



The Jacob Hunter Trust Newsletter



Volume 20, No. 1 Richard H. Hunter, Editor January 2011

Newsletter on the Web

This is the first issue of the Jacob Hunter Trust Newsletter distributed via the Jacob Hunter Trust website: <http://www.JacobHunterTrust.org>. Printing and mailing costs have increased to the point that Internet distribution is the most feasible alternative. If you have family members without Internet access who would like to have a copy, please download and print a copy for them. All our previous newsletters are available from our website for downloading free of charge.

To receive an email notice of when a newsletter is posted, please go to the website and register your email address on the Homepage under the tab "Get Notified." You may also register and post information on our blog. Please keep your email current on our website so you will receive all future notices.

Leeland Station Update

By R. David Lee

2010 was an eventful year in working toward the preservation of the Leeland Station home site. The opportunity to return this property to the Lee family was presented shortly after the untimely death of Murray Hawkins in 2009. This property was purchased October 2009. Since that time several events have occurred.

On January 20, 2010 an announcement was made that Select Capital Partners had proposed a multi-phase assisted



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living community to be developed on a 57-acre tract of land known as Leeland Station, just off East McQuarry Street near Highway 12 South in Ashland City. Grand Reserve is the name of the development project proposed by Select Capital Partners, LLC.

In April 2010 Mr. Rob Crawford, with the Tennessee Historical Commission, met and toured the Leeland Station home site to audit the buildings. The house had undergone renovations over the years, especially when it was owned by Randy Travis, and was not eligible to be listed on the National Historical Register without restoration back to the original condition. The outbuildings were intact, however. Mr. Crawford also stated that the entire home site was of considerable significance in the history of Cheatham County and Ashland City. It may be considered significant to the history of Tennessee since Braxton Lee and Abraham Maury have been noted together in the deed of trust, which brought both of their families to Middle Tennessee. The fact that Leeland Station is locally significant is more than enough to justify its protection.

In May and June 2010 the Lee family members met 3 times with the City Commissioners requesting they consider the historical significance of the Leeland Station home site during their deliberations to approve the layout of the new Grand Reserve development. Among the topics of discussion were the name of the development and streets and layout of the facilities so they would not obscure the home site or its view and signage to relate the story of Leeland Station.

On May 15, 2010 an Open House was held at Leeland Station where over 50 family and friends attended. What a great day of meeting new friends and discovering new family relationships. There were lots of fellowship, snacks, pictures and stories. This event was held within one week of the 198th anniversary of the marriage of Braxton Lee and Mary Dancer Hunter, and there were several Lee and Hunter descendants from Tennessee and Southern Illinois in attendance on that special day.



In September 2010, Mr. Paxx Burk, a historical structure restorer, met with me (David) at Leeland Station to inspect the site for possible re-construction options. This was a valuable meeting as he noted many parts of the construction that were original to 1811. Paxx was also enthralled by the size and construction of the smokehouse and took some photos. He reviewed the steps and cost to restore the house to its original log condition and what other options and intermediate steps could be pursued.



In October and November 2010 we started to work on some needed projects to maintain the structure. Tuck pointing the mortar in the smokehouse was the most pressing need, and we repainted most of the first floor and replaced light fixtures and vanities in both bathrooms.

At present, The Grand Reserve project seems to have experienced funding difficulties and there are rumors that a more established and financially secure company is considering the site around the homestead for a similar development. We hope and pray they will be more respectful of the historical significance of the property.

It has always been the goal and direction of my wife Carlotta and myself to maintain this historically important home. We have no aspirations to own the property and are searching for ways in which we can preserve the perpetual history and not see this site whither into obscurity. We are eagerly searching for ways to see this accomplished and to cover the expenses of the mortgage and ongoing maintenance. We have considered using the house as an events site for local events but this will also take some extra investment to accomplish. For the long term, we would like to see the home site become a centerpiece, for the new development, that tells the story of early settlements along the Cumberland River. That could be done as a welcome center, special events venue, museum or other creative ways. Any input into this project would be most appreciated.

Just recently, it was announced that the State of Tennessee is planning a new tourism trail, which includes Cheatham County, called the Screaming Eagle Trail. Ms Jennifer Spence is involved with this development and has related her interest to include the Leeland Station home site.

We certainly appreciate friends, folks in the community, historical experts, and family who have shown an interest in Leeland Station. The home site is 200 years old

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in 2011 and we are thinking now about how to include all in the celebration of its 200th birthday.

Alnwick Northumberland, St. Michael's Parish Church, and Matthias Hunter

by Wayne Hunter

The traditional home of the Nansemond Hunters (William Hunter and his descendants) is usually said to be the small town of Alnwick, Northumberland. We don't know the source of that information, but it is widely accepted.

