



The Jacob Hunter Trust Newsletter



Volume 24, No. 1 Richard H. Hunter, Editor January 2015

Our Ancestor William Hunter Lived During Perilous Times

By Hunter Cole

In Volume One of *The Colonial and State Records of North Carolina*, the correspondence of Governor Thomas Pollock (North Carolina) and Governor Alexander Spotswood (Virginia) provides history that is stimulating reading for genealogical researchers wanting to understand the time and place of their early ancestors.

The Hunters came to southern Virginia in a period when conditions were primitive and sometimes dangerous. North Carolina was at war with native tribes, and the governor continued to plead with his Virginia colleague for assistance. The Virginia colony, in which the Hunters settled ca. 1685 and 1702, prided itself on being more civilized than rustic North Carolina. The tone of Governor Spotswood's replies to Governor Pollock appears patrician and lofty, as though Virginia preferred to avoid the backwardness and distressful struggles of the neighboring colony.

In the early 1700s, North Carolina consisted only of the Albemarle precincts of Currituck, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, and Bath. The colony's ports along the Albemarle Sound were too shallow to accommodate heavy merchant vessels. Its tobacco was superior to Virginia's, but to ship it to Europe, North Carolina had to pay high tariffs to Virginia. The two colonies' dividing boundary would be redrawn in 1728. In moving it a few degrees north, the survey gave North Carolina access to the deep waters of the Nansemond River.

Dry records fail to detail personal feelings and attitudes, and it is unknown how the Hunters of Virginia regarded having their Virginia land in Nansemond County re-sectioned as a part of Chowan Precinct in North Carolina. In the Upper Parish of Nansemond (the southern district of the county), the new map relocated many farms, plantations, and mills along Bennett's Creek and near Meherrin Swamp. In this vicinity were the former Nansemond families of Hunter, Riddick, Walton, Perry, Parker, Sumner, Rountree, Lassiter, Benton, Alston, Blanchard, Spivey, Speights, Stallings, Gorden, Costen, Hinton, Hardy, and others. Several of these were interrelated by marriages. For a number of years after 1728, the North Carolina quitrents of these former Virginians of Chowan and Bertie Precincts remained uncollected. A surviving tax roll reports that they were demanded retroactively (CSR,

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XXII, 240).

The correspondence of Pollock and Spotswood and the minutes of the North Carolina Governor's Council focus on two overwhelming difficulties North Carolina faced in 1713: (1) The predominance of Quakers in the colony and (2) the continuing warfare with native Tuscarawan tribes. Quakers, being pacifists, did not serve in the militia and did not aid the populace in the continuing warfare, yet, although the Church of England was the official state church, Quakers won most elections and outnumbered Anglicans in the religious life of the community.

Governor Hyde of North Carolina had died in the Indian war, and Pollock was his successor. As the war raged with the Tuscarawas (an alliance of New York tribes and the local Chowanac and Meherrin), North Carolina's militia killed many Indians or captured them in such numbers that the jails were insufficient for housing the prisoners. An Indian leader called King Blount emerged, possibly a mixed-blood. His people had little interest in treaties or concessions, and as raids of the colonists' farms continued, Governor Pollock repeated his appeals for Virginia's help. He received mainly bland replies.

Virginia, too, came under attack. At this time William Hunter, a resident of Nansemond County, was serving as a captain and as a magistrate of the court. His tracts along Bennett's Creek, then in Virginia, were adjacent to lands subject to Chowanac encroachments. Eight of his Virginia neighbors petitioned for the Crown's protection. They were Benjamin Blanchard, John Campbell, Thomas Spivey, Francis Rountree, Robert Lasiter, George Lasiter, and Nicholas Stallings. Their plea to Virginia authorities is documented in *Records of the Executive Council, 1664-1724*, p. 389, as follows:

In all humility [they] complaineth, Whereas every of your Honors petitioners hath a lawful right in and to considerable tracts lying and being in this Province and bounded upon Bennett's Creyke and a Cryke now known by the name of Garet's Creyke as by your Honour's peritioners patents under the Seale of this Province and other grants and conveyances more at large doth and may appear. And for as much as the Chowan Indians having their hunting quarters Upon Some of your petitioners land aforesaid therefore doe pretend the said lands to be theirs notwithstanding the patents and grants aforesaid menacing and threatening your Honours petitioners by destroying their Stocks, burning their houses and other hostilities under pretense they are under your Honour's protection. And no Englishman ought to Seate Within four miles of their Towne, the which your Honour's petitioners well knowing that by an order of the Honourable Council no Seatment ought to be made within the Space of four miles aforesaid any wise to the prejudice of said Indians neither your Honour's petitioners hath offered to purchase their right (if any) to the land held as aforesaid by your Honour's petitioners which they refuse and denyth any Seatment to be made thereon for prevention whereof and that your Honour's petitioners may have a peaceable enjoyment of their lands. . . .

