

Winter 2012

# Roots & Branches Genealogy Society West Volusia County



130 E. Howry Avenue, DeLand, Florida 32724

January, February, March 2012

# Happy 2012!!!!!!!!!!!!!!



## Howard Fisher's Ancestor, Jonathan Dunham, Takes First Prize for "My Most Interesting Ancestor" Contest!

### Jonathan Dunham Alias Singletary . . . . .

The story of my eighth-great grandfather, Jonathan Dunham is unique. He was a prominent man, who lived in New England in the mid 1600s.

His father, Richard Singletary, was an heir of the House of Dunham in England. There were apparently two branches of the Dunham family and Richard was the last male heir of the older branch.

Reportedly, if Richard were to die, the title and estates would pass to the nearest relative in the younger branch. Richard's former nanny said on her deathbed that she was hired to murder the child, but could not bring herself to do it. She said that instead she took the child on an arduous trip on a ship to New York, and left the child in New York with the Captain of the ship and returned to England.

She stated that because the child was alone and separated from all family ties, she named him 'Single-Tarry.' Reportedly the Captain adopted Richard and kept the name the nanny had given him.

The conclusion of the story is that Richard's son Jonathan reverted to the name of Dunham because he felt that this was his true family name.

Jonathan was born 1640 in Salisbury, Essex County, Massachusetts, which is where about 1662 he met and married Mary Bloomfield, the

daughter of Thomas and Mary Bloomfield. Around 1665, Jonathan and Mary left Essex County, Massachusetts and relocated to Wood-



Howard Fisher with his first place winner's certificate with Harriet Bolen.

bridge, Middlesex County, New Jersey, apparently with Mary's parents.

It is not clear why they did this, but apparently Thomas Bloomfield was one of a number of prominent men invited to emigrate there by the

**Please see page 8, Fisher**

### Inside this issue:

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### Special points of interest:

- *Winners are announced in the "My Most Interesting Ancestor" Contest, page 2.*
- *Read about Carmela Bergen's ghostly experience in a cemetery, page 7.*

# Roots and Branches Genealogical Society of West Volusia County

Roots & Branches Genealogical Society  
DeLand Public Library  
130 East Howry Avenue  
DeLand, Florida 32724

Genealogy Room:  
(386) 822-6430 x117.

Website:

[rootsweb.ancestry.com/~flrbbgs/index.htm](http://rootsweb.ancestry.com/~flrbbgs/index.htm)

Library Website:

<http://volusialibrary.org/branchinfo.htm1#DLN>

R & B e-mail:

[Roots.branches.volusia@gmail.com](mailto:Roots.branches.volusia@gmail.com)

Do you have any suggestions or comments about this issue of the newsletter? Do you have any ideas for future articles? Do you wish to share your thoughts about any topics

concerning history and/or genealogy? Would you like to post a query in the newsletter and network with fellow researchers? Send correspondence to the above address.

The newsletter is published quarterly: January, April, July, and October.

Editorial Policy: Submissions by members are encouraged and will be used as space permits. Editor reserves the right to edit articles, files or queries prior to publication.

Neither the Roots & Branches Genealogical Society nor the Editor assumes any responsibility for errors on the part of the contributor.

Material contained in this publication may be quoted if credit is given for the source.

Editor's e-mail: [swilliamson1@cfl.rr.com](mailto:swilliamson1@cfl.rr.com)

## 2012 Officers

President: Louise Caccamise

1st Vice President & Program Chairman:

Bob Weaver

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Mary Lois Kelley

Recording Secretary: Carol Dowling

Treasurer: Harriet Bolin

Corresponding Secretary: Jerry Hale

Newsletter Distribution: Mary Lois Kelley

Newsletter Editor: Linda Williamson

Webmaster: Jerry Hale

Vertical File: Carmela Bergen

## Society News

### Newly Elected Officers

The December business meeting and social of Roots & Branches Genealogical Society turned out a new batch of officers. The membership is indebted to those who served so aptly and willingly for the last two years, and congratulate our newly elected officers on the vote of confidence and trust from the membership.