Alnwick is a quiet little village on a hill overlooking a stream the locals call the Aln River. For an American it's quiet, but during the summer it is a favorite spot for a day trip and can be crowded with British tourists. Once voted the most typical English village in UK, it includes both a castle and a world famous garden. It's close to the sea, has plenty of parking, and easy access from the highway system.



It's an old place, with both Roman and Viking roots. The Scots and the English fought over it for centuries. William Wallace - "Braveheart" - once burned the town to the ground and both Shakespeare and Sir Walter Scott wrote about the area with varying degrees of authenticity.

There are only two main streets, and it can easily be walked end to end in half an hour. The market square still exists, and while weekly markets still take place, the costumed "Renaissance fair" events that used to be held for the tourists have ceased. Though most of the buildings are early 19th century stone structures, a map from the late 17th century indicates that the layout of the town itself, with two main streets enclosing a market square has barely changed. A large castle in excellent condition, a very old city gate, a few bridges and a beautiful medieval church still remain from the days of our ancestors.

The church, full name "St Michael's and St Mary's Anglican Church", dates to at

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least 1100, but sits upon even older structures.



In the 1400's it was renovated. It was remodeled again in the late 1700's when much of its earlier 15th century character was restored. Today it looks much as it would have when our family worshiped here.

There's a well-kept cemetery on three sides of the church. Most of the remaining graves date from the 19th century, though parts of the walkways and foundations of the church are constructed with older, nearly unreadable stones. At least six surviving tombstones have the

Hunter name.

The most significant is that of Matthias Hunter (d.1665). It is located in the center of the church between the pulpit and the first row of pews. The grave is covered by a 2x3 foot dark stone tablet with Latin and English inscriptions. The railing of the front pew overlaps one edge of the stone and obscures part of the text, but by chance, a transcription of the stone exists in *Descriptive and Historical View of Alnwick* by William Davison (1822), page 192/3. The book can be viewed free of charge on Google books.



The translation reads in part...

“Here lies Matthias Hunter - attorney of law - most worthy man - doctor of divinity - faithful to the king - obedient to the Anglican assembly.... Bailiff of Alnwick for 15 years - died there June 7th 1665

“He breathed Italian Latin French and Spanish - all with one breath as if they meant to swell with him as if that their country man had been. “

There's no indication as yet that

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Matthias Hunter is part of the Nansemond Hunter line, but obviously he was living in Alnwick at the time our family would have been there and he died there about the time they must have departed. That certainly makes him worthy of additional research.

He is mentioned in the multi volume *History of Northumberland* at the local Alnwick library as is an earlier Matthias Hunter in the late 1500's, but he hasn't been found in local parish records, which may mean he was born elsewhere. He probably appears in other town records from the period, but they are not readily available to the public. He may be mentioned in material held by the current Duke of Northumberland in his library at Alnwick castle and there may also be a local Alnwick or Northumberland historian that can provide information about him.

Five other Hunters are found in the cemetery. I will write more on them in another article that soon will be posted on the Jacob Hunter Trust website.

Searching for Dempsey (Demcy) Hunter

By Thomas E. Hunter & Richard H. Hunter

Establishing a documented record of Jacob Hunter's (ca 1755-1806) parents has eluded historians over the years. It is believed that Dempsey (Demcy) Hunter (est. 1720- unk) and his wife Unity were parents of the brothers Dempsey (II) (1755-1833), Jacob (I) (ca 1755-1806), Allen (<1764-1820), and William David (I) (1775-1861). Complicating this search is the multiple Dempsey Hunters one encounters in early records. This article will present a timeline for what we believe at this time about Dempsey (Demcy) Hunter (I) and provides a diagram of the other Dempsey Hunter's as an aid for future researchers.

DEMPSEY (DEMCY) HUNTER (I) (b. ca 1720 d. est. < 1776)

- 1720 ----- Born around this date, Father was Isaac Hunter of Northampton, North Carolina. Demcy was a grandson of Nicholas and a great grandson of William Hunter (weaver) of Nansemond NC (see diagram below)
- 1741 ----- Married to Unity before 1741
- 1741 ----- Mentioned in land transfer Bertie/Northampton County with wife Unity to Quakers [1]
- 1753 ----- Mentioned in Deed with Brother Reuben [2]
- 1755 ----- Son Dempsey (II) born 1755. Dempsey (II) had a son Dempsey (III) born in 1794 in Tennessee. [3]

Dempsey (II)'s Revolutionary War pension document states that he was born in 1755. That would most likely put his brother Jacob's birth later, perhaps later in 1755 or 1756.

Dempsey (II) (1755-1833) was born in North Carolina. Jacob and Allen Hunter are also believed to have been were born in North Carolina. Dempsey (V) is mentioned in two different wills in North Carolina in 1773.

There are deeds listing a Dempsey Hunter in South Carolina in 1786 but these could be for either Dempsey II or V.

