



# The Jacob Hunter Trust Newsletter



Volume 27, No. 1 Richard H. Hunter,

Editor January 2018

---

## Notes on William Hunter Jr.

by Hunter M. Cole

*N.B. The conjectures in this biographical report need further research and documented proof before being accepted as definitive. H. M. C.*

During the two centuries following the discovery of America, navigators coming to the New World unlocked secrets of ocean currents and of trade winds and by mastering them steered their vessels to the Colonies with shiploads of immigrants and goods.

An established route from southern England took ships southward to the Canary Islands, a stopover haven for replenishing water and food. Eastern winds then blew the ships toward Barbados, once England's richest colony, for a second stop. Afterwards the route took ships north through the Caribbean Sea, toward Chesapeake Bay, and to ports in Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas. West winds carried ships loaded with New World cargo back to England via a more northerly route. This west-east journey was established as the safest and quickest way to and from England's southern colonies, although occasionally the favored sea lane was blocked or impeded by pirates, foreign enemies, and storms.

It is plausible to believe that, like a multitude of other immigrants, the earliest ancestors in the Hunter family of Nansemond County, Virginia, and Chowan County, North Carolina, came from England to America by this common route. Research of this family has focused on William Hunter as the first immigrant ancestor. One early document, *A Compleat List of the Rent Roll of the Land in Nansemond County in anno 1704*, includes "Cap't William Hunter" who was taxed on 800 acres. Some have assumed that this William Hunter, documented as early as 1699 as a "Justice of the Quorum" and a clerk of the court in Nansemond (*Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, I, June 1894, 232), was a militia officer by virtue of the designation of captain on the quitrent roll and that he was both Captain William Hunter and Judge William Hunter.

Before 1699 he had been less prominent. By profession he had been a weaver, as he is identified in a land patent of 21 April 1695 (*Virginia Patent Book Eight*, p. 431), but he rose in status to the notable position of jurist and was a freeholder with a mid-sized tract of land. However, other than the rent roll, there are no records showing that he owned property so large as the eight hundred acres stated in the roll. The patent of 1695 awarded him two hundred acres, fifty for each headright, for

---

The Jacob Hunter Trust  
Phone: 618 521-2814

10202 Briggs Road

Marion, IL 62959-5844

e-mail: [rich@jacobhuntertrust.org](mailto:rich@jacobhuntertrust.org)

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

having transported four Negroes (Alla, Harry, Shambo, and Ned) into the colony. He may have bought them off a slave ship. Thereafter, the patent of 1701 increased his land holdings by 250 acres, for a total of 450.

In 1704, the year of the quitrent roll, two William Hunters can be documented as residents in Nansemond County. Both were freeholders, but since only one William is listed on the roll, the copyist compiling the roster mistakenly may have totaled the combined acreage of the two Williams and cited it only under the name of "Cap't William Hunter." But the jurist and the captain were two distinct men. The jurist was the father, and the captain was his son, a shipmaster, and thus was Captain William Hunter, Jr. Surviving documentation in land transactions of two other sons (Nicholas and Robert) reveals that at the time of his death William Hunter the weaver-judge owned only 450 acres, which is the total of the acreage awarded to him in his two land patents of 1695 and 1701. The remaining 350 acres of the quoted 800 would have been the land owned by his son, Captain William Hunter Jr., whose holdings were situated at Orapeake, a creek and a swamp that the Mosley Map of 1733 shows to be immediately south of the new Virginia-North Carolina boundary line, west of the Great Dismal Swamp, and north of Horsepool. The father's land on Bennett's Creek, identified on this map as "Hunter" and in the possession of the judge's descendants, was located south of Orapeake. Both the father's and the son's tracts, formerly in Virginia, were within Chowan Precinct, North Carolina, after 1728, the year of the new survey.

