



The Jacob Hunter Trust Newsletter



Volume 26, No. 1

Richard H. Hunter, Editor

January 2017

Trust Transition

by Richard H. Hunter, Editor and Trustee

During 2017 the responsibilities of the Jacob Hunter Trust will transition to a new generation. Due to increased age and declining health I will begin phasing the responsibilities of the Trust to my daughter Amy and her husband Tom Harmon. Amy is a graduate of the University of Illinois and a former television producer. Tom is a



graduate of Arizona State University (finance) and has an MBA from the Southern Illinois University School of Business. Amy is currently a full-time mom (Ava age 11, & June age 9). Tom is Executive Vice President & Chief Operating Officer at Commerce Bank in St. Louis.

By the middle of 2017 we will transition the financial responsibilities to Amy and Tom. The trust is in contact with an individual who may take over as editor of the *Jacob Hunter Trust Newsletter*. We will soon be recruiting someone to assume sexton responsibilities for the cemeteries. We will send email notices to all individuals on our trust mailing list and donors as we progress with this transition.

I am thrilled that Amy and Tom are stepping up to ensure our Trust continues for many more years and our cemeteries will be

maintained in the professional manner our descendants deserve. In addition to being direct Hunter descendants, Amy and Tom are long-time financial supporters of the Trust.

If any of our members are willing to donate time to assist with the work of the Trust we would love to hear from you. As always, we appreciate the financial support many of you have provided the Trust over the years.

Amy can be contacted at: amylynnhunter@yahoo.com. Tom at: tomdharmon@yahoo.com.

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Leeland Homestead, Ashland City, TN

by R. David Lee

One of the oldest inhabited buildings in Cheatham County is the Leeland Homestead located on a hill overlooking the Cumberland River in the Town of Ashland City.

The Leeland Homestead was built ca 1811 from large red cedar & chestnut logs that were plentiful in Tennessee. These logs are still intact and the original kitchen and smokehouse are still standing. The homestead was named after Braxton Lee, who was born Aug 2, 1766 in the St. James Northam Parish, Goochland County, VA to Stephen Lee and Ann Poore. He married his first wife Elizabeth Annie Hatcher on Feb 1, 1790, Franklin County, VA.

The Lee family left the banks of the James River in Virginia for the Cumberland Settlement in October 1796 and arrived just before Christmas. Tennessee had just obtained statehood and although still very primitive, there was a lot of excitement and the wagon roads were busy with newcomers.

Uncle Benjamin & Mary Richardson Lee had financed the journey from Virginia and brought along the families of two nephews, John Lee and Braxton Lee and son-in-law, Chapman White. Chapman had married the Lee's daughter Sally in 1789 and she died just a short time later. Chapman had remarried Martha Maury the sister of Abram Maury. We are unsure of exactly how many were in this party but it seems several families from Fluvanna County, VA travelled together.

Upon arrival in Middle Tennessee, Benjamin Lee, Chapman White, and Abram Maury settled south of Nashville. Once there, Abram bought 640 acres and laid out 100 acres for a city which became Franklin, TN. Later Maury County was named for Maury and he served as major alongside Andrew Jackson during the War of 1812.

On December 27, 1796, Benjamin Lee was conveyed 640 acres from George McWhirter, 1/4 mile above the mouth of Marrowbone Creek on the north side of the Cumberland River (where Ashland City is now). The Lee nephews settled here and the land was willed to Braxton Lee in 1803.

Annie Hatcher Lee, first wife of Braxton, died in 1806 during or shortly after childbirth of their ninth child, a son, William Burrell Lee. During the Trail of Tears, Burrell Lee became a Methodist missionary to the Cherokee Indians and later a presiding bishop of the Methodist Circuit Church in Arkansas.

Braxton Lee was commissioned a captain of the 20th TN regiment in Davidson County on July 24, 1807. On May 20, 1808 he married his second wife, Mary Polly Dancer, the widow of Jacob Hunter. There were 15 children in this newly combined household and two more were added shortly thereafter.

