



The Jacob Hunter Trust Newsletter



Volume 29, No. 1 Richard H. Hunter, Editor

January 2020

Monument installed at William Hunter Cemetery

On October 19, 2019 several Hunter descendants and other dignitaries assembled at the William Hunter Cemetery near Sunbury, NC to dedicate a monument (stele) designating this historic family cemetery.

Raymond Hunter led a group that designed the monument and many generous donors made sure of its success.



The first picture displays the front of the monument. The gentleman to the left is Frank T. Cross of Raleigh, NC. Frank discovered the drawing of Sunbury made by Cornelia Hunter Meara sometime in the late 1800s and sent it to the Jacob Hunter Trust. The Meara drawing was instrumental in discovering the William Hunter Cemetery.

Around 30 people attended the ceremony. The Gates County Historical Society hosted the event and provided sandwiches, snacks, drinks, and fresh Gates County peanuts for all. The Trust extends many thanks to Penelope Walker,

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>

President of the Historical Society; Kaye Barker, Vice President of the Historical Society; and Rita Lane, 2nd Vice President, Gates County Historical Society for their gracious welcome and assistance. Linda Hofler, Chair of the Gates County Commissioners; Elton Winslow, Mayor of Gatesville; and special guest, Edith Seiling, 101-year young Gates County Historian also attended.

Noted family researchers included Raymond Hunter (Georgia), Martha Rester (Florida), Hunter Cole (Mississippi), Anthony Hunter (Virginia), Josh Price (North Carolina), Belle Long (North Carolina), Betsy Hunter Amos (North Carolina), and Dr. Surry P. Roberts (North Carolina). Kermit Godfrey, landowner and father to Kelly Godfrey, attended and shared information about his and Kelly's involvement in caring for the cemetery over the years.

It was a wonderful and historic day for Gates County and the Hunter family. This event and the new monument will ensure that this historic cemetery will not again be forgotten. Many thanks to the generous people who donated to the Jacob Hunter Trust on behalf of this project.

Clarifying the 1685 and 1701 Nicholas Hunters

Scant documentation available in early immigration and land records requires historians to make assumptions to fill in the gaps when interpreting these data. This is especially true for early immigration and land patent records for immigrants to Nansemond County, Virginia. County records were compromised in multiple fires over the years leaving historians unable to access source documents or consult other relevant records.

One of the disputes in the early history of the William Hunter family in America resulted from differing interpretations of a few sentences in land patent records related to the identity of a Nicholas Hunter in the 1685 Charles Rountree patent and Nicholas Hunter who arrived in 1701 as part of William Hunter's patent. William Hunter, our immigrant, landed in America around 1685 as a headright to Charles Rountree. Accompanying William was a Nicholas Hunter who many believe was a brother (or cousin) to William; this Nicholas and his wife Elizabeth resided on the west side of the Nansemond River in Virginia. The Nicholas who arrived in the 1701 patent was believed to be William Hunter's son. However, others have forwarded the notion that Nicholas Hunter, son of our immigrant William, was listed in both patents, or that the 1685 Nicholas was William's son and the 1701 Nicholas may have been William's grandson. However, no records have been found showing that William, Jr. (son of our immigrant William) had a son named Nicholas.

On November 4, 1685 a Charles Rountree was granted 350 acres of land in the Upper Parish of Nansemond County, Virginia for having transported "William Hunter, Nicho. Hunter, Rebekah Hunter, Joan Hunter, Charles Rountree, Robert Rountree, John Sayer" into the colony of Virginia (*Virginia Patent Book Seven*, p. 487). Most believe that the Nicholas Hunter in this patent was a brother or cousin to William, our immigrant. Others conclude that this Nicholas was the son of William, our immigrant. This is a critical assumption since a Nicholas appears on a second land

patent in 1701 earned by William Hunter, our immigrant, when he brought his sons William, Jr. and Nicholas to America. The researchers who conclude that William's son, Nicholas, was part of the 1685 Rountree patent suggest that the Nicholas in the 1701 patent must have either been Nicholas returning again to America, or William's grandson (being a son of William, Jr.'s). However, no records exist that suggest that William, Jr. had a son named Nicholas.