During the late 1600s and early 1700s, if Capt. William Hunter of Chowan was indeed a ship's captain, or shipmaster, rather than a militia captain, it can be reasoned that he had served on various English and Colonial American vessels during his career. These may have been merchant ships or slave ships. As the senior officer he would have maintained logs detailing day-by-day events. A ship captain's hand became accustomed to the required daily record keeping. It is evident that William Hunter Jr.'s bold signature on his will (Chowan 1732), even though written when he was frail and near his last days, is that of a man seasoned in writing in prominent, clear penmanship. Genealogists tracing Captain William Hunter can hope that some of the navigational records detailing his life at sea may be extant in England and America, for ship building and sea trade were lucrative professions in both places.

If William the weaver-jurist's son did become a sea captain (or shipmaster), it is reasonable to conclude that he had risen through the lower ranks of service, probably in the merchant marines rather than in the Royal navy. Likely he began his career at the lowest rank but by aptitude and diligence was fortunate to rise from common seaman or cabin boy to shipmaster. His name, recorded during his boyhood, may appear on some yet undiscovered roll of seaman apprentices. In England, boys and girls from poor families and as young as seven years of age were signed into various apprenticeships, and young William Hunter may have been one of these unfortunates. Inhumane as this practice may seem by modern-day standards, pauper children were entrusted to tradesmen or guilds so that they would not starve at home.

A possible site for beginning a genealogical search for William Jr. is Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, a coastal, sea-shipping city where William Hunter Sr. may have lived and worked in the weaver's trade before immigrating to Virginia. The register of All Saints church at Newcastle links the Hunter and Rountree names in the marriage of one William Hunter to Margaret Gowntree [sic] on 13 February 1659. This bridegroom could be the future weaver-jurist, and the bride could be a member of the Rountree family with whom the Hunters were affiliated in Nansemond and Chowan.

A problematic mystery for Hunter genealogists is the absence of William Jr. from his family group as they are listed in the Rountree land patent of 1685, the earliest record documenting the immigrant Hunters in Nansemond County (*Virginia Patent Book Seven*, p. 487). Charles Rountree's patent shows that he transported William Hunter, Joane Hunter, Rebekah Hunter, and Nicholas Hunter to the Virginia colony as headrights. William and Nicholas prove to be father and son. Although no known documentation exists, some have surmised Joane to be William's wife and the mother of Nicholas. Some suppose that Rebekah could be William Sr.'s spinster sister. However, without proof these female Hunters' identities are not definitive. The known son named William is not included in the 1685 patent as one of Rountree's headrights. Where was he? It is not likely that the youngster would have been abandoned on his own in England.

In 1701, sixteen years having passed since the Hunters were first mentioned in Virginia records, William Hunter, Rountree's headright in 1685, was granted his second land patent in his own name, for transporting these family members into Virginia as headrights: William Hunter, "his wife," his son Nicholas Hunter, and his daughter Alice. Most experienced Hunter genealogists agree that this second William is William Jr. and is the William also termed Captain William Hunter. In these early years of the new century he has been reunited with his family in Nansemond.

A christening record in Rochester, Kent, may provide a valuable clue about his whereabouts after his parents left England. Rochester, an English city on the River Medway, may have been his home during the early years of his marriage. On 24 June 1688 an infant named Nicholas, the son of William Hunter and his wife Ann, was christened at St. Nicholas Church in Rochester. If this child is the same person as the young Nicholas Hunter named as a headright on the weaver-judge's 1701 land patent, the boy would have been about thirteen when he came to Virginia, and his father would be William Hunter Jr., whose wife, according to his will and to hers was named Ann. These names from Rochester match names of the Hunter family later of Nansemond and Chowan.

Where had William Jr. been during the sixteen years between 1685 and 1701? Occasionally with his wife and children but possibly most often on board English vessels. He first would have been in apprenticeship and thereafter would have served as a merchant sailor who rose to be a master. This conjecture is not preposterous.