The wedding day was quite unusual in that Braxton's daughter Judith, also married Mary's son Manuel Hunter. This double wedding had to be an exciting event of new beginnings in the rural Cumberland wilderness that had seen so many struggles since the first settlers arrived there some 30 years ago.

Braxton Lee was named Justice of the Peace for Davidson County in 1810 for

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the district that is now Cheatham County, and in July of 1812 he recorded the census of all the free males for Capt. McCarmack's Militia Company. Many of these men fought under Andrew Jackson during the War of 1812 and were ancestors of current Cheatham County residents. Braxton's brother Lewis H. Lee, a bugler in Dyer's Calvary, died during the Battle of New Orleans in January of 1815.

On November 10, 1834 Braxton conveyed two acres of land for the Zion Meeting House (now Forest Hills Cemetery). Early meetings of Cheatham County were conducted in the Leeland Meeting House.

On January 1, 1838 a special election was taken to determine whether to create a new county (Cumberland at that time) from Davidson, Robertson, Montgomery, and Dickson. Davidson residents voted at Braxton Lee's house and also at John Hooper's home. As history notes, the vote failed and was deferred until 1856 when the resolution passed. By this time, the name Cumberland County had already been taken and hence the name Cheatham was chosen.

Braxton Lee died Apr 8, 1841 at the Leeland Homestead and is buried alongside his first wife Annie in the unmarked family cemetery located at 104 Hibiscus Drive in Ashland City.

There are many descendants today from these Lee and Hunter unions. There are over 1000 documented descendants of the Hunter and Lee family throughout Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, Illinois, Texas, and California. Related families include Basford, Binkley, Jackson, Head, Hunt, Lenox, Peebles, Sanders, Stark, Teasley, Walker, Weakley, and Wilson.

This homestead is preserved today to tell the story of God's grace and abundant blessings on those who blazed the trails before us. Many local families and famous people, such as Randy Travis, have called the house home over the years.

Current Status

The Lee family continues to strive towards preserving this historic home. The Leeland Homestead is currently situated in the center of a planned new subdivision named *Leeland Station*. Although the name lends credence to the homestead, the original plans placed the homestead in a very obscure location. On August 26, 2016 we met with Ashland City Mayor, Rick Johnson; Chris Cherry, Director of Public Works; Chuck Walker, Director of Building and Codes; and the project developer, Lee Batson. As a result of that meeting, Mr. Batson set aside one lot in front of the house to prevent the home from being totally landlocked.

As of December 2016, the subdivision has not received approval by the city. It seems the public officials are very interested in the preservation of the homestead. If the subdivision proceeds and gains approval, I (R. David Lee) will pursue a preservation trust to insure the homestead is protected for future availability. Mayor Johnson seems especially supportive and even suggested that the homestead would be a good place to reconstruct the Leeland Meeting house and create an historical heritage site there.

We are discussing the possibility of having another gathering for interested people in the spring of 2017 to celebrate 206 years since the house was finished. If you would like to know more or to assist in this endeavor, please contact R. David

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Lee, rdavidlee@me.com or Lisa Walker, Cheatham County Historian,
lisaewalker@bellsouth.net.

Mary Ann Elizabeth Faust Hunter Williams (1775-1855)

by Ernest E. Hunt, IV

In April 2015, Thomas E. Hunter brought to my attention a lady named Mary Ann Elizabeth Williams, who died in 1855 in Montgomery County, Tennessee. She left a will filed in Montgomery County, Tennessee (Book O, Page 37). Items 2 to 4 in her will are very interesting:

Item 2nd. I give and bequeath to Henry Hunter the tract of land on which I now live adjoining the lands of Thomas Walker and R. J. Mallory, supposed to contain 160 acres, to him and his heirs forever.

Item 3rd. I give and bequeath to William Hunter, one negro boy names Sam, to him and his heirs forever.