### "My Most Interesting Ancestor" Contest Winners Announced

Congratulations to the winners of the 2nd Annual "My Most Interesting Ancestor" Contest. Judges Karen Richter, professional educator, and Kathleen Mann, Regional Librarian for DeLand Library, awarded Certificates and monetary prizes to the following: Howard Fisher, first place prize of \$100, Esther Gould second place prize of \$50 and Prudie Hudson third place prize of \$25. The winning stories will appear in future newsletters.

### Ten New Members in 2011

We welcome our new members in 2011: Lucille Tomberlin, Shanda R. Hebert, Charles & Jane Burr, Nita Pressley, Lynn Kramer, Christine Probeck, &



Newly elected Officers for 2012 (l-r) Jerry Hale, Corresponding Secretary; Carol Dowling, Recording Secretary; Harriet Bolin, Treasurer; Mary Lois Kelley, 2nd Vice President, Bob Weaver, 1st Vice President, Louise Caccamise, President; Rosemary Sutton, Past President

Marilyn Kudlets. We welcome former members Sylvia Davis, Beverly Outlaw and Beverly McKay.

### Are You Researching Alachua County?

Try this link:

<http://www.alachuaclerk.org/archive/default.cfm>

### Remember to Pay Your Dues

It's not a lot of money and sometimes we need a little nudge—don't forget to renew your R & B membership for 2012. Send

your checks to:

Mary Lois Kelley, Membership

Roots & Branches Genealogical Society

DeLand Area Public Library

130 E. Howry Avenue

DeLand, FL 32724

Individual and family memberships (for couples) are \$15.00.

Jerry Hale will make photos at the February and March meetings for the new directory.



## The President's Forum—*Louise Caccamise*

Dear Members,

With a new year comes the perfect time to thank all of last year's officers and committee chairmen for the wonderful work that each of you did. The foundation for the coming year has been laid by you and many others through the years. As we welcome new members to the Board, we will be retaining enough former members for continuity.

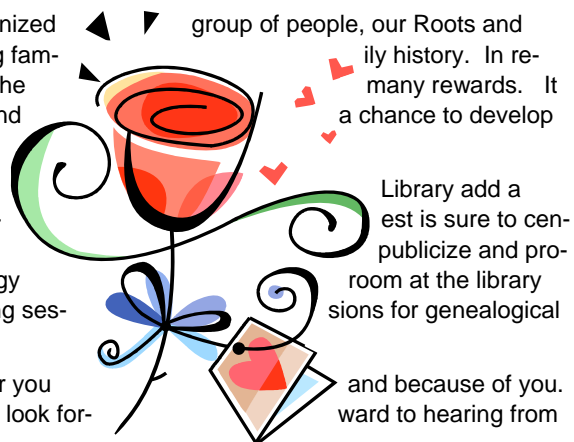
Let us always remember in our busy lives how fortunate we are to have an organized group of people, our Roots and Branches Genealogical Society, who all share a common interest in researching family history. In re-membering this, let's strive to participate, attend meetings, and reap and enjoy the many rewards. It provides an opportunity to share ideas, be renewed with interesting programs and a chance to develop lasting friendships.

It will be an exciting year at the DeLand Library as the Friends of the brand new room just north of the auditorium. As it progresses, community interest on the activities at the library, and with this interest will come our chance to promote Roots and Branches and its programs and projects. Staffing the genealogy and training volunteers will be a continuing project, as will be our monthly training sessions for genealogical research. Adding new members will be a constantly pursued goal.

We will always be welcoming your suggestions and ideas. We exist for you and because of you. Please feel free to contact me by phone or e-mail with any of your ideas. I shall look forward to hearing from you and to seeing you at our first meeting on January 15.