In her book *Nansemond Chronicles* Evelyn Cross makes an undocumented statement that William Hunter Jr. was captured by the French on the high seas in 1705 and was a prisoner in Paris until 1708 (p. 77). There is no reason to believe that

her assertion is untrue. Why should she fabricate such information? But without provable documentation it remains legend rather than fact. However, William Hunter's role as a shipmaster can be moved forward by documentation found in the British Public Records Office: In "a list of ships entering inwards in York River from 14<sup>th</sup> November 1701 to 25<sup>th</sup> March 1702" this entry is recorded: "*Happy Return of Boston*, Square Stern, built New England 1699, 22 Tons, William Hunter, Master, Robert Brisco etc., Owners" (Cited by Louis des Cognets, Jr., *English Duplicates of Lost Virginia Records*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1982, p. 298). Another source, an Internet site (<http://www.piratewalks.co.uk/news>), classifies the *Happy Return* as a slave ship: "The slavers *Happy Return* and *Joseph and Thomas* were both captured by the French off Africa at Christmas 1709, but the *Joseph and Thomas* was later retaken in the Caribbean by an English ship. Half the twenty British slavers that sailed in 1710 were lost."

It can be concluded that after his imprisonment William Hunter returned to Virginia. During the close of his career in seafaring, Captain Hunter established an American home in the part of Nansemond County's Upper Parish that, after the boundary between the two colonies was redrawn in 1728, would become a segment of Chowan Precinct, North Carolina. Before 1704, still a seafarer, the captain had acquired the aforementioned tract at Orapeake. He may have purchased this land, for there is no record of a patent granted in his name. One other known source documents Captain Hunter at Orapeake. In 1714 his neighbor William Sumner was awarded a land patent of sixty-eight acres at Orapeake, described in the patent as being adjacent to William Hunter's land (*Virginia Patent Book Ten*, p. 129).

Judge William Hunter, the patriarch, died ca. 1728, the year of the survey, and in 1729, two William Hunters are listed on the retroactive tax roll of rezoned lands in Chowan County (formerly part of Nansemond). One of these would be Captain William Hunter, with 335 acres, the other his son William, with 166 acres. The patriarch's 450 acres had been bequests to his sons Nicholas and Robert. Therefore, he is not one of the Williams on the retroactive list. Captain Hunter's tax is £6,6,1, the son's £2,18,4 (*Colonial and State Records of North Carolina*, Vol. 26, p. 256). On 6 April 1722 either Captain William Hunter or his son William acquired additional land, 385 acres on Cabin Branch and Hell's Pocosin (*Chowan Book III*, p. 98).

The captain's birth year can be estimated, but the actual date is not known. Some assume that he was the eldest child, born in the 1660s. Before 1685 his parents and brother Nicholas migrated to Virginia, leaving him, as can be speculated, as a juvenile seaman apprentice. By 1702 he had advanced to shipmaster and by 1704 he also was a freeholder in Nansemond. In 1705 or 1709 he was a French prisoner. He had married a spouse named Ann, and they were parents of a son and a daughter born in England. Six additional children (two boys and four girls) would be born in Nansemond or Chowan. In his years as a landlubber he owned a mill and a plantation farm, but, as his will implies, evidently he was not a slaveholder at the time he died.

Captain Hunter signed the will in 4 January 1732. "Sick and weak but of perfect mind, senses, and memory," he accepts his fate and devotes his soul to God

and his remains to a Christian burial. He leaves his “dearly beloved” widow a third of his personal estate. He leaves the mill and his lands and tenements in Chowan, equally divided but not specified, to two sons, William and Ephraim. No mention is made of son Nicholas, who had come with him to Nansemond in 1701. Likely Nicholas is deceased. The will names his “five loving daughters”—Judith, Ann, Easter (Hester), Allise (Alice), and Mary. With the exception of Alice, who must be a spinster or widow of at least thirty-one or thirty-two, the daughters are underage, but at eighteen or upon marriage each will receive “three likely cows and calves, and two likely ewes and lambs.” William’s brothers Isaac and Robert Hunter, along with Spencer Cole, witness as William signs the will. He dies sometime during the next thirteen days, and the will is probated in Chowan court in Edenton on 18 January.

