myers by Capt. CRANE, mustered out Nov. 29, 1865, Tallahassee. He died in 1929, buried in Friendship Cem., Zolfo Springs, Hardee Co., Fla.

Hiram WILLIAMS - Born 1846, Duval Co., Fla., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, enlisted on April 15, 1864 at Fort Myers, but deserted to the enemy at Fort Myers on Aug. 9, 1864.

Isaac T. WILLIAMS - Born 1820, Bryan Co., Ga., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted on April 15, 1864 at Fort Myers by Capt. CRANE. In Feb. 1865, he was badly shocked by a shell explosion during the fighting at Fort Myers. AWOL from July 3, 1865, he returned Oct. 19 and was mustered out Nov. 29, 1865, Tallahassee.

John WILLIAMS - Born 1845, Calhoun Co., Fla., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted on Feb. 9, 1864 at Key West by Lt. MYERS. Missing in action, Feb. 20, 1865, near Fort Myers, he was captured while on picket duty.

Richard E. WILLIAMS - Born 1824, Bryan Co., Ga., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted on April 15, 1864 at Fort Myers by Capt. CRANE. Deserting on Aug. 9, 1864, he was caught near Fort Myers, sent to trial at Key West on Sept. 23, 1864, and was under arrest in Key West from late 1864 until returned April 27, 1865, but deserted again July 3, 1865 at Tampa.

Simeon B. WILLIAMS - Born 1846, Hillsborough Co., Fla., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted on April 15, 1864 at Fort Myers by Capt. CRANE, deserted July 3, 1865. After the war, the U. S. War Dept. granted him an honorable discharge effective July 3, 1865.

Thomas E. WILLIAMS - Born 1842, New River Co., Fla., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted on March 18, 1864 at Fort Myers by Capt. CRANE, deserted from Fort Myers on Aug. 9, 1864. He is, according to Hartman and Coles, buried in Friendship Cemetery, Zolfo Springs, Hardee Co., Fla.

William A. WILLIAMS - He enlisted at Fort Myers on April 20, 1864. Transferred to Co. B, he was rejected Jan. 31, 1865 and dropped after March 1865. See Co. B.

William H. WILLIAMS - Born 1819, Bryan Co., Ga., he, a refugee from the Confederacy, was enlisted on March 18, 1864 at Fort Myers by Capt. CRANE, and deserted on Aug. 9, 1864. Captured he was sent to Key West for trial on Sept. 23, 1864, returned mid-1865, mustered out Nov. 29, 1865, Tallahassee.

James B. WILSON - See Co. B.

Thomas N. WILSON- See Co. B.

William WINGATE - See Co. A.

William YATES - Born 1839, Camden Co., Ga., he was enlisted by Capt. BROWN on Feb. 23, 1864 at Key West, mustered out Nov. 29, 1865, Tallahassee.

**References:** Vernon Peeples, "Florida Men Who Served In The Union Forces During The Civil War", *South Florida Pioneers* 5 (July 1975), pp. 12- 16, 6 (October 1975), pp. 10-14, 7 (January 1976), pp. 24-26, # 8 (April 1976), pp. 3-5; "Second Florida Cavalry, U. S. Army" in *South Florida Pioneers* 10, p. 10, 11, p. 27, 12, p. 20), 13, p. 26, 21/22 p. 27), 23/24, p. 23; David W. Hartman, compiler, David Coles, Associate Compiler, *Biographical Rosters of Florida's Confederate and Union Soldiers* 1861-1865, Volume V, Broadfoot Publishing Company, Wilmington, North Carolina, 1995; George E. Buker, *Blockaders, Refugees, & Contrabands Civil War On Florida's Gulf Coast*, 1861-1865, the University of Alabama Press, pp. 59-68, 1993; Kyle VanLandingham.

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## **The Dann Family**

by Barbara Dann Lemay

Our earliest known Mr. DAN stepped off a ship on the shore of Long Island Sound in 1684. According to all records Francis DAN settled in Stamford, Connecticut. He was the first of the name to settle in Stamford and on 17 March 1684/85 .He purchased land from Isaac Finch: "*Isaak FINCH of Stamford... have sold unto Francis DAN of the same place...four acres & a half which is a head & meddow right upon the account of the newfield & by me taken up in the towns comans according to the towns order, the said parsel of land lyeth out to myself west, also by the towns land east & the towns land south...*"(StLr A: 157) Later in the northern part of Stamford there was an area known as Dantown.