We can find no mention of Dempsey (Demcy) Hunter (I) in the Federal Census after the Revolutionary War or in any other official papers of that era. He may have died after his last son William David (I) was born in 1775.

Records of Dempsey (Demcy) Hunter (I) may appear in many counties in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. His father Isaac's birth was in Nansemond County, Virginia. The family moved into North Carolina counties of Edgecombe, Halifax, Bertie-- from which Northampton as formed in 1741, Johnson, Nash, Chowan, Bute, Duplin, Cateret, Craven, and Onslow, just to mention a few. Dempsey (II) moved to Richland County South Carolina around 1763-1765) according to Thomas T. Hunter's Revolutionary War Pension Application.

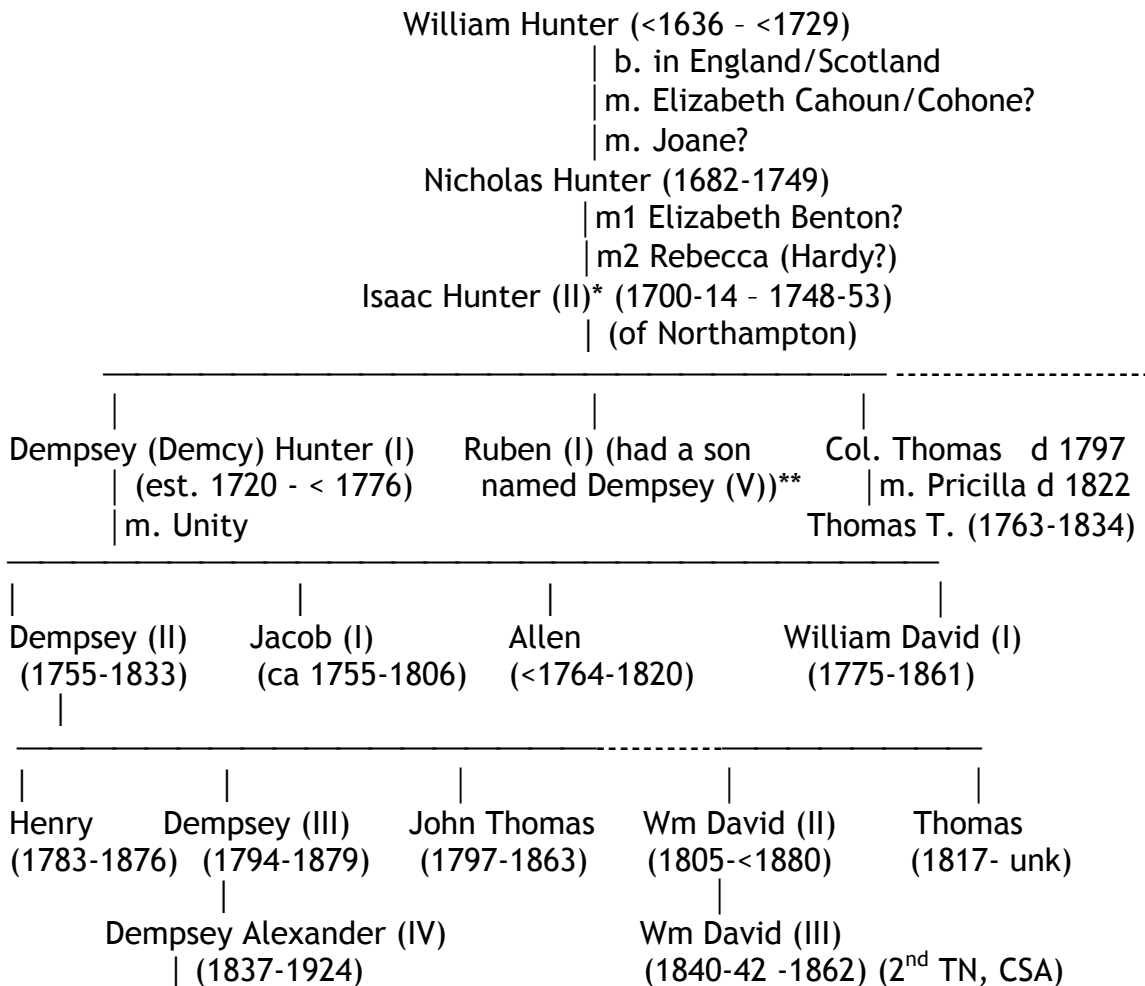
The Richland County 1790 Census lists 2 widow Hunters, one of which could have been Unity, Demcy (I)'s widow; a Fanny Hunter; Henry Hunter; and the brothers Dempsey Hunter (II) and Jacob Hunter [10]. Dempsey (Demcy) (I)'s records might be found in any of the counties that his brothers, sisters, nieces, nephews, uncles or aunts moved to later in life. Marybelle Delamar states that Demcy Hunter (I), son of Isaac Hunter may have died in Johnson County NC before Wake County was formed in 1770. If so, his records may be found in un-indexed court minutes of Johnston County NC records [11].

