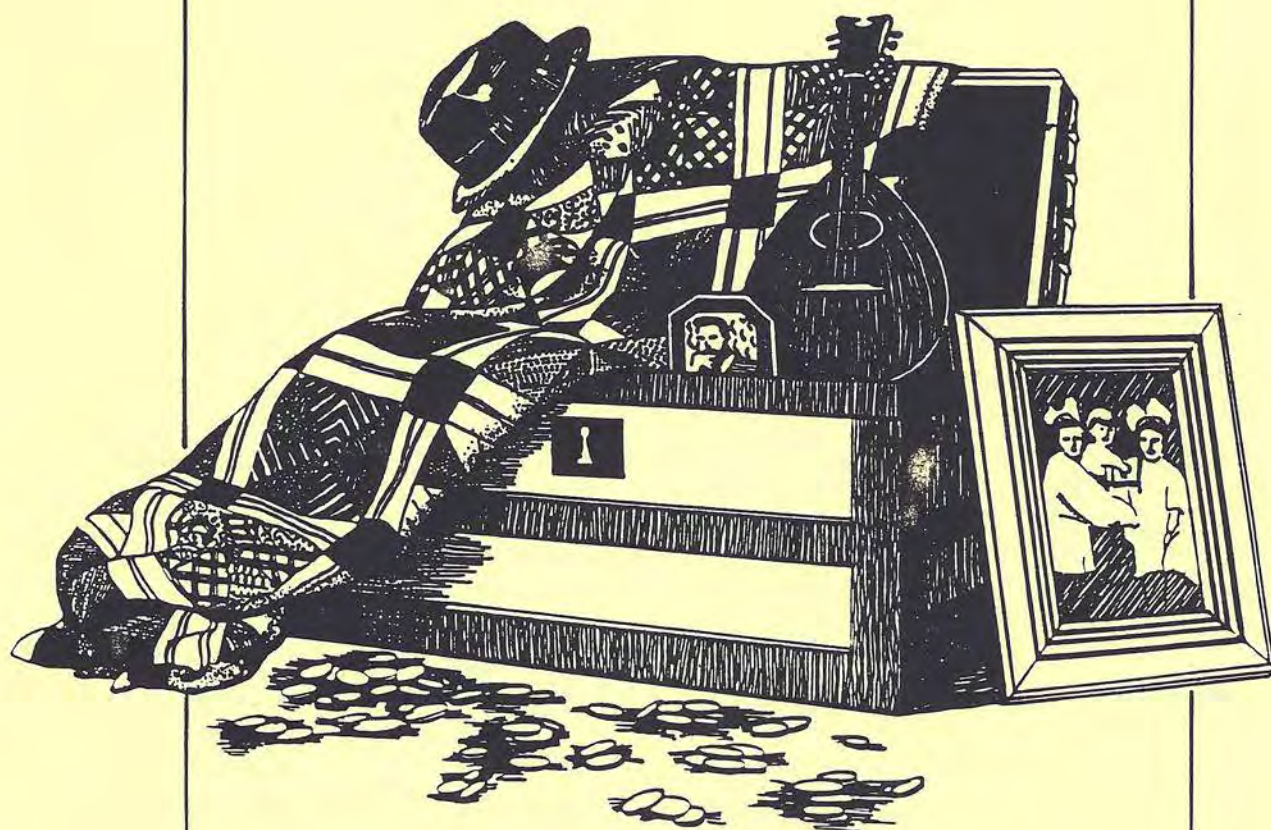


# Buried Treasures



Volume 30, No. 3

July - September 1998

CENTRAL FLORIDA GENEALOGICAL  
SOCIETY, INC.

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## Central Florida Genealogical Society

P. O. Box 177  
Orlando, Florida 32801-0177

Summer, 1998

Dear Members and Friends,

Welcome back everyone. I hope all of you had a good summer that included some rest as well as successful research and progress on your family lines. Some of the people who really wanted to experience the Mecca of genealogy traveled to Salt Lake City with Ann Osisek's for a week long trip. Talk with Cori Downing, Ralyne Westenhofer, Mary Phillips, Steve Treiber, and Ray and Mary Louise Trescott to get the real details of the occasion. The next trip in the works is one to Washington, D.C. for research time in the National Archives, DAR Library and Library of Congress. Stay tuned for details.

Our summer get together (30 people in attendance) was held July 9<sup>th</sup> at the Road House Grill in Winter Park. Everyone was in high spirits, with lots of laughter and fun shared. Someone (I won't name the culprit) even suggested that I get up on the tables and dance for the crowd, but I'm pleased to say I had better judgment than did the instigator.

Your Board of Directors continues to meet on a monthly basis throughout the summer, even though the general meetings aren't held then. This summer the issue of liability insurance for the society was a subject that received much time and deliberation. Today's world is so suit-minded that the board felt this was a real concern for a group as large as ours. We studied the situation throughout the summer, trying to decide if it was necessary and how much we could afford to spend. The decision hasn't been made yet, but will be soon.

Many who have served on our board have said they were amazed at how many details have to be dealt with in order to keep the society running smoothly. It is a job that is continually changing, and as a result is very interesting and challenging.

We are eagerly awaiting the Fall Seminar which will feature Sandra Hargreaves Luebking. She is a well-known writer and speaker who will speak on four topics during our day-long session. It promises to be a wonderful program and we look forward to having a lot of avid genealogists in attendance. Watch for announcements about the Seminar and sign up early.

Looking forward to seeing all of you soon.

Sincerely,

Lynne Knorr  
President



## The Town of Apopka

by Betty Jo Stockton

One of the largest towns in western Orange County, Apopka was the hub of civilization in the 1880s. Local historians believe the first permanent white settler in the area was Peter **Buchan**, a Scottish silversmith of noble birth who had settled first in LaGrange, Georgia. He packed wagonloads of household goods, tools and family for the 500 mile trek to Palatka, then traveled by barge up the St Johns and Wekiva Rivers. He homesteaded land between what is now Apopka and the town of Clay Springs.

By the 1850s, there was a bustling community called "The Lodge" in the area that is now Apopka. It was so named because it was the site of the first Masonic Lodge in Florida. The Lodge was a prime contender for the site of the county seat of Orange County, but lost out to Fort Gatlin in what many believe was a rigged election in 1856. The Lodge remained the town name until 1882, when it was incorporated as Apopka City, and later shortened to simply Apopka. The name was taken from the name of the large lake called Lake Apopka, which may have come from the Creek word for "potato" or for "catfish eating place". Among the early settlers were the **Lovells**, the **Stewarts**, the **Delks**, the **MacFaddens** and the **Shaws**. David B. **Stewart** was a county commissioner for many years; M. A. **Jeffcoat** was a Methodist preacher and grove owner; Judge **Mills** and brothers John and Edward **Bradshaw** were also prominent early settlers.<sup>1</sup>

The 1887 directory of Orange County<sup>2</sup> listing for Apopka says "just 13 miles northwest of Orlando is located the prosperous little city of Apopka, whose surroundings impose within themselves every feature of health-giving adaptability. On either side is to be seen beautiful lakes, whose crystal surface reflects the peaceful quietude of happy homes that so distinctly line their shores." The population was 947; there were 2 weekly newspapers, many businesses, and "lucrative crops of vegetables, potatoes, oats and corn, as well as some of the finest oranges produced in the State." With the Tavares, Orlando & Atlantic Railroad linking Apopka to the rest of the state, "there is every prospect of a bright future." A realtors ad in the directory shouted "Come to South Florida - to Apopka where Frost Never Kills the Orange Trees". Unfortunately, this was a false claim and the Winter of 1894 killed 90% of the orange trees in Central Florida. Many orange and vegetable growers gave up, but some remained and replanted. It is their descendants who rebuilt Western Orange County.