Francis Dan married 1685, Elizabeth CLASON. She was the daughter of Stephen CLASON and Elizabeth PERIMENT. The children's names were: Elizabeth, John, David, Abigail, Francis, Rebecca, and Jonathan. (Francis DAN is 8th Generation)

Note: Our Great, Great, Great, Great, Great-Grandmother Elizabeth CLAWSON was accused of being a Witch. The book called "Elizabeth Clawson....Thou Deseruest to Dye" an account of the trial in 1692. She was found not guilty.

David DAN, son of Francis DANN married Mercy SCOFIELD (WEBB) The children's names were Sylvanus, Mercy, Hannah, Squire. Note: Revolutionary War records show that David DANN of Bedford served in the New York 4th Regiment and attained the rank of lieutenant. (David Dan is 7th Generation)

Squire DANN, son of David DANN, married Rachel LOCKWOOD. The children's names were: Sylvanus, Polly, Nancy, Jonathan, Lydia, John, Ebenezer, Sally, Hannah. Note: Squire DANN was a private in the 1st Company, 5th Regiment, under Col. David WATERBURY, 8 May 1775. He re-enlisted for the period 17 November 1775 to 16 April 1776 in Capt. Albert CHAMPMAN'S Company.(Squire Dann is 6<sup>th</sup> Generation)

Sylvanus DAN, son of Squire DANN married Mary STEPHENS. The children's names were: Lucena, Elliot, Horace, Stephen, Clariss, Hester.(Sylvanus is 5th Generation)

Elliott S. DANN, son of Sylvanus DAN, Born 13 May 1816 in Stamford, Fairfield, CT, married a Mary Ann BREWER on 10 Jury 1774. As the story goes Great-Grandfather Elliott and his brother took a ship from New York to Savannah, Georgia. The boys didn't have enough money to pay for their passage, so the Captain said he would take them back to New York. A man by the name BREWER had gone to Savannah to get his supplies, saw the boys and asked about them. He agreed to pay the Captain the amount of money owed and took the boys home with him to work on his plantation.

Mr. Arthur BREWER had several girls and, after working out his debt, Great-Grandfather married one of Mr. BREWER'S daughters. After marrying Mary Ann, Great-Grandfather worked six more years for a wagon and a pair of mules.

Then he headed out for Florida, settling first in Lake City, but it was to cold for raising oranges. This was about 1843. From Lake City he moved to St. Augustine. He still couldn't raise oranges because of the cold and heard of a place called Orange County where homesteads could be had. So, in about 1859, he was able to obtain a homestead of 164 acres near Lake Stark, later re-named Ocoee.

(Elliott D. DANN 4th Generation)

Great-Grandfather got to vote in Florida's first statewide election May 26, 1845.

It was not simply sufficient to own property there; he had to demonstrate that it had been his "place of permanent abode" for the six months immediately preceding the election in which he offered to vote, and that he had resided within the Territory and state of Florida for the two years immediately prior to the election of Monday, 26 May 1845.

Able-bodied men under the age of 45 were obliged to become members of the state militia before voting. Great-Grandfather was in Nassau County at the time of voting. Nassau developed early in the territorial period and soon became a popular point of departure for the burgeoning areas to the south as whites encroached further into the Indians' holdings. Many of our Florida pioneers entered the state through Nassau County.

The Orange County Records of Census was taken between June 1 and July 14, 1860. It was District 3, Ellenville, and

Orange County at the time he was 44 years old. By 1866, his oldest daughter, Mary L., was 16 years old and he took a homestead of 164 acres. He had a home built and surrounded his place with orange trees and a few grapefruit. He had a large family of thirteen children – Horace L., Elliott S., Stephen, Henry, William A., Mary Leu, Hanford, Emma Jane, Clarissa Ann, Frances H., Sarah Carolyn, George S., and Edilene.

Our Great-grandmother was a midwife for the surrounding area. She would ride horseback as far as Kissimmee. They saw all of their children married except the oldest boy, Horace L., who was in the Civil War. He was taken prisoner at Gettysburg July 3, 1863 and died at the Marine Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland on December 22, 1863.

Our Great-grandparents are buried on the homestead under a large oak tree.

