



# Buried Treasures

Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc.  
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The Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc. meets monthly, September through May.  
Meetings are held at the **Cultural Hall, Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints**  
on the second Thursday of each month at 7:30 p.m.

The LDS Cultural Hall is located at 45 E. Par, Orlando, FL (at the corner of Par St & Formosa Ave)

The Daytime Group meets bi-monthly on the fourth Thursday afternoon of odd-numbered months at the **Winter Park University Club**. The Computer Special Interest Group meets bimonthly on the first Saturday of even-numbered months.

The Board meets year-round on the third Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the LDS Cultural Hall.  
All are welcome to attend.

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## Thoughts from your editor...

By Betty Jo STOCKTON

Location, location, location... That seems to be the rallying cry for realtors around the world. It seems that it should be the same for genealogists as well. Knowing the names of folks in your family history isn't worth much, if you don't know where they were or where they came from.

This thought was reinforced recently when I decided to spend my "stimulus check" on myself – and committed to hiring a researcher in Wurttemberg, Germany to locate the birthplace of my elusive great grandfather, Friedrich KIESER. I have great information on Friedrich from the time I found him on the Marion Co, OH census in 1860. On the 1900 census, he says he emigrated in 1854 and had been in the United States for 46 years. I've exhausted the possibilities of locating his birth place through US records – he isn't on a ship's passenger list under his own name, he evidently was awarded citizenship based on his Civil War service, but no records exist. Neither confirmation records, marriage records, death certificate or his children's baptism records give any indication of his birthplace other than Wurttemberg. Since German records are kept at the town level and there are thousands of towns in Wurttemberg, I was stumped.

So, using the techniques taught by Dr SCHWEITZER when he was here for our conference a few years ago, I began to look for the origins of the people around him. I had nothing to indicate that he knew his wife Maria GAMMERRINGER before he came to the US, but decided to check out her towns of origin. Her father was a schoolmaster and they moved every two years, so there were more than usual. These towns were Horrheim, Wurmburg, Bachnang and Bracken, among others..

Then I checked on Christian LEHNER, on whose farm Friedrich was working in 1860. How had Friedrich gotten from his port of immigration (probably New York, but possibly New Orleans) and why had he gone to Marion County, OH? Christian had immigrated in 1851 and was from the town of Illingen in Wurttemberg. So, off to Google to pinpoint these towns. Looking at the maps, it turns out that all of these towns are in the same area of Wurttemberg – so perhaps they did have a connection in Germany.

I've sent all these possible clues off to the researcher in Wurttemberg. Now keep your fingers crossed, and listen for my yell of success if it works.

Failing to look at maps seems to be a common failing of genealogists. I wasted a lot of research hours before I realized just how crucial the locale is in locating family. My 4<sup>th</sup> great grandfather, Lemuel HUBBARD, was referred to as Captain HUBBARD on his daughter Lucy's headstone. Given his life span (1752-1843), I assumed that he was probably in the American Revolution and started my search there. Lemuel lived in Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont and possibly in upstate New York. My search found no such person in Vermont military records, though there was an Ensign Lemuel HUBBARD who enlisted in Claremont, Sullivan County, New Hampshire. That couldn't be the right one, so I recorded the information and kept looking. Since my knowledge of New England geography is based on the cardboard map puzzles I had as a child – and all of those little New England states are clumped into one piece – I had no idea that New Hampshire bordered Vermont – and that Claremont, NH was just across the Connecticut River from Springfield, VT. All he had to do was walk across the river in the winter or take a ferry during the summer and it was less than a 10 mile trip.

My Mom's STALDER and LEVI family were from Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, which seemed to me to cover a great distance. Again, looking at the map (belatedly) showed that all lived in towns on the Ohio River, so transportation between them would not have been a problem most of the time. The corners of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana meet at that point, so even by road, they were not very far apart.

If you haven't been consulting a map early in your research, you're probably wasting a lot of effort. So do as I say (and am doing now) – and not as I did – and dig out that atlas, or better yet, Google Maps!

## Removal of Cornerstone and Monumental Records

Patricia Patterson ALLEN

How many of us live to see a cornerstone removed and its monumental records revealed?

On February 28, 1972 at 11:00 a.m., I was present for the removal of a cornerstone that was laid in a “brand new public schoolhouse” at 1 West Jackson Street in Orlando on April 12, 1906 at 9:30 a.m. In charge of the ceremonies on that day in 1906 were members of Orlando Masonic Lodge 69. What had they placed in the school’s cornerstone? Along with some of the former students of the public school, I awaited the opening of the cornerstone with great anticipation.

The structure at 1 West Jackson Street had served our growing city well for 66 years. It was built to replace Orlando’s only public schoolhouse which burned on the same site in 1905. At the time of its construction, the facility was projected to serve the city’s school needs for the following 20 years, but little Orlando just kept growing and in five short years, an additional schoolhouse was necessary.

The Jackson Street building continued to serve as a school until 1924, at which time bigger and better quarters were made available. So the old Orlando public school building became Orlando City Hall and Police Department. In a few years, it became apparent that the aging structure was inadequate to serve both governmental and police functions. In 1958 the new City Hall was completed. At that time, the original structure was turned over to the Police Department. Fourteen years later, the Police Department left their antiquated building and moved into a new facility.

The old school building would soon be no more. Buildings can’t talk but much was revealed after removal of the cornerstone. In addition to a box, a time capsule, photographs, a bible and other historical information, student signatures were included. There were the signatures of my father, George Beatty PATTERSON and his sister, my aunt, Jane Patterson in the 5th and 2nd grade classes respectively. The old schoolhouse may be gone, but I will always treasure the history revealed in its cornerstone.



Orlando Public School, built 1906  
early postcard

## **It wasn't only WASPs!**

### **The American Revolution Wasn't Fought by only White, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant Men**

by Cathy HAYNES

Based upon school history books, you may have thought that the American Revolution was fought by white, Protestant men<sup>1</sup>. Think again! More and more information is surfacing thanks to electronic technology. As more historical data becomes available, more genealogists have access to it.

Quite a few women were involved in the war with duties other than cooking, nursing, and supportive roles. Some women disguised their gender and wore uniforms. For three years Deborah SAMSON of Plympton, Mass. served in various ways and was wounded twice - the first time by a sword cut on the side of the head and four months later she was shot through the shoulder. Her sexual identity went undetected until she became sick and a doctor discovered her secret. Years later she received acknowledgment for her military services to our country as a soldier, thanks to the efforts of Paul REVERE.

The small Jewish population of America was very heavily in favor and support of the American Revolution. Not only did the Jews pledge their fortunes for America but their very lives. Francis SALVADOR, a Sephardic Jew, rode to carry the alarm and raise the volunteers to repel Cherokee Indian attacks that were encouraged by the British. He returned to lead a force of frontiersmen only to be ambushed, shot and scalped in July of 1776. Salvador has the honor of being the first American Jew to give his life for his adopted country. Other Jews, such as Hayim SOLOMON - often called the "financier" of the patriots, and Aaron LOPEZ were bankrupted supporting the Revolution, the latter of them when his ships were lost to the British.

Many Catholics fought for independence. Two Catholic patriots from Maryland were Charles CARROLL and his cousin, John Carroll. Charles came from a wealthy family and was the only Catholic to sign the Declaration of Independence. John had been a Jesuit priest and was part of a group of men sent to Canada to encourage neutrality during the war with Britain. They were unsuccessful in their assignment. John later became the first American bishop in 1789.

About 750 Haitian freemen fought alongside colonial troops, as French citizens, against the British in the Siege of Savannah on Oct. 9, 1779. A monument has been erected in the Battlefield Park Heritage Center of Savannah, Georgia, to honor their dedication.

Spanish Louisiana Governors, don Luis DE UNZAGA and don Bernardo DE GÁLVEZ, provided help to the governments of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia in the forms of arms, supplies and money against the British.

A major supply route to the colonies originated in Spanish New Orleans, and went along the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and ended overland in Philadelphia. Documents have been found that reveal there were cattle drives going north to provide beef for the colonies.

General Don Bernardo de Gálvez, in the lower Mississippi, Baton Rouge, Mobile and Pensacola, prevented about ten thousand Native American warriors from being supplied with arms by the British. Those warriors were a major concern for General WASHINGTON because of the raids that were being carried out in the western areas of the colonies.

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<sup>1</sup> Sources available upon request

## William OVERTON of Virginia - 1638-1697

by Edna Parker BENSON

William OVERTON was born 3 December 1638 in Holderness, Yorkshire, England, the son of Robert and Anne (GARDINER) OVERTON. It is believed that this OVERTON family was descended from John OVERTON of Easington, in Holderness, Yorkshire.

