



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.

Table of contents

Presidents’s Message: Life Comes At You Fast.	73
Wiley POST: First to Fly Solo Around the World.	74
Suicidal Drowning of Samuel GORE.	75
Non-Federal Censuses of Florida, 1784–1945:	76
Ten Commandments of Genealogy.	77
My Favorite Ancestor - John Barney (1780-1847) of VT and OH.	78
Another Black Sheep - Harold Giles HOFFMAN (1896 - 1954) NJ.	79
A Correction and Apology.	80
Van Bibber’s Tavern, Pocotaligo, Sc.	81
Jacob VAN BIBBER.	81
Dudley BONDS (c1755 SC - 1815) GA.	83
Did Your German Ancestors Have Illegitimate Children?.	85
Donating Genealogical Materials..	86
The Iceman Cometh: Memories of Growing up in Orlando.	88
The Orlando High School Graduating Class of 1927.	89
What Questions Did The Census Enumerators Ask?.	91
Index..	93

Contributors to this Issue

Patricia Patterson Allen
Sallie Belperche
Texann Ivy Buck
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Gregg Gronlund

Gladys Friedman Paulin
Kim Peters
Betty Robinson
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Presidents's Message: Life Comes At You Fast

by Gregg GRONLUND

As genealogists, we know the value of all documented major life events and the value of those who lived them. As we do our genealogical work, digging into the past, searching through vital records, we ourselves live in the present and experience these life events first hand, knowing the value of capturing those events. While experiencing them, as we can, we also busy ourselves with genealogical work. We're getting photographs, recording stories, noting dates, places, and relationships, as well as preserving documents. We know how valuable this will be for our descendants; hopefully one of them - even some of them - will want to know, find it interesting and appreciate its value. At the same time, we are experiencing these life events ourselves and with our own emotions, reactions, and limitations. And we may not have the awareness, time, or ability to preserve all that we might possibly save to be shared with our descendants. But try we must.

In these early days of 2011, I have experienced several major life events. My father-in-law passed away. A great-nephew was born. A niece announced her engagement and the date of her forthcoming wedding. Birth, marriage, and death -- all in a few short weeks. So I have photographs, plus an obituary, a birth announcement, and a wedding invitation is on the way. Of course, my response is emotionally varied - sadness, celebration, excitement - old memories stirred and recalled; new memories being created. Surprising new discoveries are being made.

One particular genealogical surprise came to light. Among my father-in-law's belongings was a copy of a typed manuscript – *Elder Norvell Robertson, Senior, An Autobiography*. This *Autobiography* was originally written in 1846. The typescript was prepared in 1911, with particularly genealogical information added. We did not know that the family owned a copy of this title. We had known the family owned a copy of *The Robertson Family History* compiled in 1978 by William Vernon ROBERTSON. This Family History mentions the *Autobiography*, citing both its value and its limitations, and correcting some of its errors. For example, “In his autobiography, Norvell ROBERTSON gave valuable information about himself and his endeavors, but he included little about other members of his family. He stated that of his forebears he knew only his parents and grandparents. He mentioned a brother named after their father, Jeffery, “who died without issue”. No other brothers or sisters are mentioned, but he did have at least one sister.”

Unfortunately, yet typically, these three resources - the 1846 Autobiography, the 1911 Addendum to the Autobiography, and the 1978 Family History - do no include any documentation. The first two are clearly written based on memory and first hand knowledge. The Family History is thoroughly detailed and reflects hard work in doing the research. As the introduction to the book states, “All families listed in this book of records are relatives or are descended from Norvell ROBERTSON. The information included was furnished by family members and compiled by William Vernon ROBERTSON, Pass Christian, MS, who spent countless hours of painstaking effort to record it. Not all of Norvell's descendants are contained in this volume. The compiler simply does not know all of them or how to contact them. They are legion. All of us are richer for this effort and grateful for it.” We are definitely richer and grateful, and I especially note that again the information was gathered based on first hand knowledge and memory, since it “was furnished by family members.” However, with no documentation, much of the information will still need to be supported with identified resources.

Although I have dabbled in doing some genealogy on my wife's side of the family, I have not done much. I have always intended to do more. Finding a “buried treasure” like this certainly stimulates me to explore further. I wonder what further discoveries and surprises may be in store. Several years ago, when I had shared with my father-in-law the small amount of research I had done, I informed him that I had discovered he had at least one Baptist minister among his ancestors. He said, “Doesn't surprise me.” When I informed him that he also had an ancestor who was hanged for being a horse thief, he also said, “Doesn't surprise me.”

WILEY POST: First to Fly Solo Around the World

Patricia Patterson Allen

Eddie RICKENBACKER declared that Post was “a man born with as sensitive a touch as any aviator could develop.”

As the daughter of a World War I test pilot, I met many of the early pioneer fliers. For example, Eddie ALDRIN, father of Astronaut Buzz ALDRIN, who had been stationed with my father at Nichols Field in the Philippines, was a frequent visitor to our home. I met several other early pilots, but one of the highlights of my early years was accompanying my dad to Floyd Bennett Field, New York, in 1933 to see Wiley POST take off solo in the *Winnie Mae*. This flight was to set his second record for flying around the world. In 1931, along with navigator Harold GATTY, he had set his first record so I was very excited about seeing this famous aviator and his famous aircraft, *Winnie Mae*, which had made the previous record.

Wiley POST was born in Texas on November 22, 1898, but his family later settled in Oklahoma, where he saw his first airplane at an air show. Not much of a student, his first job was with the U.S. Army. In 1919, he worked in the oil fields where he lost his left eye in an oil field accident in the mid-1920's. Post's \$1,800 settlement bought his first airplane. In 1925, he first met his fellow Oklahoman and famous humorist Will ROGERS when he flew him to a rodeo. POST later became a personal pilot for a wealthy oilman who bought a Lockheed Vega for his use, nicknamed *Winnie Mae* after the oilman's daughter. During the depression the plane was sold but it was replaced by a later version, again called *Winnie Mae*.

The Lockheed Vega was one of the most famous record-breaking airplanes of the early 1930's. In 1930, POST won the National Air Race Derby flying the *Winnie Mae* from Los Angeles to Chicago.

In his book, *Around the World in Eight Days*, POST described the set-backs of their first round-the-world flight. They included everything from a flooded airfield in Siberia to a bent propeller in Alaska. After landing at New York's Roosevelt Field, they received a hero's welcome including lunch at the White House, a ticker tape parade in New York City and a banquet hosted by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America at the Hotel Astor. After this flight, he became the sole owner of the *Winnie Mae*.

Post's 1933 flight was solo. He felt he had improved his aircraft by installing an auto-pilot and radio compass, but both of them mal-functioned on the flight. He described his misfortunes on this flight in his book, which included getting lost and a smashed propeller and right landing gear in Alaska. When he landed back at Floyd Bennett Field, 50,000 people greeted him. Despite some major mishaps, he had knocked 21 hours off his previous record, completing his solo flight in seven days, nineteen hours.

Post's later accomplishments included advancement in pressurized flight. His important discovery in atmospheric dynamics led to the creation of a pressurized pilot suit—the prototype for what astronauts wear in space. Post accomplished all this with only one eye. His black eye patch became his trademark.

In 1935, the famous humorist, Will ROGERS, an American icon, was Post's passenger in an “experimental” hybrid plane he built from two wrecks. They departed Seattle to fly to Alaska. While Post piloted the plane, ROGERS banged out his newspaper columns on his typewriter. In bad weather, they took off from a short and icy lagoon near Barrow rose sharply and banked to the right. Their engine quit and the aircraft plunged into two feet of water, tearing off the right wing and killing both men instantly. Their remains were sent back to Oklahoma. Two monuments now on the National Register of Historic Places are located at the crash site.