Warmly,

*Louise Caccamise*



## Winter Calendar—*Robert Weaver w/Carol Izzo*

**General Meeting 2:00 PM Sunday, February 19, 2012** “**Dead Men (and Women) Do Talk - Effective Cemetery Research**” by Ann Osisek. Ann is a native of West Virginia, Ann has been a Central Florida resident for the past thirty-five years and has served as Managing Instructor for the Genealogy Programs at the Disney Institute in Orlando, FL. She taught genealogy classes for the Orange County, FL Adult Education Program for nineteen years and has been a computer lab genealogy instructor at the Seminole County, FL Community College. Ann has been a genealogical instructor in the Elderhostel Program in central Florida and teaches a week-long genealogy class at the John C. Campbell Folk School in Brasstown, NC. Ann is Past President of the Florida State Genealogical Society, a Past President of the Central Florida Genealogical Society. She is a member of the National Genealogical Society and the Association of Professional Genealogists as well as their Florida chapter. Ann has completed courses at Samford University's Institute of Genealogy & Historical Research in Birmingham, AL and was a 1997 recipient of The Florida State Genealogical Society's Outstanding Achievement Award in recognition of her contributions to the field of genealogical education. She has been published in the FGS Forum, the APG Quarterly and numerous genealogical and historical society journals.

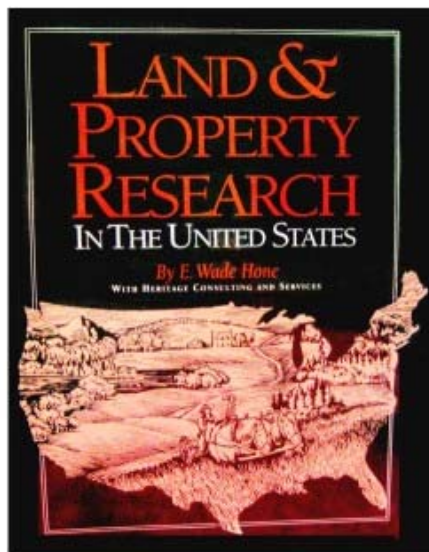
**General Meeting 2:00 PM Sunday, March 18, 2012** “**Ten Ways to be a Better Ancestor**” by Paul Enchelmayer. It is the genealogist's nightmare: “What will happen to all my work when I'm gone?” What would you like your own ancestors to have done to make your job easier? Now is your chance to help your descendants continue your work. Session includes a look at online storage, publishing, library archives, DNA projects and more. Lessons learned from family history research projects with examples. Specialties: Applied technology for genealogists, including computers, software and digital imaging, and workshops in beginning genealogy. Biography: Paul L. Enchelmayer is well-traveled in Florida, speaking at nearly two dozen societies and clubs, presenting programs to help others learn how technology can aid in family history projects. He is Chairman of the Genealogy Group of the University Club of Winter Park, Past-President (and current webmaster) of the Central Florida Genealogical Society in Orange County, a member (and webmaster) of the Florida State Genealogical Society's Speakers Bureau, and member of the National Genealogical Society, and the Hamilton County Genealogical Society in Cincinnati. Paul's key research areas have included Stuttgart, Germany; Chicago, and Cincinnati. Several trips to Germany have yielded many newfound cousins, family stories and reams of data. Paul recently retired as Manager of Information Systems Development for the City of Orlando's Information Technology Department. He is retired from the U. S. Navy Reserve. He holds a Master of Business Administration degree from University of Miami and a Bachelor of Science Degree in Broadcast Media from Southern Illinois University.



## Book Review: Indian Research Through Land Records—*Jerry Hale*

**Many people who come in to the library are looking for Native American family ties. They often have too little information to enable us to help them. Recently I have been reading “*Land & Property Research In The United States*” by E. Wade Hone.**

I was surprised to see a chapter on “Native American Land Records.” It was a very interesting chapter and I learned a lot. It took several readings before I started to get an idea about what is available. It won't be quick or easy.