As the growers realized the vulnerability of dependence on orange crops, they began to diversify – planting winter vegetables for shipping north and various temperate-climate plants such as caladiums and ferns. After some experimentation, many growers settled on ferns – the Apopka area now claims to be the "fern capital of the world." As Orlando spreads, Apopka is now home to many commuters, but still retains its orange groves, large farms and sense of community.

<sup>1</sup> Blackman, William F. *History of Orange County, Florida*. 1927. [in both Florida Room and Genealogy Department, Orlando Public Library]

<sup>2</sup> *Orange County Gazetteer and Business Directory*. John R. Richards & Co., 1887 [ini glass "fragile books" case in Genealogy Department, Orlando Public Library]

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Send for new Map of Apopka and vicinity to

**PAGE MCKINNEY,****APOPKA,****FLORIDA.****REFERENCES:**

First National Bank, Orlando, Fla.; Messrs. Ambler, Marvin &amp; Stockton Jacksonville, Fla.; Edward Page, Esq., Boston, Mass.; Jno. S. Lamson &amp; Bro. 77 Maiden Lane, New York; Frederick Butler, Esq., Lawrence, Mass.; all business men of prominence in Orange county.

**Obituary of John Eades Gullette**  
**The New Orleans Times-Democrat ~ March 22, 1899**

**JOHN EADES GULLETTE**  
**THE OLDEST NATIVE BORN RESIDENT OF**  
**ALABAMA PASSES AWAY.**

Early yesterday morning the oldest native-born resident in the State of Alabama passed away at the ripe age of eighty-two years. Throughout the State, but more particularly in the central section thereof, Mr. John Eades Gullette was known. To the men and women of high and low degree he was "Uncle Eades," and to the negroes he was loved as "Marse Eades."

For upward of fourscore years Mr. Gullette has been identified with Alabama and her quieter history. He was a distant relative of the celebrated Eades family, whose eminent member conceived the idea of constructing the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi River. To his friends throughout the State of Alabama Mr. Gullette's relation of his early life has ever been an interesting story. Born in Clarke County, near what is now known as Jackson's Well, he saw the light before the State was ever admitted into the Union. Then the section of country which he ever cherished as his birth-place was the home of Indian tribes. Many an interesting tale he told of his early life among the savages who roamed through the woods and hunted in the well-stocked primeval forests, and the little ones have hung upon his every word when he related how Indians came and went from his father's home. It was at a time when there was considerable unrest in that section of the State, and it is a fact that the marriage of his parents took place at a little fort wherein they had taken refuge to escape massacre at the hands of the turbulent warriors who had just taken the war-path. With the development of the country, Mr. Gullette prospered. He lost his mother at an early age and was raised by the old plantation "Mammy," to whom he was strongly attached until her death. His father was one of the men of influence in the community, and at the time of his death left a heritage of vast tracts of land, which produced thousands of bales of cotton cultivated by upwards of 500 slaves.

At the outbreak of the war between the United States and Mexico, Mr. Gullette volunteered and saw service. At the close of hostilities he returned to his plantation life, and, like his fellow Southerners, suffered the loss of their estates by the results of the civil war. Since the war, Mr. Gullette, though an aged man, has continued the supervision of his cotton lands, and up to the time of his death was a close follower of the market and its fluctuations.

The recent cold weather affected his lungs and brought on an attack of pneumonia, but the old gentleman rallied, and it was hoped would pull through. Word was received yesterday that he would be able to leave his bed within a day or two, but swift upon the heels of the letter came a telegram saying that "Uncle Eades" was dead.

To those who knew Mr. John Eades Gullette, his loss will be keen. Born during a period of turbulency, he possessed all of the elements of healthy courage which constitute a man. Reared at a time and in a country which might have been likened to the land of plenty, he was given every opportunity to develop those tendencies which constituted the Southern gentleman of breeding and leisure. Believing in a strict creed, and having passed through a long term of adverse fortune, Mr. Gullette was able to live up to his austere creed and prove his grit and steadfastness of purpose by the active work which he did for upward of a score of years.

Of a disposition like unto a woman, gentle as the gentlest and brave as the most courageous, it was no hard task for him to make himself loved by all, and the people of his section fell naturally into the way of loving the dear, good old man. He was a type of man whose acquaintance fast ripens into love and deepest reverence, and as such will be remembered.

Mr. Gullette, for upward of fifty years, was the superintendent of the quaint little Baptist Church at Rock West, in Wilcox County, Ala. When, some seven years ago the hand of time dimmed his sight and rendered him unable to continue, the church declined to consider the proposition of his relinquishing his post, and the little tasks which for nearly two generations he had been carrying on in the Lord's vineyard were continued by him with the aid of his grandchildren. Mr. Gullette was a close student and a ripe Greek and Latin scholar, and his *Horace* and *Homer* were as dear to his old heart as ever a copy of *Robinson Crusoe* was to the heart of the imaginative youth.

Mr. Gullette, who married a Miss Blackmon, and with whom he passed fifty-one years of happy married life, had twelve children. Five of these died young. The sixth, Mrs. W. P. Murphy, wife of Dr. W. P. Murphy of Rock West, Ala., died in 1893. The surviving children are: Mrs. C. C. Jones of Birmingham, Mrs. M. M. Ulmer of Mobile, Mrs. A. E. Cross of Selma, Miss L. C. Gullette of Camden, Mr. John E. Gullette, Jr., of Rehoboth, Ala., and Mr. W. B. Gullette, who lives in Florida. Seventeen grandchildren and six great grandchildren constitute the Gullette descendants, for Mr. Gullette was the last of his immediate line.

*John Eades Gullette, born 20 Aug 1816, and Rebecca Jane Blackmon, born 20 Nov 1822, were married 1 May 1839. Their son, William Blackmon/Ervin (he changed it!) Gullette was the maternal grandfather of Anne Hammond Connell. There are two errors in the obit: Eades and his brother inherited fifteen slaves (not hundreds!) from their late father and he was six days past his fifteenth birthday at the death of his mother, Mary Ann Eades Gullett Ervin Grayson. Mary's second husband was Samuel Ervin of SC, older brother of great-grandfather of Sen. Sam Ervin of Watergate fame.*