Shortly after Post's death, his widow sold the famous *Winnie Mae* to the Smithsonian. Recently, I saw the *Winnie Mae* fully restored at the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum at Dulles in Washington, D.C.

Suicidal Drowning of Samuel GORE

submitted by Sallie BELPERCHE

From the *Coventry Herald*, Friday, 20 April 1849:

Foleshill - An inquest was held on Friday last, at the Prince William Henry public-house, Foleshill, before E. H. JACKSON, Esq., Deputy-Coroner, on the body of Samuel Gore, a weaver, of Coventry, 35 years of age, who had drowned himself in the canal near this City, the same morning. - Caleb BOWLES, father-in-law of deceased, stated that he left his home, in Gas-street, a little before nine o'clock, saying he was going to get shaved. From a circumstance which had occurred 10 months previously, his mind had been seriously affected, and he had been in a low desponding state ever since. - Thomas BARTON said- I am a plush weaver, and live at Radford. This morning, at about 9 o'clock, I was on the second bridge of the Coventry Canal; I heard some splashing in the water about three or four yards from the bridge; on looking, I saw the arms, head, and shoulders of a man in the middle of the Canal. I directly told two men who were in the road close by, that there was a man drowning in the Canal, but they would not go and help me. Some people did at length get him out, but I should say he had been in the water a quarter of an hour. He was dead when he was got out. - Thomas Martin ADKINS said - I am a Police Constable at Foleshill. I was at the Canal side this morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, just after the deceased was got out of the water; he was quite dead. There were no marks of violence about him; his legs were tied with a black silk handkerchief, close together, and he had no neckerchief on. He had three half-pence in his pocket, and a key. He was drowned in the parish of the Holy Trinity, Coventry. - Verdict - "That the deceased drowned himself, being in an unsound state of mind."

Samuel GORE was my husband's great-great-grandfather. He was born about 1814, son of Samuel Gore and Ann Newsome GORE. He was the 2nd of 11 children and the only one for whom I haven't located a baptism. He married Selina BOWLES in 1836; they had 5 children. His death certificate lists cause of death as "drowning.....of unsound mind". Being the curious sort, I attempted, in vain, to obtain the coroner's records. The newspaper account above is almost as good.

Caleb BOWLES'S comment, " a circumstance which had occurred 10 months previously, his mind had been seriously affected", is intriguing, but I don't think we'll ever know the circumstance. It may be a coincidence, but his youngest daughter was born in June 1848, 10 months prior to Samuel's drowning. In fact, Selina Gore registered the birth 12 days after birth, which I believe was unusual.

Was this child born handicapped? My guess is no; she lived to adulthood, married, had at least 4 children. How deep are the canals? Drowning is a terrible way to die, and I would think it's very difficult to commit suicide that way.

When we visited in Coventry several years ago, we went to where we believe the drowning occurred. There were no ghosts and unfortunately no revelations!

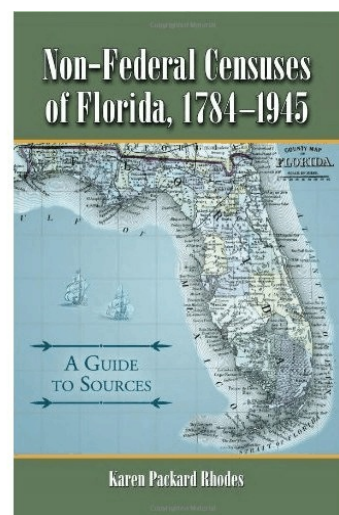
Ed's note: Following Sallie's question regarding how deep are the canals? British Waterways have kindly sent the following details: The canal is generally 1.5m (4ft 11 ins) in depth along the main navigation channel which would include underneath bridges for the whole width. For canal navigations (not underneath bridges) the depth tapers towards each canal bank/wall where it falls to approx 0.6m (2ft) deep generally or 1.0m (3 ft 3ins) deep where there are mooring locations.

This was printed in *Coventry [England] FHS Journal*, Volume 8 No. 2, June 2010.

Book Review
by Gladys Friedman PAULIN

Non-Federal Censuses of Florida, 1784–1945: A Guide to Sources. By Karen Packard RHODES. Published by McFarland and Co., Inc.; Box 611, Jefferson, NC 28640; <http://www.mcfarlandpub.com>; 2010. ISBN 978-0-7864-3704-7. 210 pp. Appendices, illustrations, index. Paperback \$49.95.

Since 1513, flags of five countries have flown over today's Florida. Records of Florida settlers are located in the archives of at least three of those countries. From her preface and descriptions, it is clear that Rhodes has used these materials. Her analyses of finding aids and descriptions of working in Spanish archives are thorough and user-friendly. Describing the history of Florida censuses under Spanish, British, Confederate, and American flags (no French censuses of genealogical value are known) she explains why the counts were made, what survives today, and which surveys may contain more information than the formal and official head counts.



The book contains a key to abbreviations and repository names. Sources are analyzed and listed as original or derivative, and they include both book and digital categories.

Each finding aid or source description includes a list of Florida repositories holding the item. Although each resource is indexed by both title and author, listing them at the beginning of each main chapter would have been helpful. The descriptions of some aids and sources cover several pages and are separated from each other by a single horizontal line.

Rhodes bases evidence terminology and definitions on the Elizabeth Shown MILLS article “Working with Historical Evidence: Genealogical Principles and Standards” (*NGS Quarterly* 87, [September 1999]; 165–84.) (Although the terminology is still current, Mills’s *Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace* (Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Publishing Company, 2007) contains refined and updated definitions of the terms, which should be used in future editions.

Little published work exists for genealogists pursuing early Florida ancestors. This work is a welcome consolidation of information on widely dispersed resources and is a must for doing pre-statehood Florida research.

Gladys Friedman Paulin, CG
Winter Springs, FL

This review was previously published in the *NGS Quarterly* 98, June 2010, pages 151-152. it is being reprinted with permission from the editor. The Orlando Public Library has a copy in the genealogy section.

Ten Commandments of Genealogy

In the course of writing this newsletter, I get to see a lot of genealogy information. Most of what I see is on the Web, although some information is in books or in e-mail. Some of what I see is high-quality research. However, much of it is much less than that. Even the shoddiest genealogy work could be so much more if the compiler had simply spent a bit of time thinking about what he or she was doing.

Creating a first-class genealogy work is not difficult. In fact, it is expected. It should be the norm. Please consider the following “rules.” If you follow these guidelines, you, too, can produce high-quality genealogy reports that will be useful to others:

1. Never accept someone else’s opinion as “fact.” Be suspicious. Always check for yourself!
2. Always verify primary sources (see Footnote #1); never accept a secondary source (see Footnote #2) as factual until you have personally verified the information.
3. Cite your sources! Every time you refer to a person’s name, date and/or place of an event, always tell where you found the information. If you are not certain how to do this, get yourself a copy of “Evidence Explained” by Elizabeth Shown Mills. This excellent book shows both the correct form of source citation and the sound analysis of evidence.
4. If you use the works of others, always give credit. Never claim someone else’s research as your own.
5. Assumptions and “educated guesses” are acceptable in genealogy as long as they are clearly labeled as such. Never offer your theories as facts.
6. Be open to corrections. The greatest genealogy experts of all time make occasional errors. So will you. Accept this as fact. When someone points out a possible error in your work, always thank that person for his or her assistance and then seek to re-verify your original statement(s). Again, check primary sources.
7. Respect the privacy of living individuals. Never reveal personal details about living individuals without their permission. Do not reveal their names or any dates or locations.
8. Keep “family secrets.” Not everyone wants the information about a court record or a birth out of wedlock to be posted on the Internet or written in books. The family historian records “family secrets” as facts but does not publish them publicly.
9. Protect original documents. Handle all documents with care, and always return them to their rightful storage locations.
10. Be prepared to reimburse others for reasonable expenses incurred on your behalf. If someone travels to a records repository and makes photocopies for you, always offer to reimburse the expenses.