The earliest land transfers from Indian to Colonist were done on an individual basis. The history of New England from 1620 on relates many instances of the Colonists purchasing land from the Indians. There is very little information which would help family history research in these records.

After America won independence from England people started moving west, most of the land transfers were accomplished between the various Indian tribes and government officials. Again, no records that would help in family research.

Acquisition of land by Native Americans began around 1830 in treaties with the Creeks and Chickasaws. The method used was “Allotment” and “Dispersal”. Land was allotted to tribes and to individual tribal members. It was thought that

allotments would help the Indians to assimilate and integrate into our culture through land ownership. What actually happened was that the Indians were expected to quickly sell their allotments to non-Indian settlers and land speculators and move on.

The Dawes Act (1893) provided for lands allotted to individual tribe members to be held in trust and to be disbursed only after twenty-five years. This was done hoping that the period would allow Indians to better understand our system and also to protect them from the hordes of land speculators who would otherwise descend upon them.

After 1901 land could be sold before the trust period had expired and by 1907 all allotted lands could be dispersed if a fee patent was issued or if the Indian Agent thought it was in the allotter's best interest. Two methods were available, fee patents and trust patents. Fee patents were an actual deed to the land.

The Choctaw and Chippewa and “half breeds” were given Scrip. Scrip allowed an individual to select from public land rather than be assigned an allotment. Scrip issued under the Choctaw Treaty of 1830 had to be redeemed for lands in Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama or Arkansas. After the land had been located and defined it could be resold. Thereafter the land passed by deed just as other land did.

Records that might help a family researcher began to be generated about 1890 by the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. These records will be found in record groups 49 and 75 respectively at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC. Other records were generated at the local level and so are located in various court houses. They would be worth investigating if you know

where your Indian ancestors lived and if fire or war has not destroyed them.

The largest group of Native American land records is called the “Indian Reserve Files”. They are comprised of twenty-two boxes of files. They are not indexed and are grouped only roughly but Mr. Hone, in his book, offers some information that will be of help. (See Mr. Hone's book, page 203.)

Box 1 holds records from the far west and Michigan. The remaining boxes are comprised of records for Indian tribes I never knew existed. If one knows the tribe his ancestors were members of Mr. Hone's book will provide a starting point.

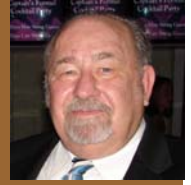
Some of the tribes listed are Brotherton, Chippewa, Munsee, Delaware, Great and Little Osage, Crow, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, Ottawa, Pottawatomie, Sioux, Kaskaskias, Peoria's, Piankeshaw, Weas, Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Kickapoo, Sac, Fox, Shawnee, Stockbridge, Winnebago, Orielles, Wyandott, Nisqually, Lischi and others.

The Indian Reserve files contain plat maps with the names of individual Indians, wills etc. Unfortunately they have not been microfilmed and are available only at the National Archives in Washington, DC.

Mr. Hone includes an example of a plat map for Creek allotments in Russell County, Alabama which shows the names of the individuals who owned land. Some of the names recorded were written thus: Loo-skoo-che, Se-ho-pa-ye, Ki-mar-e, Kowok-koo-che Had-jo, Nun-o, Kotch-ar-harjo, etc.

One of the best sites for Native American research on the www is at “Access Genealogy” <http://tinyurl.com/7by42f8> which lists 55 tribes and has a full list (11) of Native American Rolls as well as infor-

*Please see Page 7, Indian Genealogy*



## Editing Photos In the Cloud

You don't need expensive software to edit photos like a pro. All you need is a web browser and an Internet connection.