In the 1701 patent, William Hunter is granted 240 acres situated in the Upper Parish of Nansemond and on the southeastern side of Meherrin Swamp. William transported five headrights into the colony: "Wm Hunter (William our immigrant's son) and his wife & daughter Alice & son Nicho Hunter, Mary Cohon" (*Virginia Patent Book Nine*, pp. 309-310). The group who claim this Nicholas was William, Sr.'s grandson interpret this phrase "& son Nicho Hunter" to mean William, Jr.'s son rather than William (our immigrant's son). The problem with this interpretation is that there is no record that William, Jr. ever had a son named Nicholas. So, the Nicholas Hunter in the 1701 patent must have been William's (our immigrant's) son, not his grandson. Others promoting the notion that the Nicholas in the 1685 Rountree patent was William, Sr.'s son believe that somehow he (Nicholas) returned to England and was brought back to America by William, Sr. who claimed him again in his 1701 patent. This would lead to a charge that William, Sr., our immigrant, had double-dipped land patents on his son Nicholas in 1685 and again in 1701.

Since our immigrant William was highly regarded and became a Justice of the Quorum in Virginia, a body that selected the Governor and handled important disputes, it seems unlikely he would have violated the stringent land patent laws. It appears that confusing the two Nicholases resulted from a misinterpretation of the extant records.

The Editor invited articles from our family researchers to more fully address this topic. Raymond Hunter submitted an article addressing these interpretations and concluded that the Nicholas in the 1685 Rountree patent was a brother or cousin to our immigrant and that the Nicolas in the 1702 patent was our immigrant William's son.

Avoiding the Traps—The Two Nicholases Argument

By Raymond Hunter

I now stare age 84 right in the face, with health that is tanking rapidly (including failing eyesight), and the ache of having lost (last fall) my wife of 61 years, so it was no trick to announce that I retire. That brought a request that I review, perhaps on behalf of all who worked together on the William Hunter family history book, the mental processes that led us to the eventual family tree that is in our book. Various ones of our "Gang of Eight" contributed in many different ways as their talents lead them, but one fact was quickly clear: When we had compiled a bunch of facts on some members of our ancestry, it was then necessary to review the trial reconstruction of a family tree to ensure that it made sense. There was, and is, a phrase in government research establishments (where I did most of my career work):

Does it pass the "Giggle test?" That is, if a person should stand before a group of peers and announce an idea or reconstruction, do a few people in the audience break out in a case of giggles?

Our plans to erect a monument (properly, a stele) to commemorate our ancestor, William Hunter of Nansemond, on the site of his burying grounds, led us to extract items from our reconstruction presented in our book, noted above. As one of our "Gang of Eight" aptly remarked, we do not want to engrave in granite, for all posterity to see, something that is an error. If we do not all believe that the item is certainly true, don't write it in granite. So, I have gone over the basic structure of our early family tree one more time, with that in mind. So, how did we use the facts we uncovered to establish a family tree for the early generations?

My first point is critical; I will quote a bit from our book (which ALL people should have a copy of, of course), on the question of the mechanism of providing a head right to people coming from Britain to the colony of Virginia. "As a safeguard against fraudulent claims (claiming a headright twice, for example), the London Company (for Virginia colony) established the following resolution:

"Touching the registering of Passengers names that goe to Virginia in private shippes: Secondly when a reveiwe shalbe made in Virginia howe all men are possessed of their lands which there use in taking out land and not due to them it wilbe a matter of great trouble to all private Planters that come not in the Companies Shipps to prove that they came over at their owne charges, and except they do, that it wilbe verie dangerous and unsafe to the Companie to make confirmacion of landes to them wch perhapps others have better right unto."

This question promptly arose in our work on the early generations; first, a patent dated 1685 to Charles Rountree for 350 acres, in the upper parish of Nansemond County: *"for transportation of 7 persons Willm. Hunter, Nicho. Hunter, Joane Hunter, Rebecca Hunter, Charles Rountree, Robert Rountree, and John Sayer."*

Second, a patent in 1701 *"for 240 acres, upper Parish of Nansemond Co., for transportation of 5 persons: Wm. Hunter, his wife, daughter Alice, & son Nicho. Hunter, & Mary Cohone."* (Reading of the actual patent record shows that what was abstracted to the published summary as the "e" on the end of the last name was actually a stylized flip of the pen and is not part of the name.)

