



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...

You might notice that much of this issue is Florida-related. There is a reason for that; we publish what we have and the Southerners have been more active this quarter.

One of the questions whenever someone asks me about publishing their family history is the legalities of including images of newspaper clippings in the book. Transcriptions are great, but the image of the actual newspaper clip is so much more effective. With newspapers becoming more available online, the question grows – if it's online, can I use it? When the article in Judy G. Russell's *The Legal Genealogist's* blog <www.legalgenealogist.com/> came out this week. It answered several of my own questions. Since it was so timely, I immediately fired off a request to reprint it in this publication. It's reprinted, with permission, on page 86. I'm still confused about Fair Use, but working on that.

The last issue of *Buried Treasures* carried my article on making genealogy fun again by taking on a project unrelated to your own research or helping others with theirs. My choice was to research and compile a book on the tiny Powell Cemetery, just south of Orlando. This cemetery gives a glimpse into the families who settled the area before 1900. They were mostly farmers who pioneered this wilderness area – battling Seminole Indians, mosquitoes and alligators and, most of all, harsh conditions.

The project has been fascinating. Though there are only 27 legible stones, I found almost 80 folks who were buried there, ranging from stillborn babies to matriarchs in their 90s. There was a murder victim (Ollie Sweet), a child who died in Pine Castle of a rattlesnake bite (William A. Ford) and a veteran (Aaron M. Jernigan) of the Seminole Wars. Thanks to records available online, I was able to document every person, though there is little information on a few of them. See the article on p. 84 for some of the online resources I discovered in the process. My goal was to have this book ready for sale at our CFGS booth at Pine Castle Pioneer Days. Using the print-on-demand services of CreateSpace <CreateSpace.com>, we had the book printed and ready for display and sale there. See the announcement on p. 83.

The Society has been really busy this quarter. In late February, we had our Spring Conference, with Dick Eastman as our speaker. He is a fascinating speaker – and seems to know everything. If you missed this opportunity, look for a chance to hear him speak. He offers great free information on his Eastman Online Genealogical News site <www.eogn.com>. Subscribe to his free newsletter for up-to-the-minute information on genealogy, technology and what's happening now. He also has a subscription newsletter (\$19.95 per year) that offers more in-depth articles and is well worth the price.

The weekend after the conference was Pine Castle Pioneer Days, where we had a booth for the first time. Since their theme was "Roots", it was a perfect fit for us. More than 7,000 folks took advantage of the perfect weather on Saturday, the low admission price and the variety of activities – a Civil War re-enactment, a Native American village, loads of booths and lots of foods. We'll be returning to Pioneer Days in the future.

Then the next week the Central Florida Fair opened, where we had a booth in the Cultural Arts building. Our members manned the booth, passing out information and genealogical material for a ten-day period.

Now to settle down – for a few days. With the release of the 1940 census on April 2, many (hopefully most) of our CFGS members will be involved in the indexing project. If you haven't registered to help index, please contact me at <bjstock@cfl.rr.com> or 407-876-1688. The census will be free online, but unindexed to start with. FamilySearch, working with volunteers all over the world, have the goal of indexing the 132 million names in the census by September, 2012.

Happy researching....

Betty Jo

Immigration trip from Crumstadt Hessen to Buffalo New York 1850 to the Mayor of Crumstadt.

Letter written by Ludwig WENNER to the mayor of Grumstadt Hessen, 1850:

Buffalo, December 29, 1850

Dear friends and acquaintances,

We now want to write you a letter since you will no doubt have been talking about us a lot and for a long time, wondering how things are with us. Besides, we had told you that we wouldn't write sooner to tell you how it is going in America. We are all now with friends and acquaintances, with Jacob and Heinrich SCHOHAUER, Nicolaus ROTH, his wife and children from Eschollbriicken where everything is much better than in Germany. It is our hope that this letter finds you as healthy and well as we were when we wrote. We now want to tell you everything exactly from the day of our departure from the homeland in which we no longer want to live until our arrival in our new home of Buffalo. We will tell you everything exactly so that you or anyone else who wants to undertake a journey to America can prepare himself accordingly. Moreover, we want to write the truth without neglecting or fabricating anything. I, Ludwig WENNER, write this letter in the name of all.

As you know, we left Gernsheirn on Sunday, July 7; we had all our foodstuffs packed in boxes so that when we came to Oppenheim where many immigrants boarded and we wanted something to eat, our boxes were stowed below and we had to help each other the whole day. We arrived in Cologne at 7:00 in the evening and transferred at the Dusseldorf station where we ate in the evening [and] slept, with morning coffee for breakfast, little but sufficient. An adult costs 42 kreuer [kreuzer - a German coin], a child half that. At 6:00 in the morning of July 8, we had to depart on the train in Cologne and each had to be watchful that things were loaded on the wagon from the steamship and brought to the train because it departed helter-skelter. We traveled from Cologne to Antwerp. The train went through 16 mountains where it was so dark that we couldn't see each other in the car and many stretches [of darkness] lasted a quarter of an hour; we arrived in Antwerp around 6:00 [p.m.]. Our things stayed at the train station on a wagon, then at 9:00 in the morning each immigrant had to go to the train station and collect his things where one crate was here, another there, the bed over there and everything was topsy-turvy. We 5 men put our things all together in a pile. Much was lost at the train station, many crates were broken, things ripped out and stolen. Nothing happened to ours. Everything was loaded on wagons and brought to the steamship. There were 2 wagons full. Two men went along to the steamship with the first wagon so that everything would be unloaded correctly and 3 men stayed until the wagon came back then went to the ship where everything would again be weighed exactly. We still lacked 3 thaler, 24 kreuner. No one could get on before he had the full amount. Thanks to dear Mr. Agent, each passenger had to pay dearly for the tax on his stuff. We thanked our dear mayor many times that we took our food and zwieback from home. We had a surplus of meat, bread, butter, and zwieback. There was no passenger who had foodstuffs as good as we did when we looked around the ship. In the paper, the master baker HENNEMAN can set himself up in business to bake zwieback for the ship, but cut a-little thicker. In Antwerp a pound [of zwieback] costs 7 kreuzer and is nothing but water and flour. A warning to anyone who wants to immigrate to America: don't close the deal with Agent GROLL, but with Agent STURDER in Mainz. His people were much better transported; it cost them not a kreuzer for their expenses. Mr. GRUTL pocketed the extra.

In Antwerp we unloaded from 8:00 until 11:00 (A.M.); about 2:30 the ship left from the harbor in Antwerp. Each adult had to pay 42 kreuzer per day, children half that; but we were treated well. Also it is to be noted that one can buy cooking pots cheaper and larger in Antwerp than in Gernsheim. The ship was moored peacefully in the channel until the afternoon of the 13th. On Sunday the 14th we already had a storm so that around 4:00 in the afternoon seasickness began. Seasickness isn't deadly, and nothing more than dizziness, headache, nausea as long as the bile is strong; I, L. WENNER, M. KRAFT, J. KRAFT, M. GENGNAGEL didn't

have it at all; Christoph GENGNAGEL, continuously. There were 226 passengers on the ship **Julia Howard**. Conversation wasn't lacking, as there were many democrats and refugees. Time passed more quickly than one realized, since one was occupied the whole day with cooking. One can cook what and when one wants and has his own provisions with him. Water was given out every day, 1 measure per person. The whole ship was washed down on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The trip is fatiguing but not dangerous.