The above “commandments” apply to online data as well as to printed information. Following the above “commandments” will increase the value of your work and make it valuable to others.

Footnote #1: A primary record is one created at or immediately after the occurrence of the event cited. The record was created by someone who had personal knowledge of the event. Examples include marriage records created by the minister, census records, death certificates created within days after the death, etc. Nineteenth century and earlier source records will be in the handwriting of the person who recorded the event, such as the minister, town clerk or census taker.

Footnote #2: A secondary record is one made years after the original event, usually by someone who was not at the original event and did not have personal knowledge of the participants. Most published genealogy books are secondary sources; the authors are writing about events that occurred many years before they wrote about the event. Transcribed records are always secondary sources and may have additional errors created inadvertently by the transcriber(s). Most online databases are transcribed (secondary) sources.

The preceding article is from *Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter* Friday, November 19th, 2010 and is copyright by Richard W. Eastman. It is re-published here with the permission of the author. Information about the newsletter is available at <http://www.eogn.com>.

My Favorite Ancestor -
John Barney 1780-1847 of VT and OH

John BARNEY was described as “The Father of Freemasonry in the Midwest” and was well known in Masonic circles. *"Born October 1780 in Litchfield Co, CT, the son of a tailor, John BARNEY learned his father's trade. Shortly after 1800 John Barney moved to Weathersfield, VT where he worked as a tailor and at farming when he could not find work in his trade. ..at Weathersfield he married Lucy Ann HUBBARD. Shortly after the wedding, ..moved to Charlotte, VT about 1807. ... In 1810, at the age of 30, John BARNEY joined Friendship Lodge. A quiet studious man, possessed with a remarkable memory, Barney soon became a zealous Mason... There were those who said that Barney let his zeal for Masonry interfere with his breadwinning ...but we must also consider that due to poor health plus the fact that work as a tailor was not always to be had, we may excuse him to some degree. ... Barney studied under Thomas Smith WEBB of Boston and William PRESTON of England..leading ritualist in America at that time.. Friendship Lodge provided funds and supported his family while he was away. Became Lecturing Master in Oct 1817..and traveled about VT giving instruction to his Brothers..proving a standard ritual for VT."*¹

*"Went to Boston to learn lectures..paid for by brothers in Friendship Lodge.. Aug 1817. Obtained standing as "Lecturing Master" in VT..with Samuel WILLSON prepared written copy of all lectures to serve as master code for Grand Lodge of VT. Lectured in St Andrews, Quebeck..New York..Salisbury CT [1823-1827]. Visited Harpersfield, OH 1826, ..applied for job as Lighthouse keeper..lectured in Washington..returned to Harpersfield to collect some old debts & something from the estate of his father. Apparently Barney's brother had moved to Harpersfield and had recently passed away. The anticipated estate had dwindled to nearly nothing.. obtained rights from a patent holder to go into the patent pail business in Ashtabula Co & sent for family to join him. Caught inflammation in eyes..lost nearly all sight in one eye. Plague in 1830-31 hit six of Barney's children."*²

Although we have the family Bible with the family documented and a number of Masonic pamphlets about John BARNEY, we still have not been able to determine his parentage. John was born in 1780 - possibly in CT - and married in 1811 in Burlington, VT. His wife Lucy, of Springfield, Windsor Co, VT, was the daughter of Lemuel HUBBARD, an ensign in the Revolution and Sarah STAFFORD, widow of ___ FULLER.

John BARNEY apparently settled in with a variety of family members and left his wife and children behind as he went on with his Masonic business.

After living in Vermont, New York, Connecticut and Ashtabula Co, OH, John BARNEY bought land and semi-settled in Worthington, Franklin Co, OH (now a suburb of Columbus). He formed a chair making business there, but kept up with his Masonic travels.

His wife Lucy died in 1844. John died in Peoria, IL in 1847 while on Masonic business.

A chronology demonstrates this family's moves well:

1780 John BARNEY b. ?CT?

1790 census: Samuel BARNEY in Litchfield w/2 sons under 16 [Solomon & Samuel Jr?], no John

1792 Lucy Ann HUBBARD born VT?

1810 on census, Litchfield Co, CT [p. 32]

1811 Marriage to Lucy Ann HUBBARD Burlington, VT

1812 Emily BARNEY born Charlotte, VT

1813 George Throop BARNEY born Charlotte, VT

continued on p. 84

¹ Biography accompanying John Barney Medal. Undocumented

² Sands, Richard H. *John Barney, The Michigan Ritual, A Broken Column & You*, undated, undocumented.

Another Black Sheep - Harold Giles HOFFMAN (1896 - 1954) NJ

Patricia Patterson ALLEN

What a thrill to find that I had another ancestor who qualified for the *Black Sheep Webpage!*

Some of you know that Benedict ARNOLD was in my line. I now find that one of the most provably corrupt Governors of New Jersey was also an ancestor! Ironically, it was through his great grandfather that I was able to become a member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The original William Hoffman, a resident of Amwell Township, Hunterdon County, enlisted on January 22, 1776, and served as a private in the New Jersey militia. Through his son, William Huffman, Jr., I became a member of the **First Families of Dayton, Ohio**, and used the same documentation to prove my relationship to my Patriot, William HOFFMAN.

Harold Giles HOFFMAN (February 7, 1896—June 4, 1954) was an American politician, a Republican, who served as the 41st Governor of New Jersey from 1935 to 1938. He also served two terms representing New Jersey's Third Congressional District in the U.S. House of Representatives, from 1927 to 1931.

HOFFMAN was born in South Amboy, New Jersey, the descendant of a family which traced its lineage to the Dutch colonial settlement of New Amsterdam. After attending South Amboy public schools, he enlisted as a private in the Third Regiment of the New Jersey Infantry, where, at age 21, he was promoted to the rank of Captain on the battlefield.

After World War I, HOFFMAN returned to South Amboy a war hero and became an executive with the South Amboy Trust Company. He would later become the bank's president, a position he would hold until 1942. In addition to Governor, he held the following public service positions: member of the New Jersey General Assembly, Mayor of South Amboy, State Motor Vehicle Commissioner and Director of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission. He was a brilliant speaker, debater and campaigner, often promoting highway safety, a comparatively new concern in 1930. In 1942, he reentered the Army as a Major in the Transportation Corps and served until 1946 when he was discharged with the rank of Colonel.

HOFFMAN'S first year as Governor had not ended before he embroiled himself in the sensational controversy surrounding the Lindbergh kidnapping case. Bruno Richard HAUPTMANN, convicted of the kidnap-murder of the Lindbergh baby, was awaiting execution at Trenton State Prison when the governor decided to reopen the case. The governor believed that HAUPTMANN had not committed the crime alone, and in the interest of justice, he made a dramatic secret visit to HAUPTMANN'S death cell, hoping to induce the convicted kidnapper to name his accomplices. Just before HAUPTMANN'S execution date, the governor granted him a thirty-day reprieve and ordered the state police to reopen their investigation. HOFFMAN urged the other members of the new Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, then the state's highest court, to visit HAUPTMANN. Despite Governor HOFFMAN'S doubt regarding HAUPTMANN'S guilt, he was unable to convince the other members of the court to re-examine the case and HAUPTMANN was executed on April 3, 1936. A hostile press pilloried his behavior and the resultant publicity damaged his credibility.