The second patent (1701) has been claimed a few hundred times to be an example of a person claiming himself twice, in violation of the regulation quoted above. I had an interview with the Chief Reference Librarian at the Virginia State Library and Archives on the subject in March 1999:

"William Hunter would have been liable for a substantial penalty for fraudulently claiming a headright for Nicholas (in the 1701 patent), when that headright had already been paid to Rountree (in the 1685 patent).. . . . A headright was never claimed by two different persons.. . . [Y]ou can be certain that the headright for the Wm. Hunter (in the 1701 patent) was not given for transportation of the William in the 1685 patent, who (in the 1701 patent) received the 240 acres. Great care was taken after 1623 to ensure

that a claim for a headright was not made for a person twice. I am not aware of a single case where that was done."

This critical point was used in determining who each person in those patents was. It means that the William in 1701 was not claiming a patent for himself, when the patent read transportation of William, (and his wife). In several subsequent documents, we could establish that William of Nansemond had a son, also named William (which I will call "Jr."), and he in turn arrived in Virginia with a wife (later determined to be named "Ann"). That in turn means that William of Nansemond left at least one child in his home in Britain when he came to Virginia in 1685. Which also means that William of Nansemond came without a wife, meaning further that he left his child (or children, as it turns out later) in Britain. Immediately we see a "son Nicho." arriving in 1701. That the son qualified for a patent right means that he was brought to Virginia by William of Nansemond, and that Nicholas could not subsequently claim his own patent right. And, this Nicholas, William's son, could not have been the Nicholas in the Charles Rountree 1685 patent.

After writing up the interview I had with the Reference Librarian, I asked what were the "substantial penalties" that were incurred by claiming a headright twice. He said that depended on the case; at the least, the fraudulent claim would be disallowed. It was usual that the claimant would be barred from claiming headrights in the future, even where he really did pay passage for a person. If the matter was sufficiently serious, the claimant could be forced to forfeit a previous land patent that had been awarded, legitimately.

Here, I will digress a moment. In the 1685 patent, there is a TRAP. It names Nicholas Hunter and Rebecca Hunter. In later records, we see a Nicholas Hunter and wife Rebecca selling their property in Chowan County (by resurvey, the land given to the Hunters was initially thought to be in Virginia, but ended up in Chowan County, North Carolina. The colony line moved North by only a few miles, but that was enough to shift the Hunter property to North Carolina.) Nicholas and Rebecca moved to Carteret County, on the southern coast of the colony. TRAP: They are "obviously" the same couple, right? Well, Rebecca's will was written in 1785, but she would have been at least fifteen when she married, which by the 1685 patent must have been by 1670, to have been married when they left Britain for Virginia. Thus, if we want them to be the same persons in all the references, she must have been the remarkable age of 115 when she died. Also, further research showed that she had children through about her age 60. Biologically possible, but very rare. So, assuming that two persons who appear in different documents with the same names are obviously the same person is a TRAP. In this case, I have seen a bunch of family trees showing Nicholas married to a Rebecca, and since their names are in the 1685 patent along with Joane and William, clearly they were married, too. Right?

Nope. In a number of documents, including their wills, William (oldest son of William of Nansemond) was married to a woman named Ann. And Joane is not seen again. Except, of course, that several persons, determined, propose that Joane then used the diminutive of her name, Joane, so was later known as Ann. But the same age argument can be used, but not so solidly as with Rebecca; she would have been

born by 1670, and later records show that she died in 1751, at the age of 80. And a couple of her children would have been born when she was about 60 years old, if Joane were William's wife.

Now I have to return to the 1701 patent, to the entry "dau. Alice, son Nicho." The latter refers to a son of William of Nansemond, who is in this document claiming a patent for him. That land continues through the lifetime of William of Nansemond and to his will giving bequests to his children, so it is certain that "son Nicho." was a son of William of Nansemond (our immigrant). In support, William, Jr., did not have a son named Nicholas. But "dau. Alice" is a problem. William Jr. DID have a daughter named Alice. The consistency of the pattern of son and daughter referring to the one who was receiving the patent led me to the opinion that they both refer to William of Nansemond as the patent receiver. BUT, there is another interpretation, that son William and wife Ann had arrived from Britain with a daughter, and that William of Nansemond had paid the child's transportation for Alice; in this case, his granddaughter. I concede that the document equally admits either interpretation. The pattern of "son and daughter" referring to William of Nansemond is persuasive to me, but not to all.