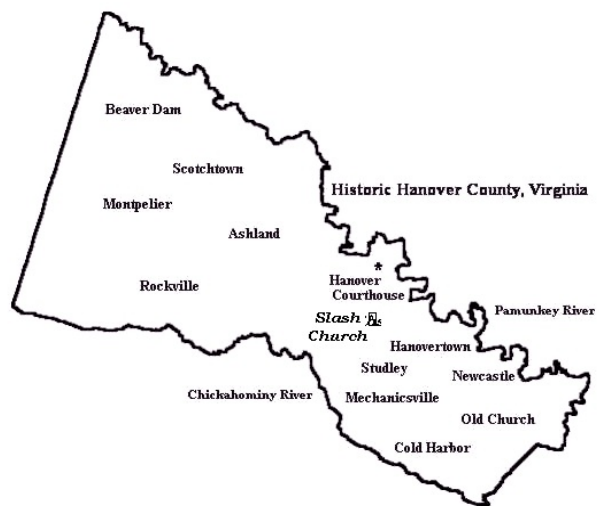
William's father, General Robert OVERTON, was a scholar as well as a soldier. At the beginning of the Civil War in England he took up arms with the Parliamentary forces under Oliver CROMWELL, served under the FAIRFAXes, and distinguished himself in the defense of Hull and at the battle of Marston Moor. About July 1647 Robert succeeded to the command of the foot regiment and shortly afterwards became Governor of Hull. In the second Civil War General Robert OVERTON's regiment fought under Cromwell in Wales and in the North. He took no part in the trial of King Charles I of England, who was beheaded, but it is reported he approved of that measure. When CROMWELL followed Charles II into England, General Overton remained in Scotland, commanded all English forces in the West, and was appointed Governor of Aberdeen.

After the fall of Oliver CROMWELL, Charles II became King of England and the restoration of the Long Parliament was accomplished. It was then the prestige of Robert OVERTON alternately waxed and waned. He was imprisoned, then restored, and imprisoned again. Finally, in May of 1663 Gen. Robert OVERTON, along with many others, was tried for treason and was exiled as a prisoner in January 1664 to the Barbados Islands where he was still living in February 1668. The date and place of his death are unknown.

William OVERTON, Robert's son, was engaged to marry Mary Elizabeth WATERS. However, the OVERTON's were adherents of CROMWELL and were Protestants, and the WATERS were Royalists and Catholics. Consequently, their families were opposed to their marriage. The couple had probably planned to go to Virginia as a result of this opposition. When William was nearly caught by the Royalists in 1669, with the help of his father's servants and friends, he was disguised and Mary Elizabeth's nurse hid him and persuaded her nephew, a ship's captain, to bring him secretly to Virginia. On the sea captain's next trip he brought Elizabeth and her nurse. William OVERTON met the ship on which she came and he and the young and beautiful Mary Elizabeth WATERS were married on 24 November 1670 aboard the ship while it was still anchored in the harbor at Yorktown, Virginia.<sup>1</sup>

Mary Elizabeth WATERS was the daughter of Mrs. Anne WATERS of St. Sepulcher's Parish, London. "The will of Anne WATERS of St. Sepulcher's Parish, London, dated September 29, 1697, probated July, 1700, by her son Thomas WATERS and filed in the Prerogative Courts of Canterbury County Kent, England states: 'I give to my daughter Elizabeth OVERTON, now in Virginia the sum of ten shillings and to my son-in-law William OVERTON, her husband, ten shillings.'"

The Land Grant Archives at Richmond show that on April 24, 1681 a patent was granted William OVERTON and others for 4600 acres on South Fork of Pamunkey River (South Anna) in New Kent for transportation of 92 persons and listed among them were William



<sup>1</sup>*Bakers and Related Families of England and Virginia, copyright 1974 by William Thomson Baker, Sr. page 258, Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 74-83532.*

OVERTON and his wife. Then on October 29, 1690, William OVERTON patented 837 acres in St. Peters Parish, New Kent on South (Fork) Pamunkey River (South Anna). (See Land Patent Book b. page 121.)<sup>2 3</sup>

William and Mary Elizabeth OVERTON had six children between 1673 and 1690. Their children were:

1. Elizabeth, b. 28 Jun 1673, m. Robert ANDERSON
2. William, Jr., b. 6 Aug 1675, m. Margaret GARLAND
3. Temperance, b. 2 Mar 1679, m. William HARRIS
4. Samuel, b. 14 Aug 1685, m. ----- CARR
5. James, b. 14 Aug 1688, m. Elizabeth GARLAND
6. Barbara, b. 5 Feb 1690, m. John WINSTON

Temperance OVERTON was married ca 1695 to William HARRIS (b. 1669, d. ca 1730) when she was not quite seventeen years old. She died 10 Feb. 1710 (Tombstone, Hanover County). William HARRIS was the son of Robert Harris and his wife, Mary (CLAIBORNE) RICE. Their six children were:

1. Robert, b. 1696.
2. Elizabeth, baptized, Nov. 27, 1698.
3. George, baptized, Aril 13, 1701.
4. John, baptized March 28, 1703.
5. Thomas.
6. William, Jr., b. before 1710.

William HARRIS, Jr., son of William and Temperance OVERTON HARRIS was born in Hanover County prior to 1710. He patented lands in Louisa County as Junior. His wife was ----- BURNETT. They had eleven children, the last listed being William, III, who married Henrietta BAKER. William, son of William, Jr., sold lands in Hanover and Henrico to Isaac WINSTON in 1768-9. He also had lands on Hickory Creek in Louisa, and mentions his wife Henrietta, who was a BAKER from the Hanover family of Bakers. There was an appraisalment made in Louisa in 1800 of one William HARRIS estate (W.B. 4, p. 112) and this may have been his estate.<sup>4</sup> Children:

1. William, (b. ca 1735 in VA)
2. John.

William HARRIS lived on Hickory Creek not far from the home of old Parson William DOUGLAS, who baptized the HARRIS children in the upper end of Louisa County. He married (ca 1757) Mary HUDSON, William HARRIS saw active service in the Revolution, was appointed Ensign in Sept 1777, Second Lieutenant Dec 1777 and Captain in 1811. He and Mary HUDSON had three children, as recorded by Rev. Wm. DOUGLAS<sup>5</sup>:

1. Susannah, b. January 17, 1758, baptized March 19, 1758 (m. ca 1778 John GUNTER).
2. Abner (twin), b. June 22, 1762, baptized Aug 15, 1762.
3. Jesse, (twin) b. June 22, 1762, baptized Aug. 15, 1762.

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<sup>2</sup> Ibid

<sup>3</sup> *History of Louisa County, VA, by Malcolm H. Harris, M.D. Pub.1936 in Richmond, VA by the Dietz Press. Virginia Gleanings in England, by Lothrop Withington, pub.1980 by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc.*

<sup>4</sup> *Marriage of Some Virginia Residents, 1607-1800, Vol. III, page 223 by Dorothy Ford WOLFECK.*

<sup>5</sup> *A History of Louisa County, VA, by Malcolm H. HARRIS, M.D. pages 348, 349, 350. The Douglas Register, by Rev. Wm. Douglas, pub. 1928, page 106.*

John GUNTER was b. 1744 in Lancaster Co, VA. He married Susannah HARRIS ca. 1778. A plantation owner, he was drafted from Louisa County, VA, engaged 17 April 1781 and served 1 year and 6 months in the Revolutionary War. His will was probated 1816. Children listed by date of marriage, not necessarily order of birth<sup>6</sup>:

1. Nancy GUNTER, m. William WHITLOCK, Jr. 8 Jul 1793
2. Thomas GUNTER (b. 1779) m. (1) Mary WARE 8 Oct 1799; (2) Susan (WARE) ALMOND
3. Permelia GUNTER, m. Wilson WARE 30 Dec. 1803.
4. John GUNTER, m. Mary CARPENTER 18 Aug 1804.
5. James GUNTER, m. Susanna SIMS 18 Mar 1806.
6. Charles GUNTER, baptized 19 May 1783, m. Elizabeth WARE 28 Aug 1809.
7. Enos GUNTER, m. Francis CARPENTER 2 Aug. 1810.