Item 4th. I give and bequeath the following negroes (to wit): Ned, Nellie, Lewis (Aron Duke), Mary, William, Nancie and (Mary Jane) with all their increase to be equally divided between my adopted children, Dempsey Hunter and Mary Teasley, to them and their heirs forever.

Mary Ann Elizabeth Williams was married to Thomas Williams (1778-1848). Thomas Williams was first married to Elizabeth Harris, who died in 1821, and married Mary Ann Elizabeth about 1825. His will (Book L, Page 208) is also interesting.

Item. First I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Mary Ann Elizabeth Williams one tract of land estimated to contain one hundred and sixty acres lying in said County of Montgomery being the same on which she resided at the time of our marriage the same to have and to hold forever also the following negro slaves to wit a woman named Nelly a man named Ned a woman named Mary, Levi a man, Mason a man, Sam a boy, Aaron a boy, William a boy, the three last _____ children, all the above named negros with their increase are give to my said wife absolutely.

It is interesting that the 160 acres bequeathed to Henry Hunter came from her first marriage, and that the slaves Ned and Nelly also appear to have come from her first marriage.

Since she obviously was connected to our Hunter family, I tried to tie her to a specific family. I realized that the fate of Allen Hunter's widow, Elizabeth Faust, has never been documented. In reading Allen Hunter's will (Book C, Page 366), paragraph 2 is very interesting:

Secondly I give to my wife Elizabeth Hunter one hundred and sixty acres of land whereon I now live including, all the improvements thereon to her use & benefit. Also four Negroes namely Sam, Ellender, Ned & Nancy and one bed & stead and furniture, one mare, & colt the mare called Fillis a bridle & saddle two cows & calves her choice three sows and pigs and a sufficient quantity of pork for her next year support. Also a plenty of corn for the same year.

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From these documents it appears that Mary Ann Elizabeth Williams was first married to Allen Hunter who died in 1820 (to be absolutely certain we need to follow the chain of title of the 160 acres, which I have not yet done). If this is the case, her maiden name was Mary Ann Elizabeth Faust, who married Allen Hunter sometime between 1791 and 1797 in Richland County, SC. She was the daughter of William and Mary Faust. She was mentioned as Elizabeth Hunter in William Faust's will that was proved in 1797 in Richland County, SC (Book C, Page 160).

What is also interesting is that in her will Mary Ann Elizabeth Williams mentions Dempsey Hunter and Mary Teasley as her adopted children. This implies that when Dempsey Hunter, Sr., remarried for a second time in 1795 to Catherine Faust (daughter of Jacob John Faust, a first cousin of William Faust), Allen and Mary Ann Elizabeth Faust Hunter adopted Dempsey's children from his first marriage, Dempsey Jr. and Mary. The 1800 census of Saxegotha, Lexington, South Carolina shows Allen Hunter and his wife with two small children, who would have been Mary and Dempsey. Apparently Allen and Mary Ann Elizabeth had no children of their own.

The will of Allen Hunter mentions the following Hunters: Dempsey Jr. and his sons; Allen Teasley (son of Mary Hunter Teasley), Matthew Hunter, and Jacob Hunter son of Emmanuel. However, Mary Ann Elizabeth Williams leaves her estate evenly to Dempsey Hunter Jr. and Mary Teasley, except for special bequests to Henry and William Hunter, sons of Dempsey, Jr.).

Though not provable, I believe that Dempsey Hunter Sr's first wife may have been a Faust, even a sister of Mary Ann Elizabeth Faust. What this does show is the very close nature of the Faust family with the Allen and Dempsey Hunter family. William Faust mentions Allen and Dempsey Hunter as his "beloved friends" in his 1797 will, which also names them both as his executors.

Elder Allen Hunter's 1852 obituary for his mother, Judith Lee Hunter

Elder Robert L. Webb, director and historian for the Primitive Baptist Church Library, Carthage, IL, sent the Trust a copy of an obituary in the *Western Evangelist and Baptist Messenger*, published by Elder Peter Long (Greenville, IL), Vol. 9, No. 7, October 1, 1852 (page 2) written by Elder Allen Hunter.