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Although William Hunter's name does not appear with the petitioners' names, a number of their patents and transfers of deeds document him either as a witness to their transactions or as their adjacent freeholder. Like them, he lived in sometimes uncivil and perilous times.

William Hunter's Land?

Richard H. Hunter

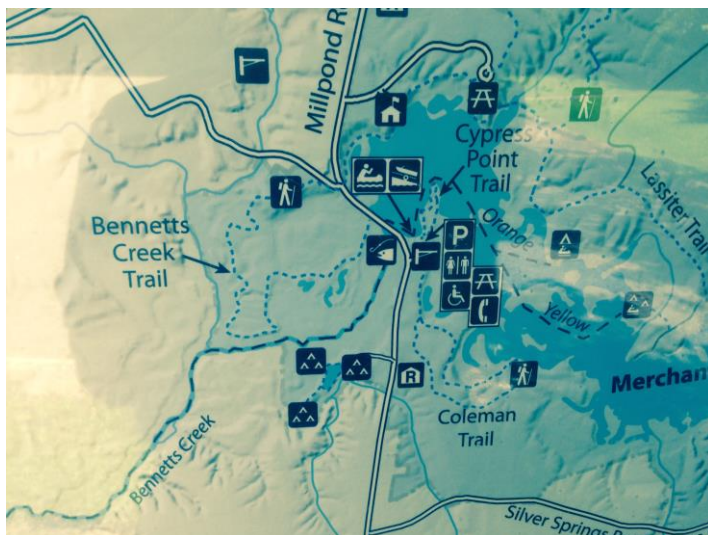
In August 2014 I traveled to North Carolina with the intent of finding William Hunter's land around Sunbury.

Appendix B (p. 166-168) in Raymond Hunter's book, *William Hunter of Nansemond Co. and His Early Descendants* (2013) describes the early land grant William obtained "on Bennett's Creek and the main cypress swamp."

I interviewed a 77-year-old farmer who had farmed the ground south of Sunbury all his life, interviewed the informal Gates County Historian, a clerk in the Recorder of Deeds office in Gatesville, and the Ranger and staff at the Merchants Millpond State Park.

Bennetts Creek does not connect to the Great Dismal Swamp and in the area around Sunbury it is little more than a ditch. Unless there had been major draining of lands around Sunbury, I believe his land grant would have been to the south and west of Sunbury. There was no sign of Bennetts Creek crossing Rt. 32 south of Sunbury and the crossing west of Sunbury on Rt. 158 was merely a ditch.

No one I spoke with had ever heard of the "Main Cypress Swamp," but Merchants Millpond remains as a State Park in the area. Bennetts Creek flows into Merchants



Millpond from the east and flows out of the Millpond in a westerly and southern path towards the Chowan River (pronounced "Show Wan" by the locals). The creek is heavily wooded as it winds around and there are only a few roads, so traveling along the creek requires hiking or use of an ATV.

Bennetts Creek, east of Merchants Millpond nearing Sunbury, is hardly more than a ditch and it is unlikely there would be enough flow to build

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a mill on what remains of that creek. On the west side of Merchants Millpond, the creek has more flow and Hunter's Mill might have been built around where Bennetts Creek crosses Rt. 37 just south of Gatesville. That is the point where the present Township named Hunters Mill Township begins, running east to the county line (see map below).

If Merchants Millpond were at one time known as the Main Cypress Swamp, then the Hunter property most likely would be in an area bordered by Millpond Road north to Honeypot Road, then south along Bennetts Creek to Route 37. There is a Cypress Point within Merchants Millpond State Park, and I believe this must have been the "main cypress swamp" referenced in the early land deed. This is merely speculation.

Meherin Swamp is not locally identified except that most thought it was further west along the Meherin River. I found one reference that listed Raynor Swamp as Meherin Swamp. This is a possibility in that Raynor Swamp lies east of Merchants Millpond and at one time may also have been known as the Main Cypress Swamp. If this holds, then William's property might be south of Rt. 158, west of Sunbury. I was unable to go to that area because there were no roads and this was a very heavily wooded area.

The Records Office did not have land deeds before the 1800s.