As Governor, Harold HOFFMAN got into at least two separate fist-fights with reporters. Hoffman's advocacy of a state sales tax cost him the support of his own party and he was not renominated for a second term as governor.

On March 18, 1954, the newly inaugurated Democratic Governor Robert B. MEYNER suddenly suspended Hoffman from his post of Director in the Employment Security Division for alleged irregularities in purchases. For weeks, the charges against HOFFMAN remained unsubstantiated, leading his loyal followers to charge Meyner with a political witch hunt. Three months later, in June 1954, HOFFMAN died in a New York City hotel room of an apparent heart attack. The calls for Meyner to clear the former governor's name became intense.

Several weeks later, the government released its well-documented case against HOFFMAN. HOFFMAN had embezzled approximately \$300,000 from the South Amboy Trust Company of which he was an officer in order to pay off early campaign debts. From at least 1949 on, he had used state funds from the Division of Employment Security to cover his bank's shortages.

Other charges of malfeasance, misfeasance, misconduct and malconduct in office were leveled at the former governor and several close associates. In addition, it turned out that another state official who had learned of the embezzlement had blackmailed HOFFMAN for \$150,000.

A letter HOFFMAN had written to his daughter shortly before his death substantiated the sordid tale which spanned most of his political career. HOFFMAN is buried in Christ Church Cemetery in South Amboy.

A Correction and Apology

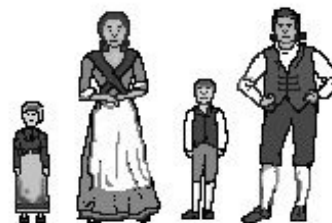
Pat Allen's article "**The Brothers GOOD and Heidelberg College**" in the Summer 2010 *Buried Treasures* was inadvertently omitted from the table of contents and index to that volume and Pat's name was left off the list of contributors to the issue. The article can be found on page 62. Names included in the article were Jeremiah and Reuben GOODE, Robert and George BEATTY, Mary Jane WINTERS, Philip Augustus and Elizabeth (HAAK) GOOD, Dr. DAWSON, Mary Jane WINTERS, David WINTERS, J. D. BURNEY, Louis BALTZELL, F. W. HOFFMAN, D. VANHORNE, Charles E. MILLER, A. C. SHUMAN, Susan Hubbard ROOT, Noble and Harriot (BUSHNELL) ROOT, and Florence PARSONS. Our apologies, Pat.

Who is your favorite ancestor?

Is it the one for whom research came easiest? Or the one you've reached a brick wall on? Perhaps it's a black sheep – or a patriot -- or politician.

Whoever that ancestor is – how about writing an article about him / her and what you find interesting? Include a chart to show how you relate to this person. Articles can be 1-3 pages. If you're not comfortable with your writing skills, send what you have and we'll get it into publishable form.

You'll see one of your editor's favorites on page 80 of this issue.



VAN BIBBER'S TAVERN, Pocotaligo, SC

by Texann Ivy Buck

The island of Pocotaligo on the Road from Charleston to Savannah [SC] became important as a stage stop and mail center. Before the Revolutionary War, a Tavern known as "Faunces" or VAN BIBBER'S Tavern was built just across the creek on the east side. The Tavern played a very important part in the capture of Ft. Balfour during the Revolutionary War. There is a local tradition that a dinner and dance was given at this Tavern to President George WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON mentioned in his diary that he was entertained at Pocotaligo. The site of the Tavern is known.

Pocotaligo was a town of Yemassee Indians situated on the Pocotaligo River, in what was then Granville County, now Beaufort County. Ft. Balfour was situated on Pocotaligo Island. At the time of its capture during the Revolutionary War it was garrisoned by one troop of British Horse and Members of the State Militia who had been forced to garrison the fort. When the British temporarily held control of the state, Col. HARDON with a small body of South Carolina Militia made a sudden attack on Ft. Balfour and demanded surrender. The Americans in the fort refused to fire on their friends and surrendered without firing a shot.

Reference: "Prince William Parish and Plantations" by TODD & HUTSON, 1935 p. 53:

JACOB VAN BIBBER

The earliest VAN BIBBER record in South Carolina is 1771. In 1772 Jacob VAN BIBBER signed a deed with others for the reorganization of the Stony Creek Church. This is on page 87 "Prince William Parish and Plantations" by TODD & HUTSON. This was the Stony Creek Independent Presbyterian Church which was established before 1745, in what was then called "The Indian Land" near Pocotaligo.

Stub entries to indents

P. 134 #140 B.K.P.

Issued the 11th day of April 1785 to Mrs. Margaret VAN BIBBER, Executrix for the Estate of Mr. Jacob VAN BIBBER, for forty four pounds 6 shillings for sundries for Continental Militia use in 1778-1779 as account audited Principal L 44, 6, 9 ½ annual interest L 3, 2, 0.

South Carolina Marriages

p. 81 On Saturday the 3rd of December 1785 Mr. William SMITH, merchant of Coosachatchee, to Mrs. Margaret VAN BIBBER, Pocotaligo, widow of the deceased Jacob Van Bibber, Esq., Monday December 1785.

Jacob VAN BIBBER
 Office of Probate Judge, Charleston, South Carolina
 Inventory D 1800-1810 page 112, 14H #35

We the subscribers appointed to appraise the goods, chattels, belongings to the estate of Jacob VAN BIBBER late of the Parish of St. James, Gooseneck (Creek) deceased do certify the following schedule to be a true and just appraisement according to the best of our knowledge, information viz:

A Negro man call Dick		\$300.00
A Negro wench called Leah	\$200.00	
1 gray gelding	\$ 60.00	
14 head of meat stock cattle at\$6/28 is	\$ 87.50	
A riding chair and harness	\$ 10.00	
A bed, bedding and curtains	\$ 45.25	
A lot of crockery	\$ 7.50	
3 tables	\$ 2.00	
A lot of glassware	\$ 4.00	
7 small silver spoons	\$ 6.00	
1 lot of Japanware with tea caddy & tinware	\$ 8.00	
1 lot knives & forks & candlesticks	\$ 3.00	
1 lot kitchen furniture & utensils	\$ 14.00	
2 trunks	\$ 6.00	
1 small bed & blankets		\$ 12.00
4 blankets	\$ 9.00	
7 old sitting chairs	\$ 71.50	
A fowling piece	\$ 23.00	
A silver watch	<u>\$ 23.00</u>	
	\$797.25	

His
Henry H. M. Markley
 Mark
Robert Caldwell
James Guerin, appraisors
 Examined 3 co sh Y E E

Dudley BONDS (c1755 SC - 1815) GA

Dudley BONDS

Died 1815 leaving:

Wife – Frances

Sons – Meredith

Dudley (this son married Ann Mary VAN BIBBER and lived in Gwinnett County, GA – great grandmother of Texann Ivey Buck)

Thomas

William

Daughters – Jean

Nancy

Martha

Elizabeth

1820 Census of Newberry County South Carolina:

Dudley BONDS record of slaves:

1 male under 10

1 male between 16-26

1 male between 26-45

1 female under 16

1 between 16-26

Son Dudley of above parents

1850 Census Gwinnett County Georgia, p. 154

Dudley BONDS	51	Born in South Carolina thus 1799
Ann (Mary)	50	Born in South Carolina
Ann LITTLE		80 Born in South Carolina (she was Ann VAN BIBBER, 2nd marriage to ECKERT, Mother of Ann Mary, 3rd Marriage to LITTLE)
John BONDS	21	
William BONDS	19	
Hillary L.	17	
Martha	15	
Augustus Flavious	13	