Notes:

1. Hunter Cole, proprietor of the website www.huntersofnansemond.info/ sent the following: "I looked in my files and found this record about your ancestor Dempsey Hunter:" From *Footprints in Northampton, 1741-1776-1976*, Northampton Bicentennial Committee, 1976, p. 114: "*In 1741, the same year Northampton County was formed from Bertie, a group of area landowners expressed the need for a meeting house for worship and a trading center. These landowners were Maules, Randolphs, Norfleets, Lawrence, Cathcarts, Perrys, Hunters, and Dukes. Isaac Hunter owned 640 acres referred to as 'the rich fertile square.' The two main roads crossed the Hunter property which became known as Hunter's Crossroads.*" "For the sum of '10 shillings of current money' the society of people called Quakers bought one acre of land near the crossroads for the purpose of building a meeting house. The names of Demcy Hunter and his wife Unity, Thomas Knox, and Robert Peele appeared as trustees for the Quakers on the transaction. The meeting house was built, named Rich Square, and recorded in the county seat on November 29, 1759.

- The monthly meeting was formed October 10, 1760, with John Peele, clerk."*
2. Northhampton North Carolina Deed Book 2, page 113
 3. Letter from C.M. Hunter to Clyde Hunter states that his grandfather Dempsey (III) was born in North Carolina and that he had a half brother named David
 4. Northhampton Deed Book 3, page 95
 5. Northhampton Deed Book 3, page 130, 13 May 1761
 6. Northhampton Court, Nov. 1761
 7. Johnson County, North Carolina, Page 71 (56.009)
 8. Wake County Book A, page 40-43, 2 July 1773
 9. Letter from C. M. Hunter to Clyde Hunter dated 8-7-1939 stated that his grandfather, Dempsey (III) was born in North Carolina and had a half brother named David who lived in Davidson County, TN.
 10. *Delamar Papers*, Marybelle Delamar, 1882-1966.
 11. *Delamar Papers*, Marybelle Delamar, 1882-1966.

DIAGRAM OF 6 DEMPSEY HUNTERS



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Carroll Morris Hunter (1861-1943) wrote letter to Clyde H. Hunter stating William David (II) was his grandfather's (Dempsey III) half brother

* Nicholas had a brother Isaac (I) (of Chowen)

** Sons of Ruben Hunter (I)

M1 unknown: Ruben (II) and Isaac (II)

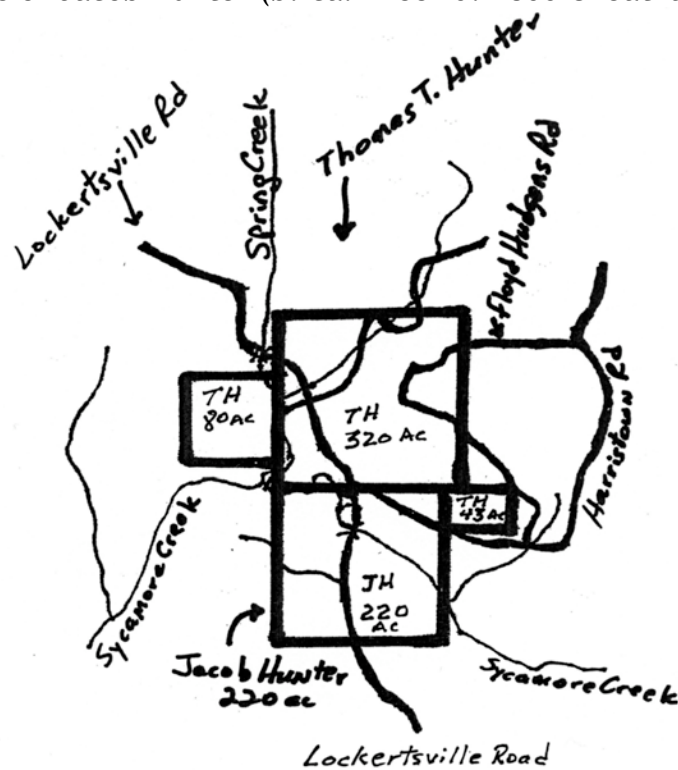
M2 Sarah Speight (ca 1742- 27 Dec 1809): Dempsey (V), Needham, Cader, Whitmell, and Theophilus (III).

The 6th Dempsey Hunter is Dempsey Allen Hunter (1851- 1911), son of Elder Allen Hunter, grandson of Emmanuel Hunter, and great grandson of Jacob Hunter (ca 1755-1806).