I had a delightful visit with the person designated as the county historian. Miss Edith Holmes Seiling is a spry 95 year-old and happy to talk about Gates County. She showed me a book she and others developed in the 1990s titled *Gates County North Carolina Cemetery and Death Records*. There were many cemeteries listed in Hunters Mill Township, but I found no Hunters buried there and no Hunter Cemeteries. I guess our ancestors died and were buried long before cemeteries were preserved.

Miss Edith told me that a Dr. Hunter delivered her at her grandmother's home on Rt. 13 on January 9, 1919. The home was directly on the border between North Carolina and Virginia and her grandmother paid taxes both to North Carolina and Virginia. She said the state line

went directly down the middle of the house and that she was born in North Carolina and was first held in the state of Virginia.

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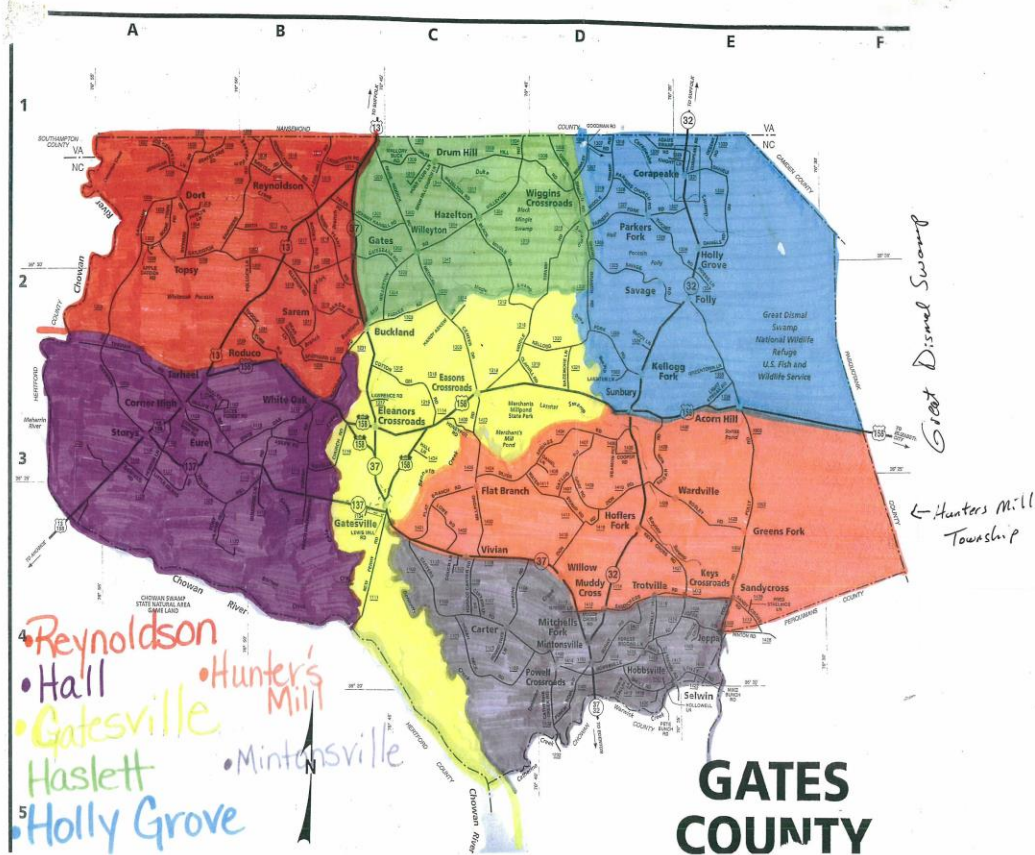
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I asked her if she was a Republican or Democrat and she immediately stated, "Democrat. We don't let Republicans vote in Gates County." I asked her how they prevented Republicans from voting and she said, "we don't have Republican candidates. If you want to vote in Gates County, you vote for a Democrat."

I left Gates County a bit disappointed that I could not pinpoint the William Hunter property. It may be within the area marked in Raymond's book (p. 168) as the lands accumulated by descendants of Isaac Hunter, but Bennetts Creek would have been much different in the 1700s. This might be possible if the small Raynor Swamp was larger in the past. This area is listed as Raynor Swamp and Duke Swamp today and is heavily wooded without access roads. It might have been known as the Main Cypress Swamp or Meherin Swamp in the 1700s. My unconfirmed opinion now is that William Hunter's initial land grant lied south of Gatesville where Bennetts Creek intersects with State Route 37 and eastward into the present day Merchants Millpond State Park.



Timeline for Isaac Hunter Family in NC¹

Thomas Hunter

Editor's note: For many years family researchers have been searching for information on this line of Hunters, and hoping to locate records of Isaac's son Dempsey Hunter. Tom Hunter is among this group and has agreed to share a timeline on Isaac Hunter and his children as a way to assist researchers.