# Occupations of Yesteryear

Dan Burrows - dburrows1@juno.com

Accomptant	Accountant
Almoner	Giver of Charity to the needy
Amanuensis	Secretary or stenographer
Artificer	A soldier mechanic who does repairs
Bailie	Bailiff
Baxter	Baker
Bluestocking	Female writer
Boniface	Keeper of an inn
Brazier	One who works with brass
Brewster	Beer manufacturer
Brightsmith	Metal Worker
Burghmaster	Mayor
Caulker	One who filled up cracks (in ships or windows or seems to make them watertight by using tar or oakum-hemp fiber produced by taking old ropes apart
Chaisemaker	Carriage maker
Chandler	Chandler Dealer or trader; one who makes or sells candles; retailer of groceries
Chiffonnier	Wig maker
Clark	Clerk
Clerk	Clergyman; cleric
Clicker	The servant of a salesman who stood at the door to invite customers; one who received the matter in the galley from the compositors and arranged it in due form ready for printing; one who makes eyelet holes in boots using a machine which clicked.
Cohen	Priest
Collier	Coal miner
Colporteur	Peddler of books
Cooper	One who makes or repairs vessels made of staves and hoops, such as casks, barrels, tubs, etc.
Cordwainer Shoemaker	Originally any leather worker using leather from Cordova/Cordoba in Spain
Costermonger	Peddler of fruits and vegetables
Crocker	Potter
Crowner	Coroner
Currier	One who dresses the coat of a horse with a currycomb; one who tanned leather by incorporating oil or grease
Docker Stevedore	Dock worker who loads and unloads cargo
Dowser	One who finds water using a rod or witching stick
Draper	A dealer in dry goods
Drayman	One who drives a long strong cart without fixed sides for carrying heavy loads
Dresser	A surgeon's assistant in a hospital
Drover	One who drives cattle, sheep, etc. to market; a dealer in cattle
Duffer	Peddler
Factor Agent	Commission merchant; one who acts or transacts business for another; Scottish steward or bailiff of an estate
Farrier	A blacksmith, one who shoes horses
Faulkner	Falconer
Fell monger	One who removes hair or wool from hides in preparation for leather making
Fletcher	One who made bows and arrows
Fuller	One who fulls cloth; one who shrinks and thickens woolen cloth by moistening, heating, and pressing; one who cleans and finishes cloth

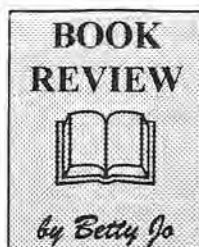
## Occupations of Yesteryear - continued

Gaoler	A keeper of the goal, a jailer
Glazier	Window glassman
Hacker	Maker of hoes
Hatcheler	One who combed out or carded flax
Haymonger	Dealer in hay
Hayward	Keeper of fences
Higgler	Itinerant peddler
Hillier	Roof tiler
Hind	A farm laborer
Holster	A groom who took care of horses, often at an inn
Hooker	Reaper
Hooper	One who made hoops for casks and barrels
Huckster	Sells small wares
Husbandman	A farmer who cultivated the land
Jagger	Fish peddler
Journeyman	One who had served his apprenticeship and mastered his craft, not bound to serve a master, but hired by the day
Joyner / Joiner	A skilled carpenter
Keeler	Bargeman
Kempster	Wool comber
Lardner	Keeper of the cupboard
Lavender	Washer woman
Lederer	Leather maker
Leech	Physician
Longshoreman	Stevedore
Lorner	Maker of horse gear
Malender	Farmer
Malster	Brewer
Manciple	Steward
Mason	Bricklayer
Mintmaster	One who issued local currency
Monger	Seller of goods (ale, fish)
Muleskinner	Teamster
Neatherder	Herds cows
Ordinary Keeper	Innkeeper with fixed prices
Pattern Maker	A maker of a clog shod with an iron ring. A clog was a wooden pole with a pattern cut into the end
Peregrinator	Itinerant wanderer
Peruker	A wig maker
Pettifogger	A shyster lawyer
Pigman	Crockery dealer
Plumber	One who applied sheet lead for roofing and set lead frames for plain or stained glass windows
Porter	Door keeper
Puddler	Wrought iron worker
Quarrier	Quarry worker



## Occupations of Yesteryear - continued

Rigger	Hoist tackle worker
Ripper	Seller of fish
Roper	Maker of rope or nets
Saddler	One who makes, repairs or sells saddles or other furnishings for horses
Sawbones	Physician
Sawyer	One who saws; carpenter
Schumacker	Shoemaker
Scribler	A minor or worthless author
Scrivener	Professional or public copyist or writer; notary public
Scrutiner	Election judge
Shrieve	Sheriff
Slater	Roofer
Slopseller	Seller of ready-made clothes in a slop shop
Snobscat / Snob	One who repaired shoes
Sorter	Tailor
Spinster	A woman who spins or an unmarried woman
Spurrer	Maker of spurs
Squire	Country gentleman; farm owner; justice of peace
Stuff gown	Junior barrister
Stuff gownsman	Junior barrister
Supercargo	Officer on merchant ship who is in charge of cargo and the commercial concerns of the ship
Tanner	One who tans (cures) animal hides into leather
Tapley	One who puts the tap in an ale cask
Tasker	Reaper
Teamster	One who drives a team for hauling
Thatcher	Roofer
Tide waiter	Customs inspector
Tinker	An itinerant tin pot and pan seller and repairman
Tipstaff	Policeman
Travers	Toll bridge collection
Tucker	Cleaner of cloth goods
Turner	A person who turns wood on a lathe into spindles
Victualer	A tavern keeper, or one who provides an army, navy, or ship with food
Vulcan	Blacksmith
Wagoner	Teamster not for hire
Wainwright	Wagon maker
Waiter	Customs officer or tide waiter; one who waited on the tide collect duty on goods brought in
Waterman	Boatman who plies for hire
Webster	Operator of looms
Wharfinger	Owner of a wharf
Wheelwright	One who made or repaired wheels; wheeled carriages, etc.
Whitesmith	Tinsmith; worker of iron who finishes or polishes the work
Whitewing	Street sweeper
Whitster	Bleach of cloth
Wright	Workman, especially a construction worker
Yeoman	Farmer who owns his own land



## **Pine Castle, Florida: The History of a Small Town, in the words of her "old timers"**

Edited by Ruth B. Linton;  
Genealogies by William S. Morgan V

This book has two distinct parts – the first is reminiscences of early settlers of Pine Castle and their families. There are forty-five "stories" of early Pine Castle in the words of those who were there. These were compiled by Ruth Linton, whose earlier book, *Pine Castle -- A Walk Down Memory Lane* was a history of the town. The second section, collected by Billy Morgan, is genealogies of about ninety Pine Castle families, as given to him by descendants of those families. While far from complete, they give a good sense of "who was who" in Pine Castle and who their descendants are. Billy has also written *The Macy Family of Pine Castle*, which was reviewed in an earlier issue of *Buried Treasures*.

There is no index to this volume. The Table of Contents gives a hint to the information in various sections, but not specifics. The print is very large, which I find distracting, but the author points out that many of the intended readers are elderly and prefer large print.

If you have family in the Pine Castle area or are a student of Central Florida history, you'll want to add this to your library.

The volume is 158 pages, 8 ½ x 11", softcover and spiral bound. I bought my copy at the Pine Castle Pioneer Days Festival for \$10.00. The only address in the book is: Billy Morgan, 3626 Bobolink Lane, Orlando, FL 32803-2406; (407) 894-6682. Email: wsmorganv@aol.com Check with him for availability of the book.