In the evening of August 19th around midnight, we saw the lighthouse. The joy and the beauty of the many lights on both sides of the channel, the beautiful mountains and the scenes of farms cannot be described. Really, it is a true paradise. The pilot from the lighthouse came out on the Lapata making signs with the torch and led us into the harbor. We landed in New York on the 20th around 6:00 [A.M.]. A woman from Hambach and a man from Luxembourg died. We, thanks be to God, all arrived in New York, healthy and well, where we could cry out with the Bible quotation, God, none are lost to You.

When the ship docked, an innkeeper from Pungstadt by the name of HASSZAHN came (his name in America is SCHDNFELD). We men went with him to his house where we had something to eat and drink which we brought along from the ship and we stayed 2 more nights and 1 day on the ship because it is very advisable. One may stay 48 hours on the ship before one has to disembark. We discussed how we wanted to do it and went on the 21st to the office and asked what the trip to Buffalo costs and made our calculation and arrangements to Albany on a steamship, from there to Buffalo on a canal boat.

On the morning of the 22nd, two wagons came to take our things to the steamship as had been arranged, one wagon for our non-essential provisions which we didn't bring along, such as beans, lentils, and zwieback (which we bought in New York), the other [wagon for what] we did take along - barley, rice, flour, semolina, salt, meat and butter. At 6:00 in the evening of the 22nd, we boarded the steamboat and we arrived in Albany around 4:00 in the morning. The same day at 4:00 in the afternoon we departed on the canal boat, which was pulled by a horse. The canal is no wider than 2 ships side by side, approximately 60 feet wide and very artistically built because the canal crosses mountains 40 feet high. There are locks and when the boat enters the first lock, the lock behind it is closed, the lock in front of it is opened, and as the water rushes in, the boat is raised 10-15 feet and then continues on.

On the 30th of August, we came to Buffalo. We took our things to innkeeper Schick [at] the German Crown [Inn]. The women and children stayed at the inn and we men went with the innkeeper to Mathis GENGNAGEL brother-in-law Heinrich STROHAUER. Heinrich STROHAUER wasn't at home. Nevertheless, his wife accompanied a driver to fetch our crates. Michel KRAFT and Christoph GENGNAGEL moved right away into a rental, which is as much as house rent. We other 3 men with families remained another 3 days with H. STROHAUER. On September 2nd, I moved into my lodging and H. KRAFT [moved] into his. The rent is variable; I. L. WENNER, pays 3 schillings per week, M. KRAFT 4, H. KRAFT 4, L. GENGNAGEL 3 72 schillings. Mathis GENGNAGEL is still at his brother-in-law's.

Now regarding the city of Buffalo, it isn't so cheap; if one can believe what people say, [for] 10-30 miles around Buffalo an acre costs 25-30 or 35 dollars when it's a farm of 10 to 160 acres with a sheep shed, barn, stable, 2 horses, 3-4 cows and tackle. Buffalo is a city with 50,000 inhabitants and much is still being built.

We now would like to end our letter. We think we have now written enough [to you] and told no lies, honest to God. Whoever wants to immigrate to America should firmly resolve not to think of Germany, which is detestable, corrupt, enslaved. We haven't yet felt a trace of homesickness for [Germany] and anyone who undertakes the trip and who perceives it as we do, will do well in America. Be so good as to deliver the enclosed greetings. We ask you many times much loved Mr. Mayor to give this letter to everyone. Read it aloud to the community. Greet all good family and acquaintances, also enemies and debtors. If you hadn't held us up so long, we would already have sent you the money for the debt. Now enough. Our most heartfelt

thanks for all your support and encouragement for which we are grateful.

Ludwig WENNER, shoemaker; Michael KRAFT; Heinrich KRAFT II. We three who have signed below have brought this letter to the post office and sent it to Germany with our thanks in order to claim with Mathis GENGNAGEL that it shouldn't be said that ingratitude is the way of the world.

Greet my friend Phillip GENGNAGEL, shoemaker, from me, Ludwig WENNER

This letter was written by the great grandfather of Gene CLARK, to let the folks in Germany know they had arrived in America and what their experience had been.

List or Manifest of all the Passengers taken on board the *Ship Julia Howard*
 whereof *Baltimore* to Master, from *Antwerp* burthen *539* Tons.

NAME. AGE. SEX. OCCUPATION. The Country to which they severally belong. The Country to which they intend to become inhabitants. DIED ON THE VOYAGE.

NAMES.	AGE.		SEX.	OCCUPATION.	The Country to which they severally belong.	The Country to which they intend to become inhabitants.	DIED
	Years.	Months.					
<i>Kemler Adam</i>	-	9	M		<i>Germany</i>	<i>United States</i>	
<i>Meyer Elisabeth</i>	24		F				
<i>" Johann</i>	15		M				
<i>Berkuth Adam</i>	22		"				
<i>Bilstein Georg</i>	26		"				
<i>Hubus Christ</i>	32		"				
<i>Gengnagel Math.</i>	40		"				
<i>" Althar</i>	39		F				
<i>" Margs</i>	13		"				
<i>" Lotte</i>	16		"				
<i>" Elisabeth</i>	11		"				
<i>" Amelie</i>	7		"				
<i>" Caroline</i>	6		"				
<i>" Fritz</i>	5		M				
<i>" Susann</i>	4		F				
<i>" Elise</i>	-	11	"				
<i>Wenner Ludw.</i>	33		M				
<i>" Sophia</i>	33		F				
<i>" Adam</i>	7		M				
<i>" Catharina</i>	6		F				
<i>" Marg</i>	4		"				
<i>" Ludw.</i>	-	5	M				
<i>Kraft Heinr.</i>	40		"				
<i>" Towther</i>	35		F				

Passenger list - Ship Julia Howard 1850

Land Patent Books

by Elaine POWELL

I'd like to recommend a series of books entitled *Family Maps*, which is a series of Land Patent Books. There The books are published county by county, state by state, for original settlers whose purchases are indexed in the U.S. Bureau of Land Management database (www.glorerecords.blm.gov/). These are one-of-a-kind, customized maps and books created by attorney, software engineer, and family historian, Gregory A. Boyd. You can see what states are currently available at www.arphax.com. Paperback versions are available for \$31.95, spiral bound for \$38.00, and hard bound for \$51.99. However, a number of libraries have the Family Map book for the area that the library serves. And you can then make copies of the pages that pertain to your research. You can even email sales@arphax.com to find out if the county book you are looking for is available in a particular library. There is a website for each county book, so you can look to see if your ancestor's surname is listed, before you purchase the book. If you don't see a listing for the county you are researching, sign up for their periodic newsletter to find out when new counties are added.

You can locate your ancestor's Federal land purchase by simply finding them in the index, which directs you to a map of first-land-owners. And now you can learn who your ancestors' neighbors were or the history of settlement in the area of interest to you! The Family Maps books show cemeteries, road maps, waterways, railroads, and historical city-centers. The books will help you to locate land based on legal descriptions found in old documents or deeds. You can see all surnames in the county for the time period. They are especially good if you have several ancestors in one county.

I purchased the books for two counties where my ancestors lived. The information I found has added a tremendous amount of information to the history of my family.

Texas Marriage Records on CD

The Marion Day Mullins Collection of Early Texas Marriage Records (9,570 page collection of 60 e-books contains over 116,000 marriage records from 56 Texas counties). .

Marriage Records of Early Texas 1824 - 1846 (contains every known marriage record that survives from the Republic of Texas era).

The Footprints Collection of Texas Marriage Records (1,556 page e-book is a republication of all Texas marriage records that have been printed in the Fort Worth Genealogical Society quarterly journal)

Price: \$15.00 plus \$3.00 for shipping & handling. Fort Worth Genealogical Society - Box 471789 - Fort Worth, TX 76147-1408 <www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~txfwgs>

submitted by Anne and Dick CONNELL

FATHERLY ADVICE IN 1796

Patricia Patterson ALLEN

The following is a letter from a father to his recently married daughter dated January 4, 1796.