- 1702 Isaac Hunter born in Upper Parish of Nansemond County, Virginia, parents were Nicholas & Elizabeth Hunter, his grandfather was William Hunter (immigrant, weaver).
- 1719 Isaac married Sarah Hill?
- 1720 Isaac, son of Isaac, born in Chowan County, North Carolina (this is the Tavern Isaac).
- 1720 Dempsey, son of Isaac, born in Northampton County, North Carolina.
- 1723 Isaac purchased property in Upper Parish, Nansemond Co. Virginia from James Spivey & Margaret his wife, 50 acres near swamp called Meherin. Land adjoins Nicholas Hunter property. (Isaac was 21)
- 1725 Theophilus, son of Isaac, born in Chowan County, North Carolina.
- 1729 Isaac purchased property in Chowan County, North Carolina, from Nicholas & Rebecca his wife of Carteret Precinct two tracts of land east side of Meherin River, part of land from his father William totaling 240 acres. The other tract granted Nicholas and Thomas Davis of Perquiman Precinct for 164 acres. (Isaac was 27)
- 1732 Isaac Quit Rents for 354 acres in Chowan County, North Carolina. (age 30)
- 1732 Reuben, son of Isaac, born in Chowan County, North Carolina.
- 1735 Isaac purchased property in Chowan County, North Carolina. (age 33)
Thomas, son of Isaac, born in Chowan County, North Carolina.
- 1737 "To Dempsey Hunter, a loan of 4 shillings, pocket money" found in *Hodges Council of Virginia and Descendants*, page 51. (Dempsey was age 17)
- 1737 Isaac purchased property in Northampton County, North Carolina, called Rich Square from John Perry -- 535 acres. (age 35) (Some of the Perry family were known Quakers)
- 1738 Isaac purchased property in Northampton County /Bertie County, North Carolina from James Hutcherson (Huterson) -- 320 acres in Ahoskie Woods, land was later located in Northampton County. (age 36)
- 1739 Isaac purchased three properties in Chowan County, North Carolina, (1) Isaac Jr. to Isaac Sr. 384 acres from a grant to father William then to son Nicholas, then to Isaac Jr. -- 2nd patent of Nicholas and Thomas Davis for 164 acres to Nicholas to son Isaac, 3rd James Spivey to Isaac. (age 37)
- 1740 Isaac located in Johnston County, North Carolina by looking at children deeds? (age 38)



¹ Primary source: Hunter Family Research Group, (2013). *William Hunter of Nansemond Co. and His Early Descendants*. Gainesville, FL: H-Bar Enterprises. (Contact: Raymond Hunter, 2739 Freeman Rd, Royston, GA 30662)