### **Do you remember . . .**

by Mary W. Phillips

- When Aloma Avenue in Winter Park was lined with huge oak trees.
- When T. G. Lee Dairy was moved to make room for Colonial Plaza.
- When you wished you had a radio that would fit in your hand. Art Linkletter came on at 3 p.m. and I didn't get home from school in time to listen.
- When you could memorize Bible scriptures and recite them in school . . . and you were give a New Testament.
- When all the neighbor kids played games, made taffy, and sat around a fire outside in the evenings.
- When you could earn 50¢ an hour for babysitting.
- When you could paddle the seat of your children for misbehaving.

## Entering the World of Adoption

### The Records

by Sheila Reback

As a genealogist who had found many previously unknown relatives, searching an adoption yielded a different set of rules. My experience as a genealogist, certainly helped to unfold the new and complex world of secret adoption. Secret means that none of the participants: adoptee, adoptive parents, or birth family knows the names of the other person. Secret adoptions have been ongoing in the United States since the beginning of the century, and are still continuing. Only in the past few years have some agencies and attorneys contracted for open or semi-open adoptions.

Adoption records are created when a birth mother and/or the birth father agrees to relinquish their parental rights to an infant or child. Parental rights may also be severed by laws of a state. Presently, almost all states require the relinquishment papers to be signed after the birth of the child. An adoption becomes finalized several months to a year after the parental rights are severed, but not always. The legal paperwork for an adoption is handled through an adoption agency or a private attorney. Usually the adoption paperwork is filed in District or Family Court in the area where the infant was born. They are number coded. Many states did not and do not require the attorney to keep additional records other than those filed in court. Most agencies and many attorneys do keep duplicate files. In addition, there have been many unscrupulous adoptions, privately completed by physicians, nurses, ministers, and others, which have no or false paperwork. The Hope adoptions in Florida is an example.

There are variations in the kind of information and the paperwork given to adoptive parents. Usually the birth parents receive little information concerning the exact identity of the other party. However, several adoptive parents have been given very specific information, which is in the written paperwork they have received. When an adoption takes place officially, the original birth certificate is not only sealed, but a new birth certificate is issued in the name of the adoptive parents. However, the NUMBERS on these birth certificates remain the same. The rules regarding where the original birth certificate is stored also varies from state to state.

The adoption papers created can become sealed records. Sealing the records means that all information written concerning birth parents, the adoptee, and the names of the adoptive parents, are placed into a sealed envelope which is filed in a locked cabinet in the courthouse. In Buffalo, New York, for example, the locked cabinets line the walls of a reception area in Surrogate Court, and behind an inaccessible counter in Family Court. There may be several copies of these sealed records held in various places within a particular state. Sealed records are never reopened, unless there is a court order to do so. In addition, the written information in the sealed records varies, depending on the agency, physician, or attorney who handled the adoption.

Many groups have agencies such as Jewish Family Service, Catholic Charities, Lutheran Service, Salvation Army, Children's Home Society. The type of information gathered by these agencies varies from state to state and from year to year. The requirements of the law at the TIME of the adoption become important. The written information in the sealed record MAY include the original birth certificate, hospital records, affidavits from parents when the birth



## Entering the World of Adoption; The Records - continued

mother is underage, full names and addresses, names of nearest living relatives. Presently, several states have bills before the legislature to open previously sealed records, which is an extremely controversial issue.

Adoption records are not sealed in these states: Alaska, Hawaii, Kansas, Ohio - prior to 1964; Tennessee for a limited time period. The new law in Tennessee is being challenged by many, including Christian groups. Again, only those involved in the original adoption can contact the state to obtain information.

Adoption records may be procured legally. A judge must sign a court order to open the sealed documents. For judges, *just cause* for opening such records varies according to the sympathy of the judge and the state involved. For example, New York is the toughest state to obtain such a court order. A couple in New York had been denied court orders to obtain documents for their birth child who has hereditary heart disease, unknown at the time of birth. In Alabama, a judge pulled the records herself, and shared them with the adoptee. The ONLY persons who are able to request a court order are adoptive parents, adoptee, birth parents, or legal guardians.

When a judge signs a court order to open records, an intermediary is appointed. Many states have provision for intermediaries in their adoption laws. Florida has such a program. The intermediary could be an attorney, a physician, private investigator, legal guardian or the adoption agency originally used to complete the adoption. It is the job of the intermediary to go into the sealed record, procure the exact identity of the other party, and then contact the other party. Because women do get married, divorced, and change their names, private investigators often are used to find a person, after the records have been procured.

Many adoptees and birth parents can obtain their non-identifying information, WITHOUT a court order. This information can, but not always, include: age of birth parents, color of skin, eyes, hair, occupation, general residence, and any other information the agency/attorney deemed necessary to give to the other party. For the adoptee or adoptive parents, receiving a copy of their non-identifying information is not complicated. This information can be obtained from the agency or attorney who handled the adoption, through written request. Sometimes the information can be requested from Adoption Registries, maintained by various states. Sometimes the adoptive parents already have this information, in the paperwork they had been given originally. It must be determined whether or not this information is truthful. The non-identifying information might state, for example, that the birth mother is a college graduate, when in fact she was a freshman in college.

I have seen several television programs which reunite the adoptee and birth parent for the very first time. Reunions are becoming an every day occurrence. These reunions were orchestrated by private investigators, search organizations, or through the internet, and NOT by obtaining court orders to open sealed records. In addition, organizations like Bastard Nation and coalitions of support groups are demanding that records become much more open.

*For further information, contact the author [sreback@juno.com](mailto:sreback@juno.com) or TRIAD, An Adoption Search and Support Organization 407-644-7665.*

Page 8 [214] continued

63 RUTHERFORD, Wm.	W	30M	—	S	IL/IL/IL	Farmer
JONES, Wm.	W	50M	—	W	ME/NH/ME	Farmer
Jones, M.	W	55M	—	W	NY/NY/PA	Farmer
64 NEWELL, K. K.	W	22M	—	M	MD/MD/MD	Laborer
Newell, Gertrude	W	22F	Wife	M	LA/VA/VA	
Newell, Agnes	W	1F	Dau	—	FL/MD/LA	
65 COGSWELL, N. M.	W	22M	—	S	MA/MA/MA	Orange Grower
Cogswell, J. F.	W	50M	—	M	NH/MA/NH	Orange Grower
MERRILL, B. A?	W	33M	—	S	MS/ME/MS	Orange Grower
McCAULEY, J.	W	33M	—	S	CAN/CAN/ENG	Mill Owner
66 REAGAN, Jas.	W	45M	—	S	CAN/CAN/ENG	Laborer
DONALDSON, William	W	22M	—	S	GA/GA/GA	Laborer
WARD, Jack	W	45M	—	M	GA/NC/GA	Laborer
WILKINS, Jas	W	35M	—	M	PA/NH/NJ	Laborer
HARGROVE, Ben	B	30M	—	S	GA/GA/GA	Laborer
HARNEY, Chas.	B	30M	—	S	FL/GA/GA	Laborer
WERTON, Sam	B	30M	—	M	SC/SC/SC	Laborer
JENKINS, J.	B	30M	—	M	SC/GA/GA	Laborer
McCOCKLIN, E.	W	25M	—	M	MS/MS/MS	Laborer
LINDLY, L.	W	40M	—	M	CT/CT/CT	Carpenter
McCOCKLIN, E. O.	W	38M	—	S	CAN/CAN/CAN	—
CLARK, ANNIE	W	25F	—	S	NH/NH/NH	—
67 BARLOW, N.	W	62M	—	M	NY/NY/NY	Mason
Barlow, E.	W	63F	Wife	M	NY/NY/NY	—
FERRIS, Chas.	W	35M	—	S	NY/NY/NY	Laborer
68 NEWMAN, E. B.	W	43M	—	M	NY/NY/NY	Laborer
Newman, E.	W	39F	Wife	M	NY/NY/NY	—
Newman, L.	W	12M	Son	—	NY/NY/NY	—
Newman, W. E.	W	8?	?	?	NY/NY/NY	Laborer?
ACKERLY, C. H.	W	20?	?	?	NY/NY/NY	
NEWMAN, Emma	W	18F	—	?	NY/NY/NY	
69 WARNER, C. O.	W	37M	—	M	MA/MA/NH	Hotel Keeper
Warner, Emma	W	33F	Wife	M	MA/MA/NY	—
FRANCE, S. A.	W	24M	—	S	MA/CT/NH	Boarder
SMITH, P. H.	W	25M	—	S	MA/NY/NY	Laborer
DAVIS, Hustin	W	20M	—	S	MA/NY/NY	Laborer
REED, W. L.	W	23M	—	M	MA/NJ/DE	Merchant
Reed, Mariba	W	20F	Wife	M	CT/CT/CT	
70 ROWLEY, B. B.	W	51M	—	—	CT/CT/CT	Orange Grower