The captain’s widow signed her will on 4 May 1749 in the presence of her son William and an unidentified John Parker. She leaves sons William and Ephraim her “whole stock of hogs,” including a number that have run wild in the swamp, and appoints William and her son-in-law Edward Arnal executors. She leaves her daughters “an equal proportion of all & every part of my whole movable estate except what is before excepted.” Three of the daughters have been married during the seventeen years since their father’s death. Alice, who was a headright in her grandfather’s land patent of 1701, has married Edward Arnal, one of Ann’s executors. Alice and her mother are the last of the English-born family members. Ann dies in 1751, and the will is probated in that year in August [“8ber”] court.

#### **Captain William Hunter, Jr.: A Time Line**

1659 Marriage of William Hunter and Margaret Gowntree at Newcastle

1660s Conjectured as the time William Hunter Jr. was born.

1685 Members of William Sr.’s family, but not William Jr., are listed as Rountree’s headrights.

1695 William Sr. transports four slaves as headrights into Nansemond.

1699 William Sr. is a court clerk and Justice of the Quorum in Nansemond.

1701 William Sr. transports William Jr. and William Jr.’s family into Nansemond as headrights.

1702 Captain William Hunter, shipmaster, brings his ship into the York River of Virginia.

1704 Captain William Hunter appears on the quitrent roll as a freeholder in Nansemond.

1705 (or 1709) Captain William Hunter, captured at sea by the French, is imprisoned in Paris.