The Rountree family was for generations closely connected to the Hunters; the deeds from Nicholas and Rebecca to their two oldest sons, William and Isaac, were signed by Thomas Rountree under power of attorney from Nicholas and Rebecca. But we do not know who John Sayer or Mary Cohon[e] were. I make the following point for speculation. William was obviously a widower when he left Britain for Virginia; otherwise he would not have left his children AND a wife in 1685, and then wait until 1701 to pay to bring the children over, with no wife living by that time. So, by the time that he brought his children to join him in 1701, any wife he had in Britain was dead. He subsequently remarried and had two more sons and a daughter in Virginia Robert, Isaac, and Sarah.

I return to the 1685 patent. Who were the remaining Hunters Joane, Nicholas, and Rebecca? Logically they were a set of siblings, with the brothers being the safety net for the sisters. We discarded the notion that Nicholas and Rebecca were married, but that doesn't help with the identification of the two separately. But there is a patent for land (then still in Nansemond County) originally deeded to a Thomas Hampton, who died intestate. His land was reclaimed by the colonial office and reissued in 1711 to Christopher Norfleet and Richard Webb. In the description of the patent to Webb, the land is described as adjoining Nicholas Hunter on the west side of the Nansemond River. On the same page of the abstracts of patents is one issued to "Nicholas Hunter & Elizabeth, his wife, on behalf of themselves and Francis Benton, an infant (meaning that he was not old enough legally to own land in his own name)."

It is certain from their wills that Nicholas was, in time, married to a Rebecca, although from the discussion above, NOT the Rebecca in the 1685 patent. One interpretation of the 1701 patent is that Nicholas of the 1685 patent in time married a woman named Elizabeth, lived in a part of Nansemond County as described, that he and his wife then obtained and held legally land bought by Francis Benton (who

shortly afterward reached the age of majority and titled the land in his own name), that in time Elizabeth died (before Nicholas inherited land from his father, William of Nansemond), that Nicholas and his second wife Rebecca then sold the land obtained by inheritance and moved to Carteret County.

A second interpretation is that the Nicholas Hunter of Nansemond County, living on the west side of the Nansemond River, had married a woman named Elizabeth, that they were surrogates for Francis Benton, and that Nicholas of Nansemond subsequently died there. This land on the west side of the Nansemond River remained in Virginia after the state line survey in 1728. And, this Nicholas, named in the 1685 Rountree patent with William (our immigrant) was either a brother or cousin to our immigrant, and NOT his son. (Keep in mind that most records in Nansemond were destroyed by courthouse fires, so we cannot resolve questions by referring to them.) The second Nicholas, arriving in 1701 as part of William Hunter's headright was William's son, whom he had left in England in 1685.

An important point in evaluating the two reconstructions is that when Nicholas (son of William) and Rebeca sold their lands in Chowan County by power of attorney, the deed included all land owned there by Nicholas. All of his property was accounted for by patents and deeds, and there was no land on the west side of the Nansemond River that remained in Nansemond County, Virginia. If one favors the reconstruction of the Nicholas in the patent in 1701 as being the Nicholas who later moved to Carteret, one must presume that Nicholas later sold his original land so it would not be in the land he and Rebecca sold when they moved to Carteret. Even so, the matter does not admit to resolution by other documents. See our discussion in the book on *William Hunter of Nansemond County and His Descendants* for a more detailed discussion of the two interpretations.

Another TRAP involves the interpretation of the sparse language in William Hunter's 1701 patent: "Wm Hunter & his wife & daughter Alice & son Nicho Hunter, Mary Cohon" (Virginia Patent Book Nine, pp. 309-310). It is agreed that "Wm Hunter & his wife" refer to our immigrant William Hunter's son William, Jr. However, "son Nicho Hunter" could only refer to William (our immigrant's) son since William, Jr. did not have a son named Nicholas. So, Nicholas in the 1701 patent was William's son, not his grandson, as the "one Nicholas" camp asserts. If the phrase "son Nicho Hunter" refers to William, Sr.'s son, then the terms "daughter Alice" must also refer to William, Sr.'s daughter, not William, Jr.'s daughter. William of Nansemond's daughter Alice was born about 1670-80. William, Jr. and his wife Ann's daughter, Alice was born about 1715-1725. She would not be alive at the time of the 1701 patent. Genealogists misinterpreted the wording in the 1701 patent and concluded that the Nicholas and Alice named in the patent were William, Jr.'s children and our immigrant's grandchildren. This error has been repeated many times over the years.