George S. DANN, son of my grandfather, inherited the property after great-grandmother died September 18, 1887. George S. Dann of Ocoee, Florida married a Norway GERUSHA at Sanibel, Florida on April 14, 1894. They were married by George M. COOPER, J.P. After their marriage, they returned home where they raised five children – Ernest Grady, James Franklin, George S. Jr, Thomas Causey, and daughter Jerusha Elizabeth. They had 60 acres of the old homestead.

Grandfather died December 7, 1919 of a heart attack; Grandmother, being his wife, inherited the property. The oldest son Ernest bought the home place from the other children. He kept it until just before he died in 1971, when it was sold. (George S. DANN Sr.3rd Generation)

Back in the early days you had to drive a team of horses to Sanford for supplies, because there were no trains into Winter Garden, Ocoee, or even Orlando.

I was told that at night on these trips that they had to keep watch over their livestock to keep the panthers and bears from killing them. If our Grandfather could see how everything has changed, I wonder what he would say.

On the DANN side of the family we have Irish, Dutch, English and German, so we are a Duke's mixture."

George S. DANN Jr., (George S. DANN Jr.2nd Generation) son of George S. DANN, was my father and married Alma Elizabeth SMITH, on June 15 1922, at Ocoee, FL. They had six children – Lillian Norway, Mary Julia, George Eugene, Ralph Andrew, Frederica, and Barbara Ellen. My father moved from the home place before I was born and moved to College Park where I resided until I married.

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### Musty Files Give Forth Naturalization Date of Prominent Orlando People

Unearthing of a dusty file of weather-beaten naturalization papers, long considered destroyed, in the sheriff's office last week recalled former residents prominently identified with the early history of Orlando.

The papers were found by Deputy Sheriff Joe MOODY, while he was poring over old records and turned over to W. Delaney WAY, clerk of the criminal court.

The naturalization of citizens was handled by the criminal court until 1906 when the law was changed to give the circuit court supervision. The criminal court records disappeared shortly thereafter and until the discovery last week a gap had always existed in the files.

Among the pioneering settlers whose naturalization papers were found in the files were Hugh C. ALLEN, dated 1895; Oscar ANDERSON 1896; William BEARDALL, 1887; Edward JUMP, 1896; Carl Christian JANSEN, 1902; John Edward NICHOLSON, 1900; John D. RAMKE, 1872; Nick ROGERS, 1901; Herbert A. VIVIAN,

1888; Ludolf WICHTENDAHL 1881; Hugh W. WILLETT, 1900, and Bergo WILLETT, 1900.

Officers' names appearing on letters of intention and final papers were T. E. BUCKMAN, D. L. HANCOCK, W. Y. WAY, L. WICHTENDAHL, all as clerk of the criminal court at various periods. J. N. BRADSHAW was deputy clerk in 1900 and clerk of the circuit court in 1888. In 1884, T. J. SHINE appears as circuit court clerk. Cecil G. BUTT was judge of the criminal court and Bapt. B. M. ROBINSON on one paper was deputy clerk of the circuit court.

In 1924 criminal court clerk W. Delaney WAY installed a card index system of the docket books going back to 1903, the books before that having disappeared. The files extend back only as far as 1906. An index will be made of the naturalization paper file thus enabling the office to have a more complete record.

Newspaper article found by Claire Hetherington  
*Orlando Sentinel*, abt 1933



## How America Got Its Name?

by Dick EASTMAN

Every American school child learns that America was named after Amerigo VESPUCCI of Florence, Italy. In 1499, Vespucci sailed with Alonso de HOJEDA as an astronomer and navigator to a previously-unknown land that is now called Brazil. On that trip, VESPUCCI derived a valid astronomical method in determining longitude, replacing the previous method that relied upon dead reckoning.

Millions of people have been taught that Amerigo VESPUCCI also gave his name to the new lands although nobody seem to be able to refer to any documents as proof of this act. Now a British writer has claimed that America was named not after the Florentine navigator. Instead, he claims that the newly-discovered lands were named after an anglicised Welshman named Richard AMERIKE.

Although the Vikings and possibly others had visited the Western Hemisphere for centuries, Europeans were generally unaware of these lands until Giovanni CABOTO landed there in 1497. (The Italian Giovanni CABOTO later changed his name to John CABOT, apparently to more easily obtain funding from his English sponsors.) CABOT sailed from Bristol, England, which was his home for 15 years. His voyage was sponsored by a group of the city's businessmen, who wanted to make more money through the discovery of the fabled route to the spices and silks of the Orient by sailing westwards.