Obituary. I lost a dear Mother August 8th, after thirteen days sickness. She was a member of the Baptist church, and had been for upwards of twenty years, against whom there had been as little fault as any in our day - Having this evidence of her happy condition forbids my grief, tho' her loss to me is the greatest I have ever had on earth.

Allen Hunter, Williamson County, Ill.

This obituary was written for his mother, Judith Lee Hunter (b. 6 Jan 1792, d. 8 Aug 1852) and wife of Emanuel Hunter. Judith was a daughter of Braxton Lee and Elizabeth Hatcher Lee. Emanuel Hunter was a son of Jacob Hunter, the Revolutionary War soldier for whom this trust is named.

Civil War Experience of Corydon McElvain and his brother Ephraim

by Richard H. Hunter (Great Grandson of Corydon McElvain)

Joseph Harvey McElvain (b. 10 Jun 1816, d. 4 Jul 1904) and his wife Esther Lipe (b. 14 Apr 1820, d. 3 Mar 1896) lived in Perry County in the southern part of Illinois. Together they had 15 children. Two sons, Ephraim (b. 15 Apr 1844, d. 28 Jan 1890) and Corydon (b. 12 Feb 1846, d. 9 Jul 1938) fought in the Civil War for the Union.

The brothers, Ephraim (age 17) and Corydon (age 15) joined other Perry County neighbors to enlist in the 81st Illinois Volunteer Infantry to fight in the War of the Great Rebellion. This followed President Lincoln's second call in the summer of 1862 for volunteers to serve the United States for three years.

Capt. Cowen arrived with his full company from Perry County to muster in at Anna, IL on August 1, 1862. His was designated Co. A. The full number of companies arrived by August 15 to form the 81st Illinois Regiment with James J. Dollins chosen as Colonel. On Sept 6th the 81st Illinois was sent by train to Cairo, IL to join Grant's Army.

On Oct 5, 1862 the Ladies of DuQuoin sent Corydon and Ephraim a small, leather bound New Testaments they carried through the remainder of the War.

The brothers Ephraim and Corydon participated in many skirmishes and battles. Key ones include:

May 1, 1863 Thompson's Hill near Port Gibson, MS

May 3, 1863 Battle of Bayou Pierre

May 12, 1863 Battle of Raymond, MS

May 13, 1863 Battle of Clinton, MS

May 14, 1863 Battle of Jackson, MS

May 16, 1863 Battle of Champion Hill, MS

May 18, 1863 Battle of Vicksburg, MS

May 22, 1863 Corydon McElvain was wounded by enemy fire

during a charge on enemy works at Vicksburg (Gen. McClellan's assault under General John A. Logan)

July 4, 1863 Confederates surrender at Vicksburg

Aug 21 - Sept 20, 1863 Expedition to The Washita

Jan 10, 1864 Smallpox epidemic in the 81st IL; several died

March 9 - May 24, 1864 Red River Expedition

May 25, begin march towards Guntown, MS

June 10, 1864 Battle of Bryce's Crossroads, near Guntown, MS. This battle pitted Confederate Major General Nathan Bedford Forrest against Union Brigadier General Samuel D. Sturgis. Corydon and Ephraim were captured in this battle that has been described as the worst defeat of a United States infantry in any battle, from any war. The brothers were sent to Andersonville Prison in Georgia until their release on April 20, 1865.

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The conditions at Andersonville Prison were horrendous. Horrid living conditions, mass starvation, illness, and death were constants. Smallpox was a major problem for prisoners and many deaths resulted from this disease. During his imprisonment, Corydon vaccinated himself by scratching his arm until it bled then wrapping a smallpox scab from a person who died of smallpox on his arm. Over many days Corydon traded his meager food rations for salt. When rations were available, the prisoners were allocated a teaspoon of salt per week. Corydon saved up a supply of salt to heal his infected arm after the smallpox scab was removed. He credited this vaccination with saving his life.