It can reasonably be concluded that William of Nansemond left his children with his parents in England about 1685 and came to America as a headright of Charles Rountree. He was accompanied by his brother (or cousin) Nicholas Hunter who later married Elizabeth and lived on the west bank of the Nansemond River with a child, Francis Benton (perhaps Elizabeth's younger brother). Then, when William

had a home and the resources, he brought his children William, Jr. and William, Jr's wife, his daughter Alice, and his son Nicholas to join him in America.

William's son Nicholas married Rebecca, received land from William, purchased land adjacent to William's, and later moved to Carteret County, NC where he died. Understanding the two Nicholases makes it clear that land patents were not awarded twice since the first Nicholas (in the 1685 Rountree patent) was a brother or cousin to William and the second Nicholas in the 1701 patent was William, Sr.'s son.

Our treatment of the later descendants of William Hunter of Nansemond County can be seen in the book: Hunter Family Research Group.(2013). *William Hunter of Nansemond County and His Early Descendants*. (available from Raymond Hunter, rjhunters@bellsouth.net).

Hunters of Blair/Huntingdon, PA

by Wayne Hunter

In the past, all of our Hunter ancestors have been linked directly to our 1685 immigrant William Hunter, an indentured servant held by Charles Rountree of Nansemond Co., VA/NC. Although Hunter lines are widespread in northern UK, current research seems to tie our family into northern England rather than Scottish locations. This has changed.

The recent yDNA test of William (Bill) Hunter of Duncanville, Blair Co., PA matches that of the Nansemond Hunters, but his paper trail does not reflect our known family sources. Instead it may be the first indication of a second, later wave of family immigrants to this country. This William's (Bill) information ties his family branch to the area near Glasgow Scotland, rather than England.

William (Bill) Hunter's family can be documented from the early 1800s in the valley that runs from the Potomac River near Cumberland, Maryland through central Pennsylvania northward to the Susquehanna River. This encompasses what is now Bedford, Blair, Huntingdon, and Centre Counties. This is an area settled by large numbers of Irish and Scottish families about the time of the Revolution.

James Hunter, the earliest positively identifiable family member of this William (Bill), appears to have been born in Huntingdon Co. about 1806 and was buried in Tipton, Blair Co. in 1873. His wife Tamar Stevens (d 1880) is buried with him. His parents were most likely James Hunter - surveyor (1764 New Castle Co, Delaware - 1814 Warriors Mark, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania) and Margaret Montgomery (1767-1849).

James' (surveyor) parents have been identified by other researchers as Edward Hunter Jr. (1731 Inverkip, Renfrewshire, Scotland - 1801 Huntingdon Co, PA) and Sarah Roswell (1722 Scotland - 1801 Huntingdon Co PA). Inverkip is located on the Firth of Clyde on the west coast of Scotland, close to Port Glasgow, the 18th century shipping center for Glasgow. Renfrewshire lies on the northern border of Ayrshire.

Edward arrived in America no later than 1755 and settled originally in New Castle Co Delaware, near Philadelphia. A second wave of Rountree immigrants also settled there about this time. Edward's parents were Edward Hunter Sr. (1696

Scotland - 1755 Renfrewshire Scotland) and Elizabeth Kerr (1696- Scotland).

William (Bill) Hunter's yDNA differs slightly from that of the Nansemond Hunters (6 markers on the 111-marker test) indicating that while our family lines may be close, the connection does not appear to be in this country, and that our lines may be separated by several generations in Scotland. At this point only a YDNA match for a known descendant of Edward Hunter would prove the connection. If that is found it might be necessary to shift research for our own line closer to Glasgow.

[Editor's Note: more information on this line can be obtained by contacting Wayne Hunter at: whatl@hotmail.com or Bill Hunter at: whhunter@atlanticbb.net]

Clan Hunter Gathering tour 2020, Scotland, Sept 2-10

Carol Hunter-Sullivan, of Clan Hunter America, has organized a tour of historic Hunter sites in Scotland from September 2 through September 10, 2020. The itinerary includes a trip to Hunterston Castle and gathering with Madame Pauline, Chief of Clan Hunter; attending the Viking festival Largs; Hunter related sights and historic touring including the Isle of Arran. All accommodations, land transportation, touring, and guides are included in the cost.