Writing for the BBC, author Peter MACDONALD writes that Richard AMERIKE was one of the more prominent Bristol businessmen. Descending from the Earls of Gwent, Richard AP MERYK - Welsh for Richard, son of Meryk - was born in 1445 at the family home, Meryk Court, Weston-under-Penyard, near Ross-on-Wye. (Elizabeth, granddaughter of one of his ancestors, Hywel AP MEURIG, married Sir John POYNTZ in 1343. Queen Elizabeth II is descended from their Tudor lineage, as was Diana, Princess of Wales, via the SPENCER family connections.)

The Welsh name of Richard AP MERYK became anglicized to Richard AMERIKE. He contributed the most money towards financing John CABOT'S voyage of discovery. Oak trees from Amerike's estate were used to construct Cabot's ship, the 21-metre-long Matthew. He also arranged that Cabot's family should live in a house belonging to one of his friends until Cabot returned. But, as the main sponsor of the voyage of discovery, he wanted something more. He asked Cabot that any newly discovered lands should be named after him.

Peter MACDONALD then goes on to write about the naming of the lands after the Bristol merchant. He also notes a similarity between Richard AMERIKE'S coat of arms and the flag of the United States, created nearly 300 years later. Is this story accurate? Was America named after an English merchant of Welsh descent? I'm not sure, but I did find this to be an interesting story.

Peter Macdonald's article on "The Naming of America" can be found on the BBC's website here.

My thanks to Anne LEHMKUHL for telling me about this story. Dick Eastman Online, 10/16/2002  
<www.ancestry.com>

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### And you wonder why your ancestors' names are spelled so creatively in the censuses?

1855 New York State Census, New York City, New York County, 7th Ward, 6th ED, Marriages and Deaths Schedule, under Remarks.

*"I should think one third of the Population of this District are in the Habit of moving from once to four times a year Rendering it Imposabell for the Marshel to Render an Ackret account of the Deaths that has taken plase In the District for the last year, the friends of Desist having moved to sum other Part of the city. I can find only the mariag of one cuppell in the District and they cleared out the next morning and haven't been heard from since."*

## My WHITELAW Family Research in Scotland, Wales and the U.S.

by Elaine Powell



My quest to find out more information about my mother's WHITELAW family first started when I had my mom fill out a pedigree chart in about 1982. A couple of years ago I decided to start researching her family in earnest. On that chart I noted that she had written Neath, Wales for the birthplace of her great grandfather, William Thomas WHITELAW (born Oct. 31, 1833) and St. Louis Missouri as his place of death (June 28, 1892). Using that information I looked in the IGI and found several christening records in the county of Glamorgan in Wales for her grandfather Thomas David WHITELAW and his siblings. I was so excited. That one bit of information set me on the path to finding out volumes of information. From

the christening records, I verified the names of her great grandparents as William Thomas WHITELAW and Jane REES.

About two years ago I joined the Rootsweb mailing list for the county of Glamorgan in Wales. By just reading the Q&A of other list members and asking questions of my own, I was able to get a lot of questions answered on my WHITELAW family and found out where and how to do research in Glamorgan. Fortunately, that mailing list is very active and members who live there are very generous and share much info about their area. I was amazed at how much information I was able to gather. I then joined the Glamorgan Family History Society and was able to gather genealogy information more easily. I also learned that my WHITELAW family gave the same first names to their many children for FIVE succeeding generations! That made sorting them all out quite a challenge.

I started ordering all the birth, marriage and death certificates for my family, starting with my grandfather. (I already had my mother's documents.) I also had a WHITELAW family bible, which listed birthdates for my grandfather and his siblings. I was able to order the Welsh birth, marriage and death certificates online, using a credit card, which was great because I didn't have to hassle with getting a British bank note for the Welsh certificates. I also looked up obits from the St. Louis Post Dispatch newspaper for WHITELAWS in the St. Louis City Library's obit index, which is also online. Volunteers at the library then looked up those obits and copied and mailed them to me for as little as \$1.25. On one of my trips to St. Louis, I went to Bellefontaine Cemetery, where they are buried, and took photos of their tombstones. I also got more information on their burials from the cemetery office. In addition, I found them in many of the City Directories for St. Louis, which started as early as 1864. I found all the City Directories at the State Historical Society of Missouri <<http://www.umsystem.edu/shs/newspaper.html>> that is located on the campus of the University of Missouri, in Columbia. (My son lives there so that was convenient.) They have the largest collection of state newspapers in the nation. U. S. census records told me when Thomas David became a citizen, so that helped to establish a date of immigration. I then found William and Jane WHITELAW on Ancestry's ship manifest record. They sailed on the ship S. S. Colorado and arrived in New York on 25 Jan 1872.