Jacob and Thomas T. Hunter's Properties

By Thomas E. Hunter

For several years, relatives of Jacob Hunter (b. ca. 1755- d. 1806 Cheatham County, TN.) have been searching for some of his properties. During a visit to the Cheatham County Historical Society located in the basement of the Ashland City Library, we found the following book, *The Southern Virginia Weakley Families and their Descendants* by Samuel Anderson Weakley, assisted by Mary Dickson Weakley. By using a map and a listing of the original grants for Cheatham County by Robert Weakley located in the book and a copy of the Jacob's deed, located in the Robertson County Archives, Springfield, Tennessee, that Jacob Hunter purchased from Robert Weakley which listed a grant



Jacob Hunter & Thomas T. Hunter's
Land in Cheatham Co. TN

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number, #3982 (*Robertson County Archives Deed Book B, p. 255*), I was able to find the location of this property on Sycamore Creek just south of mouth of Spring Creek. Since properties at that time were listed in the “Metes and Bounds” method, from a certain tree to another tree, the exact location of the property is not possible. The Thomas T. Hunter’s (b. 17 March 1763 N.C. - d. 27 February 1834, Robertson Co. Tennessee) land deeds (*Robertson County Archives Deed Book L, p. 144; Deed Book K, p. 300; & Deed Book K, p. 320*) also listed in the diagram were located by using the people listed in the deeds as abutting the properties of Jacob and Thomas. Thomas T. was reported in our last newsletter (*Jacob Hunter Trust Newsletter, Vol. 19, No. 1, 2010. p 4-6*) as an uncle to Jacob. We now conclude that he was actually a cousin of the brothers Dempsey II, Jacob I, Allen, and William David Hunter (see article “Searching for Dempsey (Demcy) Hunter, this issue).

Barn on Fire!: Early Recollections of Growing Dark-Fired, Long Leaf Tobacco in Middle Tennessee

By R. Duane Elliott

[Editor’s note: Tobacco was a cash crop for early American settlers of Virginia and the Carolinas from the earliest days. As people migrated into Tennessee they brought their tobacco growing skills with them. After the War of 1812 many families from middle Tennessee moved to the new states of Illinois and Texas and tobacco remained their main cash crop until after the Civil War. Middle Tennessee had a unique type of long leaf tobacco that was highly valued and exported to many countries around the world. Their growing techniques involved extensive labor and time as depicted in this article by Duane Elliott, a descendant of Braxton Lee and Mary Polly Dancer Hunter Lee. Duane still resides in middle Tennessee]

Many have said that tobacco is a thirteen-month crop because one would have to start seedbed preparation before one finished stripping and selling last year’s crop. As a boy I remember going to the edge of a field, in early April, with my grandfather and some of my younger uncles to prepare the seedbed for the new crop of tobacco. My grandfather had a plant bed burner that was essentially a table on wheels with a burner underneath. You heated dirt for the seedbed to kill all grass and weed seeds.

The area prepared for the plant bed was probably about ten to twelve feet wide by about fifty feet in length. One would start the burner in the center at one end of the bed. Whoever was burning the bed would start on one side of the burner and shovel the dirt about four inches deep and place it on the burner. When the top of the burner was full, you would start a fire underneath using slabs of wood. What you were doing was really baking the dirt so all the unwanted seeds would be killed. Each load of dirt would cook for at least forty-five minutes to an hour. You had to

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continually stir the dirt to make sure all of it was “baked.” Once you were sure it was all baked, you would scoop it back to where you had dug it. You continued this process all the way down the seedbed until all the topsoil was baked. You then would rake it out to pulverize the dirt to make a smooth surface to sow the tobacco seeds that were as small as turnip seeds.



Then we put poles around the entire bed to support a canvas cover. Before putting the canvass over the bed, we put small tree limbs over the bed to hold the canvas off of the plants as they began to grow. The canvas was used to protect the seedlings from late frost and also helped to keep critters of all sorts off the plants.

Most years the tobacco fields had been plowed and prepared the previous fall. However, before setting the tobacco plants we would disk and drag the field to insure the surface was smooth. Around the middle of May we began transferring the tobacco plants from the seedbed to the field. We would pull the tobacco plants from the seedbed and carefully place them in bushel baskets to carry to the field. The first crops that I remember were set with tobacco pegs (see above sketch). These were usually carved from wood and some had metal over the point to make it easier to dig a hole in the soil for the young plants. Usually one person would set the plant into the hole made by the peg and another person (usually me) would follow behind him or her and pour a cup of water into the hole and cover it to help give the plant enough moisture to start growing. Throughout the growing season one had to continually plow or hoe the crop to keep the weeds and grass from growing around the plants and down the middle of the rows. We had two mules, Ada and Dan, that we used to plow our crops and garden. Some of the plows used during the growing season were rastuses (three plow points), single shovel (one plow point), double shovel (two plow points), and harrows.