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70 ROWLEY, M. A.	W	43F	Wife	—	CT/CT/CT
Rowley, Eugene	W	18M	Son	S	CT/CT/CT

71 ROWLEY, A.	W	28M	--	M	CT/CT/CT	Mechanic
Rowley, Fannie	W	26F	Wife	--	CT/CT/CT	
Rowley, May	W	2F	Dau	--	CT/CT/CT	
72 HYDE, Samuel	W	54M	--	M	MA/MA/MA	Orange Grower
Hyde, J. H.	W	49F	Wife	M	TX/TX/MS	
McCAWLY, Henry	W	58?M	--	--	ME/NH/CT	Laborer
73 ALLEN, Jas. H.	W	48M	--	M	PA/PA/NY	Orange Grower
Allen, S.M.	W	42F	Wife	M	PA/PA/NY	
Allen, Annie	W	18F	Dau	S	PA/PA/NY	
McCUBBIN, W. H.	W	36M	--	S	MA/MA/VT	Laborer
74 McGOWAN, J. H.	W	43M	--	M	MA/MA/NH	Laborer
McGowan, S.	W	29M	Son	S	MA/MA/NH	Laborer
McGowan, Chas.	W	18M	Son	S	MA/MA/NH	Laborer
McGowan, Rachel	W	16F	Dau	S	MA/MA/NH	
75 RINES, G. W.	W	42M	--	M	ME/CT/NH	Orange Grower
Rines, E. A.	W	38F	Wife	M	ME/CT/NH	
Rines, Geo? H.	W	16M	Son	S	MA/ME/ME	
Rines, F. P.	W	12M	Son	S	MA/ME/ME	
76 GALIGER, Alex	W	22M	--	M	SCO/SCO/SCO	Laborer
Galiger, Eliza	W	20F	Wife	M	SCO/SCO/SCO	
77 HIGGINS, Samuel	W	59M	--	--	ENG/ENG/ENG	Laborer
Higgins, Hannah	W	58F	Wife	--	ENG/ENG/ENG	
ANDREWS, Jas	W	38M	--	M	ENG/ENG/ENG	Laborer
Andrews, Jane	W	38F	Wife	M	ENG/ENG/ENG	
Andrews, W. E.	W	10M	Son	S	ENG/ENG/ENG	
78 HYDE, E.	W	39M	--	S	MA/MA/MA	Laborer
KENEDY, P. M.	W	42M	--	M	MA/MA/MA	Laborer
Kenedy, A. M.	W	36F	Wife	M	MA/MA/MA	
PEARSON, Beatrice	W	69F	--	W	MA/MA/MA	
Pearson, A. D.	W	17F	Dau	S	GA/MA/MA	
79 RICHARDSON, J. H.	W	42M	--	M	GA/GA/GA	C. E.?
Richardson, L. E.	W	42F	Wife	M	GA/GA/GA	
80 HARRELL, W. D.	W	36M	--	M	GA/GA/GA	Laborer
Harrell, J. H.	W	26F	Wife	M	GA/GA/GA	
FUGANY, Polly	W	70F	--	W	GA/GA/GA	
Harrell, Annie	W	10F	Dau	--	GA/GA/GA	
Harrell, Jesse	W	5M	Son	--	GA/GA/GA	
HYDE, Lizzie	W	44F	--	W	GA/GA/GA	
OSBORN, Geo.	W	12M	--	S	GA/GA/GA	
ROWLEY, Jas.	W	48M	--	S	CT/CT/CT	Laborer
81 HAZELHURST, J. P.	W	26M	--	M	CAN/ENG/ENG	Carpenter
Hazelhurst, Hallie?	W	26F	Wife	M	KY/KY/KY	
BOURLAND, Kate	W	18F	--	M	KY/KY/KY	
82 ZANDER, J.	W	30F	Mother	M	OH/PA/PA	
Zander, S.	W	9F	Dau	--	OH/PA/OH	
Zander, R.	W	7M	Son	--	OH/PA/OH	
Zander, W. F.	W	5M	Son	--	MI/PA/OH	
Zander, L.	W	3F	Dau	--	MI/PA/OH	