During November and December of 1864, General Winder and officials at Andersonville were worried that General Sherman, during his Atlanta campaign, would veer south and free the prisoners at Andersonville. They were concerned that



Corydon McElvain, Civil War

if the horror, starvation, and death at Andersonville Prison were made known, the public support for the war would decline in both the North and the South. General Sherman ignored the suffering of the Union prisoners at Andersonville and after taking Atlanta marched eastward toward the sea. Had Sherman (Kilpatrick's cavalry near Macon) marched even a portion of his troops to Andersonville, he would have saved many Union lives. Winder decided to send the prisoners from Andersonville to Thomasville (near the Florida line) to construct a new stockade further from Sherman's reach. Beginning on December 5 to December 10, prisoners, without adequate clothing or shoes, were transported by train to Thomasville. When they arrived it became obvious that the prisoners were too weak from starvation to cut trees and build the new stockade. On December 19 the plans for the Thomasville stockade were abandoned

and the weakened Yankees were ordered to begin marching north. The first day they walked 10 miles. The next day the prisoners were required to march 15 miles or more through swamps while being drenched with rain. The fourth day of the trek found the prisoners near the banks of the Flint River just below Albany, Georgia. This was the day (December 22, 1864) that Sherman's army arrived in Savannah. Corydon, his brother Ephraim, and his fellow Yankee prisoners, survived this four-day march through swamps up to a mile wide in partially frozen water with little food, and many without shoes and warm clothing. At Albany they were loaded on a train where they huddled together on boxcars. The train proceeded north and when the

train stopped, prisoners were devastated when they saw Commander Henry Wirtz. They had arrived back at Andersonville Prison.

Records obtained from www.civilwarprisons.com state that Corydon was “exchanged” from Andersonville Prison on April 1, 1865. Corydon and his brother were actually loaded on a train on April 20, 1865 and sent south to a remote location in Florida. The train suddenly stopped in the middle of nowhere and the prisoners told to get off. They did not know where they were, and those who could, began walking to locate much needed food and water. All prisoners were in a state of advanced starvation.

Walking was treacherous for the prisoners since there were still Confederate soldiers who either did not know the war was over or harbored hatred for Union soldiers. The released prisoners walked at night to avoid contact until, after many days, they stumbled half dead into a Union camp. Finding this Union encampment led to the nourishment they so desperately needed.

Corydon recovered and remained on active duty until June 17, 1865 when Corydon (at age 19) and Ephraim (at age 21) were discharged from Union service in Springfield, Illinois.

After the War, Corydon returned to DuQuoin, IL where he entered the bakery business. Asthmatic conditions aggravated by flour caused him to retire from the trade. He was street commissioner for three terms in DuQuoin and for several years served as a guard at Menard Penitentiary at Chester, IL. His experiences at Andersonville forged a deep understanding of the plight of prisoners, and he was very kind and respectful towards them. When he retired the Menard prisoners collected money to purchase and present him a 17-jeweled gold pocket watch. This was one of his prized possessions

On May 19, 1938, at 92 years of age, he returned to Vicksburg to attend the 75th Anniversary of the Battle of Vicksburg on the site where he had been wounded three quarters of a century before. He was honored to attend a ceremony at the Vicksburg Battlefield where the Illinois memorial stood. It was reported that Corydon was the only Civil War soldier from Illinois to ever see his name on the Illinois monument. Corydon had the unique experience to meet a Confederate veteran who had guarded him while a prisoner at Andersonville.

Corydon received an invitation from the U.S. Government to attend a farewell reunion of Union and Confederate veterans June 29 to July 6, 1938 at Gettysburg, PA as their guest. The invitation included an escort and Corydon chose his grandson Hiley Hunter to accompany him. It was during this 10-day journey that his condition became weakened. Hiley secured a wheelchair and pushed him over tours of the battlefield. When he returned home on Thursday afternoon, his only complaint was that he was tired. He firmly stated that no matter what the results of the trip might be he was glad he had gone, that nothing could have stopped him, and now he had done everything he wanted to do in life and he was ready to join Lou.