The father was Hon. William FINDLEY, of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, my 4th great grandfather (1741-1821), who served in both houses of the Pennsylvania legislature and represented Pennsylvania in the U.S. House in the Second and Fifth Congresses. He was a Captain in the American Revolution and later, as an Anti-Federalist, served on the Constitutional Convention of 1790 and Council of Censors to decide whether the radical Constitution of 1776 needed to be revised. As a voice of reason in 1794, he worked with George WASHINGTON to calm the passions of the Whiskey Insurrection. He was known as “The Venerable Findley” and, as the senior representative in years of service in Congress, was named “Father of the House” in 1811. He was the author of several books, including a “History of the Whiskey Insurrection.”

Findley’s daughter, Elizabeth (1774-1837) to whom the letter is written, married Major General Thomas PATTERSON, my 3rd great grandfather (1764-1841) on October 6, 1795 in Cross Creek, Washington County, PA. Thomas PATTERSON was an early Indian fighter, later serving in the War of 1812 and the American Revolution. He was a member of the Electoral College in 1816 and a member of the U.S. Congress from 1817 to 1825. He was a wealthy farmer, owner of Patterson Mills and raised sheep. Although he and Elizabeth had twelve children, they had as many as six servants at one time to care for them.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1796

My dear Betsey,

The date shows that another year is irrecoverably gone from us both, and though you are so much younger than me, yet it equally shortens your life as mine. What is past of your life was enjoyed under my care, and since you were capable of usefulness, I reflect with pleasure that you have acted your part well in your station. That you may improve your remaining time of life in your present station and enjoy it comfortably is the sincere wish of my heart. I have endeavored as I had opportunity to lead your young mind in the knowledge of religious truth and to impress on your heart a proper sense of piety towards God and of justice and charity towards man. I hope your own attention and industry will make up for my negligence in this way.

The difference of sex and pursuits of men and women renders a man, even though a father, much worse qualified in many respects to give advice to young women than a mother is, she having both the feelings and experiences of the situation her advice contemplates. However, I will suggest to you a few such general observations as at present occur to my mind and your own good sense will enable you to make a proper application of them.

Let it be your habitual study to make everyone happy that you are in connection with, but especially your husband. This course you are bound to pursue not only by the law of reason as a member of society, but the law of religion as a Christian. By these you are directed to do good to all men and we are informed that in bearing one another’s burdens, we fulfill the law of Christ. We are especially to study the comfort and advantage of our own household. This is a reasonable doctrine for, though we may be obeyed or served, it will be with reluctance and ill will if we are in the habit of frowning and complaining. A cheerful spirit (which Solomon says does “good like medicine”) not only makes ourselves happier but promotes cheerfulness as it were by sympathy in those around us. Doing good and being obliging to all in our conversation has a reasonable reward, it disposes others unless they are very morose indeed to be obliging to us, and as it were ties up the hands of the ill disposed from doing us mischief. There is scarcely anyone so insignificant but have it in his or her power to do us good or ill by moral or deed.

But all these observations apply with double energy with respect to your conduct toward your husband. Your duty toward him is defined with precision and bound with indispensable obligations, “Wives obey your husbands and see that you reverence your husbands” are the express words of inspiration. That mutual love is essential to the married state is evident from the nature of the connection.

The love of the sex to each other is implemented in human nature and is the principle means of promoting the marriage connections and this love which is instrumental in bringing parties together is matured by time into the most tender natural affection. There is consequently a good opinion and favorable construction of each others' morals and actions growing out of that affection. The union of interest in the prosperity they possess, the industry they pursue, and the difficulties they have to encounter, and the mutual interest they have in their children's prosperity and character, all conspire to render mutual love, tenderness and forbearance absolutely necessary for the happiness of the marriage state. But if these reasons were not sufficient, the divine law expressly enforces it by the most sublime illustration possible, viz., the mutual love between Christ and His church. This, while it points out the utmost degree of mutual tenderness and the closest union at the same time illustrates the relation they stand in to one another. The obedience which the wife owes to her husband is an obedience of love as well as of duty. It is indeed a necessary and reasonable obedience. Two cannot walk together, especially in so close a union of interest unless they are agreed, and two cannot agree if each must have their own will. The man from his robustness of constitution and firmness of nerve is best fitted for the greatest portion of toil and care and the most exposed to mix with the world in all the important concerns of life and consequently the best acquainted with men and things is undoubtedly the best qualified to have the general direction of the most important concerns of the family.

The delicacy of the female constitution, the weakness and diseases peculiar to the sex, the domestic concerns in which they are usually and properly employed and their necessary seclusions from an extensive knowledge of the world, all contribute to render them unfit to exercise authority over the husband. But the subordination or obedience of the wife to the husband is not that of a child to a parent, much less that of a servant to a master. When discretion prevails, it is neither an obedience to counsel them to commands. In domestic concerns with which the wife is best acquainted and from the conducting of which she so ably performs, the husband may advise but he ought not to be offended if she should pretend to know better than him, nor in ordinary cases, insist on obedience. In those things for the conducting of which the husband is especially responsible, the wife may advise and ought frequently to be consulted and ought she refuse to give her advice, but then she ought by no means be offended if the advice is not taken; the being offended at his advice not being taken would be turning her advice into a command and usurping authority over the husband.

If either parties indulge a habit of finding fault and chiding each other for trifles or if they stand on punctilious about their authority, discontent will prevail and that harmony and confidence necessary in married life will be destroyed. Love covers a multitude of infirmities, but when either of the parties take too much notice of the other's infirmities and rallies or chides, for them love will be impaired. No person can have comfortable society with one who has a habit of perpetual finding fault, for the most discreet conduct cannot secure one against a censorious disposition.

Cheerfulness sweetens the cure of life, women are by nature more volatile and cheerful than men, and endeavoring to promote cheerfulness in the family is greatly for the interest of the wife. The proper arms of a woman are endowments and persuasions, by these arts, discreetly used; she will seldom fail to gain her point. In having recourse to peevishness and ill nature, she must fail, or even in succeeding, will diminish the love and esteem of her husband and this may not be easily regained.

I long to hear from you. In the meantime, I remain your affectionate

Father

Search More Than 40,000 Digitized Genealogy and Family History Books

by Dick Eastman

You can search through more than 40,000 digitized genealogy and family history books from the archives of seven important family history libraries in the United States. Best of all, it is available right now and all of it is free of charge. Every word in every book is searchable. No, this isn't on Google Books. It is FamilySearch, the same web site that hosts the huge databases online at the same site: <FamilySearch.org.>

You can perform a search at <<http://books.familysearch.org>>, go to the FamilySearch site <familysearch.org> and click on the "Books" tab or click on the links to the individual libraries themselves. They are Allen County (Indiana) Public Library, Brigham Young University Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University Hawaii Joseph F. Smith Library, Church History Library, Family History Library, Houston Public Library's Clayton Library Center for Genealogical Research, and the Mid-Continent Public Library's Midwest Genealogy Center.

The materials in the collections include family histories, county and local histories, genealogy magazines, how-to books, gazetteers, and medieval histories and pedigrees. Not all the books in all libraries have been digitized just yet. It is an on-going effort. If you don't find what you want in a search today, come back in a few months and try again. The book you seek may have been added by that time.

You can search easily by entering a name in the search box. That operates in more or less the same manner as Google or most any other search engine. However, I'd suggest you first click on "Advanced Search" and then enter a more focused search. Using the Advanced Search will usually result in "hits" that are closer to your exact area(s) of interest.