List of slave owner in Gwinnett County History by Flangon:

p. 169	Dudley BONDS in 1830	had 10 slaves
p. 174	Dudley BONDS in 1840	had 13 slaves
p. 175	Ann LITTLE in 1840	had 1 slave (lived with her daughter and family in old age)
p. 177	Dudley BONDS in 1850	had 26 slaves

Reference: History of Newberry County, South Carolina by SUMMERS, page 317:

Texann's Lineage from Bond & Van Bibber:

Dudley BOND (c1755 - 1815 SC)

m. Frances MEREDITH (c1755 - 1815 SC)

Dudley BOND Jr (1799 SC - 1879 GA)

m. Ann Mary VAN BIBBER (1800 SC - 1850 GA)

Mary Elizabeth BOND (1823 SC - 1868/70 GA)

m. Abel GRIFFIN (c 1819 NC - 1870 FL)

Henrietta GRIFFIN (1864 GA - 1921 FL)

m. Benjamin Lee GRIFFIN (1858 GA - 1928 FL)

Alva Lee GRIFFIN (1891 FL -1941 FL)

} Texann's grandparents

m. Mary Ann Valentine HYDE (1898 FL - 1988 FL) }

John BARNEY, Father of Freemasonry

continued from p. 78

1815 Caroline E. BARNEY born; George Throop BARNEY died - both in Charlotte,

VT

1817 Sarah Ann BARNEY born Charlotte, VT

1819 Julia BARNEY born Willsborough, Essex Co, NY

1820 on census, Litchfield Co, CT [p.447]

1823 Lucretia (Minerva?) BARNEY born Canaan, CT

1826 John Hubbard BARNEY born Canaan, CT

1830 on census Ashtabula Co, OH

1831 Robert Bruce BARNEY born Ashtabula Co, OH

1832 Emily BARNEY married Ira MALTBY Ashtabula Co, OH

1833 Caroline BARNEY married Joel WALLING Ashtabula Co, OH

1835 Sarah Barney married William HOUGH - Franklin Co, OH

1835 William Hough BARNEY born Franklin Co, OH

1839 Buys land in Worthington, OH

1841 Julia BARNEY married Lucas MCCOMB, Worthington. OH

1841 Minerva BARNEY married Edmund LINN, Worthington OH

1844 Lucy BARNEY died Worthington, OH

1847 John died in Peoria, IL while forming a new Masonic Lodge. Large monument later destroyed in flood



John Barney Medal

The children of John and Lucy BARNEY scattered - living in Ohio, New York, Indiana and Missouri. Caroline E. BARNEY, my 2nd great grandmother, married Joel WALLING, a tailor, and lived in Worthington and Columbus, OH. One of their children, Julia (BARNEY) PLUMB was a missionary to China.

Because of John's Masonic activities, there were several booklets written about him, which I have found in small libraries. The Green River Vermont Lodge annually awards the John BARNEY Medal for outstanding service to the community. When the National Masonic gathering was in Orlando several years ago, I was invited to a luncheon and presented a copy of that medal.

continued on p. 90

Did Your German Ancestors Have Illegitimate Children? Everyday Life in Mid-19th Century Baden-Württemberg

During the mid-1850s, many local villages in both Württemberg and in Baden began to place restrictions on marriage. This area generally practiced something called partible inheritance, under which all children inherited a more or less equal share of their parents' estates (of course, there are lots of exceptions to this practice). So in general, each subsequent generation started off with less than the one above. Since local villages were responsible for poor relief for their Burgers (citizens), one good way to limit their liability was to prohibit marriages if couples were unable to demonstrate that they could support themselves.

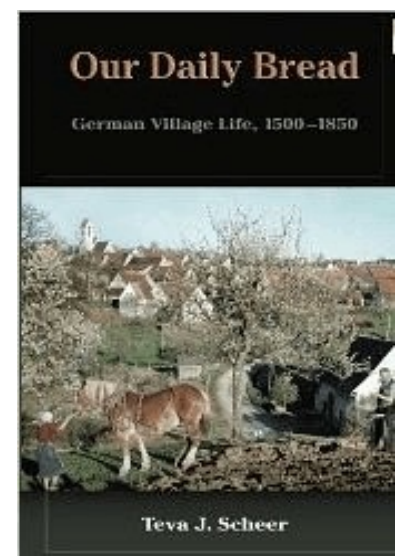
The Kingdom of Württemberg actually did a survey of its villages in the mid-19th century to determine what impact the villages' restrictions on marriage had had on the Kingdom's marriage rate. The survey determined that about 1 out of 30 applications to marry were refused by villages between 1847 and 1851; between 1851 and 1856, the number had jumped to 1 in 15. So it's not surprising, given these restrictions, that illegitimacy began to increase beginning in the late 18th century. By around 1840, there was one illegitimate birth for every 5.61 legitimate births in Baden, and one for every 7.69 in Württemberg. My source for these statistics is "German Home Towns" by Mack WALKER.

Weaving was one of the earliest and most important of the proto-industries that emerged in Germany in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Once again, thanks to partible inheritance, there wasn't enough land for families to make a living by farming; and villages tightly controlled the number of men who were allowed to practice a trade such as carpentry or barrel-making. So people could either hire themselves out as day laborers, or turn to weaving. Weaving was a low-status occupation, and a terrible drudgery, but at least it kept many people from starving. Merchants would provide the raw materials and then pay weavers at piecework rates for their finished products. In Baden, the number of master linen weavers increased by 51 percent between 1810 and 1844, but the number of unauthorized, non-guild-member weavers increased by 92 percent. It was necessary for every family member to help out if they wished to make a living weaving. The smallest children did the simplest chores, but by the age of 10 (probably earlier), children were already sitting at the loom. One historian has written, "In bad times the longest working day does not suffice; the weavers who have between two and four dependent children fall heavily into debt and must regularly resort to poor relief. Only when two or three children sit at the loom can debts be repaid and savings made. If the brothers and sisters remain within the family and conduct an orderly economy, this offers a period when savings are possible . . . With the birth of children, the parents become poor; with their maturation, they become rich, and with their marriage [the parents] fall back into misery." No wonder, between the illegitimacy and the weaving life, your ancestor emigrated to America!

From the Rootsweb Baden-Württemberg Mailing List; posted by Teva Scheer and used with permission.

For more on life in mid-1800s Germany, see Teva's book: *Our Daily Bread: German Village Life, 1500-1850*, which is available for purchase and preview at Amazon.com. Paperback: 230 pages, ISBN: 978-1453721698. Published Sept 2010.

Ed. Note: I just purchased this book and it is excellent. Seeing how my ancestors lived in Germany, it is easy to see why they braved the unknown to emigrate to America.



Donating Genealogical Materials

by Betty Jo Stockton

A question that comes up often in genealogical discussions is "are your kids interested in genealogy?" When the answer is "no", then the question, "what will you do with all your research?" often follows. CFGS has recently "inherited" two large boxes of genealogical research when concerned family or neighbors found material bound for the trash. One was a grandson who found the box in a storage shed after his grandmother's death; another was neighbors who discovered the heirs putting all the lady's research out for the garbage. Luckily, each contacted CFGS. Sallie Belperche has been entering data from one into a database, in hopes of getting it organized enough that we can try to place it with other researchers. More about that in a later issue...

If the data is well organized, local libraries or historical societies may be interested in receiving it. But how many of us are that well organized? On one of the mailing lists, the suggestion was given that Arlene Eckel's Genealogy Library would take genealogical research in any form - organized or not. I contacted Arlene to ask about this; her reply:

"Dear Betty Jo, I would love to receive materials compiled by genealogists that might otherwise be thrown away. And you have my permission to share this information with your Society and its members. Or anyone who might contact you and ask what to do.