A lot of things are being done “in the cloud” these days. You remember “the cloud”? That's where nothing “lives” on your computer but on a computer provided by a company, Google for instance, on the internet. Instead of purchasing a program and installing it on your computer you can use your web browser to go to a URL (web address) where the program is available and use that program, usually for free. Google has long had “Google Docs” which allows Word Processing and Spread Sheets in the cloud for free.

Now a new company has come along with a graphics editor in the cloud. The program is called **Aviary or Feather** and is available at <http://www.aviary.com/> . Aviary is not as sophisticated as Photo Shop or Photo Impact but is adequate for what most genealogists want to do. The interface is remarkably simple to use. See examples below.



“Instant Effect”

A photo can be uploaded from your computer or, if it already resides on the www at Flickr, Picasa or similar, just use the URL (web address) of the photo you want to work on.

The photo will come into the Aviary control freely as all actions are reversible.

Here are four “special effects” buttons. The first is “instant” which causes the photo to look like a Polaroid shot.

Another special effect that might be useful is “Old Photo” which renders your photo in faded Sepia tones.

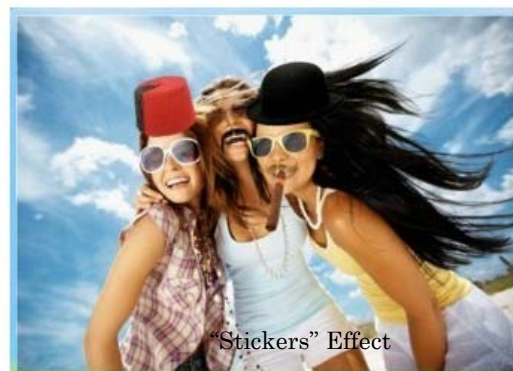


“Old Photo” Effect



“Resize Effect”

The resize tool allows you to easily make the photo larger or smaller if that is what is needed for your program. For www display 640 X 480 pixels is considered the largest size you should use.



“Stickers” Effect

If you want to add some humor to a photo try the “Stickers” button. At the right is an example of some of the effects.—Jerry Hale

## Connecting a Second Monitor—Jerry Hale

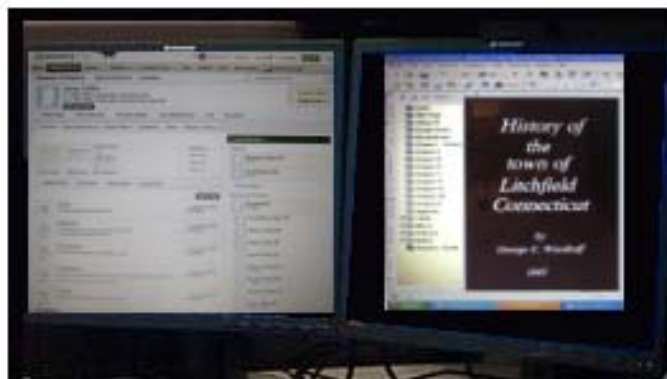
**Many of the histories of American counties contain valuable information for a genealogist researching family who lived in the early days of the country. Many of these old histories are available free online at Google Books and/or Archives.org.**

I am, for instance, researching the several families (Brown, Case, Eno, Humphrey, Mills, Phelps etc) from the very early days of Connecticut. Many of the histories are online and available for download. I have downloaded such books as "Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale University", "History of Ancient Windsor", "History of Canton", "History of New Haven", "History of Norfolk", "History of Simsbury", "History of the Town of Litchfield" and "Public Records of the State of Connecticut."

These books are full of information about the families I'm interested in. In "Families of Ancient New Haven" (one volume of an eight-volume work created by Donald Lines Jacobus between 1923 and 1932) the Tolles family has been researched and published with meticulous documentation by the "Dean of American Genealogists" as Donald Lines Jacobus is often called.

Using these electronic books is a bit awkward. One must split the screen, showing the genealogy database on one half and the reference book on the other half. That makes both programs difficult to maneuver between and the available size makes both difficult to read.