1714 William Jr.’s acreage at Orapeake is listed adjacent to William Sumner’s land.

1722 William Jr. (or his son) acquires 385 acres on Cabin Branch and Hell’s Pocosin.

1728 William Sr. dies; the new boundary between Virginia and North Carolina is determined.

1729 William Jr.’s land is mentioned on that year’s tax roll of Chowan.

1732 William Jr. signs his will in Chowan and dies.

1749 Ann, William Jr.'s widow, signs her will in Chowan and dies in 1751.

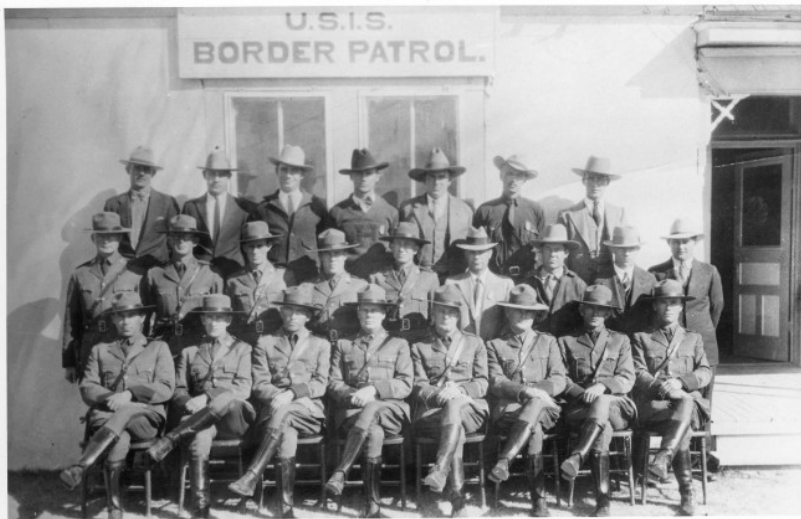
## **EMMETT LESLIE HUNTER (1898-1975)**

by Robert Frederick Hunter

On a cold and windy day in November 2013, I pulled into a Chinese restaurant on the west side of Alpine, Texas. It was about noon and the place was crowded with locals. Looking around for a place to sit I saw a vacant table and immediately took one of the two seats. After ordering some hot Chinese tea and filling my plate at the buffet line I returned to my place. Upon looking around I found the adjacent table had four U.S. Border Patrol officers sitting there. I caught the eye of one and told him how much I appreciated his service to our republic. I then spoke to all the other officers at the table and we chatted about their particular Border Patrol activities in far west Texas. Then, strictly on a whim and for no particular reason, I asked them if they had ever heard of a Border Patrol Agent by the name of Emmett Hunter who served back in the 1920's. Every one of them turned to me and asked how I knew about him. I told him that Emmett Hunter was a relative of mine and I had been trying to find some background on him for a while. Hearing I was related to Emmett Hunter, each Border Patrolman introduced himself to me with a hearty handshake. The officer in charge, told me there was a photograph taken in January 1928 of the first Border Patrol in Marfa, Texas and it was hanging in the present Border patrol head quarters. Emmett Hunter is on the first row, second from the right. Moreover, I was told that stories about Emmett abound in the Border Patrol to

this very day. I was invited to come to the Border Patrol office after lunch to see the photograph, which I did.

Emmett Leslie Hunter was born in Battle, McLennan County, Texas on May 9, 1898. After serving two years in the U.S. Army during W.W.I, he reported for duty with the Border Patrol in 1924. His first tour of duty was in Presidio, Texas. He spent twenty-six years with the Border Patrol,



retiring in December 1950. At a retirement dinner held in his honor, his fellow officers presented him with a can of Br'er Rabbit Syrup, which was his favorite dish after camp meals, a box of his favorite cigars, and a .30-30 cal. Winchester rifle, which was the same kind of gun he had used during his service with the Border Patrol. The rifle had a hand tooled boot with his name on it. He was affectionately called "El Tejano" (the Texan) by those who knew him well. On the occasion of his death, the Texas State Senate passed the following resolution honoring Emmett Leslie Hunter:

**S.R. No. 627 SENATE RESOLUTION**

**In Memory of Mr. Emmett L. Hunter**

WHEREAS, The Senate of the State of Texas wishes to honor the memory of an outstanding former citizen of Midland and Texas, Mr. Emmett L. Hunter, who died April 7, 1975, at the age of 76; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Hunter was born May 9, 1898, at Battle and was reared in the Midland-Odessa area; he was married to Manilla Reynolds in 1920 and later joined the border patrol serving for 24 years in Presidio, Fort Stockton, Alpine, and other points in West Texas, later becoming county jailer in Midland County serving until 1968; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Hunter was a member of Midland Masonic Lodge No. 623 and the First Christian Church; and

WHEREAS, Survivors include his beloved wife; two sons, Eugene P. Hunter and John L. Hunter, both of Midland; a daughter, Mrs. Arliene H. Reeves of San Antonio; three brothers, William L. Hunter of Portland, Oregon, J. J. Hunter of Charleston, South Carolina, and James Roy Hunter of Portland, Oregon; a sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Baldwin of Fort Worth; and four grandchildren and a great-grandchild; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That on this day the Senate of the 64th Legislature of the State of Texas honor the memory of Mr. Emmett L. Hunter and extend sympathy to the members of his family; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this Resolution be prepared, under the seal of the Senate, and presented to Mr. Hunter's family as a tribute to his memory, and when the Senate adjourns this day, it do go in his memory.

W. P. Hobby, President of the Senate

Emmett Leslie Hunter is one relative of whom we can be justifiably proud. He still lives in stories of his exploits long ago.

GENEALOGY: Emmett's father was James Henry Hunter (1876-1948) and his mother was Maude Adcock. James and Maude had ten children: Emmett Leslie, Theresa Ruth, William Laurence, Alton, Ethel Loree, Mable Blanche, Joseph Jefferson, Elizabeth May, Kathryn, and James Roy.



Emmett's grandfather, Joseph Love Hunter (1842-1926), was a son of Isaac F. Hunter of White's Creek, TN. Isaac's father was Jacob Hunter, Revolutionary War soldier, for whom this Trust is named.

Emmett Leslie Hunter married Manilla Velma Reynolds and together they had three children, Arlene Genevieve, Eugene Parker, and John Leslie.

## **Charles T. Hunter (1839-1914) and Charles E. Peck (1925-2016)**

By Delphine Peck

One of the enjoyments of Charles Edward (Ted) Peck in his retirement years was pursuing and recording all he could find about his genealogy. He was especially appreciative of the records developed by all those who contributed to the extensive Hunter records, and he was happy when he could add a tidbit to the collection.