This has to be one of the greatest online sources available to genealogists today. I am surprised at how little publicity has been generated about this valuable resource. Try it yourself at <<http://books.familysearch.org>>

The preceding article is from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter [March 04, 2012] 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>>

Story of High Flight

Patricia Patterson ALLEN

*Oh, I have slipped the surly bonds of earth,
And danced the skies on laughter silvered wings;
Sunwards I've climbed and joined the tumbling mirth
Of sun-split clouds—and done a thousand things.
You have not dreamed of wheeled and soared and swung
High in the sunlit silence. Hovering there,
I've chased the shouting wind along and flung
My eager craft through footless halls of air,
Up, up the long delirious burning blue
I've topped the wind-swept heights with easy grace,
Where never lark, or even eagle, flew;
And, while with silent, lifting mind I've trod
The high untrespassed sanctity of space,
Put out my hand, and touched the face of God.*

The above poem by John Gillespie MAGEE, Jr. has been a mantra for flyers all over the world. President Ronald Reagan excerpted all or part of it when he spoke to NASA employees and survivors of the Challenger 7 disaster. High Flight has been highly copied and used on many patriotic occasions since the author composed it during World War II. John MAGEE was one of the Americans who crossed the border into Canada to enlist in the Royal Canadian Air Force during the Battle of Britain prior to the United States entering the war. Hundreds of Americans effectively broke the law by joining the fight against Hitler since our country was still neutral.

Who Are the Children of Andrew HATFIELD & Mary MANN?

By Elaine POWELL

I descend from Andrew Supplee HATFIELD (1737 – 1813) and Christiana POWELL (or SNIDOW). DNA testing has indicated that I descend from this line of Hatfields. Andrew and Christiana had seven children. All of Andrew Supplee HATFIELD's children and grandchildren seem to be well documented, except for his son Andrew. I cannot find any documented proof to identify the children of Andrew and wife Mary MANN. A HATFIELD bible stated that Andrew and Mary had four children.

Some online sources show a possible spelling for Andrew's wife as Mary MARR. However, I have a copy of their original marriage bond and it clearly shows her name as MANN. I found a register of marriages where someone mistakenly listed her as Mary MARR and that's how that error got started. Mary Mann was the daughter of John MANN Sr. and Susannah PRICE.

Some evidence points to the fact that my ancestor Jacob HATFIELD is the son of Andrew and Mary. I am searching for any proof of the identity of the children of Andrew HATFIELD and Mary Mann. I have personally searched in many libraries and courthouses in Virginia and have had people look in Miami Co., Ohio and Vigo Co., Indiana, where they lived. I have searched every known online source, but I have found no documented proof.

Following is my (believed) direct line of descent down from John HATFIELD & Catherine SUPPLEE:

1 John HATFIELD b: 1717 in Philadelphia Co., PA d: Abt. 1805
+Catherine SUPPLEE b: 1724 in Upper Merion, Montgomery Co., PA m: 20 Nov 1736 in Philadelphia, PA
d: Aft. 1757 in VA
...2 Andrew Supplee HATFIELD b: 25 Jul 1737 in Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co., PA d: 15 Jan 1813 in Cabell
Co., VA
....+Christina POWELL (or SNIDOW) b: Abt. 1738 in Montgomery Co., VA m: 1759 in Kanawha Co., VA
d: 25 Oct 1809 in Cabell Co., VA
.....3 Andrew HATFIELD b: 1769 in Montgomery Co., VA d: in Carroll Co. Indiana (not yet documented as
parent of Jacob)
.....+Mary MANN b: Abt. 1769 VA m: 13 Oct 1798 in Montgomery Co., VA d. Bet 1805-1836 Cabell Co.,
VA (not yet documented as parent of Jacob)
.....4 Jacob HATFIELD b: 1805 in VA d: Aft. 1860 in Vigo Co., Indiana? (I have documented my line back
to this Jacob.)
..... +Nancy ? m: Abt. 1829 in Prob. Vigo Co., Indiana d: Abt. 1830
.....5 William HATFIELD b: Aft. 1825 d: Abt. 1877
.....+Christiana BUTCHER b: 1842 in Missouri m: 13 Apr 1857 in Calhoun Co., Illinois d: Aft. 1880
.....6 DeWitt Clinton HATFIELD b: 31 Mar 1858 in Calhoun Co., IL d: 18 May 1934 in Elsberry,
Lincoln Co., MO
.....+Lewellen FRY b: 10 Oct 1876 in Pike Co., MO, m: 1894 in Lincoln Co. d: 14 Feb 1920 in
Lincoln Co., MO
.....7 Ora Ezra HATFIELD b: 08 Dec 1897 in Elsberry, Lincoln Co., MO d: 14 Mar 1944 in San
Francisco, CA
.....+Catherine Evelyn WARREN b: 12 Jan 1895 in, Butler Co., KY, m: 10 Apr 1917 in Madison Co.,
IL d: 07 Oct 1983 in St. Louis, MO
.....8 Edsel Arthur HATFIELD b: 02 Jan 1919 in East Alton, Madison Co., IL d: 05 Jul 2007 in St.
Louis MO
.....+Jessie Louise WHITELAW b: 19 Apr 1921 in St. Louis, MO m: 10 Oct 1942 in Pulaski Co.,
AR d: 26 Feb 1991 in St. Louis Co., MO

.....9 Elaine Marie HATFIELD <- ME!

In addition to Jacob HATFIELD, I believe that Andrew HATFIELD and Mary MANN had three other children. A list of those (possible) children follows...

..... 2 Isaac HATFIELD b: 1798 in VA d: Aft. 1856
..... +Priscilla WOOLEN b: 1809 in North Carolina m: 07 Sep 1826 in Vigo Co., IN; d: Aft. 1856
..... 2 Henry HATFIELD b: 1800 in VA d: Aft. 1865 in Last in Lee Co IA
..... +Elizabeth WOOLEN b: in North Carolina m: 16 Oct 1842 Vigo Co. IN d: in Lee Co., Iowa
..... *2nd Wife of Henry HATFIELD:
..... +Dulcena DOWNS b: 1841 m: 02 May 1865 in Lee County, Iowa d: 1867
..... 2 Susannah "Susan" HATFIELD b: 15 May 1805 in VA d: 30 Mar 1880 in Vigo Co., IN
..... +Henry CHRISTY b: 11 May 1805 in Batavia, Clermont Co., Ohio m: 09 Feb 1826 in Vigo Co., Indiana d: 30 Mar 1879 in Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Indiana

Sources and more information can be found at <www.theheritagelady.com/family-histories/hatfield-family/>/

If anyone has any proof documenting any of these HATFIELD family members, please contact:

Elaine HATFIELD POWELL
Orlando, Florida
EPowell64@aol.com
407-282-5171

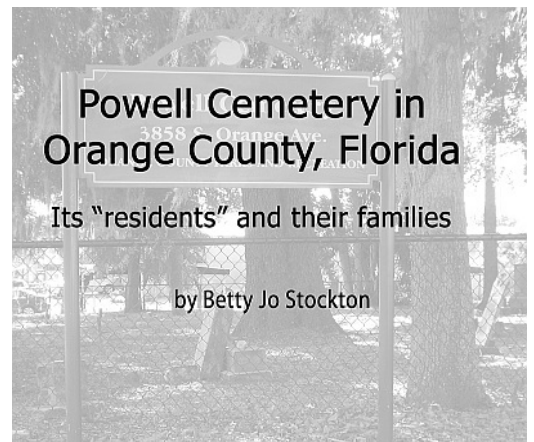
Announcing - our latest book

Powell Cemetery in Orange County, Florida
Its "residents" and their families
by Betty Jo Stockton
for the
Central Florida Genealogical Society

A glimpse into a small pioneer farming community as seen through its cemetery - a study of this tiny cemetery just south of Orlando, including the land, the people and their families.