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Zander, I.	W	1F	Dau	--	MI/PA/OH	
HAZELHURST, Geo.	W	36M	--	M	CAN/ENG/ENG	Carpenter
Hazelhurst, Emma?	W	36F	Wife	M	CAN/CAN/ENG	
Hazelhurst, Walter	W	8M	Son		CAN/CAN/ENG	
Hazelhurst, E.	W	6F	Dau		CAN/CAN/ENG	
Hazelhurst, Eliza	W	55F	--	W	ENG/ENG/ENG	
84 FORD, R. S.	W	68F	--	?	GA/NC/NC	Farms?
BOWEN, F. M.	W	19M	--	S	GA/AL/AL	Laborer
85 DUNAWAY, S. A.	W	35M	--	M	GA/GA/GA	Farmer
Dunaway, L.	W	33F	Wife	M	FL/GA/GA	
Dunaway, D. H.	W	13M	Son	S	FL/GA/GA	
Dunaway, Ed	W	6M	Son	--	FL/GA/GA	
Dunaway, G. C.	W	11/12M	Son	--	FL/GA/GA	Born April
86 STEWART, M. A.	W	62M	--	M	GA/GA/NC	Orange Grower
Stewart, C.	W	58F	Wife	M	GA/GA/GA	
CARPENTER, B. F.	W	44M	--	M	GA/GA/GA	Farmer
Carpenter, M. A.	W	19M	Son	S	FL/GA/GA	
Carpenter, Sally	W	16F	Dau	S	FL/GA/GA	
Carpenter, W. H?	W	15M	Son	S	FL/GA/GA	
Carpenter, Cora	W	9F	Dau	--	FL/GA/GA	
Carpenter, Miles?	W	7M	Son	--	FL/GA/GA	
Carpenter, M.	W	5F	Dau	--	FL/GA/GA	
87 STEWART, J. C.	W	28M	--	M	FL/GA/GA	Farmer
Stewart, J. A.	W	25F	Wife	M	FL/GA/GA	
Stewart, ???	W	4F	Dau	--	GA/FL/GA	
Stewart, Murry?	W	1M	Son	--	FL/FL/GA	
MILLS, Mollie	W	29F	--	W	GA/GA/GA	
88 STEWART, Eliza	W	60F	--	W	FL/GA/GA	Orange Grower
SIMMONS, L. T?	W	25F	Dau	W	FL/GA/FL	
Simmons, May_?	W	3M	Son	--	FL/GA/FL	
Stewart, Jno. L.	W	34M	--	?	FL/GA/FL	Orange Grower
89 PHILLIPS, H.	W	33M	--	M	CAN/CAN/CAN	Merchant
Phillips, Nellie	W	30F	Wife	M	ME/ME/NE	
BROWN, Tom	B	16M	Servant	--	GA/GA/GA	
90 ANDERSON, J. D.	W	60M	--	M	TN/VA/VA	Orange Grower
Anderson, Susan	W	50F	--	M	SC/SC/SC	
91 REMINGTON, M. C.	W	40F	--	M	NC/NC/NC	
Remington, Ernest	W	13M	Son	--	GA/NC/NC	
Remington, L. G.	W	10M	Son	--	GA/NC/NC	
92 LASSITER, C. E.	W	33M	--	M	NC/NC/NC	Laborer
Lassiter, Mattie	W	28F	Wife	--	NC/NC/NC	
Lassiter, Blanche	W	2F	Dau	--	NC/NC/NC	
93 McLEAN, J. F.	W	53M	--	W	KY/KY/KY	Carpenter
McLean, Pearl	W	11F	Dau	S	KY/KY/KY	
McLean, Herbert	W	7M	Son	--	KY/KY/KY	
VAUGHN, C. M.	W	25M	--	S	GA/GA/GA	Laborer
REID, P. H.	W	28M	--	S	VA/VA/VA	Laborer
94 LOVELL, A. J.	W	29M	--	M	FL/GA/GA	Laborer
Lovell, M. I.	W	25F	Wife	M	VA/VA/VA	
Lovell, Howard	W	3M	Son	--	FL/FL/VA	

\*\*Film M845 #10 at Orlando Library &amp; Archives; #088971 at Family History Center

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Buried Treasures

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94 continued

LOVELL, Cleveland	W	4/12M	Son	--	FL/FL/VA	born February
McKAY, N.	W	30M	--	S	NC/NC/NC	Orange Grower
McKay, Neil	W	26M	--	S	NC/NC/NC	Orange Grower
PHILLIPS, Frank	W	25M	--	S	NC/NC/NC	Orange Grower
STEPHENS, William	B	56M	--	M	FL/SC/SC	RR Laborer
BONNY, Henry	B	26M	--	S	NC/NC/NC	RR Laborer
STEPHENS, Henry	B	18M	--	S	SC/SC/SC	RR Laborer
WELSH, J. O.	W	20M	--	S	AL/VA/VA	Laborer
95 TUSASEA?, Mary	W	60F	--	D	CAN/ENG/CAN	--
96 PETERSON, Monroe	W	36M	--	M	AL/GA/NC	Orange Grower
Peterson, E.J.	W	26F	Wife	-	AL/AL/AL	--
Peterson, J. M.	W	8M	Son	-	FL/AL/AL	--
Peterson, M. C.	W	6F	Dau	-	FL/AL/AL	--
Peterson, Jno	W	4M	Son	-	FL/AL/AL	--
Peterson, n.	W	1F	Dau	-	FL/AL/AL	--
97 DINKLE, M. F.	W	27F	--	W	AL/AL/AL	--
Dinkle, F.	W	8M	Son	M	FL/VA/AL	--
98 PARISH, M. R. H.	W	33M	--	-	FL/VA/AL	--
Parish, M. E.	W	27F	Wife	-	GA/GA/GA	--
Parish, Chas.	W	8M	Son	-	GA/FL/GA	--
99 FUGANY, Geo. W.	W	45M	--	M	FL/FL/GA	--
Fugany, A.	W	53F	Wife	M	SC/SC/SC	--
Fugany, C.	W	18M	Son	S	FL/FL/SC	--
Fugany, Jno	W	14M	Son	S	FL/FL/SC	--
Fugany, J.	W	11F	Dau	S	FL/FL/SC	--
100 McCALL, J. M.	W	45M	--	M	SC/SC/SC	--
McCall, J. F.	W	37F	Wife	M	SC/SC/SC	--
McCall, L.	W	17F	Dau	S	SC/SC/SC	--
McCall, J. P.	W	13M	Son	-	SC/SC/SC	--
McCall, E. C.	W	10M	Son	-	SC/SC/SC	--
McCall, A. C.	W	8M	Son	-	SC/SC/SC	--
McCall, J. M., Jr	W	5M	Son	-	FL/SC/SC	--
101 FULLER, H. K.	W	45M	--	M	NH/NH/NH	--
Fuller, C. H.	W	41F	Wife	M	NH/NH/NH	--
Fuller, C. B.	W	16F	Dau	S	NH/NH/NH	--
Fuller, E. H.	W	13F	Dau	-	NH/NH/NH	--
Fuller, A. B.	W	9F	Dau	-	NH/NH/NH	--
Fuller, M. C.	W	5F	Dau	-	FL/NH/NH	--
LIEBING?, Ernest	W	27M	-	S	Ger/Ger/Ger	--
SILAS, Laz	W	23M	-	S	AL/AL/AL	--
MASON, Ben	W	26M	-	S	CT/CT/CT	--
102 MASON, Sarah	W	53F	--	-	CT/CT/CT	--
103 WHITEHEAD, H. C.	W	27M	M	NC/NC/NC	Farmer	--
Whitehead, E. C.	W	22F	Wife	M	NC/NC/NC	--
WALKER, Jno	W	27M	--	S	GA/GA/GA	Laborer
HAYNES, Alfred	B	26M	--	S	FL/GA/GA	Laborer
104 EDWARDS, C. C.	B	28F	--	M	GA/FL/FL	Washerwoman
Edwards, J. H.	B	29M	-	-	AL/AL/AL	Laborer
Edwards, M. L.	B	4F	Dau	-	GA/FL/FL	--

\*\*Film M845 #10 at Orlando Library &amp; Archives; #088971 at Family History Center

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## **The Saga of Herman Braasch**

**(son of Karl Friedrich Braasch)**

by Judy McCumber Weinberg

After the Civil War, land was expensive and hard to come by in Wisconsin. The sons of these pioneers wanted their own homesteads so they struck out for greener pastures. After much soul searching, it was decided to send three of their number to "spy out the land". These three men, Herman **Braasch** (son of Karl), Ferdinand **Wagner**, and Louis **Getzmer** went by train from Chicago to Kansas City and from there to Omaha. They walked from Omaha to West Point where they had friends and relatives. They decided however, not to stop here as it was "too crowded," but to go farther up the valley. On September fifteenth 1865 they reached the juncture of the North fork and Elkhorn rivers. They were so delighted with the wide valley, the rolling hills, the river and the timber that they decided that here was the right location for their colony. There were acres of yellow sun flowers and masses of goldenrod that gave promise of the rich harvest of the future. A band of Indians was camped farther west and relations were friendly. Upon their return to Wisconsin, Louis **Getzmer** stated that he had enough of the west and completely disappeared from the Wisconsin colony. The report of Herman **Braasch** and Ferdinand **Wagner** was so satisfactory that it was decided to follow their leadership to Nebraska, the land of running water, the next spring. It was a time of great excitement, heartache, misgivings and fears as well as the joyful hopes and anticipations that encouraged them during these weeks of busy preparation. At last the wagons were loaded with household goods and enough provisions to last until a crop could be raised. The last farewells were said, and slowly the procession started. The women and small children were in the covered wagons with the older boys and girls walking and driving the cattle and sheep. The following were the adult males in that group of forty-two families in the first company of 126 who started 23 May 1866, from Watertown, Wisconsin.