Charles Edward Peck was named after his great-grandfather Charles Thomas Hunter. The name Charles, in Charles Edward Peck's name, was chosen by his mother, Helen White Peck, daughter of Leila Jane Hunter, who was the daughter of Charles and Sarah R. Hunter.

Helen had fond memories of her Hunter grandparents from the time when Leila Jane and her husband John White and their children Helen and Allen lived close to the White County IL home of Leila Jane's parents.

John White's job with the railroad took the family away from Illinois and eventually to the headquarters of the Baltimore & Ohio RR in Baltimore, Maryland. It was in Baltimore that their daughter Helen married Hubert Raymond Peck. In addition to naming their second son Charles Edward Peck after Charles T. Hunter, the Hunter influence was continued when their daughter Joan carried Hunter as her middle name.

A high point for the family was when Sarah Hunter, who was in her eighties at the time, came all the way from Illinois to Lancaster, Pennsylvania to visit her daughter Leila Jane, granddaughter Helen, and Helen's children.

Later, in the 1940s, in another memorable event, three of Leila Jane's sisters came to visit her in Lancaster. As Joan remembers it, a special lunch was organized, including relatives coming from Philadelphia, for the visit of Madge Hunter, Mate Hunter and Sarah Pauline Hunter. After I married Charles E Peck in 1949, I was able to meet and spend some time with Leila Jane, who lived to be 95.

Our daughters Margaret Peck Iovino and Kathy Peck Koustmer helped their father with his genealogy projects. We all want to build on the work that he did and on the vast amount of Hunter information in various sections of the Jacob Hunter Trust website. Our present goal is to learn more about the life and times of Charles T. Hunter and the family members who were a part of his life. We will need all the help we can get and welcome suggestions and information. I can be reached at [delphine.peck@gmail.com](mailto:delphine.peck@gmail.com)



## **Update from Raymond Hunter:** *William Hunter of Nansemond County and His Early Descendants: A genealogical study of an early American family of Virginia and North Carolina.*

Contributors: Raymond Hunter, Still Hunter, Rob Hunter, Richard Hunter, Thomas Hunter, Tony Hunter, Martha Rester, and Hunter Cole.

Our (Hunter Family Research Group) book published in 2013 has received steady orders from reference sites, especially from genealogical libraries and archives. The first order of 200 books quickly sold out and a reorder of 100 books is more than half depleted. Along with orders from individual Hunter members, I have received orders from a dozen or so libraries and archives, with numerous words of praise for the very exacting and detailed research that is evident in the content. The secretary of one historical society sent the remark that the Hunter book is the most meticulously researched family history she has seen.

A unique aspect of this book was its collaborative nature. I can name several places and times where most of our group participated in a vigorous argument on the interpretation of some reconstruction, and on one occasion, the matter was not resolved, but was published both ways. The praises have centered on the detailed study on such points, and the archivists and historians have repeatedly remarked that such detailed study and the references that supported the work make the book especially valuable.

Perhaps the most important contribution that we made by publishing the book was the filtering out of a bunch of errors found in various sources. I think it was a Sherlock Holmes book that had the remark, "When you remove all the things that aren't so, what is left must be right." In our book, we tried to find all the things that aren't so, so readers can rely on what is left. Several archivists remarked on the value of showing various things to be untrue.

*William Hunter of Nansemond County and His Early Descendants: A genealogical study of an early American family of Virginia and North Carolina* remains available by contacting Lynn Hunter Palmer, 2739 Freeman Road, Royston, GA 30662, 678-644-5953, or [lynn.hunter.palmer@gmail.com](mailto:lynn.hunter.palmer@gmail.com).