The addition of a second monitor greatly improves the usability of this approach. Once a second monitor is added the reference book can be moved to one monitor and expanded to full size. It is then easy to read and simple to move from your genealogy database program to the reference book.



Most computers have a second video port that you can use to plug in the extra monitor. After that is done you should right click on the desktop, select 'properties' from the pop up menu. Another pop-up window will be labeled "display properties." Select 'settings', then 'appearance'. A small screen will appear with two squares labeled "1" and "2" which represent monitor one and monitor two. At the bottom of that screen there is a check box "extend my desktop onto this monitor." To finish click OK. You can now run your mouse pointer to the right (or left) and it will move smoothly from one monitor to the other. (See below, links to several "how to" articles.)

Go back to monitor one and bring up your genealogy program. You can now work with your genealogy database program while viewing the reference book. It's like having an open book on the desk

next to you but much more convenient.

The second monitor, if you don't already



have one, can be picked up at Radio Shack (20" AOC LCD monitor for \$99) or at Best Buy (21" Acer for \$99) in today's paper. Ebay had a used DELL on auction today with a top bid of \$9.50 with 15 minutes to go. But the best place may be "Refresh Electronics" in Longwood. They have used monitors with a 90 day warranty for as little as \$60.

Believe me, the process of connecting a second monitor is well worth the effort; you will soon be unable to imagine being without it.

"How to" articles:

<http://www.microsoft.com/athome/organization/twomonitors.aspx>

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/307873>

[http://www.pcworld.com/article/157672/how\\_to\\_set\\_up\\_multiple\\_monitors.html](http://www.pcworld.com/article/157672/how_to_set_up_multiple_monitors.html)

[http://www.ehow.com/video\\_13829\\_connect-two-monitors.html](http://www.ehow.com/video_13829_connect-two-monitors.html) —Jerry Hale

# Hunting the Hofmanns ...Arthur Where Are You?!?!?— Carmela Bergen

It was time for my annual cemetery research trip to Chicago. Mount Carmel Cemetery in Hillside, Illinois was my destination.

If you have ever lived in the suburbs of Chicago, when fall days are overcast and gray and gloomy, they are gray, gray, gray. Not a wisp of a white cloud or a patch of blue peaks through the gray sky. Everything that is green takes on a gray hue of sorts. To add to the grayness of the day, a light misting of rain had begun to fall that day. I started out early in the morning to hunt the Hofmann's burial locations and take some photos of their final resting places.

My first stop was the cemetery office. The kiosk in the lobby is great. You key in the name of the person you want to locate in the computer and the name and the burial location comes up. You can print out a map with the section and lot numbers and then go to the site and find your family member. How easy is that? Sounds good but in reality, Mt. Carmel is rather imposing in size and sometimes confusing and being a little "directionally impaired" makes it more difficult for me to find a certain location. So I went up to the information desk where a kind lady gave me a detailed map of the section and marked exactly where the tombstone was located. Now I was all set. Confidently I set out.

## From Page 4, Indian Genealogy

Information about Indian Census, Tribal Histories, Cemetery Records, Land Patents and Biographies. There is a section on "Where to Start" and a listing of Native American mailing lists where you can meet other members researching Native Americans and find links to other Indian-genealogy and history.

American Land Patents is the subject of an "Access Genealogy" page which is a listing by state and Tribe of land patents for the states of Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho,

Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minne-

I drove to the section and got my cameras in hand. I have learned to carry a digital and a regular camera with me on my cemetery trips in case one fails. As I exited the car, I had to return to get my umbrella because now the misting had turned to drizzle. Section C was immense. Okay, now which way is north? After driving zig-zaggy through the cemetery, I lost which way was north...oh great, this wasn't going to be easy and there were possibly more than 700 stones in this section. I figured I would just traverse the aisles back and forth and read the stones. It couldn't take that long.