Thomas N. GUNTER (b. 1779 in Louisa Co., VA, d. 12 Mar 1856 in Warren Co. IL) m. Mary WARE (b. ca 1782, d. between 1840 and 1849, IL). Among children born to Thomas N. and Mary Ware GUNTER was:

1. William D. GUNTER, b. 1800 in VA., m. Susan JONES<sup>7</sup>

William D. GUNTER (b. 1800 in VA, d. 24 Jan 1874, Roseville, Warren Co., IL), m. (1) 3 Aug 1820 Susan JONES (b. ca 1802, d. before 1840). The family must have moved to Kentucky, for William married Susan JONES in Warren Co., KY. Thomas GUNTER gave his consent for William to marry Susan and Elijah JONES gave his consent for his daughter to marry William GUNTER. William and Susan had at least eight, and maybe ten children. After her death, sometime before 1840, he moved with some of his children to Warren County, IL. He m. (2) Martha REED 16 Oct 1844.<sup>8</sup> Children of William D. and Susan Jones GUNTER were:

1. Elijah GUNTER
2. Richard GUNTER
3. Spencer GUNTER
4. Enos Enoch GUNTER, (b. 4 Jul 1825) m. Mary Ann BONEBRAKE.
5. Parmelia GUNTER, m. Mr. COCHRAN
6. Sarah GUNTER, m. Mr. SMATHERS
7. John GUNTER
8. Polly GUNTER, m. Wm. TINDER

Enos Enoch GUNTER (b. 4 July 1825 in Kentucky, d. 2 July 1902 Newbern, Iowa) m. Mary Ann BONEBRAKE (b. 10 July 1825 Fountain Co., Indiana, d. 13 Sep. 1885 Whitebreast Township, Warren Co., Iowa), daughter of John BONEBRAKE and Katherine Ann STARR. Enos and Mary Ann were married on 15 Oct. 1846 in her father's house in Monroe County, Territory of Iowa. Their seven children, two of whom were identical twin girls, were:

1. Lydia C. GUNTER, b. 30 Aug 1847 IA, d. 3 Mar 1931, Portland, OR
2. Rebecca Ellen GUNTER (twin) b. 26 Nov 1848 IA, d. 12 Dec 1945, Gig Harbor, WA

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<sup>6</sup>*Register of Description of Noncommissioned Officers and Privates at Powhatan House, Vol. I, page 30, Virginia State Library. Settlement of Estate dated 15 Nov 1816.*

<sup>7</sup>*Marriage Register 1766-1861 of Louisa County, Virginia, pages 90 and 373.*

<sup>8</sup>*Warren County, Kentucky Marriages, 1797-1851 from the Original Marriage Bonds and Consents, by Mrs. William L. RABOLD, page 53 where consent to the marriage of William D. GUNTER to Susan Jones was given by their fathers, Thomas GUNTER and Elijah Jones; Petition for Letters of Administration listing all William D. GUNTER's children by second wife, Martha GUNTER dated 9 Feb 1874.*

3. Rachel Emily GUNTER (twin) b. 26 Nov 1848, d. 1914, Wauchula, FL
4. Noah A. GUNTER, b. 5 June 1850 IA
5. John L. GUNTER, b. 10 July 1857 IA
6. Luella Kansas GUNTER, b. 26 Sep 1859 KS, d. 10 Apr 1917 Glendo, WY
7. Columbus Theodore GUNTER, b. 1 Sep 1866 IA, d. St. Joseph, MO

Rachel Emily GUNTER, second born of twins, was my great-great Grandmother. She married Edward W. NORTHRUP (b. 2 Apr 1856 Clear Creek, IA, d. 6 Nov 1931 Bushnell, FL) on 29 Aug 1872 in Chariton, IA where they had eloped to be married by a Judge. He was the son of Mahlon H. NORTHRUP and Phoebe Ann WILCOX. Edward's mother died at his birth. We believe that Edward was a scoutmaster or wagon train master, for he said he crossed the plains seven times. After six of his children were born he took his family to Roseburg, Oregon in 1887, and after a year they journeyed to the Chumstick valley in Chelan County, Washington. There he bought land from the railroad company, erected a sawmill and became a farmer, raising abundant crops annually. Edward was a Republican and held various offices, as school director and road supervisor. Sometime around 1897/8 Edward dropped the second 'r' in NORTHRUP, thus becoming "NORTHUP." Some of his children adopted the new spelling, while most kept the old. He later moved first to Arkansas, then to Florida. After Rachel died, Edward married Mrs. Elizabeth BARBER, a widow<sup>9</sup>. Children of Edward and Rachel were:

1. Charles Edward NORTHRUP, b. 2 Jun 1873 IA, d. 22 Mar 1946 Monroe, WA
2. Mahlon NORTHRUP, b. 9 Apr 1875 IA, d. 24 Jul 1948 Monroe, WA
3. Edward Riley NORTHRUP, b. 1877 IA, d. 1898 Chelan Co., WA
4. Iorn Osco NORTHRUP, b. 30 Aug 1880 IA, d. 4 Jun 1933 Wauchula, FL
5. Zola NORTHRUP, b. 1 Nov 1881 IA, d. 11 Dec 1960 Anacortes, WA
6. John Cleveland NORTHRUP, b. 12 Mar 1884 AR, d. 14 Feb 1952 Moscow, ID
7. Leila NORTHRUP, b. 15 Sep 1890 WA, d. 6 Sep 1905 Kingston, AR

Iorn Osco NORTHUP, (b. 30 Aug 1880, d. 4 Jun 1933) m. Mary Susan YINGST. 'Susie' was the daughter of Winfield Scott YINGST and Martha Ellen PHILLIPS. On a trip to Arkansas to visit his parents, he met my grandmother (he called her his Black Eyed Susan, because she had beautiful brown eyes and black hair), and fell in love with her at first sight. He went back to Washington to ask his fiancé there to break their engagement, returned to Arkansas, courted my grandmother for a month and they were married 12 Apr 1908 in Kingston AR. Willis PHILLIPS, Susie's grandfather, a Methodist minister and Circuit Rider, performed the marriage ceremony. Shortly after their wedding, Iorn and Susie traveled by train to Kamiah, Idaho, where he, with his two brothers, Charlie and Mahlon, owned and operated a sawmill. Kamiah is a beautiful little town nestled in a valley surrounded by mountains, with the Clearwater River running through the town. It was on this river that Iorn and his brothers ran the sawmill, cutting timbers larger in diameter than the men were tall. The family eventually moved to Florida, Arkansas, Tennessee, then back to Florida. During World War I, Iorn was supervisor of the powder plant in Tennessee making ammunition for the war effort.

Later generations removed for privacy. Please contact Edna BENSON, the author, at <ednabenson@cfl.rr.com> for more information. This article was previously published in *Colonial Dames XVII Century - Christian Temple Manor Chapter - Book of Ancestors*, compiled and edited by Helen POPE 2004. Used with permission.

*William OVERTON is the 10th great-grandfather of the author. Edna BENSON is Chapter Librarian for Orlando Chapter NSDAR (Past Regent – 1996-1998) and National Defense Chairman for the Christian Temple Manor Chapter of Colonial Dames of the XVII Century.*

<sup>9</sup>History of North Washington, pages 752-753, 762-763



## Orlando's Influenza Pandemic 1918-1919

by Patricia Patterson ALLEN

*"I had a little bird  
Its name was Enza  
I opened the window  
And in-flu-enza"*

The recent outbreak of the H1N1 (swine) influenza in Mexico and throughout the world leads us to recall the Great Pandemic of 1918 and 1919, respectively, and how it affected Orlando. No flu ever struck with such lethal power as the "Spanish Flu." It has been called the most devastating epidemic in recorded world history. Millions of people died world-wide; in the United States, 675,000 people died including over 40,000 G.I.'s—40 per cent of those who perished in WWI. Unlike the flu that we are accustomed to today, the flu primarily struck healthy young adults, 18 to 35 years old. The cause of death was usually cited as pneumonia, although the symptoms were much more severe than ordinary flu. They included high fevers, labored breathing, violent coughs, projectile nosebleeds and faces that turned ashen blue, hence the term "Purple Death." Blueing was a sign of a condition called cyanosis which results from oxygen deprivation. Death usually came in a couple of days or hours.

The given name "Spanish" to describe the flu occurred because Spain, not being involved in the war, had a Free Press which could report on the ravages of the pandemic in their country. In turn, when Russia reported on the situation in Moscow, Pravda printed: "Ispanka (The Spanish Lady) is in town" and the name has stuck.