Corydon died on the 9th of July 1938 at the age of 92 after attending the Civil War Soldiers reunion at Gettysburg, PA. The entire community honored and provided

solemn tribute to Comrade Corydon McElvain as he joined the Army of the Great Beyond.

REFERENCES

Newsome, Edmund (1880). *Experience in the War of the Great Rebellion*. Reprinted 1984 by Jackson County Printing, Murphysboro, IL.

Marvel, William (1994). *Andersonville: The Last Depot*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.



Latin Class

by Wayne Hunter

With the exception of wills, most official documents in England before 1710 are in Latin, and the handwriting is as close to unreadable as anything you've ever run across. While you might work out the meaning of a parish register, more than a few words in just about anything else may provide overly challenging. That makes research for William Hunter, "the weaver," and his ancestors prior to 1685 just about impossible without some special training.

Every summer in late July, Keele University near Stoke-on-Trent in Staffordshire England runs a one-week Latin and Palaeography workshop that's a perfect introduction for the serious researcher.

<http://www.keele.ac.uk/history/adults/latinandpalaeographysummerschool/>.

Though it had been 50 years since my Latin days, I spent the last week of July 2016 there and was thrilled by my progress. It was difficult and more than a little stressful, but it was well worth the effort.

The school's focus is on Medieval English material, but the skills involved are just as applicable to the early modern English documents that interest us. Several courses are offered - Basic Latin and Introduction to Medieval Documents (Palaeography) for beginners and a couple of others for more advanced students. I selected the Palaeography class, and spent the first six months of 2016 brushing up on grammar and vocabulary using *Latin for Local and Family History* by Denis Stuart and *Latin for Local History* by Eileen Gooder, both available used on Amazon.com from British vendors.

About six weeks before the class started, I received digital copies of 18

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handwritten documents with instructions to study and transcribe as much as possible. They were very intimidating and while I spent a good bit of time on the project, they were well beyond my ability. My transcription attempts resulted in only a few words per page. Clearly I was in over my head. Nevertheless when July rolled around, I trudged off to England and to class.

There were a total of ten students in my group: men and women of various ages and interests including several PhD candidates, a professional archivist, experienced document and local history researchers, and me, the American with a smattering of high school Latin. I was convinced I'd made a colossal mistake, but students in the more advanced classes assured me that I would do fine. The instructor had been through it all before and was prepared for all my gaffes and inexperience.

In class we took turns with lines from the material. Deciphering individual letters and working out words were the initial goals. The translation was of secondary importance. A wide assortment of unfamiliar medieval abbreviations popped up so frequently that the grammatical verb and noun changes I'd feared seemed the least of my problems. While I was clearly the least prepared in the room, none of the others breezed through the material either. We all struggled.

Each document had its own style and handwriting difficulties, and the material grew more and more difficult as the week progressed. Eventually some of the abbreviations became a little easier to recognize, and familiar phrases seemed to show up at regular intervals, the Latin equivalent of boilerplate material, but it was always a challenge.

By the end of the week, real patterns had emerged and my Latin vocabulary had improved a bit. It never became easy, but in retrospect I was glad I took it on. I still cannot pick up a document and translate it by sight. I doubt if I ever will, but because of the quality of the instruction and the excellent feedback the class provided, I gained enough confidence to explore original material on my own. Right now I'm honing my skills on Northumberland documents from www.familysearch.org, and looking for the manor court records from Inglesby Manor, an estate that still exists near the Inglesby Greenhow parish church. That will be in Latin, so it will be a real test. I understand there are a wealth of other Latin documents out there, unread for centuries, just gathering dust in bookshelves or libraries. Somewhere there has to be something about William, "the weaver," and family.