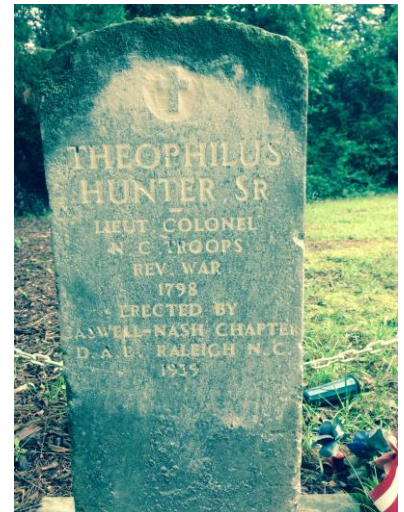
- 1741 Dempsey's marriage to Unity, Bertie/Johnston/Halifax County North Carolina. Unity was possibly a Quaker who migrated from the north? Dempsey was age 21. Dempsey may have lived with Unity's parents who were Quakers? This might be listed in Quaker records prior Rich Square.
- 1741 History of Halifax County book stated that property owners of Northampton County – Maules, Randolphs, Norfleets, Lawrences, Carhcarts, Perrys , Hunters, and Dukes needed a Meeting House for worship and trading (Quakers?). Isaac owned 640 acres called “a rich fertile square” located on two main roads called “Hunter Crossroads.” Isaac sold 1 acre to the Quakers for 10 shillings to erect their meeting house. The meeting house was built for the people called “Quakers.” Dempsey and wife Unity were named as Trustees. The house was called “Rich Square.” (Isaac age 39) This information is countered by the following:
 “25 Sept. 1751, Northampton Co., Deed 2, page 52 – Joshua Daughtree of Northampton to Thomas Knox, Robert Peele and Joseph Hollowell of Northampton, 2 shillings, 6 pence for 1 acre of land south side of Uraha swamp adjoining main road that leads from Roanoake river over Potacasa bridge part of land Joshua Daughtree purchased from Thomas Seely on 8 Feb. 1731. These were trustees of the Quakers and land called Rich Square” usarchives.net – Bertie County deeds.
- 1742 Isaac is named in Will of John Cotton, named as Justice of Peace. (age 40)
 Isaac purchased property in Northampton County, North Carolina, 197 acres from David Quinn located northerly woods of Martoke River on Poticasie swamp. (age 40)
- 1744 Nicholas Hunter, father of Isaac, – Onslow County, St. John's Parish, court record Deed Bk. B, page 220, 1 Sept. – marriage of Samuel Wilson & Sarah Oldfield, Quaker wedding ... following people were in attendance Nicholas, Job, Ezekiel, Rebecca, Ann and Ester Hunter (all members of Nicholas's family). Nicholas was age 64.
- 1748 Isaac's death in Northampton County, North Carolina. Isaac was 46.
 Isaac's Will Chowan County, North Carolina. (age 46)
- 1748 Dempsey, son of Isaac, served in the Militia in Northampton County, North Carolina. Dempsey was 28. (Milita service suggests Dempsey may not have been a Quaker)
- 1753 Reuben, son of Isaac, Northampton County, sold property to David Rice Jr. of Nansemond Co. , 320 acres, land was bequeathed to him by father Isaac. Reuben was 21.
- 1752 Theophilus, son of Isaac, was granted 380 acres of land in Johnson County, North Carolina.
 Theophilus was married to (1) Faith Rogers and (2) Jane Lane Williams- dates unknown.
- 1752 Theophilus, son of Isaac, sold 167 acres in Northampton he inherited from his father to John Edwards. Theophilus was 27.
- 1753 Reuben Hunter of Northampton County, planter, to David Rice Jr. of Nansemond County Va. 100 acres of woodland joining Dempsey Hunter, William Ruffin, other land of Reuben Hunter and a road; adj. to Edward Howcott. 3 July 1724 and devised to the said Reuben by will of his father Isaac Hunter dec'd. Witnessed John Duke, Robert Peale, Jonas Wood.
- 1753 Isaac Jr. was married to (1) Charlotte Thomas and (2) Rebecca Hart, dates unknown.

- 1754 Dempsey witnessed the Will of John Veale (Peale), Northampton Co. N.C. John Peele is the Clerk at the Rich Square Quaker Meeting House.
- 1755 Dempsey named in deed of brother Reuben Hunter, Northampton County, North Carolina. Dempsey was 35.
- 1756 Dempsey's property in Northampton County, North Carolina was adjoining the following people William Bridges, Thomas Daughtrie, Thomas Wilson, David Rice, William Ruffin. Dempsey was 36.
- 1756 Theophilus sold property in Johnston County, North Carolina to James Simmons. Theophilus was 31.
- 1756 Granville to John Duke of Northampton County, 53 acres joining Isaac Hunter and other land of said Duke, issued by E. Mosley Reg. Northampton Feb. Court 1756.
- 1759 Dempsey and Unity of Northampton County, North Carolina sold land to brother Thomas of Nash County. Dempsey was 39.
- 1760 Dempsey witnessed the will of John Peele of Northampton County, North Carolina. (John Peale was the Quaker Clerk at their meeting house at Rich Square 1760). Dempsey was 40.
- 1760 Thomas married Priscilla Smith. Thomas was 25.
- 1760 Dempsey married Elizabeth Stevenson, Northampton County, North Carolina? Dempsey was 40.
Elizabeth's brother, William named her children in his Will dated Nov. 1761 in Northampton County, John Peele is named as a "Good Friend." John Peele is known to be a Quaker and the Clerk at the Rich Square Meeting House.
- 1761 Dempsey of Johnston County, North Carolina was required to help lay out a road from Orange Courthouse towards Newbern, beginning at Dry Pond on Marks Creek Path into Thomas' road to Johnston County courthouse along with Theophilus Hunter, Reuben Hunter, Joseph Hencock, Samuel Pearson, William Spikes, Edward Green, William Utle, William Blake, John Rench, James Lyn, John Adkins, Robert Nunn, John Smith, James Simonsm, John Myet,. Dempsey was 41.
Dempsey, of Johnston County, sold 530 acres called "Rich Square" to his brother Thomas property in Northampton County, North Carolina. This was property left to Dempsey by his father Isaac. Dempsey was 41.
- 1761 Theophilus, Johnston County, North Carolina age 36– Act of adding part of Orange County to Johnston County – that part of Orange County lying on Neuse River be added to Johnston County- Theophilus Hunter and Churton appointed Commissioners to run said line. ...
Theophilus grant for 548 acres of property in Johnston County, North Carolina. Land joining land of Thomas Hunter and a Hunter's Corner. Theophilus was 36.
- 1761 Theophilus grant for 584 acres Johnston County, North Carolina north side of Crabtree Creek. Theophilus was 36.
- 1761 Theophilus grant for 529 acres Johnston County, North Carolina both sides of Walnut Creek, Thomas and Dempsey Hunter witnessed deed. Theophilus was 36, Thomas was 26, and Dempsey was 41.
- 1761 Theophilus purchased 100 acres from James Oliver, wit. By Ruben and Sarah Hunter.