We also had to make sure tobacco worms were kept off the plants during the growing season. Sometimes these worms would grow to about three to four inches in length. One worm could destroy a plant of tobacco so they had to be pulled off and killed by pulling their heads off or stomping them on the ground.

Once the plant reached maturity, it would produce a flower cluster at the top. These clusters were removed by either breaking or cutting them out which allowed

the plant to produce much larger leaves. Another part of the growing process consisted of “suckering” the plants as they grew to maturity. A sucker would come out of the stalk at each leaf. You had to pick these off from the top to the bottom of each plant. If you didn’t these suckers would take the nourishment that the plants needed to mature and ripen. We would have to pick suckers at least three times during the growing season. To a young boy it seemed the task of “suckering” would never end.

The growing season usually lasted until mid August to early September. Once the plants started taking on a ripe look, (sort of yellowish) it was time to start harvesting. You hoped for a hot day to start cutting the plants. This was so the stalks of tobacco would wilt. A tobacco knife (see above sketch) was used to split the stalk from the top to about eight or ten inches from the bottom, then you cut the



plant off two or three inches above the ground. This allowed you to hang the stalk over a tobacco stick (about 40 inches long). You could usually hang about six stalks of tobacco per stick. If the tobacco wilted fairly well, you would hang the sticks on the scaffolds. When I was growing up, these scaffolds were made of 2x4’s. The legs were nailed together to look like large capital A’s. Then a twelve foot long 2x4 was placed between two of these to form one side of a rack to place the sticks of tobacco on (see above sketch). If there was no threat of rain, most farmers left the scaffolds and racks of tobacco in the field for a day or two to make sure the stalks were wilted before placing them in the barn.



Next we carried the tobacco plants to the barn and hung them across the rafters. Once placed on rafters in the barn the curing process began. You had to place rows of hardwoods or barked slabs throughout the barn, making sure not to be too close to walls or posts. Next, you covered these rows of wood with sawdust. Once the fires were lit the sawdust would produce a smoldering fire and much smoke.

Travelers coming through dark-fired tobacco

country in the fall and saw the smoke coming out of the barn immediately thought the barn was on fire and some even contacted local fire departments, yelling “Barn on Fire!” Many laughs would break out after the traveler left.

Tobacco would remain under constant firing (smoking) until the plants were cured to a dark brown. This usually would take 2 to 3 months of constant tending under the watchful eyes of the tobacco farmers. The tobacco would usually stay in the barn until winter and then would be taken down when the plants were in “order.” This meant that the plants were limbered up and not brittle. Moving the tobacco out of the curing barns usually occurred on a rainy day. The plants were removed from the tobacco sticks and placed in a pile and covered to help keep the plants moist and limber.



The final process before marketing was to “strip” the tobacco. One person would usually cull the tobacco by stripping the leaves from the stalk and sorting them into different grades. Between 8 and 12 leaves would make a hand of tobacco. Usually there were two to four other people who would “tie” the hands of tobacco by folding and wrapping a good limber leaf around the top of the leaves to hold them together. These hands of tobacco would then be “booked” into a bed and weights

placed on top to keep the hands firmly in place until it was time to take them to market. Markets were usually open in March through April. As you can see this was already the time to start preparing seedbeds for the next crop.

Those were the “good ole days” according to some. It was just plain hard work to me. I wouldn’t know where to begin to describe all of the modern equipment that farmers use today to produce a crop of tobacco because it is certainly much different now.

The next time you go for a drive through beautiful middle Tennessee late in the fall and you see a smoking barn, think twice before you make a hurried trip to the local fire department to report, “Barn on Fire!”

The Jacob Hunter Trust Account for 2010

In 2010 the Trust received donations that exceeded our expenses for the first time in the last five years. The Trust appreciates the support and generous donations of our extended family.