In 2016 the cost of the workshop was just under \$1000.00 - that's the class, room and board, a bargain considering British prices. Combined with a week researching in London, Northumberland, or Yorkshire, it would be a perfect two-week trip. 2017 offers an additional incentive. The class (July 22 - July 27) dovetails exactly with the 2017 Gathering at Hunterston in Ayrshire Scotland (July 28-July 30). Keele classes will be over by 4 PM Thursday and there is rail service between Stoke-on-Trent and Glasgow that evening or the following morning. This is quite an opportunity. I strongly recommend it.

Trust 2016 Income and Expense Detail

<u>DATE</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DEBIT</u>	<u>CREDIT</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>
1/1/16	Balance Forward			\$3,762.97
1/4/16	Richard H Hunter		\$500.00	\$4,262.97
1/8/16	Amy & Tom Harmon		\$200.00	\$4,462.97
1/8/16	PayPal fee	\$6.10		\$4,456.87
2/1/16	R. Fred Hunter		\$300.00	\$4,756.87
2/12/16	Fred E. Hunter		\$100.00	\$4,856.87
1/15/16	Checking account interest		\$0.15	\$4,857.02
2/18/16	Checking account interest		\$0.22	\$4,857.24
3/17/16	Judith Hunter Mathews		\$200.00	\$5,057.24
3/17/16	Kenneth Pankey		\$100.00	\$5,157.24
3/18/16	Interest on checking Acct		\$0.19	\$5,157.43
4/18/16	Interest on checking Acct		\$0.22	\$5,157.65
18-May	Interest on checking Acct		\$0.21	\$5,157.86
5/22/16	Hotze Lawn Service (AHC X 2, JHC X1)	\$135.00		\$5,022.86
5/22/16	Williamson County Tax Collector	\$9.70		\$5,013.16
6/3/16	Judge Carolyn Quinn		\$300.00	\$5,313.16
6/17/16	Checking account interest		\$0.22	\$5,313.38
7/18/16	Checking account interest		\$0.23	\$5,313.61
8/9/16	Hotze Lawn Service (AHC X 2, JHC X1)	\$135.00		\$5,178.61
8/18/16	Checking account interest		\$0.22	\$5,178.83
9/16/16	Checking account interest		\$0.21	\$5,179.04
9/19/16	Hotze Lawn Service (AHC X4, JHC X2)	\$270.00		\$4,909.04
10/4/16	Linda & Ron Hermann		\$100.00	\$5,009.04
10/17/16	Donald R. Sanders		\$100.00	\$5,109.04
10/18/16	Interest on checking Acct		\$0.22	\$5,109.26
11/10/16	Hotze Lawn Service(AHC X 3,JHT X 2)	\$220.00		\$4,889.26
11/18/16	Interest on checking Acct		\$0.22	\$4,889.48
11/30/16	Thomas E. Hunter		\$100.00	\$4,989.48
12/16/16	Checking account interest		\$0.19	\$4,989.67
12/25/16	Amy & Tom Harmon		\$200.00	\$5,189.67
	TOTAL	\$775.80	\$2,202.50	\$5,189.67

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

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Hunter. Costs associated with maintaining these two cemeteries with the respect due these early pioneers are substantial and will increase over time.

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 (1919-2012) 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 (1919-2012)

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.

The Jacob Hunter Trust
Phone: 618 521-2814

10202 Briggs Road

Marion, IL 62959-5844

e-mail: rich@jacobhuntertrust.org

Newsletter on the web: <http://www.JacobHunterTrust.org>

Notice to Readers:

Trust recruiting assistance: If you, or a child or grandchild, has skills in computer programming, especially having skills in WordPress, and are willing to volunteer a couple of hours a year, we need your help. The Jacob Hunter Trust's website is programmed in WordPress and we need someone to assist us upload newsletters and make minor adjustments during the year. If you, or your offspring are able to help, please contact rich@jacobhuntertrust.org. Your expertise would be appreciated by many.

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. If you discover new information about our family, please contact Mr. Hunt and the Trust.

Please visit these sites often along with the other family-related websites found in our "Links" section at www.JacobHunterTrust.org.

Thank you for your support of the Jacob Hunter Trust.