- 1761 Reuben purchased 347 acres in Johnston County, North Carolina from Robert Orr and moved to Johnston County. Deed Witnessed by Theophilus and Isaac Hunter (Tavern Isaac).
- 1761 Reuben married to Sarah Speight. Reuben was 29.
- 1761 Thomas purchased property in Northampton County, North Carolina from his brother Dempsey. Land is located bounding on line of Rice and a post oak at the Quakers corner. Thomas was 26.
- 1762 Dempsey of Johnston County, North Carolina was required to help lay out a road from Dry Pond where it ends to the county line at Herring Springs. John Simmons, James Lynn, Rubin Hunter, William Utley, Edward Green, Joseph Hinceck, Arthur Cook, John Smith, William Spreight, Jonathan Monk, Robert Orr, William Blake Jr., John Arkins, Samuel Parson. Dempsey was 42.
Dempsey was witness to the deed of John Simmons, Johnston County, North Carolina for land on Walnut Creek.
- 1762 Theophilus sold property in Johnston County, North Carolina to his brother Isaac being part of a grant by Earl Granville 1761. Theophilus was 37.
- 1763 Theophilus, Captain in the Militia, Johnston County, North Carolina. Theophilus was 38.
Theophilus of Halifax County, North Carolina sold land in Johnston County located on Walnut Creek containing 100 acres to Abraham Hill of Johnston County, witnessed by Dempsey Hunter.
Theophilus was a surveyor for the properties of Hardy Hinton, David Wimpee, and Henry Youngblood.
- 1763 Reuben purchased property, 158 acres, in Johnston County, North Carolina from Peter Green of Granville County. Reuben was 31.
- 1763 Thomas located in Halifax County, North Carolina, his neighbors in the Stony Creek area were- Revel, Henry Throp, Pittman, Drakem, Whitfield, Benjamin Bunn, Bennett Bunn, Horn, Joel Battle, Sumner, Daniel and Isaac Watkins. Thomas was 28.
Thomas, of Halifax County, sold to Abraham Hill of Chowan County 200 acres in Johnston County on Walnut Creek, adjoining Theophilus Hunter, witnessed by Dempsey Hunter. Dempsey was 43 and Thomas was 28.
- 1765 Theophilus purchased 200 acres in Johnston County, North Carolina. He was 40.
- 1766 Thomas and Priscilla sold property in Northampton to Marmaduke Norfleet.
- 1767 Theophilus and Reuben enlisted in Johnston County, North Carolina Militia. Theophilus was 42 (Ensign) and Reuben was 35.
- 1769 Theophilus sold 60 acres of property in Johnston County, North Carolina to Abraham Hill, land granted to him in 1752. Theophilus was 44.
Theophilus purchased property in Johnston County, North Carolina from William Lawhon.
- 1770 Theophilus was appointed Commissioner along with the following - Joel Lane, Hardy Sanders, Joseph Land, John Hinton, Thomas Hines, Thomas Crawford to lay off a convenient place for a court house, prison, and stocks for Wake County, North Carolina. Theophilus was 45.