My family was personally affected. Abby Rhodes FAHNESTOCK, my aunt, was in Orlando when her husband, Earnest FAHNESTOCK, died in New York City. She went up for his funeral and died 10 days later. Prior to her death she asked my father, Captain George Beatty PATTERSON, a bachelor at the time, to be her son's guardian. My parents brought him up and he used our name until he was graduated from Orlando High School in 1930. His aunt was Frances Hodgson BURNETT who wrote *Little Lord Fauntleroy*; when my father got him, Kenneth had long curls and was dressed like the little Lord in a velvet suit, big white collar, etc. (They say Mrs. BURNETT ruined one generation for little boys who had to dress like the little Lord.)

In late September 1918, Florida was hit by the flu. Coastal cities like Jacksonville and Tampa lost many of their shipyard and cigar factory workers. Daytona Beach posted guards to keep cars from entering or leaving the city. Orlando's top health official, Dr. Sylvan MCELROY, said: "Orlando is between two fires. Jacksonville on the North and Tampa on the South are infested with cases and Orlando must keep up every precaution."

On October 7, the City Council closed schools and banned public gatherings at theaters, churches and clubs. A long-awaited Liberty Bond rally that had promised to draw the largest crowd in the history of Orlando was cancelled.

The Sentinel offered a special "church service" in its pages. MCELROY further ordered children be kept at home and not play in groups. Coughing and sneezing except behind a handkerchief was condemned. Masks were encouraged. Yowell-Duckworth & Company, a fashionable downtown department store, put an ad in the Sentinel: "In active loyalty to our Government and the City Board of Health, this store will not hold their Formal Fall Opening as was originally planned for Friday, October 11<sup>th</sup>. We are endeavoring to avoid any unnecessary crowds that might spread the disease now prevalent throughout this country." Dickson-Ives Company moved their Fall Opening from a theater to their store.

“But one new case of influenza has been reported in the past three days. This is the statement made by Dr. E. F. HOTARD and shows that what may remain of it in town is well in hand. Eugene F. BELLOWS is the last victim and he will be quarantined for the coming week or until the doctor says he is over it. Mr. H. A. WARD has been laid by for two weeks but is out again. The family of George FREE has suffered more than any other and Mr. FREE is seriously ill from pneumonia. Most cases in town have been light. Many of the colored people are suffering from the epidemic and caution should be used wherever they are serving in the families of town.” Orlando Morning Sentinel, October 15, 1918

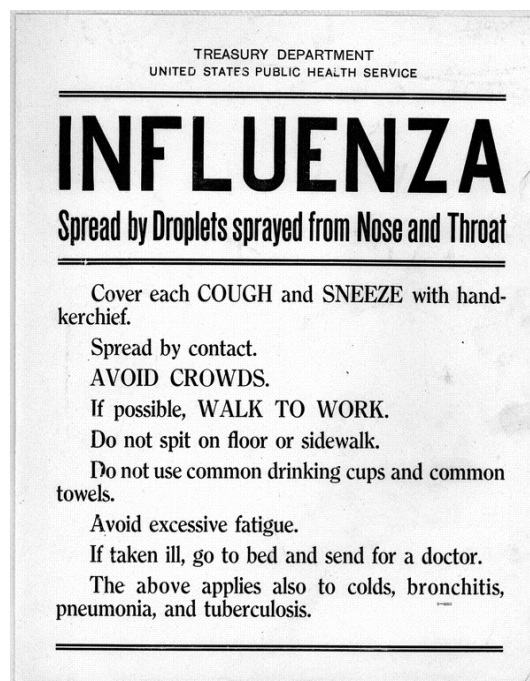
“Never were the sympathies of the citizens of town called out more strongly than they have been during the past few weeks by the serious illness in the home of Mr. and Mrs. George FREE. About three weeks ago, they took three of the motherless children of Mr. BOHANNAN because they were ill and needed care. All of them had the influenza and the youngest, two years old, died on Monday. The entire family caught the influenza and on Tuesday Mr. FREE passed away, after a week’s severe illness from pneumonia. Mrs. FREE was down with it but recovered so as to be around, but under her present loss is in a serious condition. Her youngest child is also down with a relapse. Mr. FREE came to Winter Park from Demorest, Georgia, and was employed by the water and light department under Mr. H. E. COLE. Later, after the organization of the ice plant, he entered their employ and has been with them ever since. The funeral services will be held today—Thursday afternoon—and the burial will be in Palm Cemetery.” Orlando Morning Sentinel, October 17, 1918

Although Orlando city officials asserted that the flu had only claimed 10 lives, many residents died of “pneumonia” in 1918 and many more were debilitated. The flu was as sneaky as it was deadly, disappearing without a trace as quickly and mysteriously as it arrived. It’s a 91-year-old murder mystery that has not as yet revealed its secrets. Although scientists have continued the hunt to track down its strain, we still do not know why it was so lethal for young people and how we can stop it from happening again.

As noted in the American Medical Association final edition of 1918: “The 1918 has gone; a year momentous as the termination of the most cruel war in the annals of the human race; a year which marked, the end at least for a time of man’s destruction of man; unfortunately a year in which developed a most fatal infectious disease causing the death of hundreds of thousands of human beings. Medical science for four and one-half years devoted itself to putting men on the firing line and keeping them there. Now it must turn with its whole might to combating the greatest enemy of all—infectious disease.” 12/28/1918

Surely what happened back then couldn’t happen again.

Or could it?



1918 Public Health Warning

## William Jackson BRACK - Orlando's First Mayor

by Betty Jo Stockton

You would think that the first mayor of Orlando would be known to all Orlandoans – or at least have a street or building named for him. I was born and reared in Orlando - and had never even heard his name.

William J. BRACK was elected mayor of Orlando in 1875 at its first election. He served 2 one-year terms as mayor, then served as an alderman off and on till after 1880. That is the extent of the information easily available on this first mayor. Interestingly, several of the men who served as aldermen with BRACK went on to become well known in Orlando's history – Jacob SUMMERLIN, E. W. SPIER and C. A. BOONE.

Some digging gives more information about this man of mystery. William Jackson BRACK was born in Tatnall Co, GA on June 17, 1837. He was one of eight children born to John and Eliza (MCCALL) BRACK. John BRACK was born in Burke Co, GA in about 1800 and was a farmer in 1850. Eliza was born in Bullock Co, GA about 1810.

According to Wikipedia, in an article that is only partially documented, "He married firstly to the former Olive CHANCEY (1838-1864) of Clinch County, GA, by whom he had two sons who died young. The BRACKS removed to Alexandria, Louisiana before the outbreak of the Civil War. During that conflict, the future mayor served as a private in Company C of the 27th Louisiana Infantry Regiment." His pension records show that he was captured and paroled in Vicksburg, MS in July, 1863; then captured and paroled again Shreveport, LA in Jun 1865.

"After the war, the widowed BRACK came to Florida, where he married his second wife Amy -?- (July 5, 1847 - May 25, 1880). They had three daughters before her untimely death: Olive, Bessie, and Josphine BRACK." Amy BRACK is buried in Section A of Greenwood Cemetery.

BRACK served on the Orange County Board of Commissioners in 1872, as a cattle inspector in 1873, and then was elected mayor in 1875. There were 85 residents in Orlando at that time and 22 voters in the election (he received 21 of the votes for mayor).

During BRACK's two terms as mayor, the first city hall and jail was built on Oak Street (now Wall Street, near the library). On the first anniversary of his election as mayor, a resolution was adopted by the town council "*that the Council hereby heartily render to our fellow townsmen, W. J. BRACK, our thanks for his honesty, faithfulness and energy with which he has performed the arduous and important duties of mayor during the year just closing, and further that to him more than any one man is due the success of this, our first year of life.*"

BRACK was elected for a second term as mayor, then served as an Orlando alderman for several more terms. In 1881, he married Eliza A. TYSON of Orange County. Her parents were John and Mariah (BUFORD) TYSON. John TYSON was killed during the Civil War at the Olustee Battle east of Lake City. Says one descendant, "My great-great-grandfather, John TYSON, left his north Florida home in the mid 1860s to get out of the way of the impending war, and moved to what would become Tyson Creek just north of modern day Kenansville. Some time in early 1864, conscription agents (forced draft) gathered my grandpa and many other area residents and made them part of a home guard unit that was to fight at Ocean Pond or Olustee Battle east of Lake City. During the battle, my grandpa was wounded and eventually died of his injuries,



WILLIAM J. BROCK  
1875 - 1876

Elected Orlando's first Mayor at August 2 town meeting by twenty-two of village's some eighty-five residents; first city hall, a two-story brick structure, built on Oak Street (now Wall).

rumored to have died in the care of family in the area. He was buried in the north Florida sand hills never to be seen or heard from again, never to return to Tyson Creek, his widow or his children.”