The census record showed that my GGG grandfather William WHITELAW was born in Airdrie, in the County of Lanarkshire, Scotland. So I joined the Lanark Rootsweb mailing list and posted my surnames and a query about my WHITELAW family. A member of the list said she had a friend by the name of Jean who was a WHITELAW descendant and who lived in the county of Lanarkshire, between Edinburgh and Glasgow. She said Jean did not have a computer, but she would contact her for me. Jean then mailed me a letter and her WHITELAW pedigree chart, along with a will for John WHITELAW, my GGGG grandfather, who was born about 1784. The 1848 will established the proof of descendancy for the family, and it even mentioned the professions and the towns that John's children and grandchildren lived in at the time. (This was almost too good to be true.) John is her GGG grandfather, so Jean and I are 4<sup>th</sup> cousins, once removed.

Several of the list members from Glamorgan took the time to actually look up my WHITELAW family members in the census records of Wales and sent me the census records online. As I read the list postings telling about the friendliness of the Welsh people and the beauty of that country, I decided that I wanted to take a trip to Wales to visit the towns where my ancestors lived. I then decided that we would also visit the area of Scotland where my WHITELAW family had lived.

A couple members of the Glamorgan list told me that the Cambrian newspaper had articles about my WHITELAW family. Luckily for me, those members were volunteers who were indexing the old newspapers from the time period that my WHITELAW family lived there. What an amazing find! And how wonderful it is that volunteers actually spend the time to index every single surname in each and every newspaper – wow! One man did a brief lookup and told me

that there were no less than 35 references to my WHITELAW family in that newspaper. He also gave me a brief reference of the subject of each article. Piecing together that information, I found out that my GGG grandfather was elected the Mayor of Aberavon in Glamorgan in the year 1866.

I was told that I could contact the Library in the city of Swansea and someone would copy the articles from the Cambrian newspaper for me. However when I contacted them, they said that there were too many articles for a volunteer to copy. So that task went on the top of my list of “to do” while in Wales.

I noticed that one of the Glamorgan listers – a man named Allen - replied to a question on the list and under his signature line he put down the town he lived in - Aberavon. So I emailed him and asked him some information about that town. I found out that he is also researching my WHITELAW family and his ancestor married into my WHITELAW family. Wow! I had another family connection. We exchanged several emails and when I told him we were going to be traveling in Wales, he offered to give us a tour of the areas in Glamorgan where my ancestors lived. Now I might add here that my research found that every WHITELAW in that part of Glamorgan during that time was related to me, and that made my search much easier.

My husband and I visited Wales and Scotland (with a side trip to York, England to ride on the Flying Scotsman) for two weeks in July and August. I spent a day in the Swansea Library copying the 30+ articles on my WHITELAW family members. (My husband was very patient and read a book while I copied the articles from a microfilm reader.) The next day, Allen met us at the Neath train station and took us on a personal walking tour of the town of Neath, which is the town where William WHITELAW first lived in Wales. William’s wife, Catherine, was born there in 1812 as well as her daughter-in-law and my GG grandmother Jane REES WHITELAW. Allen explained to us that the town of Neath was pretty much still the same from the time when my WHITELAW family lived there in the 1800s. Allen had a wonderful knowledge of not only facts backed up by documents, but also an understanding of why the family lived and worked the way they did, and why the next generation moved on to an adjoining town. (The town of Neath couldn’t support two bakers/confectioners in the same town.) Allen spoke in his charming Welsh accent, periodically asking, “Ya got it?” and “ya with me?” to see if I understood the information he was sharing with me. How I wish I’d had a tape recorder with me. And, unfortunately, since we were walking, I couldn’t take notes. After a couple hours of walking around the town where he showed me where my family worked and lived and visiting the churches where they worshipped, where they were baptized and where they were buried, he then drove us to the town of Briton Ferry. We saw the church where my Great Grandfather and his siblings were christened (that same parish church I originally found in the IGI). He explained that Briton Ferry had changed dramatically since my ancestors lived there, because a highway and bridge had been built. He then took us to the town of Aberavon, the town where my GG grandfather was mayor. That town has also changed a lot, but the parish church where William and Catherine WHITELAW are buried is still there. He then dropped us off at our hotel. We spent the next two days researching in and exploring Neath and Aberavon.