134 pages, full color cover, perfect binding, fully indexed.

See the CFGS website <www.cfgs.org> for more information.



Resources for Central Florida Research

by Betty Jo Stockton

I love the Internet! In the course of compiling the book on the Powell Cemetery, I discovered a number of sources that I've never needed before. It's amazing how much is available online once you start looking.

Land:

For Orange County land records, there are several options depending on what you're looking for. For early land records, the source varies depending upon how the the land was obtained.

- If it is homestead land, the records may be found at <www.glorerecords.blm.gov/search>.
- Use the Florida LABINS (Land Boundary Information System) Board of Trustees' Land Database System (BTLDS) for a listing of everyone settling in a section early (search by section & township) <<http://data.labins.org/2003/SurveyData/LandRecords/btllds.cfm>>
- Original land plat maps: <<http://data.labins.org/2003/SurveyData/LandRecords/GLO>>
- For land bought from the state of Florida, especially the Internal Improvement Fund lands, those records are online through the Orange County Comptroller's office at <<http://or.occompt.com/recorder/web/>>. . The site states that it has Orange County land records from 1843 to the present. You can use a wild card search.
- To see what's in the area now, use the records of the Orange County tax assessor at <www.ocpafl.org/>.
- The Orange County Info Map at: <<http://ocgis1.ocfl.net/Geocortex/Essentials/Web/Viewer.aspx?Site=InfomapPublic#>> can be used to see a number of things. To see section lines with the sections labeled, use the "base layers" tab, then "county lines", then "quarter sections" and "show labels". You'll need to zoom to "visible scale". Use the "layers" list on the left to determine how much and what detail to include, zoom in and out or pan to find what you're looking for.

DEATH RETURN.

Name *George H. Hull* County _____

Age *92* Sex *Male* Color *White*

Single *Married* (Cross out words not required)

Cause of Death *Heart Failure*

Date of Death *May 27 1895*

Place of Death *Lochwood*

Occupation *Farmer*

Where Born *Florida*

Length of Residence in Fla. *92 Years*

Reported by *J. W. Nixon, M.D.*

Post Office *Chuluata Fla.*

This must attend this case. No death should be reported without this form.

Births, Deaths & Marriages:

Online Florida Death Records Indexes and Obituaries <www.deathindexes.com/florida/index.html>

Online Florida Vital Records: <www.genealogybranches.com/florida.html>

FamilySearch.org has

- Births and Christenings, 1880-1935 (limited coverage)
- Death Index, 1877-1998
- Deaths, 1877-1939
- Deaths and Burials, 1900-1921 (limited coverage)
- Divorce Index, 1927-2001
- Marriage Index, 1822-1875 and 1927-2001 (limited use, records are the same as Ancestry's but without the link to spouse)
- Marriages, 1830-1993; Marriages, 1837-1974 (limited coverage)
- State Census, 1885; 1935, 1945 (with images)

Ancestry.com (\$) has

- Florida Marriage Collection, 1822-1875 and 1927-2001
- Florida Death Index, 1877-1998
- Florida Divorce Index, 1927-2001
- Florida Marriages, 1822-1850; 1851-75

Military

FamilySearch.org has:

- Index to Indian War Pension - images only
- World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942 (old man's draft)
- Civil War Confederate Applications for Pardons, 1865-1867

Florida Memory <www.floridamemory.com/Collections> has:

- Florida Civil War Pension
- World War I Service Cards
- World War I Draft Registrations (\$) at <ancestry.com>
- Civil War records at Civil War Soldiers & Sailors System - <www.itd.nps.gov/cwss>

Newspapers

Online newspapers for Central Florida are scattered with very few years of any local newspaper available.

For example, the **Florida Historical Newspapers** collection <<http://ufdc.ufl.edu/fdn1>> has the *Orlando Morning Sentinel* for 1914-1915 and Nov 1946-1947 and the *Daily Sentinel* for 1945; the *Kissimmee Valley Gazette* for 1902-1924; the *Kissimmee Gazette* for 1960-1965.

The Library of Congress newspaper collection at <<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/newspapers/>> has some Central Florida newspapers, but none from Orlando.

Commercial historic newspaper sites like GenealogyBank (\$) and Newspaper Archives (free at the Family History Center), have random dates for local newspapers.

The Genealogy Department of Orlando Public Library has the Orlando Sentinel back to about 1912 on microfilm. The Sanford Museum has early Sanford newspapers.

Burials:

Carey Hand Funeral Home Records (1891-1955) can be found online at Central Florida Memory <www.cfmemory.org/Collection/CareyHand>. Note - these may not be reproduced without permission.

Online Cemeteries:

- Apopka/Greenwood Cemetery in Apopka, FL
<www.apopka.net/homepage/city-government/administration/clerks-office/cemetery>
- Palm Cemetery in Winter Park <<http://winterpark.orange.fl.govern.com>>
- Orange County Cemeteries <www.fl-genweb.org/orange/cemeteries.html>
- Greenwood Cemetery in Orlando <<http://www.greenwood-cemetery.net/index.htm>>
- Find A Grave <www.findagrave.com> - many Orange County stones pictured, some with addition information
- BillionGraves <<http://billiongraves.com/>> - new - surveying cemeteries with smart phones.

There are probably loads more that I didn't find - or didn't need for this project. If you'd like to recommend others, please send them in to be included in future articles.

Copyright & the newspaper article

Next in an occasional series on copyright — the newspaper article
by *The Legal Genealogist* - Judy G. RUSSELL Used with permission

Posted: 19 Mar 2012 06:14 AM PDT <www.legalgenealogist.com/>

To subscribe to the blog - which has excellent information - see <<http://www.legalgenealogist.com/blog/>>

Reader Aija RAHMAN has a collection of newspaper articles she's put together. She wants to compile them into book form for her family and has copyright questions: *I'm researching my son-in-law's great-great grandfather, Captain John BARNESON¹, who was quite famous in the early 1900s. I have found over 800 newspaper articles about him and would like to compile the articles for my grandchildren and any other relatives who are interested. Can I legally copy the articles into a book form, such as through lulu.com? Are there copyright issues with reprinting the actual newspaper articles? The time span is 1890 to about 1941. ... I do have other articles regarding Captain Barneson's descendants, and those are all from the 1941 to 2011 time period. I would like to include some of them in anything I publish as well, so would appreciate knowing the copyright implications for that time period. There are also copies of ships logs from 1864 to 1900 from Australian sources (mariners.records.nsw.gov.au) and Australian newspapers of the period. Any idea about copyright issues from Australia?*

Before we tackle these questions, I need to do my disclaimer bit again. Always remember that I'm commenting generally on the law here and not giving legal advice, and you may want to consult your own attorney, yadda yadda.

American newspapers

Now... before I begin... if you haven't made his acquaintance before, I want to introduce you to Peter B. HIRTLE. He's an archivist and digital information expert at Cornell University. And he's put a ton of information about all the possible time frames for materials either being under copyright or passing into the public domain together in chart form that you can find here.² Great resource!!

The following explains in (I hope) plain English the time frames graphically shown on Hirtle's wonderful chart for Aija's newspaper article collection.