## **Trust Transition**

In the January 2017 edition of the *Jacob Hunter Trust Newsletter* (Vol. 26, No. 1, p. 1) we published an article about the future transition of the financial responsibilities of the Jacob Hunter Trust to Amy Hunter Harmon and her husband, Thomas Harmon. This was planned due to medical complications experienced by the current Trustee. During the year some of these medical issues were successfully resolved and Richard H. Hunter maintained responsibility. The Trust is currently developing plans for future successor trustees. We are planning on transitioning various responsibilities such as financial trustee, an archivist, website director, cemetery sexton, and a newsletter editor. It is expected that we will select these voluntary positions over the next few years. If you are interested in participating in these plans, or in providing assistance to the Trust, please contact us.

---

**The Jacob Hunter Trust**  
**Phone: 618 521-2814**

**10202 Briggs Road**

**Marion, IL 62959-5844**

**e-mail: [rich@jacobhuntertrust.org](mailto:rich@jacobhuntertrust.org)**

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

## Trust 2017 Income and Expense Detail

<u>DATE</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DEBIT</u>	<u>CREDIT</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>
1/1/17	Balance Forward			\$5,189.67
1/4/17	Richard H. Hunter		\$500.00	\$5,689.67
1/12/17	Ray E. Smith		\$250.00	\$5,939.67
1/12/17	Earl Ray Smith Trust		\$250.00	\$6,189.67
1/12/17	Rebecca M. Lawrence		\$200.00	\$6,389.67
1/19/17	Phillip Lane-Website fixes	\$60.00		\$6,329.67
1/18/17	Interest on checking account		\$0.24	\$6,329.91
2/17/17	Interest on checking account		\$0.26	\$6,330.17
3/17/17	Interest on checking account		\$0.24	\$6,330.41
3/20/17	Fred E. Hunter		\$100.00	\$6,430.41
4/6/17	Judith Hunter Mathews		\$200.00	\$6,630.41
4/18/17	Interest on checking account		\$0.28	\$6,630.69
5/11/17	Backyard Barber (AHC X 2, JHC X1)	\$135.00		\$6,495.69
5/18/17	Judge Carolyn Quinn		\$300.00	\$6,795.69
5/18/17	Interest on checking account		\$0.27	\$6,795.96
6/2/17	Backyard Barber (AHC X 1, JHC X1)	\$85.00		\$6,710.96
6/13/17	Williamson County Tax Collector	\$9.62		\$6,701.34
6/16/17	Interest on checking account		\$0.27	\$6,701.61
6/19/17	John & Laura Hunter Johnson		\$100.00	\$6,801.61
7/9/17	Backyard Barbers (AHC X 2, JHC X1)	\$135.00		\$6,666.61
7/18/17	Interest on checking account		\$0.30	\$6,666.91
8/18/17	Interest on checking account		\$0.28	\$6,667.19
9/11/17	Michael M. Norman		\$50.00	\$6,717.19
9/18/17	Backyard Barbers (AHC X 2, JHC X1)	\$135.00		\$6,582.19
9/18/17	Interest on checking account		\$0.28	\$6,582.47
10/18/17	Interest on checking account		\$0.27	\$6,582.74
11/7/17	Delphine Peck & Peck Family		\$1,000.00	\$7,582.74
11/17/17	Interest on checking account		\$0.29	\$7,583.03
11/24/17	Transfer to JHT Savings Account	\$5,000.00		\$2,583.03
11/24/17	Thomas E. Hunter		\$100.00	\$2,683.03
12/18/17	Interest on checking account		\$0.15	\$2,683.18
12/21/17	Judith Hunter Mathews		\$200.00	\$2,883.18
	<b>Total</b>	\$559.62	\$3,253.13	

## 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

---

**The Jacob Hunter Trust**      **10202 Briggs Road**      **Marion, IL 62959-5844**  
**Phone: 618 521-2814**      **e-mail: rich@jacobhuntertrust.org**  
**Newsletter on the web: <http://www.JacobHunterTrust.org>**

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:**

**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](mailto:rich@jacobhuntertrust.org). Your expertise would be appreciated by many.

**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.

***Thank you for your support of the Jacob Hunter Trust.***