Sometime after 1881, the BRACK family settled in the Narcoossee area of Osceola County, where he was listed as a farmer. The article in Wikipedia states, “The BRACKs left Orlando to live on the north shore of Lake Tohopekaliga in what is now Osceola County, Florida, where they operated a general store and sawmill at "BRACK's Landing." From that point, he also captained a 35-foot sidewheel steamboat called "Spray" along the inland canals that connected the Kissimmee River valley to Fort Myers, Florida on the Gulf of Mexico.”

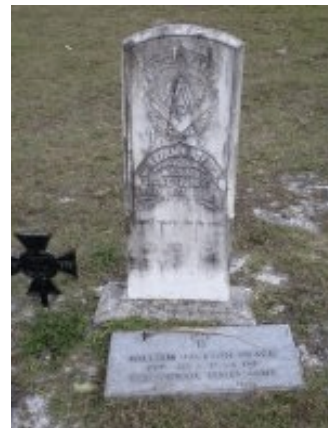
William and Eliza BRACK had seven children: John P. ("Jack"), Rosa B., Gussie, Emma H., Ruby, Blanche, and Lydia BRACK. They also raised the three daughters from his earlier marriage.

An eighth child, William Jackson BRACK, was born in June, after his father's death in April of 1901. Gore's *History of Orlando* states that “He [BRACK] was found dead in the woods, sitting under a tree, gun in hand.” William Jackson BRACK is buried in Mt Peace Cemetery, St Cloud, FL.

After William's death, Eliza remarried (before 1910) to Matthew JOHNSON and remained in Osceola County. By 1920, she was widowed again, still living in Narcoossee, Osceola County, with two of her children. She applied for and received a widow's pension for William's Civil War service in 1923.

In 1930, Eliza was living in Narcoossee with her son William Jackson BRACK, his wife and two children. His son was William Jackson BRACK, Jr – making him the third of the name in Central Florida.

Eliza A. BRACK died in 1941 in Osceola County, Florida.



William Jackson BRACK  
17 Jan 1837 - 30 Apr 1901  
Mt Peace Cemetery,  
St Cloud, FL

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### **The American Revolution...** continued from page 4

The southern Pacific area was controlled by the Spanish and Mexicans, long time rivals of the British in land claims. Documentation is coming to light about the southwestern presidios (forts) providing supplies and money for the colonies. Leather shoes were sent from Mexico to Boston. Over 20 Spanish ships have been documented in providing supplies sent up and down the western coast, and skirmishes between them and British ships were reported. The presidios and missions later became some of the major cities of California.

Whenever a timeline is applied to locations and events, names may be found in event involvement. Where there are historical events, there is the potential for more genealogical research. Putting those names of ancestors into the historical timeline opens a potential of new research sources. The triangle composed of people, location, and history will often reinforce each other. We just have to be persistent!

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*Cathy HAYNES is a member of the Central Florida Genealogical Society and also of the Daughters of the American Revolution. As a DAR member, she has been on the specialized national committee for a couple years. Entitled the Spanish Task Force, the committee is dedicated to finding new, rare facts of international involvement in the American Revolution.*

**John WHEELER - Land Patent - 1736 - Henrico County, VA**

**George the Second** by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c. **To all to whom** these Presents shall come Greetings **Know ye** that for divers good Causes and Considerations but more especially for and in Consideration of the Sum of **Forty Shillings** of good and lawful Money for our Use Paid to our Receiver General of our Revenues in this our Colony and Dominion of Virginia **We have** Given Granted and Confirmed and by these Presents for us our Heirs and Successors do Give Grant and Confirm unto John WHEELER one certain Tract or Parcel of Land containing three hundred and eighty eight Acres lying and being in the County of Henrico and on the North Side of James River and bounded as followeth (to wit) **Beginning** at a Corner Butterwood in Robert MORRIS'S Line Thence on the said Morris's Line North four Degrees West one hundred and one Chains to a Corner Pine Thence leaving the said Morris's Line East thirteen Degrees South seventy seven Chains crossing a Branch of the Northern Branch to a Corner Pine Thence South one hundred and sixty Chains to a Corner Pine Thence West one hundred and thirty three Chains to a Corner Tree Thence North Seventy five Chains to a Corner in Robert Morris's Line Thence on the said Morris's Line East Sixty three Chains to the first Station **With all** Woods Underwoods Swamps Marshes Lowgrounds Meadows Tailings and his dece Share of all Veins Mines and Quarries as well discovered as not discovered within the bounds aforesaid and being Part of the said Quantity of three hundred and eighty eight Acres of Land and the Rivers Waters and Water Courses therein contained together with the Privileges of Hunting Hawking Fishing Fowling and all other Profits Commodities and Hereditaments whatsoever to the same or any Part thereof belonging or in anywise appertaining **To have hold** Possess and Enjoy the said Tract or Parcel of Land and all other the before granted Premises and every Part thereof with their and every of their Appurtenances unto the said John Wheeler and to his Heirs and Assigns forever, To the only Use and Behoof of him the said John Wheeler his Heirs and Assigns forever **To be held** of us our Heirs and Successors as of our Mannor of East Greenwich in the County of Kent in free and common Soccage and not in Capite or by Knights Service **Yielding and paying** unto us our Heirs and Successors for every fifty Acres of Land and so proportionably for a lesser or greater Quantity than fifty Acres the Fee Rent of one Shilling Yearly to be Paid upon the Feast of Saint Michael the Arch Angel and also Cultivating and Improving three Acres part of every fifty of the Tract abovementioned within three Years after the Date of these Presents **Provided** always that if three Years of the said Fee Rent shall at any Time be in Arrears and Unpaid or if the said John Wheeler his Heirs or Assigns do not within the Space of three Years next coming after the Date of these Presents Cultivate and Improve three Acres Part of every fifty of the Tract abovementioned Then the Estate hereby granted shall Cease and be utterly Determined and thereafter it shall and may be lawful to and for us our Heirs and Successors to grant the same Lands and Premises with the Appurtenances unto such other Person or Persons as we our Heirs and Successors shall think fit **In witness** whereof we have caused these our Letters Patent to be made **Witness** our trusty and welbeloved William GOOCH Esq. our Lieut Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our said Colony and Dominion at Williamsburgh Under the Seal of our said Colony the Second Day of August one thousand seven hundred and thirty six In the Tenth Year of our Reign

William GOOCH

pp. 139-140

Submitted by Sallie BELPERCHE. Salle says: *I don't know if he was an ancestor of mine. I had a 4th great-grandfather John Wheeler, b. bef 1745, m. by 1759, d. 1817/1819. I'm sort of doubtful that patent in 1736 was for him; that would mean he had to be born before 1715, assuming he couldn't purchase land before age 21. This isn't my set of very long-lived ancestors, so..... maybe "my" John's father or grandfather, or maybe just coincidence!*

## Putting Grampa on the Internet - An Easy Way to Get Your Family Data Online

A guide for those who don't know (or want to know) HTML or FTP

by Betty Jo STOCKTON

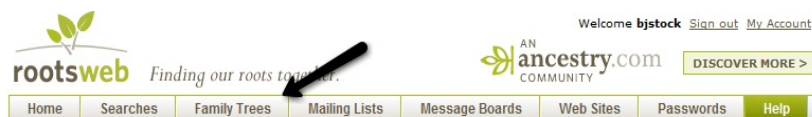
I'll admit it right up front - I'm lazy! I know that I ought to surf the Internet on a routine basis to see if there is any new information on my families or areas of interest. Instead, I'd rather sit back and let folks find me. And just how do I do that? I post my family information on the Internet and let the other, more organized, folks do the surfing and find me.

It's really not hard to get your folks online - and you don't need to know any HTML (hypertext markup language) or FTP (File Transfer Protocol) - thanks to the great folks at RootsWeb.com. The WorldConnect Project at RootsWeb lets you get your family data posted quickly and easily. There is no cost and very little time or effort required. **You** decide what to include and can easily remove or change your information at any time. One of the neat things about the WorldConnect submissions is that you can upload your whole file, but select just part of it to be shown to the public. Then, if you ever lose your computer or genealogical data, you (and only you, with a password you created) can download the file back to your own computer. It's a very easy way to back up your data offsite - just in case of hurricane, tornado, fire or computer crash.