Fair game: in the public domain

There are undoubtedly bunches of these articles that are totally fair game because they're already in the public domain. By definition, according to the U.S. Copyright Office, "A work of authorship is in the 'public domain' if it is no longer under copyright protection or if it failed to meet the requirements for copyright protection. Works in the public domain may be used freely without the permission of the former copyright owner."³

The articles you can use without worrying include:

- Articles published before 1923. This is the easy case. Any news article published in the United States before 1923 is in the public domain and you can reprint or republish it in any form you'd like without any copyright concerns at all.
- Articles published between 1923 and 1977 without a copyright notice. For this time frame, if there wasn't a copyright notice in the newspaper, it's in the public domain. But you need to make sure there really wasn't a notice. That means looking carefully at copies of the entire newspaper for at least a few dates at regular intervals during the period from which you want to use articles to see whether there is a copyright notice anywhere in the newspaper.

Caution: check before using

- Articles published from 1923 through 1963 with a copyright notice but where the copyright was not renewed. An original copyright during this time frame lasted for 28 years. Longer protection — up to 67 more years — was available if the copyright was renewed by filing a renewal in the U.S. Copyright Office. So if there's no renewal, then all of these articles are fair game — copyright protection would have expired at the latest in 1991. But before you can be sure you can use these safely, you have to be sure the copyright wasn't renewed. For help on doing that, see the How to check copyright status section below.

- Articles published between 1978 and 1 March 1989 without a copyright notice and not registered within five years of publication. These are fair game but only if both of these requirements are met. Even if there wasn't a copyright notice, the newspaper might still have been registered with the copyright office within five years. Because of this five-year option, while it's possible that these articles were fair game when published, it's also possible that they'll be copyright-protected well into the future. So before you can be sure you can use these safely, you have to be sure the copyright wasn't registered in that five-year window. For help on doing that, see the How to check copyright status section below.

Only use with permission unless fair use

If an article does have copyright protection, then there are really only two ways that the law allows you to use it. The first is with the permission of the copyright owner. The second is if your use falls into the category of permitted uses called "fair use."⁴ We'll get into fair use at some point in this occasional series on copyright, but relying on the fair use doctrine is always a crap shoot.

Sure, you can do a risk-benefit analysis and decide that the publisher of a newspaper isn't going to come after you for using a half-dozen articles from the 1980s. Some people firmly believe in the old saying that "it's easier to get forgiveness than permission." If you go that route, you're on your own. Me, I think getting permission, especially for a small non-commercial family publication, is easier, and there's no question that it's safer by far.

Here are the key time periods where you need permission unless you're confident that your use will be considered a fair use:

- Articles published 1923 through 1963, with notice and with copyright renewal. For these, the total term for copyright protection — due to a number of amendments in the copyright law — is 95 years from the date of publication. An article published on 1 January 1924 in a newspaper published with a copyright notice and where the copyright was renewed would still be covered by copyright protection until 2019.

- Articles published 1978 to 1 March 1989, without notice but with registration. If a newspaper didn't put a copyright notice in the paper but registered for copyright protection within five years, it still has copyright protection. Most articles published in newspapers were written as works for hire (meaning written by an employee of the newspaper). The copyright term for these published articles is 95 years from publication. We're talking many many years before any of these are public domain — 2073 at the earliest.

- Articles published 1 March 1989 to present. These are all covered by copyright for 95 years after publication. Again, we're talking many years before these are public domain — and some won't go into the public domain until the 22nd century!

How to check copyright status

As noted above, there are a few categories where you need to check something beyond just the copy of the newspaper you're working from to be sure whether it's safe to use. With some, you need to find out if the copyright was registered; with others you need to find out if it was renewed.

So how do you find out what a newspaper's copyright status is? There's a circular available from the U.S. Copyright Office that explains it, called "How to Investigate the Copyright Status of a Work."⁵ The process is tedious, but it's not hard. First off, check any available online databases. There's a wonderful collection of sources for these databases here at the University of Pennsylvania Library's Online Books Page <<http://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/cce>>. I can't recommend it — and the UPenn site — enough.

If you can't find what you need online, then you'll have to find a library that has the Copyright Office's Catalog of Copyright Entries⁶ for the years you want to check, but entering "Catalog of Copyright Entries" at a search term at Worldcat.org turns up a lot of options. And there's help available for this kind of search online at the UPenn site as well.⁷

Frankly, given the amount of work here with this many articles, I'd probably opt for taking an easier way: in your shoes, I'd write to the current publishers of the newspapers from which you collected the articles where you're not sure. I'd explain exactly what I'm doing, the number of articles (broken down by year and month) that I wanted to include and

ask (a) if they're still under copyright protection and, if so, (b) whether I could have permission to include them in this privately-published collection for my family. That covers your bases either way.

Australian newspapers

Not surprisingly, copyright law in Australia is similar to United States law — there's a treaty on free trade between the two countries that affected copyright protections.⁸ But the law is only similar, not identical. Under Australian law, as explained by the Australian Copyright Council (a non-governmental group that advises writers, photographers and others), any newspaper published before 1 January 1955 is out of copyright, since the copyright protection in effect at that time ran only for 50 years from the date of publication. A new law in effect in 2005 because of the treaty extends the protection to 70 years but that didn't affect publication where the copyright had already expired.⁹

So for any article before 1955, it's public domain. For anything after that, ask permission.

Australian government records

Here's the big difference between the United States and Australia. In the United States, materials produced by the government can't be copyrighted.¹⁰ In Australia, they can be and are copyright-protected.¹¹ The specific ship manifests you're dealing with are old records, but it isn't clear under Australian law that the digital copies wouldn't be considered copyright-protected. More importantly, the agency that now holds the records — the State Records Authority of New South Wales — wants you to ask for permission for anything beyond personal research or study, and says so on its website.¹² Looks like it's easy to get permission and free for non-commercial purposes, so that should be the least of your worries.

Good Luck with Your Project!!!

SOURCES

1. Wikipedia (<http://www.wikipedia.com>), "John Barneson," rev. 15 Nov 2010. ←
2. Peter B. Hirtle, "Copyright Term and the Public Domain in the United States," note 8, Cornell Copyright Information Center (<http://www.copyright.cornell.edu/> : accessed 18 Mar 2012).
3. U.S. Copyright Office, "Definitions" (www.copyright.gov/help/faq/faq-definitions.html: accessed 5 Mar 2012), "entry for public domain" (emphasis added).
4. See generally 17 U.S.C. § 107. And see U.S. Copyright Office, "Fair Use" (<http://www.copyright.gov/fls/fl102.html> : accessed 18 Mar 2012).
5. Circular 22: How to Investigate the Copyright Status of a Work, U.S. Copyright Office (<http://www.copyright.gov> : accessed 18 Mar 2012)
6. U.S. Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Catalog of Copyright Entries (Washington, D.C. : Govt. Printing Office, 1906-1898
7. See e.g. "How Can I Tell Whether a Copyright Was Renewed?," The Online Books Page, University of Pennsylvania Libraries (<http://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/renewals.html> : accessed 18 Mar 2012)
8. See Australian Government, Attorney-General's Department, "Australia-United States Free Trade Agreement – changes to Australian copyright law – March 2005" (<http://www.ema.gov.au/www/agd/agd.nsf> : accessed 18 Mar 2012).
9. Australian Copyright Council, "Duration of Copyright" (<http://www.copyright.org.au> : accessed 18 Mar 2012)
10. 17 U.S.C. § 105.
11. See Australian Government, Attorney-General's Department, "Commonwealth copyright" (<http://www.ema.gov.au/www/agd/agd.nsf> : accessed 18 Mar 2012)
12. See Request for permission to use State archives.<<http://www.records.nsw.gov.au/state-archives/use-the-archives/publishing-citing-copyright/request-for-permission-to-use-state-archives>>

Finding My Family at the Family History Center: Clement CHAUSSEGROS

by Marcelle HOBBS

I looked forward to my visit to the Family History Center in Orlando but didn't come close to my expectations of what I might uncover that beautiful morning. In spite of being a member of the CFGS for over 17 years, I have spent relatively little time researching my ancestry. My biggest obstacle has been a lack of time since I still work, oversee the day to day operations of the household, make sure my ninety-six year old mother is behaving (she's a rebel through and through!) and the final straw...having had very little success with my line of the family. Excuses, excuses, excuses!