My husband and I created the Genealogy Library Center, Inc. as a non-profit library to accept these kinds of materials. We purchased a very large building to house the collections. Much has already been lost.

Large, well known libraries will accept collections from their members and materials submitted by the well-known and famous. They are usually not interested in personal genealogy files. They may even accept books--the duplicates are then sold as well as those things they consider unimportant or "ephemera." Some will only take the stuff if it matches their collection guidelines. And I am grateful that they have saved as much genealogy as they have.

You don't have to organize the materials. I will take them as is. In fact, I prefer to take them as is. One large collection came to me, where someone had already culled the files and there was a file insert that said, "14 letters omitted." and so on. I got cold chills. Sort of like "selected" pages from government files. I prefer it all.

You can read more at my website <www.genealogylibrarycenter.com/>. Click Genealogy Library on left-hand menu on Homepage. The last up-date of collections is 2008. I have another update ready to add. My web-master should have it up around the end of January. My Homepage has a picture of the building--and it looks so small in the picture--but it is very large.

Some notes about the Genealogy Library Center, Inc.

This is a non-profit library established by Arlene H. Eakle and her husband Alma D. Eakle, Jr, in Tremonton, Utah, to preserve genealogy materials that might otherwise be thrown away and lost forever. At this time the library, located at 62 West Main Street, Tremonton, UT 84337, is supported entirely by my research activities. Materials donated may qualify for a tax benefit. Current tax number: 01-0812471. 501(c)3 approval is pending.

Renovation of a portion of the building which will house the library has been completed. And we have moved into this part, with file cabinets, book shelves, work counters, and research tables. We have a new copy machine/printer and a new computer with Microsoft Professional Office installed on it. We are not yet

connected to the internet and we do not have a telephone installed at the building, yet. We'll add those when our local provider can give us both at a reasonable business rate.

Volunteers come on Monday and Friday afternoons to process and preserve the collections. Their goals are:

1) to help you preserve your personal manuscript genealogy files and supporting books, maps, and other genealogy materials and

2) to make these precious and valuable data available to genealogists who share common ancestry.

We have made great progress over the past year, since we first began. Several collections are ready to be searched.

You will have access to all of these materials under supervised and archival procedures, with the option of making copies of selected papers. You can also request searches by email, postal mail, or by telephone.

If you have a genealogy research collection that needs a permanent home, please consider donating your collection to the Genealogy Library Center, Inc. We can give you a tax benefit for the donation of your precious genealogy stuff and you will have the secure feeling that all your devoted work will be protected and preserved. Your work will benefit future generations.

Visit <http://www.genealogylibrarycenter.com> for a current list of collections already donated.

Where possible, I have personally gone to pick up these genealogy sources in my 3/4 ton pick up truck. Going east of the Mississippi is usually prohibitive because of the distance and the expense. So we recommend that materials be boxed securely and shipped:

(1) via UPS to Arlene Eakle, 875 N 300 E. (Rear), Tremonton UT 84337

(2) or by USPS to Genealogy Library Center, Inc., PO Box 40, Garland UT 84312

It is always a good idea to notify me by calling 435-579-1743 or email arlene@arleneeakle.com that your shipment is on its way so I can watch for it. I have a covered patio at the rear of my home and collections are safe from the weather and passers-by on that patio. The UPS delivery person knows the patio and where to leave packages—they arrive every week. If sent to the PO Box, I pick up the materials personally from the post office rather than have them delivered.

Arlene Eakle, your favorite genealogist

PS: Watch my blogs: Arlene Eakle's Genealogy Blog: Genealogy News Sheet, and "Virginia is for Lovers" of Genealogy posted at www.arleneeakle.com for changes in schedule and contact phone numbers.

Many thanks for writing me. And watch for announcements of newly acquired collections.

We will have a surname list posted online later this year.

Your favorite genealogist, Arlene Eakle
I trace your family tree or teach you how.
arlene@arleneeakle.com
<http://arleneeakle.com>

The Iceman Cometh: Memories of Growing up in Orlando

by Betty (Thornton) ROBINSON

Playing outside in the summer, we could hear the clip-clop of the horse's shoes on the brick street as the ice wagon approached. Ice would come out of the huge forms at the ice plant in 500 pound blocks and be scored so that the delivery man could cut it into twenty-five, fifty, or one hundred pound chunks according to the square card that lady of the house put in her window with the proper number displayed at the top of the card. Then he would grab the chunk with his tongs to carry it into the house where he put it into the wooden frame ice box.

We loved to see him come, because when he chipped the ice, there were bits of ice that fell to the wooden floor of the wagon, sometimes two or three inches long and big enough to hold in our hands and suck on them. Peggy and I always hoped there would be two, maybe one left over from his last delivery, so that we could each have a treat. We always thought he was nice to us because our daddy worked for the company that owned the ice plant, but now I realize that he was just a kindly man who had no idea who those two little girls belonged to.

We knew the ice plant well, because when daddy had caught a big lot of fish, he would take some of it to the ice plant to keep it in cold storage. He wasn't a hunter, but I'm pretty sure that those in the company who hunted took their game to cold storage too. We always went with him to see the giant ice containers that were filled with water and put into the brine tanks to freeze the large blocks of ice. We also saw the scoring machine and watched the men skid them into the storage room. The plant was located on Orange Avenue on the south side of Lake Ivanhoe, close to where the parking area for Light Style is now. There was an excellent lake view, but the train tracks were close behind.

Our ice box was in the pantry next to the kitchen, and since the water from the melting ice had to go somewhere, there was a hole in the wood floor to let it run under the house. If you didn't have a hole in the floor, you'd better not forget to empty the drain pan or you'd have a flood. You could make Jello congeal in the ice box, but you couldn't keep ice cream. When there was a birthday, Daddy would run downtown to Evans-Rex drug store to get the ice cream after supper to serve with Mother's angel food birthday cake. On the occasion of a bigger birthday party, the Poinsettia Dairy would deliver a gallon of ice cream packed with ice and salt in a large tub. I remember that the dairy delivered it to Hillcrest School the same way, and the ladies in the kitchen would empty the ice in a drain outside the kitchen door, leaving a deposit of rock salt after the ice melted away.

On our back porch on a hot day, we would sometimes churn a freezer of ice cream or lemon sherbet. For that, Mother would drive to the ice plant downtown on America Street and buy a ten or fifteen pound chunk to chip with a five-pronged chipper to put with rock salt around the inner container, and we all took turns turning the crank. There was a volunteer guava tree on a vacant lot nearby, so we sometimes had guava ice cream---ummm, so delicious!