- 1771 Theophilus was in the Militia in Wake County, North Carolina. The regiment was ordered to be raised and meet at Major Theophilus Hunter's house to receive orders. Theophilus was 46. This suggests Theophilus was not a Quaker.
- 1771 Thomas moved to Edgecombe County, North Carolina and purchased property from Joseph Strickland, Joseph Striping, John Moore and sold property to Theophilus Cotton. Thomas was 36.
- 1772 Theophilus was a Major in the Wake County Militia, North Carolina. Theophilus was 47.
- 1772 Thomas owned a Water Mill located on Stony Creek in Nash County, North Carolina. Thomas was 37.
- 1773 Theophilus was in the Militia, Wake County, North Carolina. Theophilus was 48.
- 1775 Theophilus elected to serve in the Provincial Congress at Hillsborough, Wake County, North Carolina along with Joel Lane, John Hinton, Michael Rodgers, Tignal Jones, John Rand, and Thomas Hines. Theophilus was 50.
- Theophilus was a Lt. Colonel in the Wake County Militia, North Carolina.
- 1776 Theophilus was elected Justice of the Peace, Tyrell County, North Carolina. He was 51.
- 1776 Isaac Jr. sold a small Bay horse at the Wake County Court House and called a Tory? Isaac, Jr., (the Tavern Isaac) was 56.
- 1776 Dempsey died about this time in North Carolina? Dempsey, age 56? No records of his death have yet been located and his will has never been discovered.
- 1777 Theophilus, of Wake County, purchased 220 acres of property in Johnston County, North Carolina from Isaac Williams. Theophilus was 52.
- 1777 Isaac Jr. purchased property in Johnston County, North Carolina from Elizabeth Cook, 110 acres located on Neuse River. Isaac was 57.
- 1777 Thomas signed a petition dividing Edgecombe County into Nash County. Thomas was 42.
- 1778 Theophilus of Wake County, was elected a Commissioner to erect a new court house, Orange County, North Carolina. He was 53.
- 1778 Thomas assigned as a road overseer in Nash County, North Carolina- from George Powells at Swift Creek to Thomas Hunter on Stony Creek. Thomas was 43.
- 1780 Thomas served as a Major and Lt. Colonel and full Colonel in Nash County Regiment of Militia and the Continental Army under Gen. Allen Jones, 1780-1783, fought at the following battles – Briar Creek, Georgia, Siege of Charleston S.C., Camden, and Guilford Court House, Fort Motte, SC. Nash County North Carolina. Thomas was 45.
- 1780 Thomas moved to Nash County, North Carolina when he sold off the land his wife inherited from her father in Nash. After this, he sold off most of his property by 1785 in Nash County - 233 acres to Edward Wilson, 200 acres to Joseph Denson, 200 acres to Benjamin Denson, 240 acres to John Denson and small acreages to John Vick and Elijah Revels. Thomas was 45.
- 1782 Theophilus was granted 430 acres in Johnston County. He was 57.
- 1783 Theophilus and Hardy Sanders were elected to the House of Commons in Wake County, North Carolina. Theophilus was 58.
- 1784 Isaac Jr. sold 401 acres to his son Jacob Hunter, Wake County, North Carolina
- 1785 Thomas died in Nash County, North Carolina at age 50.

- 1786 Isaac Jr. sold 320 acres to his son, Jacob Hunter, in Wake County, North Carolina.
- 1788 Theophilus received a grant for 1000 acres in Tennessee for his Service time but didn't move to Tennessee. He was 63.
- 1790 Theophilus, of Wake County, purchased 2 properties in Johnston County, North Carolina from Jonathan Smith, witnessed by Osborn and Theophilus, Jr. Theophilus was 65.
- 1790 Reuben, located in Census Wake County, North Carolina. Males under 16 -2, males over 16- 3, females 7. Reuben was 58.
- 1794 Theophilus, Sr., of Wake County, North Carolina to Osborn Hunter of Johnston County, my son, 2 tracts of land (1) 230 acres on Black Creek granted to Theophilus in 1782 and (2) 200 acres on Reedy Branch that runs into Black Creek granted to Theophilus in 1782. He was 69.
- 1796 Reuben died Wake County, North Carolina. He was 64.
Wake County Court House minutes 1793 thru 1796, book III – “ On motion of William Nash, attorney for the county, that an inquiry be made into the charge against Allen Brewer, Charles Thomas and Joel Parish touching on the death of Reuben Hunter the court gave it as their opinion that the said Brewer, Thomas and Parish are only chargeable with a violent assault and battery on the body of the said Reuben Hunter and directs that the said Brewer, Thomas and Parish be bound to appear at the next court to answer etc.” (Was Reuben possibly a Quaker or some sect that was against the Revolution and war?)
- 1797 Reuben's will Wake County, North Carolina
“Land divided between widow, sons Needham, Cader, Whitmell, Dempsey, sons Reuben and Isaac relinquished claims to land.
- 1800 Theophilus died in Wake County, North Carolina at age 75.
Buried behind his home in a small family cemetery.
- 1811 Reuben's wife Sara died, Wake County, North Carolina. She was 72.
- 1820 Isaac Jr. sold 337 acres to his grandson Jacob Hunter, son of Jacob Hunter, Wake County, North Carolina.
- 1821 Isaac Jr. writes his Will in Wake County, North Carolina at age 101. He is deemed incompetent to handle his affairs.
- 1822 Thomas' wife, Priscilla dies, Nash County, North Carolina at age 76.
- 1823 Isaac Jr. (Tavern Isaac) died Wake County, North Carolina at age 103.