I was always told my mother's side was French and that I verified. I was also told my mom was the first to come to the United States. Wrong! Needless to say, I was shocked to find my 2nd great grandmother and her older brother on a U.S. census report being born in St. Louis, Missouri. How could that be? A little more research took me to New York City where the family lived for a period of time. But they were like modern day commuters, crossing the Atlantic numerous times. I learned they manufactured artificial flowers made from bone china, which families purchased to place on grave sites.

My 2nd grand uncle graduated from the University Medical College in New York City in 1894, and then returned to France where he studied at the Sorbonne for another four years. He then practiced medicine at the American Colony of Paris (now known as the American Hospital in Paris).

None of this information would I have found without the help and dedication of the wonderful volunteers at the Family Center on Par Avenue. They are devoted and "I can't find..." is not a part of their vocabularies.

Since much of my research is in France, one volunteer set me up on a computer and before I realized too much of what she was doing, *voila*, there we were in Paris with this 2nd grand uncle and his wife staring up at me! The document was entitled "***Affidavit to Explain Protracted Foreign Residence and to Overcome Presumption of Expatriation***". Wow, what's that mouthful? It is a document for native and naturalized citizens. There is a wealth of detailed information and it's all type written. *Vive la France et les pommes de terre frites!* (Long live France and French fries.)

Whatever difficulties one might encounter in this huge ancestry jigsaw puzzle, new information is continually coming on line from around the world. As for me, I can't wait for my next visit to the Family History Center. Maybe, I'll see you there. *A bientôt.*

Marcelle AVAKIAN HOBBS
August 23, 2011



DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT.	
Age: 61 years.	Mouth: <i>medium</i>
Stature: 5 feet, 5 inches, Eng.	Chin: <i>hooked</i>
Forehead: <i>high</i>	Hair: <i>brown</i>
Eyes: <i>brown</i>	Complexion: <i>medium</i>
Nose: <i>straight</i>	Face: <i>full</i>
Distinguishing marks: <i>None</i>	

AFFIDAVIT TO EXPLAIN PROTRACTED FOREIGN RESIDENCE AND TO OVERCOME PRESUMPTION OF EXPATRIATION.

FOR NATIVE AND NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

An American citizen who has resided abroad for many years is required, when making application for consular registration or a Departmental or Emergency passport, to sign an affidavit stating the cause of his protracted foreign residence; his present ties of family, property, or business with the United States; how often he has made visits to the United States; whether he pays the American Income Tax, if subject thereto; and what intention he has of returning to the United States permanently to reside.

A naturalized citizen may overcome the presumption of expatriation by presenting satisfactory evidence establishing the following facts: (a) That his residence abroad is solely or principally as a representative of American trade and commerce, and that he intends eventually to return to the United States permanently to reside; or (b) that his residence abroad is in good faith for reasons of health or for education, and that he intends eventually to return to the United States to reside; or (c) that some unforeseen and controlling emergency beyond his power to foresee has prevented his carrying out a bona fide intention to return to the United States within the time limited by law, and that it is his intention to return to the United States immediately upon the removal of the governing cause.

I, Clement Chaussegros, ^{native} ~~an~~ and loyal American citizen, do solemnly swear that I ceased to reside in the United States on or about the ----- day of 1900; that I have since resided temporarily at France, and that I arrive in France, where I am now temporarily residing, on the ----- day of 1900, my reasons for such residence being as follows:

I studied in France as a boy and then completed my medical studies in New York City. I came to France in 1900 and studied again for 4 years, obtaining my license to practice. I have remained here ever since for professional work in the American Colony of Paris, having almost no other patients.

I would like to return to the United States but have been hindered since the war by the expense attached to the trip.

Since establishing a residence abroad I have made the following visits to the United States:
None since 1900

I have ~~not become naturalized as an American citizen~~ never been naturalized, taken an oath of allegiance, or voted as a foreign citizen or subject, or in any way held myself out as such.

I maintain the following ties of family, ~~business and property~~ with the United States:
My cousin, Mrs. Harder, Brooklyn, N.Y.

As I am married, and after I have paid the necessary French income tax I am not eligible to the American income tax.

~~I do~~ ^{do not} pay the American Income Tax ^{as I am not eligible.}

I intend to return to the United States ~~permanently~~ to reside within two ~~-----~~ years or when -----

Clement Chaussegros
(Signature of Applicant)

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE AT Paris, France, Passport Department,

Sworn to before me this 22nd day of July, 1922,

(SEAL)
In the presence of

W. L. Purse

Vice-Consul of the United States of America.

(See Instructions printed on reverse side.)

* This includes persons born abroad of native or naturalized American parents, as well as persons born in the United States.
† Applicant should state whether or not he is subject to this tax, and, if not, why. (This tax is levied on single persons whose total incomes aggregate \$1,000 or more per annum, and on married persons whose total incomes aggregate \$2,000 or more per annum. It applies to incomes derived from foreign sources as well as to incomes derived from sources in the United States.)
‡ This statement should be as clear and definite as possible.
§ An applicant who is residing abroad for the benefit of his health should submit a certificate of a reputable physician.

Four Recently Visited/Discovered Florida Research Facilities

by Blanche M. WALLACE

In February I used the following facilities and found them worth recommending to other family history researchers. Each has an internet presence and the library catalogs can be searched in preparation for a visit. All are within a 2-hour drive, or less, from Orlando and were easily found using either a map or GPS. My visits were short and my research goals were minor, but I found more than I expected. I'm excited about future trips for in-depth research. Both libraries and the "Q Center" have books on Georgia that are not available in the Orange County Library.

As a general tip, I recommend using WorldCat.org (<http://www.worldcat.org>) to locate books relevant to your research interests. The site has a function that will list the nearest libraries holding the book, after your zip code is entered. Usually the library name is a hyper-link and its catalog and contact information can be quickly found. Unfortunately, not all library catalogs are accessible through WorldCat.org.

The Museum of Southern History

I found this museum and an unexpected treasure when I did a Google search on "19th Georgia Regiment." The museum is located at 4304 Herschel Street, Jacksonville, Florida 32210; 904-388-3574, between I-95 and I-295, south of I-10 <www.museumsof-southern-history.com>. It is open Tuesday through Saturday from 10 a.m. until 4:00 p.m. Parking is free. A donation of \$3.00 is requested for admittance and an excellent 128-page book titled: *Florida in Turmoil, the Terrible War Years 1861-1865*, compiled and published by the museum, is available for a \$15.00 donation. In addition to a description of each battle and skirmish, the book includes a map of Florida showing battle sites as far south as Lake Butler and important flags flown over Florida since 1513, both in color. Historic sketches of the areas affected by the fighting are provided as well as the events leading to secession.