Lois Wallace, of *Authentic Celtic Travels*, is working with Carol making travel arrangements. Information about the trip can be found at: <https://traveljoy.com/bookings/Uom4DbNQikGRvECqjdZG2sBj>

For those interested in extending their visit to Scotland, Lois Wallace is planning an additional custom trip for us, to the areas we believe our immigrant, William Hunter, may have lived that include the wool producing areas of Alnwick, Northumbria, Ingleby Greenhow. Battersby, Middlesbrough, and possibly York. I will work closely with Lois on the itinerary; the focus will be on interest and areas related to William Hunter. The scope and cost of this post tour extension will be dependent on the numbers choosing to participate. (Example: 6-8 passengers makes a driver guide with a van Cost effective.)

More information about this trip can be obtained from Lois Wallace (lois@authenticceltictravels.com) Phone 775-671-0148.

We hope many of you associated with the Jacob Hunter Trust will join us on this historic tour.

Helpful Genealogical Website

Josh Price, Raleigh, shared an extremely helpful website that clarifies the interpretation of early land transactions, deeds, wills, succession & primogeniture, headrights, women's rights, early colonial legal terminology, and many other helpful insights for genealogists attempting to interpret early records.

Bob's Genealogy Filing Cabinet is available at: <https://genfiles.com/articles/>
We believe this is a site you will be frequently referencing during your research.

Trust 2019 Income and Expense Detail

The Jacob Hunter Trust Account for 2019

<u>DATE</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DEBIT</u>	<u>CREDIT</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>
1/1/19	Balance Forward			\$ 2,770.98
1/4/19	Thomas E. Hunter		\$ 100.00	\$ 2,870.98
1/4/19	Richard H. Hunter		\$ 500.00	\$ 3,370.98
1/9/14	Judith A. Mathews		\$ 200.00	\$ 3,570.98
1/15/19	Michael Norman		\$ 50.00	\$ 3,620.98
1/15/19	Stephen Norman		\$ 50.00	\$ 3,670.98
1/18/19	John & Laura Hunter Johnson		\$ 100.00	\$ 3,770.98
1/18/19	Interest on checking account		\$ 0.13	\$ 3,771.11
2/15/19	Interest on checking account		\$ 0.14	\$ 3,771.25
2/27/19	Rebecca Lawrence		\$ 100.00	\$ 3,871.25
2/27/19	Kim & David Adams		\$ 100.00	\$ 3,971.25
3/18/19	Interest on checking account		\$ 0.17	\$ 3,971.42
3/22/19	Mark Smith		\$ 25.00	\$ 3,996.42
3/28/19	Kenneth Pankey		\$ 100.00	\$ 4,096.42
4/15/19	GoDaddy SSL cert for website	\$ 127.98		\$ 3,968.44
4/15/19	GoDaddy web repair	\$ 49.99		\$ 3,918.45
4/18/19	Interest on checking account		\$ 0.17	\$ 3,918.62
4/22/19	Still Hunter, Jr. (600 for Wm H Cem)		\$ 1,000.00	\$ 4,918.62
4/22/19	Kelly Godfrey-WHC maintenance	\$ 150.00		\$ 4,768.62
4/29/19	Phillip Lane Web Design	\$ 50.00		\$ 4,718.62
5/1/19	Surry P. Roberts, M.D.		\$ 1,000.00	\$ 5,718.62
5/4/19	Donnie Dawson AHC X 3, JHC X 1	\$ 185.00		\$ 5,533.62
5/15/19	Linda L. Hermann		\$ 100.00	\$ 5,633.62
5/17/19	Interest on checking account		\$ 0.21	\$ 5,633.83
5/21/19	The Peck Family Foundation		\$ 1,000.00	\$ 6,633.83
5/23/19	John & Laura Hunter Johnson		\$ 75.00	\$ 6,708.83
6/1/19	Wmson County Collector	\$ 10.04		\$ 6,698.79
6/5/19	Judge Carolyn Quinn		\$ 350.00	\$ 7,048.79
6/10/19	Donnie Dawson AHC X 2, JHC X 1	\$ 135.00		\$ 6,913.79
6/18/19	Interest on checking account		\$ 0.30	\$ 6,914.09
7/1/19	Kelly Godfrey-WHC maintenance	\$ 150.00		\$ 6,764.09
7/9/19	Donnie Dawson AHC X 2, JHC X 1	\$ 135.00		\$ 6,629.09
7/16/19	Phillip Lane Web Design-add content	\$ 150.00		\$ 6,479.09
7/18/19	Interest on checking account		\$ 0.28	\$ 6,479.37
7/24/19	Phillip Lane Web Design-site redesign	\$ 600.00		\$ 5,879.37
8/5/19	Hunter McKelva Cole		\$ 500.00	\$ 6,379.37
8/5/19	Raymond Hunter		\$ 394.15	\$ 6,773.52
8/5/19	Richard H. Hunter		\$ 500.00	\$ 7,273.52
8/10/19	Hulaine Powell		\$ 50.00	\$ 7,323.52
8/10/19	Donnie Dawson AHC X 2, JHC X 1+ spray	\$ 160.00		\$ 7,163.52
8/12/19	Janice Faye Hunter Brock & Brady Brock		\$ 50.00	\$ 7,213.52