Trust 2014 Income and Expense Detail

<u>DATE</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DEBIT</u>	<u>CREDIT</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>
1/1/14	Balance Forward			\$6,123.68
1/6/14	Richard H. Hunter		\$500.00	\$6,623.68
1/6/14	SIU Credit Union CD interest		\$17.64	\$6,641.32
1/8/14	Judith A. Mathews		\$300.00	\$6,941.32
1/13/14	Tom & Amy Harmon		\$100.00	\$7,041.32
1/13/14	John & Laura Hunter-Johnson		\$150.00	\$7,191.32
1/14/14	Julie Shedd Website Development	\$200.00		\$6,991.32
1/17/14	Interest on checking account		\$0.27	\$6,991.59
1/27/14	Neil & Ruth Ann Quinn		\$200.00	\$7,191.59
1/30/14	Ella L. Abney		\$100.00	\$7,291.59
2/18/14	Interest on checking account		\$0.32	\$7,291.91
3/18/14	Interest on checking account		\$0.29	\$7,292.20
4/2/14	SIU Credit Union CD interest		\$17.26	\$7,309.46
4/7/14	Kenneth Pankey		\$100.00	\$7,409.46
4/18/14	Interest on checking account		\$0.32	\$7,409.78
5/11/14	Cox Lawn Service(AHC X 3, JHC X 1)	\$185.00		\$7,224.78
5/16/14	Peck Family Foundation		\$500.00	\$7,724.78
5/16/14	Interest on checking account		\$0.29	\$7,725.07
5/29/14	Carolyn G. Quinn		\$200.00	\$7,925.07
6/2/14	Williamson County Treasurer	\$9.38		\$7,915.69
6/2/14	Credit for uncashed check 11-4-13		\$170.00	\$8,085.69
6/2/14	Hotze Lawn Service (AC X 1, JC X 1)	\$85.00		\$8,000.69
6/15/14	Hotze Lawn Service(AC X2 JC X1)	\$135.00		\$7,865.69
6/16/14	John & Laura Hunter-Johnson		\$100.00	\$7,965.69
6/17/14	SIU Credit Union CD		\$14.00	\$7,979.69
6/18/14	Interest on checking account		\$0.36	\$7,980.05
7/11/14	Hotze Lawn Service (AC X 1, JC X 1)	\$85.00		\$7,895.05
7/18/14	Interest on checking account		\$0.33	\$7,895.38
8/7/14	Hotze Lawn Service (AC X2 JC X2)	\$170.00		\$7,725.38
8/15/14	Interest on checking account		\$0.30	\$7,725.68
8/28/14	Transfrer to CD SIU Credit Union	\$5,000.00		\$2,725.68
8/29/14	Hotze Lawn Service (AC X 1, JC X 1)	\$85.00		\$2,640.68
10/7/14	Hotze Lawn Service(AC X2 JC X1)	\$135.00		\$2,505.68
9/18/14	Interest on checking account		\$0.21	\$2,505.89
10/16/14	GoDaddy Internet Serv 5-years	\$509.44		\$1,996.45
10/17/14	Interest on checking account		\$0.10	\$1,996.55
10/27/14	Ray Edward Smith		\$100.00	\$2,096.55
10/27/14	Earl Ray Smith Trust		\$100.00	\$2,196.55
11/6/14	Hotze Lawn Service(AC X2 JC X1)	\$135.00		\$2,061.55
11/18/14	Interest on checking account		\$0.09	\$2,061.64
12/18/14	Interest on checking account		\$0.08	\$2,061.72
12/19/14	Thomas E. Hunter		\$100.00	\$2,161.72
12/26/14	Tom, Amy, Ava, & June Harmon		\$100.00	\$2,261.72
12/29/14	Fred E. Hunter		\$100.00	\$2,361.72
	TOTAL	\$1,733.82	\$2,971.86	

The Jacob Hunter Trust
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10202 Briggs Road

Marion, IL 62959-5844

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

Cemetery News for 2014

The Trust was able to control costs of maintenance for our cemeteries during 2014 because of an uneventful year. Storms left minor problems we were able to correct without incurring additional costs. Thanks to many of our loyal contributors we were able to add to the Trust's CD and have our revenue exceed expenses.

The Trust would like to extend thanks to Tom Hunter, who again this year assisted the Trust with chores and oversight of the cemeteries. We would like to hear from others who might be interested in volunteering time to help maintain our cemeteries.

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.

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.

Notice to Readers:

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

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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.

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.

Thank you for your support of the Jacob Hunter Trust.