The museum is devoted to "Preserving the History, Ideals and Chivalry of the South." It is an independent, non-profit, educational organization and is supported solely by membership dues and non-government donations. It started as a private collection in 1975 and opened to the public in 1982. New facilities were acquired in 1993 and opened to the public at its present location in February 1994. The curator, Mr. Van C. Seagraves, is well versed in the history of the South and could discuss, in detail, every battle that I mentioned — including where and when units were present during the battles and what they were doing. His assistant was also very knowledgeable and welcoming and provided a personal tour. The facility has over 6000 books in its library; tables and chairs are available for researchers. The curator immediately located material on the 19th Georgia Regiment for me. Artifacts include the only surviving flag that draped Lincoln's coffin during the funeral procession taking his body to the burial site; the only surviving 19th Georgia Regiment battle flag, carried during the Battle of Olustee on 20 February 1864; the original revolver carried by Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston; epaulets belonging to Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson; and many other items. I learned that captured Confederate battle flags were stamped with numbers. The 19th Georgia flag has no numbers, showing it was never captured. This is supported by its provenance describing how it was taken into safe keeping after the Confederate States Army was successful in driving the Yankees back to Jacksonville, where they remained the rest of the war. I also learned that Florida had a secession flag characterized by one white star on the blue field, with seven red stripes and six white stripes. According to the curator, a flag of this design was mistakenly used in a movie to represent the Lone Star State of Texas.

Jacksonville Public Library

The main library for Jacksonville is located at 303 North Laura Street, 32202, 904-630-2740. The website for the genealogy collection is: <<http://jpl.coj.net/coll/gen/index.html>>. It opens at 9:00 a.m. and is across the street from a public park. I didn't have to park a car, but there is probably a fee to do so. There are parking meters on the streets. The library is housed in a beautiful building designed by Robert. A. M. Stern, is filled with light, and has beautiful appointments. It opened in November 2005 and is the largest public library in Florida. The genealogy collection is extensive and on the same floor is a large historic map collection. At the time of my visit the librarian on duty was well-versed in genealogical research. His suggestion to look for a marriage license application at the nearby court house led me to a birth date that I needed. Fortunately, Duval County required marriage license applications beginning in 1940, the year my research subject married. I also



discovered that Georgia used a system to reward informants for identifying anyone who fraudulently obtained land during the land lotteries that began in 1805 and continued until 1833. This system is described in *The Georgia Black Book*, Volume 1, by Robert S. Davis, Jr., 1982, and includes a list of fraudulent drawers — one of whom is probably my relative. This book and its sequel, Volume 2, contain listings of insane asylum inmates (1853-1870), convicts (1817-1850), widows and orphans (including another ancestor) of the War of 1812 (1812-1819), names changed in legislative acts of Georgia (1800-1856), and much, much more. They are fascinating to read even as you hope your ancestor doesn't appear on one of the more unsavory lists.

The cataloging system is not user friendly, meaning that genealogy materials are not arranged by state, then county, as they are at the Orlando Public Library. So, it is important to go prepared by searching the catalog at home and making note of the call numbers of the materials you need. Of course, you can search the catalog at the library, but research time will be lost. There is a security station at the entry to the library where one must pass through a metal detector and every bag is searched. It was handled professionally and courteously, similar to searches at the entries to court houses.

John F. Germany Library

This library is located at 900 N. Ashley Drive, Building 2-West, Tampa, Florida, 33602; 813-273-3652; <www.hcplc.org/hcplc/locations/jfg>. The building opens at 10:00 a.m. It is attractive and spacious and appears to be fairly recent construction. There is a Marriott Hotel across the street which would be convenient for an extended research visit. The security system at the library consists of a greeter with a box. Any bag brought in must fit into the box which easily accommodates the majority of bags normally used by a researcher but excludes suitcases or large duffle bags. Only researchers were using the genealogy area during my visit. Again, I didn't have to park, but I understand there is a parking garage and a fee is charged.

This library has a large and excellent genealogy section. The librarians on duty were knowledgeable, welcoming, and helpful. I was there to find two obituaries published in the Tampa Tribune in 1976 and 1988. There is an index to the obituaries at the library website and so I was able to record the issue dates and page numbers prior to my visit. The only glitch encountered was that the page number for the 1976 obituary had been incorrectly indexed. After it became obvious the obituary was not at the indexed location, I was faced with reviewing a 340-page Sunday edition. Fortunately, the obituary was found in Section B. The newspaper is on microfilm and the viewer/scanner/printer set-up worked flawlessly. The image is viewed on a flat-screen computer monitor and detailed instructions are provided for operating the scan and print functions. The machines are on tables arranged in a square around a central pillar. The book collection is being re-organized into the user-friendly state / county system and includes books on Georgia that are not available anywhere else in Florida and/or are not within a reasonable driving distance of Orlando. The library also holds microfilm copies of the agricultural and manufacturing schedules for the U.S. censuses.

Quintilla Geer Bruton Research Center

Another resource discovered during a search of the Hillsborough County library system catalog, but not visited, is this facility in Plant City. It is known as the “Q Center” and is located at 605 North Collins Street, 33563-3321, (813) 754-7031 <www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~flqgbac> and email: <qcenter@tampabay.rr.com>. It is open Tuesday (10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.) and Wednesday through Saturday (1:00 – 5:00 p.m.).

*Quintilla Geer Bruton
Archives Center*

From the website: “The center is located on the ground floor of the 1914 Plant City High School Community Center and is staffed entirely by volunteers. It contains holdings of more than 4,000 books covering many genealogy related topics. The focus of this collection, however, is on the Plant City area, Hillsborough County, and Florida. The Archives Center collection also includes microforms of such items as census records and old newspapers. Additionally, it includes family history and genealogy files as well as historic photographs and a large collection of CDs. The Archives Center sponsors classes and workshops periodically. They are open to the public and useful to family historians and genealogists at all levels of expertise. Classes and workshops are announced. Additionally, you may get a schedule by e-mailing, visiting, or calling the Archives Center.”

I learned from the Hillsborough County Library System catalog that the “Q Center” has an index for an un-indexed book on the History of Gwinnett County, Georgia. The book is in the collection of the John F. Germany Library so I requested a copy of the index pages listing a surname of interest. The pages were received by email the next day and I was able to take them with me on the Tampa trip. There was a \$2.00 research fee, which is standard for a lookup.

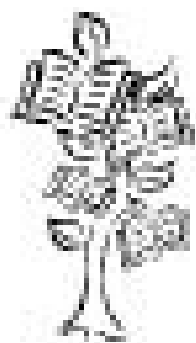
I’m always amazed at what can be found in library catalogs when searching from home. One thing that doesn’t usually appear in the catalog or on the website is an index for the library’s obituary collection (a notable exception is the Collin County Texas Library website with an obituary index dating to the 1800s). An obituary collection may consist of newspaper clippings housed in 3-ring binders. So, an email or phone call is needed to determine if such a collection exists. In one Texas case, I found the only example of an obit in such a binder — the newspapers for the period of interest had been destroyed in a warehouse fire.

Generally, the librarians contacted online or by postal mail are helpful and some go far beyond what is requested by providing additional material. Also, lookup fees are usually reasonable, varying from free to a few dollars. When a service is provided for free, I send a donation to the library. Occasionally, the minimum lookup fee is \$20 to \$30. When this happens, I contact local historical or genealogical societies, libraries in nearby counties, or regional libraries. Recently, by using a regional Arkansas library instead of the county library (where the lookup fee was \$20) I was able to obtain a search at no charge. This regional library only charges if something is found, a fee per page to cover copying and mailing. The librarian went as far as consulting a local genealogist for a review of my search history and suggestions for further research.

If a library has a web presence, it can be found through a search engine using terms such as: “Orange County Florida library.” Or, if it doesn’t have a web presence, there is usually a postal mail address provided under the county’s website. So, use libraries in your research. You will find excellent resources that aren’t on the internet and that may save you time and the expense of travel to distance places.

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Why pay money to have your family tree traced?
Go into politics and your opponents
will do it for you.
~Author Unknown

submitted by Forrest Cheek