My trip to Airdrie in Lanarkshire, Scotland was not as fruitful. I had just about run out of time to do any research there. It’s hard to find a balance between vacation time and research time when one of the travelers (like my husband) is not a genealogist. He was very patient while I did research in Glamorgan, Wales. I had planned several different tourist activities (castles, etc.) and we rode three excursion trains and traveled around by train almost every day using Brit Rail passes. So he was pretty content since he is a real train buff. We also visited the Museum of Welsh life in St. Fagans <<http://www.nmgw.ac.uk/mwl/>> and the Castle museum in York, England <<http://www.yorkcastlemuseum.org.uk/>>. They both were wonderful museums and they really helped me to see what life was like for my ancestors who lived there. Unfortunately, my newfound cousin was not able to meet with us. I did talk to her on the phone however, and found out that the WHITELAW family originated from the Lanarkshire area. WHITELAW is still a common name there. Records there show dozens of men by the name of John and William WHITELAW. We’ve determined that there seems to be no way to sort them all out. So for now, it seems I’ve researched back just about as far as I could hope to. There is even a very small town by the name of WHITELAW in the area.

All in all it was a wonderful trip. We were very lucky because the weather was very nice (no rain except portions of two days when we were on a train), which is rare. The weather was unseasonably warm, which we also enjoyed. We have a lot of wonderful memories, along with about 750 photos to put into a scrapbook and enough family information to fill a book. And, best of all, I have a stack of documents, newspaper articles and copies of local history books with photos, all of which are newfound information on my WHITELAW family. I just wish my mom were still alive to hear all I’ve learned about her family.

## 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/ Notes
36	334	Buchan, C. H.	W	35M	Head	M	GA/GA/GA	Drayman
36	334	Buchan, Julia C.	W	29F	Wife	M	FL/FL/FL	-
36	334	Buchan, John P.	W	9M	Son	S	FL/GA/FL	-
36	334	Buchan, Emily B.	W	7F	Dau	S	FL/GA/FL	-
36	334	Buchan, Chas R.	W	5M	Son	S	FL/GA/FL	-
36	334	Buchan, Robt G.	W	4M	Son	S	FL/GA/FL	-
36	334	Buchan, Albert H?	W	50?M	Boarder	W	GA/GA/GA	-
36	335	Canfield, Wm. J. [I?]	W	29M	Head	S	CT/CT/CT	-
36	335	Canfield, Irene E.	W	38F	Sister	S	CT/CT/CT	-
36	336	Sterns?, Jos? R.	W	21F	Head	S	NY/Can/Can	Dressmaker
36	336	Daskin?, Susan	W	24F	Boarder	S	GA/GA/GA	"
37	337	Carter, C. R.	W	30M	Head	M	GA/GA/GA	Carpenter
37	337	Carter, Julia W?	W	28F	Wife	M	GA/GA/GA	
37	337	Carter, Wright	W	8M	Son	S	GA/GA/GA	
37	337	Carter, Nisada?	W	5F	Dau	S	GA/GA/GA	
37	337	Carter, Hector	W	3M	Son	S	GA/GA/GA	
37	337	Carter, M. A.	W	2F	Dau	S	GA/GA/GA	
37	337	Hector, H. R.,	W	35M	Bro-in-law	S	GA/GA/GA	Carpenter
37	337	Hector, Wallie	W	24M	Bro-in-law	S	GA/GA/GA	
37	338	Saxton?, Robt	W	35M	Head	M	GA/GA/GA	Carpenter
37	338	Saxton?, Clara	W	28F	Wife	M	GA/GA/GA	
37	338	Saxton?, Henry	W	23M	Brother	S	GA/GA/GA	Carpenter
37	339	Herndon, Margt.	W	30F	Head	M	FL/FL/FL	
37	339	Herndon, James	W	14M	Son	S	FL/FL/FL	Carpenter
37	339	Herndon, Emily	W	12F	Dau	S	FL/FL/FL	
37	339	Herndon, Carrie	W	7F	Dau	S	FL/FL/FL	
37	339	Herndon, Jessie	W	5F	Dau	S	FL/FL/FL	
37	339	Herndon, Isiah	W	4M	Son	S	FL/FL/FL	
37	339	Chaney, John A?	W	33M	Head	M	FL/FL/FL	Farmer
37	339	Chaney, Sarah R.	W	16F	Wife	M	FL/FL/FL	
37	339	Chaney, Francis	W	2/12 M	Son	S	FL/FL/FL	born Dec
37	341	Myers, Laura	W	35F	Head	W	GA/GA/GA	
37	341	Myers, Minie	W	18F	Dau	S	FL/GA/GA	cannot read or write
37	341	Myers, Emma? I.	W	16F	Dau	S	FL/GA/GA	cannot read or write
37	341	Myers, Hiram	W	13M	Son	S	FL/GA/GA	cannot read or write
37	341	Myers, Puhman?	W	9M	Son	S	FL/GA/GA	
37	341	Myers, Saml.	W	8M	Son	S	FL/GA/GA	
37	342	Erickson, M. C.	W	32M	Head	M	Swe/Swe/Swe	Carpenter
37	342	Erickson, Kate	W	27F	Wife	M	Ger/Ger/Ger	