To begin this WorldConnect project, you'll need to make a GedCom file that includes the folks that you want in your online tree. This could be your whole database or some specific portion of it - i.e. the descendants of John Barney or the ancestors of John Smith. Each genealogical program has its own way of creating GedComs, but they're all fairly similar. If you're not sure how to create a GedCom, see the GedCom box at the end of this article - or call your editor for instructions.

After you have your GedCom created, go to the RootsWeb.com website and click on the "Family Trees" tab at the top of the page. Then select "Submit

your family tree". Select a user name for this file and a password. You can have any number of trees on the site, but each will have its own user name. (I use bjstock\_[familyname] i.e. bjstock\_barney for my BARNEY files.) Select either "standard" or "advanced" - there is not much difference, but you have a few more options in the advanced, so I prefer that. It's not really any harder to do, so you might as well start with the advanced to have all the options.



The next screen asks for your name and email address, so folks will be able to contact you.

Next you get a "user setup" page, where you make your choices as to how you want your information and what should be included. Choices include the title of the page, whether surnames should be in caps and whether you want a header/footer on the page (I use the header to say that "data is believed to be accurate, but verify everything. Please contact me with additions or corrections" and the footer to say "Anyone born after 1910 is considered to be living. I have more information - please contact me."). GedCom options let you decide whether to let others download your information to their computers - the advanced setup allows you to determine how much they can download. All of the options can be changed easily, so don't worry too much about choices.

Upload options ask for the location of the GedCom on your computer (you do remember where you saved it - don't you? That's sometimes the hardest part of the process). You have the choice to "clean"



or “remove” living folks - “remove” eliminates the living folks, “clean” substitute the name of living folks with the word “living”. Next you chose whether to include notes and sources on all the data or only remove it for the living. You can also add a note to all those folks marked living.

If you started with the “advanced” setup, the bottom of the page lets you determine who is considered to be living. Since my family tends to be long-lived, I consider anyone born after 1920 to be living and allow no information on them to be included, even if there is a death date. The advanced setup also gives you the option of “postems” – the option for viewers to leave notes with additional information or corrections. I sometimes use this for a quick update - to be corrected with the next upload of the GedCom file.

Then click on the upload tab at the bottom - wait about 3 minutes and grampa is online.

The pages created are not fancy but are functional. Depending on your choices, viewers can see the information as a pedigree, a descendency chart, an ahnentafel, or in register (book) form. An index lets the viewer navigate easily. If you choose to include notes and sources, they are displayed in an easy to read format. Your email address is shown as a graphic, so that spammers can’t “grab” it easily. Clicking on the “contact” link opens up an email screen allowing the viewer to send you an email.

For those more technically proficient, there is an option to add HTML (hypertext markup language), but I’ve never tried that. This would be necessary to add photos to your files – but I’m told that the programmers at RootsWeb are working at adding that feature for all users. I’ll wait!

<b>Descendants of John Barney 1780-1847</b>		
Entries: 191	Updated: 2009-05-13 00:43:01 UTC (Wed)	Contact: <a href="mailto:bjstock@cfl.rr.com">Betsy Jo bjstock@cfl.rr.com</a> Home Page: <a href="#">Stockton Florida</a>
Data is believed to be accurate, but verify everything! Please let me know of any errors or additional information.		
<a href="#">Index</a>   <a href="#">Descendancy</a>   <a href="#">Register</a>   <a href="#">Pedigree</a>   <a href="#">Ahnentafel</a>   <a href="#">Download GEDCOM</a>   <a href="#">Public Profile</a>   <a href="#">Add Post-em</a>		

Header of the John Barney page <[http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~bjstock\\_barney](http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~bjstock_barney)>, created in about 10 minutes while writing this article.

If you want to update or remove your file, click on the “family tree” tab on the main RootsWeb page. Then click on “go here to update or correct your existing Family Tree”. This brings up a list of the trees you have at Rootsweb. Select the one you wish to work with and you’ll see a list of settings that can be changed, as well as the options to replace the tree with a new GedCom, take it offline or delete it completely. This is also where you would download your information if you’re using it as a backup.

Most genealogical software has the option to create a web page and most do a good job. In most cases, however, it simply creates the code for the tree – you are responsible for finding a host for the page and uploading the page. Family Tree Maker has the option to upload your file directly to Ancestry.com. It’s fairly easy to do, but reading the fine print “*By submitting your GEDCOM file to Ancestry.com, you agree to the following: Ancestry may reproduce, compile, and distribute, all information about non-living individuals in your submitted GEDCOM file*”, I’m a bit leary. You can add to or change the tree online - and have the option to delete it completely. It’s also easy to add photos.

Try putting a small file on RootsWeb WorldConnect. Then sit back and let folks find you. It’s amazing how well it works – and a boon for us lazy folks. I’ve heard from folks from all over the world - as well as some family members I’d lost touch with. Even a Google search will find these trees – so Grampa is truly on the Internet. If he’s anything like my Grampa – he’s probably scratching his head, trying to figure out just how this all came about.

## GedCom Made Simple

“GEDCOM is an acronym for GENEalogical Data COMMunications. It is a file format developed by the Family History Department of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS). It provides a flexible and uniform format for exchanging computerized genealogical data, and allows you to share files with other researchers who may not use the same genealogy program (Family Tree Maker, PAF, etc.) that you do.”<sup>10</sup>

To create a GedCom:

- In PAF, select your primary person then go to “file”, “export”. Select the export type as “other” and select “all” or “partial” to determine who to include. You can choose to have all the ancestors, descendants, select folks, etc. Use the check boxes to determine what information to include, such as notes, sources, living people, etc. Select .ged as the file type, give the GedCom a name, and determine where the GedCom should be saved.
- In Family Tree Maker 2009, click on “file”, “export”. Then decide on “all” or “partial” to determine who to include. Select your primary person, then whether you want ancestors, descendants or specific folks. Select “.ged” as the file type, then designate where to save the file. In older versions of FTM, select the “view” that gives the set of folk you want, then export them as a “.ged” file.
- In RootsMagic, select “file”, “export”. Then check “everyone” or “select from list” and select what parts of your data you wish to include (notes, sources, etc.). Then select the primary person from the list, the “mark people” to select who to include. Then give the file a name and where it should be saved.
- In Reunion, for the Macintosh, the steps are similar, but you may be asked whether the GedCom will be used by the Macintosh or Windows operating system.
- Most other genealogy programs work in the same way, though the terminology may vary.
- If you have a choice of GedCom formats, go with the default, which is normally UTF.

What else can you do with your GedCom file, now that you’ve created it?

- Share your data with Aunt Sue in Kalamazoo
- Split your files, so you can work with a smaller group of people (i.e. only the Smiths)
- Send your genealogical information to a PDA, I Phone or Google Android phone

You’ll also use the GedCom format to download files from RootsWeb World Connect, Family Search or other genealogical websites. Perhaps that long lost cousin will share his data – probably via GedCom. Before you import a GedCom, be sure to open a blank document to view the records before you add them to your files. Sometimes they are horribly messed up or they may have the same information you already have, so you’ll need to do a lot of housekeeping if you add it directly. Instead, open the GedCom in a new file, export what you want to keep into a new GedCom, and then import that into your family information.

As with any operation, make a backup file before you add any new information into your family files – you may need it. Creating a new GedCom does not affect your files – but importing without making a backup and carefully checking the file is a recipe for trouble.

Remember that creating a *GedCom* file does not change your data, but merely creates a new file in a different format.

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<sup>10</sup> Quote from RootsWeb Help Desk at: <http://helpdesk.rootsweb.com/FAQ/wcgedcom1.html>



## Finding My Colonial Ancestor in Virginia Part 2

By Elaine POWELL



The bones of Joseph Bridger  
(1628-1686)

Even though I have not yet joined the BRIDGER Family Association, I was still allowed to attend the gathering of members and their families at the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History in Washington D.C. My son and his wife joined me and my husband for the event. It was a weekend full of meeting new BRIDGER cousins. We were allowed to enter the museum one hour before it was open to the public, and had a personal tour by Dr. Doug OWSLEY, the forensic anthropologist that exhumed my 12<sup>th</sup> great grandfather Joseph BRIDGER's body and who helped create the *Written in Bone* exhibit.