Herman <b>Braasch</b>	August <b>Lentz</b>	J. M. <b>Machmuller</b>	Louis <b>Wachter</b>
John <b>Braasch</b>	Herman <b>Boche</b>	A. Martin <b>Raasch</b>	William <b>Seiffert</b>
Carl <b>Nenow</b>	Carl <b>Nenow</b>	William <b>Klug</b>	Ferdinand <b>Haase</b>
Jacob <b>Kaun</b>	Carl <b>Uecker</b>	August <b>Nenow</b>	Christian <b>Haase</b>
Gottlieb <b>Roherke</b>	Louis <b>Heckendorf</b>	August <b>Raasch</b>	Frank <b>Wichman</b>
Julius <b>Wichert</b>	Herman <b>Wachter</b>	August <b>Nenow</b>	Fred <b>Wagner</b>
Carl <b>Uecher</b>	Fred <b>Dederman</b>	William <b>Ruhlow</b>	Gottlieb <b>Winter</b>
William <b>Duhring</b>	Frederich <b>Heckendorf</b>	William <b>Boeche</b>	Carl <b>Conrad</b>
Frederick <b>Sporn</b>	Frederich <b>Lehman</b>	Carl <b>Wichmann</b>	Fred <b>Dederman</b>
Jacob <b>Barnhardt</b>	Fred <b>Boche</b>	August <b>Melcher</b>	Louis <b>Wachter</b>
William <b>Fischer</b>	Carl <b>Hille</b>	John <b>Braasch</b>	M. G. <b>Roherke</b>
	Martin <b>Machmueller</b>	Carl <b>Winter</b>	

They crossed the river at Dubuque, traveling down across Iowa by way of Des Moines and Council Bluffs. It was a slow and tiresome journey for the cattle and sheep, as well as the boys and girls who drove them. Each Saturday and Sunday was spent in camp. On Saturdays the women washed and baked for the coming week. On Sundays religious services were conducted as nearly as possible as they were conducted back home. Finally the "Promised Land" was



## The Saga of Herman Braasch - continued

reached 17 July 1866, and great was their rejoicing over their safe arrival. Land claims were stepped off by the men and measured by the lines and ropes taken from the wagons. Each claim faced the river, that all might have access to water, as this was all the water available until they could dig wells. Such claims were known as "squatters claims". They drew their claims by lot and in general this was quite satisfactory. In some instances claims were exchanged so that relatives or special friends could be near each other. Records show that the winter of 1866 was the coldest known in that section of the country. Settlers and Indians alike suffered severely from the cold and lack of provisions but their relations were always friendly, and they helped each other and shared what they had with each other but some thieving occurred. The Indians poisoned a cow belonging to Herman **Braasch** and ate it. They also killed and ate five dogs and seven wolves. It is related that at one time Mrs. **Lenz** was making a kettle of soap in the yard, and threw a dead lamb into the kettle for grease. But an Indian who was watching her snatched it from the kettle and ate it. Hermann **Braasch, Jr.** (son of Herman, grandson of Karl) reminisced at the age of 88 telling that they suffered severely from the cold. "The mud used to fill the cracks between the logs had dried and left crevices through which the blizzard snows sifted in and many a time they crawled out of bed from under a blanket of snow. The only fire was cottonwood which burned up so quickly or cow chips picked up in the pastures, so the houses were bitterly cold at night. There were no lights save candles or kerosene lamps, no comforts or conveniences as we know them today."



## Queries



**Zahnow  
Zanders** Searching the **Zahnow** family. I am trying to obtain information on my gr gr grandfather, Carl Fredrick **Zahnow**, father of Frederick Carl **Zahnow**, from Stettin where his family lived and who was the father of Frederick Carl **Zahnow, Jr.**, my grandfather, who was born in Detroit. Frederick Carl Sr. lived in Stettin, Northern Prussia (Germany) in a cove off the Baltic sea. Frederick Carl **Zahnow, Sr.** was married to Wilhemina **Zanders** who was born in Berlin. The **Zahnows** emigrated in 1882 and first settled in Cleveland, OH. We don't know if they were married before or after the emigration.

Frederick Carl **Zahnow, Jr.** is Arvilla Emily **Zahnow-Clarke's** father. Arvilla is my mother. Frederick Carl Jr. was the youngest of 4 boys. William, Charles & Henry were his older siblings and a deceased sister, Anna who would have been the oldest. Most are buried in the Woodmere Cemetery in Detroit, Michigan.

**Maltzan  
Whitfeill  
Ott  
Kraemer  
Heinz** Herman **Maltzan**, died in around Torn, Germany in 1897 at age 27. Father of Adolf, born 1893 and Emelge **Maltzan**, born August 20, 1895. He was married to Otelge **Whitfeill** who married an **Ott** after his death and had at least 3 other children. Helen **Ott-Kraemer** was the youngest and was named by Emelge before she emigrated in 1910. Otelge **Whitfeill** had a brother, Adolf **Whitfeill**, who emigrated to Coral Gables, FL and died there in 1970s. Adolf had a daughter named Emma **Whitfeill Heinz** who had a daughter named Irmgard (Irma).

Respond to C. D. Clarke, P. O. Box 37, Tangerine, FL 32777 or Email [cdclarke.totcon.com](mailto:cdclarke.totcon.com)

## **Judah Levi - From Prisoner to Patriot**

by Betty Jo Stockton

Many of the early settlers of Virginia came seeking freedom, riches or adventure. But not all those involved in the colonial movement were willing participants. Thousands were transported to America as criminals (or real or trumped-up charges) to clear out the poor and unwanted of England and provide cheap labor for the plantations. One of these was my 4th great grandfather, Judah Levi [called in various documents: Judah, Juda, Judas, Judith, Judy, etc. Spellings of the surname included **Levi**, **Levy**, **Leevy**, **Leavy**, etc. He signed documents with an X, so the proper spelling is not known]

Judah **Levi** was probably born in London in October, 1759, as we have records of a circumcision of Judah, son of Elias **Levi**, 4 Nov 1759. He would have been barely 12 years old at the time of his trial and conviction as a thief in London in December 1771.

From the trial records we find that Judah and Elias **Levi** (brothers or cousins?) were arrested and brought to Old Bailey for trial in December 1771 for "stealing a handkerchief of the value of ten pence, the property of Joseph **Crompton**, 25 Oct 1771."