THE JACOB HUNTER TRUST ACCOUNT FOR 2010

<u>DATE</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DEBIT</u>	<u>CREDIT</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>
1/1/10	Balance Forward			\$12,093.40
1/1/10	Richard H. Hunter		\$500.00	\$12,593.40
1/8/10	Judith A. & William E. Mathews		\$500.00	\$13,093.40
1/11/10	Amy & Tom Harmon		\$100.00	\$13,193.40
1/11/10	Laura & John Johnson		\$100.00	\$13,293.40
1/15/10	Herrin Lithographers (Newsletter)	\$350.00		\$12,943.40
1/15/10	Postmaster	\$210.00		\$12,733.40
1/15/10	Interest on checking account		\$1.91	\$12,735.31
1/15/10	Rebecca Lawrence		\$100.00	\$12,835.31
1/25/10	Ella L. & John Abney		\$100.00	\$12,935.31
1/25/10	Ted & Delphine Peck		\$1,000.00	\$13,935.31
1/25/10	Ralph David Fly		\$100.00	\$14,035.31
2/16/10	GoDaddy Web Hosting (5 yrs) & JHT URL regist.	\$330.88		\$13,704.43
2/18/10	Interest on checking account		\$2.56	\$13,706.99
3/1/10	PayPal Verify		\$0.10	\$13,707.09
3/8/10	Richard E. & Joann Lee (Lee Projects-LP)		\$150.00	\$13,857.09
3/18/10	Sandstone Gardens (bench for Braxton Lee Cemetery)	\$228.00		\$13,629.09
3/18/10	Interest on checking account		\$2.11	\$13,631.20
3/23/10	Lawrence Lee Hunter		\$500.00	\$14,131.20
4/5/10	RegSoft0Genealogy Software	\$31.99		\$14,099.21
4/16/10	Interest on checking account		\$2.23	\$14,101.44
5/7/10	R. David Lee		\$100.00	\$14,201.44
5/8/10	Marilyn L. Fisher		\$10.00	\$14,211.44
5/22/10	Ferrell's Lawn Service (AHC X 3)	\$165.00		\$14,046.44
4/30/10	Treasury Bill Interest HG8		\$96.88	\$14,143.32
4/30/10	Treasury Bill Interest LT5		\$25.00	\$14,168.32
5/18/10	Interest on checking account		\$2.49	\$14,170.81
5/27/10	Andrew McCamish Mowing (AHC X1, JHC X1)	\$85.00		\$14,085.81
6/1/10	Ray E. Smith		\$25.00	\$14,110.81
6/2/10	Williamson County Treasurer (tax)	\$8.42		\$14,102.39
6/18/10	Shedd Web Services (website development)	\$500.00		\$13,602.39
6/21/10	John & Laura Hunter-Johnson		\$100.00	\$13,702.39
6/18/10	Interest on checking account		\$2.20	\$13,704.59
6/29/10	Jannette Johnson (memory of John T. Moake)		\$100.00	\$13,804.59
6/29/10	Diana M. Murphy (memory of		\$250.00	\$14,054.59

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	John T. Moake)		
6/30/10	Barbara Vaughan (memory of Thomas Hunter Chamness)	\$150.00	\$14,204.59
6/29/10	McCamish Mowing (AHC X 3, JHT X 2)	\$220.00	\$13,984.59
7/16/10	Interest on checking account	\$1.61	\$13,986.20
7/26/10	Ralph David Fly	\$100.00	\$14,086.20
8/3/10	McCamish Mowing (AHC X 1)	\$50.00	\$14,036.20
8/18/10	Interest on checking account	\$1.90	\$14,038.10
8/26/10	Andrew McCamish Mowing (AHC X2; JHC X1)	\$135.00	\$13,903.10
9/17/10	Interest on checking account	\$1.72	\$13,904.82
9/30/10	Andrew McCamish Mowing (AHC X2; JHC X1)	\$135.00	\$13,769.82
10/18/10	Interest on checking account	\$1.76	\$13,771.58
11/18/10	Shellie Bebble	\$100.00	\$13,871.58
11/18/10	PayPal Transaction Fee	\$3.20	\$13,868.38
11/1/10	Treasury Bill Interest LT5	\$25.00	\$13,893.38
11/1/10	Treasury Bill Interest HG8	\$96.88	\$13,990.26
11/18/10	Interest on checking account	\$1.76	\$13,992.02
11/22/10	Mary Wedel for Jeanine, Nathan & Caleb	\$25.00	\$14,017.02
11/22/10	PayPal Transaction Fee	\$1.03	\$14,015.99
11/22/10	Postmaster	\$44.00	\$13,971.99
12/3/10	Ethel Sue & Doc Holladay	\$50.00	\$14,021.99
12/13/10	Robert Cowsert	\$25.00	\$14,046.99
12/20/10	Robert Beasley	\$100.00	\$14,146.99
12/20/10	PayPal Transaction Fee	\$3.20	\$14,143.79
12/20/10	Thomas E. Hunter	\$100.00	\$14,243.79
12/17/10	Interest on checking account	\$1.67	\$14,245.46
12/27/10	John & Laura Hunter-Johnson	\$100.00	\$14,345.46
12/29/10	Glynda B. Freeman	\$50.00	\$14,395.46
12/31/10	R. Fred Hunter	\$300.00	\$14,695.46
		\$2,500.72	\$5,102.78

PLEASE CONSIDER MAKING AN ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE JACOB HUNTER TRUST

In addition to publishing family history through the Jacob Hunter Trust Newsletter, the Trust maintains three, historic, family cemeteries. The Braxton Lee Cemetery in Ashland City TN is where our grandparents Braxton Lee, Annie Lee, Jacob Hunter, and Mary Polly Dancer Hunter Lee are buried. The Jacob Hunter Cemetery and the Allen Hunter Cemetery in Williamson County, IL are the burial locations of several of our great grandparents, great uncles, great aunts, and other family who married children or grandchildren of Jacob Hunter or the Reverend Allen Hunter. Costs associated with maintaining these two cemeteries with the respect due these early pioneers are substantial and will increase over time.