After about 35 minutes of walking I wasn't half way through this section. I began muttering to myself about being nuts for walking in the rain because now my leather loafers were all wet and so were the cuffs of my jeans and I still had not found the Hofmann tombstone. To add to my discomfort I had a something in my right shoe that was poking the bottom of my foot. How could I get some-

sota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin & Wyoming. See the page at:

<http://tinyurl.com/74gg95d>

You can find an article from Prologue Magazine entitled "Indian Bounty Land Applications" by Mary Frances Morrow. It is at the National Archives web site at: <http://tinyurl.com/cxhagpx> and you should check the web site "Settlers and Intruders on Cherokee Indian Lands 1801-1816" by Janelle Swearingen at <http://tinyurl.com/725529z> Also check the National Archives page Indi-

thing in my shoe walking through wet grass? I leaned against a tombstone and took my shoe off and shook out whatever was in there. As I put my shoe back on, I said out loud "Arthur Hofmann, I'm never going to find you." At that point I was



thinking about giving up and going to go back to the dryness of my rental car. I took a few steps more to the front of the brown tombstone I had been leaning on. Yup, you guessed it...it was Arthur Hofmann's stone! Hmmmmm, did Arthur put that tiny stone in my shoe? Was it fate? Maybe a coincidence? Weird is the best adjective I can think of to explain my cemetery experience. —Carmela Bergen

ans/Native Americans <http://tinyurl.com/7segv6a>. This page contains links to American history relating to Native Americans.

You may need the services of a professional researcher to have any hope of finding anything of use. NARA has a list of professional researchers specializing in Native American records. You will find the list at: <http://tinyurl.com/6tynu8f>

Start by restricting the researcher to a certain time limit or a certain amount of money. You will then learn the value of the service and, once trust is established.

You will then learn the value of the service and establish trust.—Jerry Hale



130 E. Howry Avenue, DeLand,  
Florida 32724

We're on the Web!

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~flrbgs/index.htm>

We're also on the Web @

<http://www.flgenhisonline.com/counties/flagvol/volusia/volusia.html>

Founded in 1986, the Roots & Branches Society of West Volusia County, serves the cities of DeLand, Deltona, DeBary, Enterprise, Osteen, Pierson and Seville.

The purpose of this Society is to stimulate and promote interest in genealogical and historical research and provide instruction in the use of efficient mechanics and adherence to scientific principles of accuracy and thoroughness in research.

We meet the third Sunday of each month, September through June, in the Auditorium of the DeLand Public Library for a Program at 2:00 PM. A 45 minute beginners' lesson is offered at 1:00 PM prior to the meeting in the Conference Room behind the Audio/Visual desk. Guests are welcome.

Library Hours: Monday through Thursday 9:00 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. Friday through Saturday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and Sunday from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

## From page 1, Fisher

newly appointed Governor of New Jersey. As noted above, with this move Jonathan began to call himself Jonathan Dunham alias Singletary.

Jonathan became a prominent citizen in Woodbridge. In 1670 Jonathan Dunham, alias Singletary, and Mary his wife, formerly of Massachusetts colony were given a 213-acre grant of land in consideration of Jonathan building the first grist mill in Woodbridge Township.

The house that Jonathan built in 1671 was reportedly built of brick from Holland

that was used as ballast in ships. Although it has apparently been significantly refurbished, it is still standing.

The old mill that he built was apparently used for many generations and was reportedly still standing in 1870. The millstone itself is still in existence, and can be seen on display at the Trinity Episcopal Church in Woodbridge, New Jersey.

It now is the Rectory of the Trinity Episcopal Church. In 1671 Jonathan was listed as the foreman of a jury, and as the overseer of the highways. In 1673 he was elected to the New Jersey Assembly. In 1675 he served as the Clerk of the Township Court.—Howard Fisher



*The House that Jonathan built in 1671 is still standing. It currently serves as the rectory of the Trinity Episcopal church in Woodbridge, New Jersey.*