When everyone else was buying Frigidaires with the meter miser from Claude W OLFE, we got our first refrigerator, a large, four-door wooden ice box converted to a gas powered ice maker because Daddy worked for the gas company. It was great to make our own ice, except for the fact that the refrigerator was on the west wall of the kitchen, where the heat was so intense that the poor machine couldn't make ice in the afternoon. That model was eventually replaced with a new Servel which was better, but was still in jeopardy because of that west wall. It was not until after World War II and Daddy's retirement from the gas company, that Mother finally got an electric refrigerator and put it on the north wall. We girls were grown and married and out of the nest by then.

continued on p. 90

The Orlando High School Graduating Class of 1927

Class Officers

Kenneth MILLER – President
Daniel McKEEVER, Jr – Vice President

Louise AULLS, Secretary
Alexander AKERMAN, Treasurer

Students

David B ALLEMAN
Alexander AKERMAN
Jeannette APPLING
Jimmie ADKINSON
Louise Millicent AULLS
Merton Jesse AUSTIN
LeRoy BARNETT
Ralph BASSETT
Eunice BERNER
June BEAUVAIS
Bernard BLACKBURN
William BLISS
Ralph L. BOYD
Morton BRASWELL
Kathryn B. BRINKERHOFF
Corinne BRUNER
Phyllis BUCK
Richard BUCKMASTER
Pauline BUMBY
Thomas BUTT
Ora CANADA
Albert CHURCH
Hazel COLEY
Marion CONKLE
James S COX
Ralph CRANDALL
Virginia Taylor CRENSHAW
Louise CULLUM
Alex DALEY
Cecil DAVIS
Bernard DeWITT
William DOERR
Francis L DONAHUE
Shirley DONNELL
Ted DRESEN
Rosamond EVANS
Dudley FIELDS
W C FORD

Lola FRANKLIN
Irene FRESE
Frances FULLER
Betty GHIER
Joe GENTILE
James GODFREY
George GRAY
Elizabeth P GREENE
Gunter HANCOCK
Mignon HANNA
Louise HARBIN
Ernest HARDY
Dorothy HARTRIDGE
Norma HESTER
Elizabeth HEY
Erin HINSON
Kenneth HOEQUIST
Ursula HILL
Addie HULL
Elizabeth HUPPEL
Amos E JACKSON
Mary Lamar JACKSON
John Wilbur JAMES
Thomas JAMES
Ruth JERNIGAN
Samuel JONES, Jr
Frank KAREL, Jr
Harry KAZARIAN
Kathleen KELLY
Robert J KIESER
Eleanor KRAUSE
Laureda LANCASTER
Erma Irene LANDIS
Kenneth LAWSON
Charlotte LAYTON
Jewel May LEWTER
Esther LIEBERMAN
Edith LILLEY

Hilma LYSTROM
Vahan K MAGARIAN
Margaret L MANGOLD
Patty MARTIN
Mary MATHER
Ruth MEITIN
Harold METZINGER
Wilbur Kenneth MILLER
Lillian MILLER
Edward B MOYERS
Daniel A McKEEVER, Jr
Mildred McLAIN
Mildred McNEILL
Catherine NEWBOLD
Louise OATES
Leslie James PARHAM
Phyllis PENLY
Frances POMEROY
Walter D RANDALL, Jr
Estella RARDIN
Al RAUSCH
Waneta RICE
Owen RICE
Helen RICE
Bennett W RICHARDS
Louise RINGHAUSEN
Alice ROGERS
John RODGERS
Marie ROW
Helen ROWE
Margaret RUSH
Ray Howard RYBOLT
Colfax SANDERSON, Jr
Hampton Lee SCHOFIELD, Jr
Lizzie Mae SCHOFIELD
E Ernest SIEWERT
Edythe SIGAL
Martha SOMERVILLE

Fayne Ila STAFFORD
Caroline Elease STOCKMAR
Paul TAVEL
Mobley THRASHER
Harriet TURNER
Francis TOLES
Frances VAUGHN
Fred VERIGAN
Max E WETTSTEIN

Donald WALTER
Katherine Hollis WELCH
Reba WELSH
William WILMOTT
Edith WILSON
Viola L WILSON
Ruth WINFREY
Clifford WALKING
Melba Lois YATES

Virginia YOUNG
Warren C. YOUNG
Helen ZANE

Thanks to Kim Peters for
transcribing this list.

The Iceman Cometh.

continued from page 88

Of course we had always had a gas range and water heater, the latter called a “side-arm” heater. Beside the tank, was a tank with a coil in its own housing. When we were ready to have a bath, we opened the door and lit the burner under the coil. After the bath, we turned off the burner so that the tank wouldn’t built up steam and explode. Oh, happy day when the automatic gas water heater was installed in its own little house which was attached to the outside kitchen wall. We learned early, though, to light the gas stove and water heater quickly and carefully to minimize the “pop” that occurred if too much gas accumulated before the match got there.

There was no washing machine in Mother’s house. Every Tuesday morning Rannie Mae came and built a fire in the back yard under a big iron pot. She boiled the white clothes and then filled the galvanized wash tubs she had set on the wash bench to rinse them. The colored clothes were washed last and all were hung on the line for Mother to take in after Rannie Mae left at noon. She came back on Wednesday morning to iron, and there were always seven starched shirts to iron for Daddy in addition to our dresses and the table and bed linen. It was tough during the war years when there was no Rannie Mae, but we did put stationary laundry tubs on the back porch and used a hand-turned wringer. Mother finally had a washing machine when they became available again after the war, but she never had a dryer and continued to hang the laundry out in the sun until she moved into Westminster Towers in her eighties. Now most of us are addicted to using dryers, but those clothes did have a certain, fresh smell when we took them off the clothes line.

John Barney

continued from p. 84

John BARNEY (1780 CT? - 1847 IL)

m. Lucy Ann HUBBARD (1792 VT - 1844 OH)

Caroline BARNEY (1815 VT - 1894 OH)

m. Joel WALLING (1794 NJ - 1867 OH)

Laura Ann WALLING (1837 OH - 1894 OH)

m. William H. UMBAUGH (1837 OH - 1915 FL)

Jessie Marcella UMBAUGH (1869 OH - 1940 FL) {

m. Charles Frederick KIESER (1870 OH - 1919 FL) {Betty Jo’s grandparents

What Questions Did The Census Enumerators Ask?

Year	Information Provided on Each Census
1790	Name of family head, free white males of 16 years and up; free white males under 16; free white females; slaves; other persons (Indian, slave). As of 2 August 1790. Taken between 2 August 1790 and 1 May 1791
1800-1810	Full name of the head of household; Number of free white males and females in each household; Number of free white persons in an age-group (use this to calculate approximate birth years); Number of slaves in each household; Number of all other persons in each household; Town, township, or post office of residence. 1800 - As of 4 August; Taken beginning 4 Aug 1800 for 9 months. 1810 - As of 6 August; Taken beginning 6 Aug 1810, for 10 months
1820	Name of family head; age; sex; race; foreigners not naturalized; slaves; industry (agriculture, commerce, and manufactures). As of 7 Aug 1820; Taken beginning 7 Aug 1820, for 13 months
1830	Name of family head; age; sex; race; slaves; deaf and dumb; blind; foreigners not naturalized. Taken beginning on 1 June 1830, for twelve months
1840	Name of family head; age; sex; race; slaves; number of deaf and dumb; number of blind; number of insane and idiotic and whether in public or private charge; number of persons in each family employed in each of six classes of industry and one of occupation; literacy; pensioners for Revolutionary or military service. As of June 1. Taken beginning 1 June 1840 for 18 months.
1850	Name; age; sex; race; whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic; value of real estate; occupation; birthplace; whether married within the year; school attendance; literacy; whether a pauper or convict. Supplemental schedules for slaves, and persons who died during the year. As of 1 June 1850. As of June 1. Taken beginning 1 June 1850, for five months
1860	Name; age; sex; race; value of real estate; value of personal estate; occupation; birthplace; whether married within the year; school attendance; literacy; whether deaf and dumb; blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict; number of slave houses. Supplemental schedules for slaves, and persons who died during the year. As of June 1. Taken beginning 1 June 1860, for five months.
1870	Name; age; race; occupation; value of real estate; value of personal estate; birthplaces; whether parents were foreign born; month of birth if born within the year; month of marriage if married within the year; school attendance; literacy; whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic; male citizens 21 and over, and number of such persons denied the right to vote for other than rebellion. Supplemental schedules for persons who died during the year. As of June 1. Taken beginning 1 June 1870, for five months.
1880	Address; name; relationship to family head; sex; race; age; marital status; month of birth if born within the census year; occupation; months unemployed during the year; sickness or temporary disability; whether blind, deaf and dumb, idiotic, insane, maimed, crippled, bedridden, or otherwise disabled; school attendance; literacy; birthplace of person and parents. Supplemental schedules for persons who died during the year. As of June 1. Taken beginning 1 June 1880, for 30 days or 2 weeks for communities with 10,000+ populations.
1890	General schedules most destroyed. Fragments exist for AL, DC, GA, IL, MN, NJ, NY, NC, OH, SD, TX. Supplemental schedules for Union veterans of the Civil War and their widows. As of June 2. 90% of census was destroyed by fire and water damage.