There is a photo in the book *Written In Bone* of the exhumation of Joseph BRIDGER's grave inside St. Luke's church. The photo is on the website: [http://anthropology.si.edu/writteninbone/bone\\_biographers\\_casebook.html](http://anthropology.si.edu/writteninbone/bone_biographers_casebook.html)

After we all viewed the exhibit, all 200 family members were invited to join Dr. OWSLEY in the Baird Auditorium at the Smithsonian. He told us that it was the first time that a family reunion was ever held in the Smithsonian and he gave us a Power Point presentation of why and how they prepared the exhibit and explained that they did not find enough of our ancestor's bones to do a facial reconstruction, as they had hoped. The President of the BRIDGER Family Association told us that they are hoping that the land where "Grandpa Joseph" was originally buried (White Marsh) can be dug up to look for more bones. A widow presently owns the property – part of the original track of 17,000 acres that our ancestor owned and where Joseph's 17 room house once stood. A dowser found 24 gravesites and Dr. OWSLEY said a preliminary investigation found many, many buried artifacts. The Association hopes to be instrumental in a future archaeological project to unearth the foundation of the house and exhume more bodies for investigation.

At the end of his presentation, Dr. Owsley rolled out a table that contained the bones of our Joseph Bridger. A femur bone will be kept by the Smithsonian so that in the future when DNA extraction is perfected, they can extract DNA to compare with living descendants. The remainder of the bones will be reburied in St. Luke's Church in Smithfield.

The BRIDGER Family Association has two kinds of members – full voting members who can document their lineage back to the immigrant ancestor Joseph BRIDGER, and an associate member who is a non-voting member of the association who either does not or cannot document their line back to Joseph BRIDGER. The application to be a full voting member is a typical membership application for a lineage group, but has much stricter requirements. Each generation is listed from the current generation (me) back to the immigrant ancestor, Joseph BRIDGER. Each event – birth, marriage, and death must be documented with source documents listed and attached (two copies on acid-free paper!).

In order for me to substantiate my descent from Joseph BRIDGER, I started gathering proof in documents and books in Virginia and North Carolina. I first visited the library in Isle of Wight County Virginia where Joseph BRIDGER lived and died.

I spent two days in the Smithfield Library in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. They have a separate genealogy room and I was in there by myself for two days. I looked at every book in the library, to see if there might be any info on my BRIDGER family. And lo and behold, I found a book on my ancestor Andrew Supplee Hatfield, who apparently came to Isle of Wight to help fight the Indians. But that is another story for another time...

After making copies of pertinent books with references to Joseph BRIDGER and his family, I then visited the Isle of Wight County Courthouse. I spent two days there copying many wills and deeds from the 1600s. Thankfully, as I mentioned in the first part of this story, the early records were saved from the ravages of

war. And then those early documents have been preserved and are now in huge (and heavy) deed/will books. Since I was copying documents for many of his family members, I had a lot to copy.

I also went to the Library of Virginia in Richmond where they have records on every Virginia county and all the states that join Virginia. So I was able to find information in North Carolina books. Joseph BRIDGER's grandson William Bridgers (my 10<sup>th</sup> great grandfather) migrated to Bertie County, NC in the early 1700s. Other descendants in my line then migrated to Sumner County, Tennessee. So I was able to find deeds and will transcripts in books in the library.

I also did some research in two small libraries that I happened upon while waiting for my husband to get out of meetings – Yorktown & Newport News. They each had genealogy rooms they call their “Virginia” rooms. The Newport News library had a treasure trove of old, rare books, many of which had been donated from people's personal collections. And because they did have so many old books, they kept the temperature in the room at a cool 57 degrees! The librarian wears a hat, gloves (without fingertips), and a coat! I also visited the John D. Rockefeller Library in Colonial Williamsburg. This is, I believe, a “hidden treasure” because not many people know it's there and can be used by anyone. The collections focus on the history and culture of colonial British America, the American Revolution, and the early United States. It is used mostly by Historical Interpreters who portray actual persons that lived or worked in what is now Colonial Williamsburg during the period around the time of the American Revolution. The Rockefeller Library has a digitized collection which you can view at <<http://research.history.org/DigitalLibrary.cfm>>. Also, The Virginia Colonial Records project has digitized a lot of materials. You can search at <[http://ajax.lva.lib.va.us/F/?func=file&file\\_name=find-b-clas27&local\\_base=CLAS27](http://ajax.lva.lib.va.us/F/?func=file&file_name=find-b-clas27&local_base=CLAS27)>.

I am currently organizing my documents so I can submit them for membership in the BRIDGER Family Association. I will also use these same documents to gain membership in the Jamestowne Society and the Colonial Dames of the Seventeenth Century, under Joseph BRIDGER.

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**Facts about Gen. Joseph BRIDGER:** (from **Bridger Family Assn** website <[www.bridgerfamilyassn.org](http://www.bridgerfamilyassn.org)>)

- o Son of Samuel & Mary BRIDGER of Woodmanscote Manor, Dursley, Co. Gloucester, Britain
- o Baptized on 28 February 1631/2 in Dursley, Britain
- o Member of the Cavalier Army in the British Civil Wars
- o Emigrated to Virginia by circa 1654
- o Married circa 1654 to Hester PITT, daughter of Col. Robert Pitt of Isle of Wight Co. VA, and had:
  - + Capt. Joseph II (ca. 1654-by 1713/4) who married Elizabeth NORSWORTHY
  - + Martha, married Thomas GODWIN
  - + Col. Samuel (ca. 1663-by 1713), married GODWIN
  - + Col. William (ca. 1668-1730), married Elizabeth ALLEN
  - + Elizabeth, married Thomas LEAR
  - + Mary, married Capt. Richard TIBBOTH
  - + Hester, probably, married George WILLIAMSON
- o Member of the Virginia House of Burgesses for most, if not all, of the years 1657/8-1673
- o Member of the Virginia Council of State 1673-1686; Co-Acting Governor of Virginia 1684 & 1685
- o Colonel of Isle of Wight County's militia by 1673-1686
- o Adjutant General of Virginia 1666; Deputy Vice Admiral of Virginia 1683
- o Owner of over 16,400 acres in Isle of Wight, Surry, Nansemond & James City Counties in Virginia and in Somerset County, Maryland-making him the largest landowner of his day living south of the James River in Virginia and one of the ten largest in Virginia
  - o Builder of Whitmarsh Plantation's 21 room brick mansion-one of likely the two largest houses ever built in seventeenth century Virginia
  - o Traditional builder of Historic St. Luke's Church, Isle of Wight Co, VA. Probably constructed circa 1660, this Gothic brick structure is the oldest intact non-Roman Catholic church building in the Western Hemisphere.

**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/	Occupation
Orange County, District 2								
7	72	GEARY, Allen	B	20 M		S	GA/GA/GA	Laborer
7	73	FRAZIER, Wm	B	35 M	Husband	M	VA/VA/VA	Trucking
7	73	Frazier, J C	B	26 F	Wife	M	VA/VA/VA	
7	73	Frazier, Maud	B	8 F	Daughter	S	VA/VA/VA	
7	73	Frazier, Elvira	B	5 F	Dau	S	VA/VA/VA	
7	73	Frazier, Landonia	B	3 F	Dau	S	VA/VA/VA	
7	73	Frazier, Elrige	B	2 M	Son	S	VA/VA/VA	
7	73	Frazier, Nellie	B	- F	Dau	S	VA/VA/VA	born Jan
7	73	WILLIAMS, J L	B	27 M	Boarder	S	GA/GA/GA	Laborer
7	74	PHILLIPS, Dempsey	B	45 M	Husb	M	VA/VA/VA	Laborer
7	74	Phillips, Matilda	B	38 F	Wife	M	GA/GA/GA	
7	74	Phillips, Laura	B	20 F	Dau	S	GA/VA/GA	Washing
7	75	JOHNSON, Lena	B	18 F	Mother	D	GA/VA/GA	Washing
7	75	Johnson, Alex	B	1 M	Son	S	FL/GA/GA	
7	75	WELTON, Mattie	B	9 F		S	FL/SC/GA	
7	76	JACKSON, Charles	B	40 M	Husb	M	GA/-/-	Laborer
7	76	Jackson, Anna	B	22 F	Wife	M	GA/-/-	Laborer
7	76	Jackson, S D	B	OctM	Son	S	FL/GA/GA	
7	77	MCKINLEY, C V	W	41 M	Husb	M	PA/Sco/Sco	Fruit Grower
7	77	McKinley, C J	W	30 F	Wife	M	PA/PA/PA	
7	77	McKinley, Charles	W	12 M	Son	S	IA/PA/PA	
7	77	McKinley, Lewis	W	10 M	Son	S	IA/PA/PA	
7	77	McKinley, Cora	W	7 F	Dau	S	IA/PA/PA	
7	77	McKinley, Martha	W	4 F	Dau	S	IL/PA/PA	
7	77	McKinley, Maria	W	F	Dau	S	FL/PA/PA	born Aug
7	78	COFFEE, Robert	B	58 M	Husb	M	GA/-/-	Laborer
7	78	Coffee, Marge	B	70 F	Wife	M	GA/-/-	
7	79	WILLIAMS, Ishmel	B	39 M	Husb	M	FL/-/-	Laborer
7	79	Williams, Delilah	B	38 F	Wife	M	GA/GA/GA	
7	79	Williams, Ida	B	11 F	Dau	S	FL/FL/GA	
7	79	Williams, Hoit	B	10 F	Dau	S	FL/FL/GA	
7	80	PATTERSON, A D	B	22 M	Husb	M	SC/SC/SC	Laborer
7	80	Patterson, Sophia	B	23 F	Wife	M	FL/-/-	
7	80	Patterson, J F	B	10 M	Son	S	FL/SC/FL	
7	80	Patterson, Lula	B	8 F	Dau	S	FL/SC/FL	
7	80	Patterson, Ella	B	5 F	Dau	S	FL/SC/FL	
7	81	TAYLOR, Toney ?	B	38 M	Husb	M	FL/-/-	Laborer