Page	House hold	Name	Race	Age/ Sex	Relation to head of household	Marital status	Birthplace of self/ father/ mother	Occupation/ Notes
37	342	Erickson, Ella	W	1F	Dau	S	OH/Swe/Ger	
37	342	Erickson, Henry	W	36M	Head	M	Rus/Rus/Rus	
37	342	Erickson, Ann	W	26F	Wife	M	Eng/Eng/Eng	
37	342	Erickson, E. L.	W	11/12 F	Dau	S	FL/Rus/Eng	born Feb.
37	343	Berry, G. W.	W	50M	Head	M	GA/GA/GA	Drayman
37	343	Berry, A. E.	W	45F	Wife	M	SC/SC/SC	
37	343	Berry, Geo. E.	W	14M	Son	S	SC/GA/SC	
37	343	Berry, Nettie	W	13F	Dau	S	SC/GA/SC	
37	343	Berry, Ollin	W	10M	Son	S	SC/GA/SC	
37	343	Berry, Rosa	W	7F	Dau	S	SC/GA/SC	
37	343	Berry, Roy	W	5M	Son	S	SC/GA/SC	
37	343	White, Fanny	B	24F	Servant	S	SC/GA/SC	cannot read or write
37	344	Childers, Lucinda	W	56?F	Head	W	AL/SC/SC	Washerwoman; cannot read or write
37	344	Johns, Ann	W	20F	Dau	M	AL/GA/SC	cannot read or write
37	344	Johns, Harris	W	2F	G-son	S	FL/FL/AL	
37	344	Childers, Thos J.	W	12M	Son	S	AL/GA/SC	cannot read or write
37	344	Childers, David F.	W	7M	Son	S	AL/GA/SC	
37	344	Hardon?, Sarah	W	25F	Head	M	AL/GA/SC	
37	344	Hardon?, Mary	W	7F	Dau	S	FL/FL/AL	
37	344	Hardon?, Minie	W	3F	Dau	S	FL/FL/AL	
37	344	Hardon?, William	W	1M	Son	S	FL/FL/AL	
37	344	Hardon?, Olive	W	1F	Dau	S	FL/FL/AL	
38	344	McDonald, James C.	W	52M	Head	M	AL/TN/TN	Gardener
38	344	McDonald, R. J?	W	47F	Wife	M	AR/TN/MO	
38	344	McDonald, Minie	W	6F	Dau	S	PA/AL/AR	
38	345	Douglas, Lucius	B	35M	Head	M	FL/FL/FL	Laborer
38	345	Douglas, Nancy	B	30F	Wife	M	FL/FL/FL	
38	345	Douglas, Henry	B	11M	Son	S	FL/FL/FL	
38	345	Douglas, Lucius	B	9M	Son	S	FL/FL/FL	
38	345	Douglas, Frank	B	25M	Bro	S	FL/FL/FL	Laborer
38	345	Douglas, James	B	20M	Bro	S	FL/FL/FL	Laborer
38	346	Smith, Jessie A.	W	40M	Head	M	MD/MD/MD	Farmer
38	346	Smith, Mary L.	W	40F	Wife	M	MD/MD/MD	
38	346	Smith, Saml C.	W	14M	Son	S	MD/MD/MD	
38	346	Smith, Lula F.	W	2F	Dau	S	FL/MD/MD	
38	347	Lyon, A.	W	30M	Head	W	TN/NY/TN	Laborer
38	347	Quick, S. W.	W	32M	Boarder	M	NC/SC/SC	Laborer

To be continued...

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