1900	Address; name: relationship to family head; sex; race; age; marital status, number of years married; for women, number of children born and number now living; birthplace of person and parents; if foreign born, year of immigration and whether naturalized; occupation; months not employed; school attendance; literacy; ability to speak English; whether on a farm; home owned or rented and if owned, whether mortgaged. As of June 1. Taken beginning 1 June 1900, for thirty days or two weeks for populations of 10,000+.
1910	Address; name; relationship to family head; sex; race; age; marital status; number of years of present marriage; for women, number of children born and number now living; birthplace and mother tongue of person and parents; if foreign born, year of immigration, whether naturalized, and whether able to speak English, or if not, language spoken; occupation, industry, and class of worker: if an employee, whether out of work during year; literacy; school attendance; home owned or rented; if owned, whether mortgaged; whether farm or house; whether a survivor of Union or Confederate Army or Navy; whether blind, deaf and dumb. As of 15 Apr 1910.
1920	Address; name; relationship to family head; sex; race; age; marital status; ii foreign born, year of immigration to the U.S., whether naturalized, and year of naturalization; school attendance; literacy; birthplace of person and parents mother tongue of foreign born; ability to speak English; occupation, industry, and class of worker; home owned or rented; if owned, whether free or mortgaged. As of Jan 1. Taken beginning 1 January 1920, for thirty days, or two weeks for populations of 2,500+.
1930	Address; name; relationship to family head; home owned or rented; value or monthly rental; radio set; whether on a farm; sex; race; age; marital status: age at first marriage: school attendance; literacy; birthplace of person and parents; if foreign born, language spoken in home before coming to U.S., year of immigration, whether naturalized, and ability to speak English; occupation, industry, and class of worker; whether at work previous day (or last regular working day); veteran status; for Indian; whether of full or mixed blood, and tribal affiliation. As of Apr 1. Taken beginning 1 April 1930 (except Alaska, 1 Oct 1929.)
1940*	Address; home owned or rented; value or monthly rental; whether on a farm; name; relationship to household head; sex; race; age; marital status; school attendance; educational attainment; birthplace; citizenship of foreign born; location of residence a years ago and whether on a farm; employment status; if at work, whether in private or non-emergency government work, or in public emergency work (WPA, CCC, NYA, etc.); if in private or non-emergency government work, hours worked in week; if seeking work or on public emergency work, duration of unemployment; occupation, industry, and class of worker; weeks worked last year; income last year. Scheduled for public release 1 Apr 2012.
1950*	Address; whether house is on farm; name; relationship to household head; race; sex; age; marital status; birthplace; if foreign born, whether naturalized: employment status; hours worked in week; occupation, industry, and class of worker. Scheduled for public release 1 Apr 2022.

*These census records will not be released for 72 years after enumeration. Census date was 1 April for 1940-2010.

Adapted from the USGenWeb Census Project at:<www.us-census.org/help/questions.html>

Index

Adkins 75	Dresen. 89	Kieser. 89, 90	Robinson. 88
Adkinson. 89	Eakle. 87	Krause. 89	Rodgers. 89
Akerman. 89	Eastman. 77	Lancaster. 89	Rogers. 89
Aldrin. 74	Eckel. 86	Landis. 89	Rogers 74
Alleman. 89	Eckert. 83	Lawson. 89	Root. 80
Allen. 74, 79	Evans. 89	Layton. 89	Row. 89
Appling. 89	Fields. 89	Lewter. 89	Rowe. 89
Arnold 79	Ford. 89	Lieberman. 89	Rush. 89
Aulls. 89	Franklin. 89	Lilley. 89	Rybolt. 89
Austin. 89	Frese. 89	Lindbergh 79	Sanderson. 89
Baltzell. 80	Fuller. 78, 89	Linn. 84	Scheer 85
Barnett. 89	Gatty. 74	Little. 83	Schofield. 89
Barney . . . 78, 84, 90	Gentile. 89	Magarian. 89	Shuman. 80
Barton 75	Ghier. 89	Maltby 84	Siewert. 89
Bassett. 89	Godfrey. 89	Mangold. 89	Sigal. 89
Beatty. 80	Good / Goode. 80	Markley. 82	Smith. 81
Beauvais. 89	Gore. 75	Martin. 89	Somerville. 89
Belperche. . . . 75, 86	Gray. 89	Mather. 89	Stafford. 78, 90
Berner. 89	Greene. 89	Mccomb. 84	Stockmar. 90
Blackburn. 89	Griffin 84	Mckeever. 89	Stockton. 86
Bliss. 89	Gronlund. 73	Mclain. 89	Tavel. 90
Bond / Bonds . 83, 84	Guerin. 82	Mcneill. 89	Thornton. 88
Bowles. 75	Haak. 80	Meitin. 89	Thrasher. 90
Bowles 75	Hancock. 89	Meredith 84	Todd 81
Boyd. 89	Hanna. 89	Metzinger. 89	Toles. 90
Braswell. 89	Harbin. 89	Meyner 80	Turner. 90
Brinkerhoff. 89	Hardon 81	Miller. 80, 89	Umbaugh 90
Bruner. 89	Hardy. 89	Mills 76, 77	Van Bibber 81, 83, 84
Buck. 89	Hartridge. 89	Moyers. 89	Vanhorne. 80
Buckmaster. 89	Hauptmann. 79	Newbold. 89	Vaughn. 90
Bumby. 89	Hester. 89	Newsome 75	Verigan. 90
Burney. 80	Hey. 89	Oates. 89	Walker. 85
Bushnell. 80	Hill. 89	Parham. 89	Walking. 90
Butt. 89	Hinson. 89	Parsons. 80	Walling 84, 90
Caldwell. 82	Hoequist. 89	Paulin. 76	Walter. 90
Canada. 89	Hoffman. 79, 80	Penly. 89	Washington. 81
Church. 89	Hough 84	Plumb 84	Webb 78
Coley. 89	Hubbard. 78, 90	Pomeroy. 89	Welch. 90
Conkle. 89	Huffman. 79	Post. 74	Welsh. 90
Crandall. 89	Hull. 89	Preston 78	Wettstein. 90
Crenshaw. 89	Huppel. 89	Randall. 89	Wilmott. 90
Cullum. 89	Hutson. 81	Rardin. 89	Wilson. 90
Daley. 89	Jackson. 75, 89	Rausch. 89	Winfrey. 90
Davis. 89	James. 89	Rhodes. 76	Winters. 80
Dawson 80	Jernigan. 89	Rice. 89	Wolfe. 88
Dewitt. 89	Jones. 89	Richards. 89	Yates. 90
Doerr. 89	Karel. 89	Rickenbacker 74	Young. 90
Donahue. 89	Kazarian. 89	Ringhausen. 89	Zane. 90
Donnell. 89	Kelly. 89	Robertson. 73	