Page	House hold	Name	Race	Age/ Sex	Relation to head of household	Marital status	Birthplace of self/ father/	Occupation
7	81	Taylor, Lucy	B	26 F	Wife	M	GA/GA/GA	
7	81	Taylor, Charles	B	7 M	Son	S	FL/FL/GA	
7	81	Taylor, Lula	B	6 F	Dau	S	FL/FL/GA	
7	81	Taylor, Edwin	B	4 M	Son	S	FL/FL/GA	
7	81	Taylor, Dozii?	B	F	Dau	S	FL/FL/GA	born May
7	82	MITCHEL, Emma	B	21 F		W	GA/NC/VA	Washing
7	82	BIVENS, Simon	B	20 M		S	GA/GA/GA	Laborer
7	85	JOHNSON, Sam	B	31 M	Husb	M	VA/VA/VA	Laborer
7	85	Johnson, Harriet	B	34 F	Wife	M	SC/SC/SC	
7	85	Johnson, Addaline	B	18 F	Dau	S	FL/VA/SC	
7	85	HALL, S	B	22 M		S	SC/SC/SC	Laborer
7	85	BROWN, J B	B	47 M		M	GA/GA/GA	Laborer
7	86	Johnson, Gen	B	23 M	Husb	M	GA/GA/GA	Laborer
8	87	CLARK, J C	B	26 M	Husb	M	GA/GA/NC	Farmer
8	87	Clark, Martha	B	32 F	Wife	M	GA/GA/GA	
8	87	Johnson, David	B	18 M		S	FL/FL/FL	Laborer
8	88	HARRIS , R	B	40 M	Husb	M	GA/GA/GA	Laborer
8	88	HARRIS , Mary	B	32 F	Wife	M	FL/FL/FL	
8	88	HARRIS , Grant	B	10 M	Son	S	FL/GA/FL	
8	88	HARRIS , Francis	B	7 F	Dau	S	FL/GA/FL	
8	88	WASHINGTON, W H	B	28 M	Father	W	FL/FL/FL	Laborer
8	88	Washington, Dennis	B	11 M	Son	S	FL/FL/FL	
8	88	SMITH, Rev. F	B	27 M	Husb	M	VA/VA/VA	Preacher
8	88	Smith, Sophia	B	48 F	Wife	M	NC/NC/NC	
8	88	Smith, Maggie	B	25 F	S D	S	GA/GA/NC	Cook
8	88	Smith, Frank	B	21 M	Son	S	GA/GA/NC	
8	88	Smith, Aaron	B	16 M	Son	S	GA/GA/NC	
8	88	Smith, John	B	14 M	Son	S	GA/GA/NC	
8	88	Smith, Amy	B	10 F	Dau	S	GA/GA/NC	
8	88	Smith, Columbus	B	7 M	Son	S	GA/GA/NC	
8	89	SEWELL, E	B	35 M	Bach	S	FL/KY/NC	Laborer
8	90	YELDER, Dav	B	37 M	Hus	M	AL/AL/AL	Laborer
8	90	Yelder, Sara K	B	23 F	Wife	M	FL/FL/FL	
8	91	BOYER, C H	B	27 M	Hus	M	NC/NC/NC	Laborer
8	91	Boyer, Louisa	B	24 F	Wife	M	GA/GA/GA	
8	91	Boyer, Caleb	B	7 M	Son	S	FL/NC/GA	
8	91	Boyer, Laura	B	6 F	Dau	S	FL/NC/GA	
8	91	Boyer, Columbus	B	4 M	Son	S	FL/NC/GA	
8	91	Boyer, Etta	B	- F	Dau	S	FL/NC/GA	born Oct
8	92	MORRIS, Mary	B	31 F	Mother	M	FL/FL/FL	Washing
8	92	HAINES, Henry	B	20 M	Son	S	FL/FL/FL	Cook

Page	House hold	Name	Race	Age/ Sex	Relation to head of household	Marital status	Birthplace of self/ father/	Occupation
8	92	Haines, Edna	B	14 F	Dau	S	FL/FL/FL	
8	92	Haines, Robert	B	12 M	Son	S	FL/FL/FL	
8	92	SEWELL, Wm	B	- M	Son	S	FL/FL/FL	born Dec
8	93	HOLDEN, E M	W	28 M	Bach	S	ME/ME/ME	Nurseryman
8	93	WELLS, Emley	B	43 F		S	GA/GA/GA	Housekeeper
8	93	Holden, N C	W	31 M		S	ME/ME/ME	Nurseryman
8	93	HEUSTED, Spencer	W	50 M		S	NY/CT/NY	Carpenter
8	94	Holden, D W	W	30 M	Hus	M	ME/ME/ME	Culturist
8	94	Holden, C M	W	28 F	Wife	M	ME/ME/ME	
8	94	Holden, A L	W	15 M	Brother	S	ME/ME/ME	Culturist
8	94	Holden, E H	W	24 F	Sister	S	ME/ME/ME	
8	94	FLOYD, Henry	B	16 M		S	GA/GA/GA	Laborer
8	94	HAYES, Steve	B	26 M		S	GA/-/-	Laborer
8	94	BROOKINS, G	B	28 M		M	GA/-/-	Laborer
8	94	Brookins, Mary	B	26 F		M	FL/-/-	Laborer
8	94	WILSON, Wm	W	38 M		M	KY/KY/KY	Laborer
8	94	TALAFERRO, E	W	28 M		S	KY/-/-	Laborer
8	94	USNEN?, Geo	W	20 M		S	IL/-/-	Laborer
8	94	PACKWOOD, L	W	16 M		S	FL/-/-	Laborer
8	94	ASAU?, Henry	B	28 M		S	GA/-/-	Laborer
8	94	SNEED, John	B	23 M		S	AL/-/-	Laborer
8	94	Laziness?, Charles	B	24 M		S	AL/-/-	
9	94	DAVIS, Joe	B	25 M		S	AL/AL/AL	Laborer
9	94	MURRY, C. S.	B	26 M		S	AL/AL/AL	Laborer
9	94	ADAMS, B.	B	31 M		S	GA/GA/GA	Laborer
9	94	FANCHER, R	B	27 M		S	SC/SC/SC	Laborer
9	94	GLEN, Rob	B	20 M		S	FL/FL/FL	Laborer
9	94	BERRY, Chls	B	24 M		S	SC/GA/GA	Laborer
9	94	SMITH, Jas.	B	20 M		S	FL/GA/GA	Laborer
9	94	ROBERSON, C. A.	W	48 M	Hus	M	GA/IN?/SC	Farmer
9	94	Roberson, S. O.	W	47 F	Wife	M	GA/SC/SC	-
9	94	Roberson, C. B.	W	14 M	Son	S	FL/GA/GA	-
9	94	Roberson, M. C.	W	15 F	Dau	S	FL/GA/GA	-
9	94	Roberson, Amy	W	12 F	Dau	S	FL/GA/GA	-
9	94	Roberson, S. F.	W	11 F	Dau	S	FL/GA/GA	-
9	94	Roberson, E. A.	W	8 F	Dau	S	FL/GA/GA	-
9	94	Roberson, R. F.	W	6 M	Son	S	FL/GA/GA	-

To be continued....

Census extraction by Blanche Wallace

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