The Jacob Hunter Trust 10202 Briggs Road Marion, IL 62959-5844
Phone: 618 997-1044 e-mail: rich@jacobhuntertrust.org
Newsletter on the web: <http://www.JacobHunterTrust.org>

It is the objective of the Jacob Hunter Trust to raise sufficient funds so the account may be turned over to a professional trust administrator at a bank with a trust department. Before this can be done, the Trust needs to raise sufficient funds so that the interest on the money will cover the costs associated with perpetual care of these cemeteries.

We are asking all interested individuals to donate each year so the income can exceed the annual costs of cemetery maintenance and build a balance to the level required to provide perpetual care based on annual earnings.

We also need people who are interested in providing support via Gifts and Bequests to the Jacob Hunter Trust. Judge Robert S. Hunter has written instructions (see article below) for leaving money through one's will, "payable on death" (POD) to the Jacob Hunter Trust. The Jacob Hunter Trust is registered with the IRS as a tax-exempt 501 (c) 13 charitable organization. Donating to the Jacob Hunter Trust may provide substantial tax benefits.

Gifts and Bequests to the Jacob Hunter Trust

By Judge Robert S. Hunter, Quincy, IL

Your gift or bequest can help to assure that the Jacob Hunter Cemetery, the Allen Hunter Cemetery, and the Braxton Lee Cemetery can be restored and maintained for eternity. The easiest way to accomplish this is to make gifts from time to time. You can do so by making checks payable to "Jacob Hunter Trust" where funds will be strictly controlled and used only for purposes that are consistent with the trust objectives.

You can remember the trust in your will. A simple bequest, as follows will suffice: "I give and bequeath to the Jacob Hunter Trust, a trust created to preserve the burial grounds of descendants of Jacob Hunter the sum of \$(amount)."

Another simple way to make a gift to the trust is known as the payable on death account (POD). You can open such an account at your bank or savings and loan. You open this kind of account by creating it in the name of "(Your name) Payable on Death to the Jacob Hunter Trust." The Trustee is Richard H. Hunter, 10202 Briggs Road, Marion, IL 62959-5844.

There are numerous advantages to such an account: 1. you retain full control over it as long as you live, 2. you can increase or decrease the amount or close it out without notifying anyone, 3. you are entitled to the income therefrom as long as you live, 4. it is entirely confidential. The only difference between it and any other account you own is that, upon your death, the balance that is in the account is paid to the Jacob Hunter Trust. The Jacob Hunter Trust is registered with the IRS as a tax-exempt 501 (c) (13) organization.

By contributing to the Trust, you will be strengthening our efforts to preserve family cemeteries, compile further historical information, and share information with interested relatives and selected public libraries.

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Notice to Readers:

For all readers of this Newsletter, please contact the Trust via email at: rich@jacobhuntertrust.org, by mail at: 10202 Briggs Road, Marion, IL 62959, or by phone at: 618 997-1044 to let us know if you would like to be removed from our mailing list, would like to add additional family members to our mailings, or would like to make a contributions to the Trust. Please visit our website and sign up to receive notice when we publish a newsletter, make a contribution to the Trust, or join in our blog.

The Jacob Hunter Trust has a few more copies of *Hunter-Lee Family Notes of Belva Armetta Hunter Hall* available for a donation of \$ 150.00 to the Jacob Hunter Trust. Throughout her life, Belva Hunter Hall was dedicated to preserving Hunter family history. She kept several small notebooks where she would record events, meetings with relatives, and listings of children and grandchildren. Belva was a granddaughter of the esteemed Reverend Allen Hunter and his wife Elizabeth Lee. Many of her notebooks and family records are preserved in the files of the Jacob Hunter Trust.

There are several pages discussing Jacob Hunter, Braxton Lee, Manuel Hunter, citing historical dates and family memories. Of special interest are notes Belva's father, Marion Jacob Hunter, wrote to her on June 14, 1922 and notes from her mother Sarah Florence Dial Hunter dated May 2, 1942. This book of Belva's handwritten notes is a valuable record, especially for descendants of the Reverend Allen Hunter and Elizabeth Lee and their 15 children

Ernest E. Hunt, IV maintains a genealogical record of our line of Hunters on his website: <http://mindspring.com/~hunter-family/index.htm>. We work closely with Mr. Hunt and maintain a link to his website from the Trust's website.

R. David Lee maintains a genealogy of the Lee family that is maintained on the Jacob Hunter Trust website. Please visit these sites often along with the other family-related websites found in our "Links" section at www.JacobHunterTrust.org.

The Jacob Hunter Trust is grateful for your support of our work and our mission to preserve the rich history of our extended Hunter, Lee, and related families.