The accuser, Joseph **Crompton**, stated that "he saw the two prisoners come into the hall (Guildhall).. The great boy was pushing to little one on; they were both at this gentleman's pocket..When they had got the handkerchief out, they made off. I tapped the gentleman on the shoulder and we went after them.. The little boy had the handkerchief in his pocket..he said the great boy put his hand through his coat and picked the gentleman's pocket and put the handkerchief in his pocket."

Elias **Levi's** defense: " I went on an errand for my master.. A man took this boy and he said, 'Here is another Jew, we will take him with us' I am a butcher, 14 years old."

Judah **Levi** stated, "I was on an errand for my mother and, going through the Guildhall, I trod on something. I thought it was a piece of brown paper, I took it up, it was this handkerchief..no one owned it, so I put it in my pocket. This man come up and laid hold of me and, seeing the other boy, he took him along with him."

Judah **Levi** called his uncle, Henry **Levi**, who gave him a good character. Both boys were found guilty and sentenced to seven years transportation. A few days later, Henry **Levy** was also accused of stealing a handkerchief, found guilty and sentenced to seven years transportation. It is interesting that Peter **Coldham** in his book *Emigrants in Chains* says that the most prevalent crime for which transportation was imposed was the theft of a handkerchief. More serious crimes were punishable by hanging, rather than transportation to the colonies and those who were hung were not much use as cheap labor.

All three were transported on the ship *Justitia*, to "some of his majesty's colonies or plantations in America." The ship manifest signed by Neil **Gillis**, master of the *Justitia*, on 12 Dec 1771 lists 15 convicts on board, including Judah **Levy**, Elias **Levy** and Henry **Levy**. The destination of the *Justitia* was the Rappahannock River in Virginia.

## Judah Levi - From Prisoner to Patriot - continued

Where Judah spent the next few years is not known, but he was probably sold as an indentured servant somewhere in central Virginia and served at least part of his seven year sentence. No other information has been found on either Elias or Henry **Levi**.

By 1777, Judah was in Fauquier County, VA and had enlisted in the Virginia troops for a period of five years. He was a private in Col. Abraham **Buford's** Regiment of the Virginia Troops. During the Battle of Waxhaws, SC on 29 May 1780 (also known as **Buford's** Defeat), Judah was "desperately wounded in the head, left eye and thigh." According to an eyewitness of the 500 men in **Buford's** Third Regiment, only 25 escaped harm. Many other from Fauquier County were among the dead and wounded one fatality was James **McGraw**, whose daughter Mary married Judah **Levi** after the war. Judah was captured and imprisoned in the British hospital for thirteen months. He was discharged on parole, which he broke and then re-enlisted with the Virginia troops until the end of the war. In his application for a pension, he stated that he had also been with **LaFayette** at the Battle of Brandywine in 1777.

The medical report in 1789 stated that "Judah **Levi**, aged about 28 years, late a private in **Buford's** detachment and whose pay was at the rate of 24 ¢ per annum was disabled in the service of the United States by several wounds to his head and face and a wound by a bayonet through the left thigh. He is confirmed on the pension list with the annual allowance of 15 ¢.

After the war, Judah returned to Fauquier County and in 1783 married Mary **McGraw**, daughter of James and Jemima **McGraw**. James **McGraw** had not survived the Battle of Waxhaws; Jemima, his wife, had been allotted public support as the wife of a soldier in the Continental Army. The marriage was performed by John **Monroe**, the Baptist minister, on 22 October, 1783.

No records of land ownership have been located, but in 1792 Judy **Levi** leased land from Lord **Fairfax**, being: 72 acres - for the lifetime of Judah **Levi**, Mary his wife and Elias his son.. A lot of land.. On this land he was required by the lease to "build a dwellinghouse 20 feet long and 16 feet wide with a brick chimney and keep the same in good and tenantable repair. And further..raise and plant an orchard of 100 apple trees and plant the same at least 30 feet asunder and keep the same well trimmed and fenced..and not to waste, unnecessarily destroy, or dispose of any timber growing upon the land, but only to make necessary use of the same."

In about 1800, many families from Fauquier County removed to Mason County, Kentucky. Judah and Mary **Levi**, along with their eight or nine children and Mary's brothers Cowther and Isaiah **McGraw** and their families were among this group. Mary's oldest brother, John, had been with the first party who went with Simon **Kenton** to settle Mason County in 1783.

Many former soldiers received free land as reward for their service in the Revolution, but the papers required for Judah **Levi** were apparently lost in the bureaucracy. In 1823, Col. **Buford** certified his service, stating that he had "many years before, put in the hands of William **Marshall** of Virginia, a certificate for the purpose of obtaining said Judas's military land warrant. William **Marshall** shortly after died, since which the certificate has not been found." As late as 1840, Judah's sons, Elias and Willis were still trying to get his bounty grant.



## Judah Levi - From Prisoner to Patriot - continued

Judah was appointed Marketmaster in Maysville, KY and was on hand to great General **LaFayette** when he visited in May of 1825. He owned land both in the city of Maysville and on Bracken Creek, bordering Bracken County. In the Mason court records of 1829, his name was proposed as inspector of tobacco. Some of the commissioners objected, stating that "he can neither read, write or calculate. He is intemperate and often intoxicated" he was appointed anyway. After his death on 24 June 1829, his obituary in the Maysville Eagle read "died Wednesday evening, Judas **Levi**, a soldier in the Revolution in his 67th year. His remains were interred with military honors." His burial place remains unknown.

Mary (**McGraw**) **Levi** lived until at least 1850 and probably died in Brown Co., OH at the home of her daughter Elizabeth (**Levi**) **Parker**. The ten children of Judah **Levi** became farmers, livery stable owners, fire department and steamboat captains. One daughter married a lawyer; another married the uncle of Ulysses S. **Grant**. The convict from London had founded an American family.

The known children of Judah and Mary (**McGraw**) **Levi** were:

- Elias **Levi** [b. Abt 1784; m1 Elizabeth **Parker**, 1806, m2 Eliza **Bisfield**, 1839; d. bef. 1859]
- John **Levi** [b. 1777-1794; m. Hannah **Scott**, 1811; d. bef 1830]
- Rebecca **Levi** [b. 1800-1803; m. William **Marshall**; d. 1876]
- James **Levi** [b. 1792-1800; m1 Mary **Overfield**, 1810, m2 Leticia **Parker**; d. 1813-15]
- Elizabeth **Levi** [ b. 1792; m. William **Parker**, 1811; d. 1859]
- Willis **Levi** [b. 1792-1800; m. Louisa **Clifton**, 1817, m2 Julia -?-, bef 1832, m3 Phebi Ann -?-, 1851-60; d. abt 1864]
- Frances **Levi** [b. Abt 1790-1810; m. Aaron **Parker**, 1815; d. ?]
- Jemima **Levi** [b. Bef 1800; m. John **Scott**, 1815; d. bef 1850]
- Mordecai **Levi** [b. 1809; m. Mary Ann **Bridges**, 1828; d. 1846]
- Mary 'Polly' **Levi** [b. May 1808; m. Roswell **Grant**, 1824; d. 1849]

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## Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc.

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**Organized** - The Central Florida Genealogical and Historical Society, Inc. was formed in 1969 and incorporated as a non-profit organization in 1981. The Society welcomes everyone with an interest in genealogy, the history of Florida and the United States as well as our ancestral nations, to further our objectives thru education and publications.

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