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>

8/12/19	Matthew Brock		\$ 25.00	\$ 7,238.52
8/12/19	Jason Brock		\$ 25.00	\$ 7,263.52
8/21/19	H. Alex Hunter		\$ 100.00	\$ 7,363.52
8/21/19	Paypal fee	\$ 1.86		\$ 7,361.66
8/21/19	William Sam Hunter		\$ 500.00	\$ 7,861.66
8/21/19	Paypal fee	\$ 14.80		\$ 7,846.86
8/22/19	R. Fred Hunter		\$ 500.00	\$ 8,346.86
8/16/19	Interest on checking account		\$ 0.27	\$ 8,347.13
8/24/19	Wayne Hunter		\$ 500.00	\$ 8,847.13
8/24/19	Ray E. Smith		\$ 1,000.00	\$ 9,847.13
8/30/19	Emily Colston		\$ 25.00	\$ 9,872.13
8/30/19	Belle P Long		\$ 100.00	\$ 9,972.13
9/4/19	Bonnie G. Workman		\$ 20.00	\$ 9,992.13
9/6/19	Jennifer Pessa		\$ 200.00	\$ 10,192.13
9/6/19	Paypal fee	\$ 6.10		\$ 10,186.03
9/6/19	Jeanne Hunter Green		\$ 100.00	\$ 10,286.03
9/6/19	Paypal fee	\$ 3.20		\$ 10,282.83
9/10/19	Martha Rester		\$ 500.00	\$ 10,782.83
9/15/10	Donnie Dawson AHC X 2, JHC X 1	\$ 135.00		\$ 10,647.83
9/16/19	Jo Brasington		\$ 20.00	\$ 10,667.83
9/16/19	Buddy Free		\$ 20.00	\$ 10,687.83
9/18/19	Interest on checking account		\$ 0.43	\$ 10,688.26
9/18/19	Balance adjustment to reconcile w/ bank	\$ 0.17		\$ 10,688.09
9/23/19	Edward & Brenda Jones		\$ 25.00	\$ 10,713.09
10/1/19	Kelly Godfrey-WHC maintenance	\$ 150.00		\$ 10,563.09
10/19/19	Burton Monument Co-WM Hunter stone	\$ 2,900.00		\$ 7,663.09
10/18/19	Interest on checking account		\$ 0.44	\$ 7,663.53
10/21/19	Donnie Dawson AHC X 3, JHC X 1	\$ 185.00		\$ 7,478.53
10/24/19	Dr. Surry P. Roberts		\$ 1,000.00	\$ 8,478.53
11/18/19	Interest on checking account		\$ 0.37	\$ 8,478.90
11/21/19	Donnie Dawson AHC X 2, JHC X 1	\$ 135.00		\$ 8,343.90
12/2/19	Thomas E. Hunter		\$ 100.00	\$ 8,443.90
12/2/19	Bruce M. Lantrip		\$ 300.00	\$ 8,743.90
12/2/19	Paypal fee	\$ 9.00		\$ 8,734.90
12/15/19	Kelly Godfrey-WHC maintenance	\$ 150.00		\$ 8,584.90
12/18/19	Interest on checking account		\$ 0.35	\$ 8,585.25
12/19/19	Kaye Barker		\$ 100.00	\$ 8,685.25
12/21/19	Judith Hunter Mathews		\$ 200.00	\$ 8,885.25
12/24/19	Fred E. Hunter		\$ 100.00	\$ 8,985.25
12/26/19	Transfer to Trust Savings Acct	\$ 5,000.00		\$ 3,985.25
12/28/19	Tom & Amy Hunter Harmon		\$ 200.00	\$ 4,185.25
12/28/19	Paypal fee	\$ 6.10		\$ 4,179.15
	TOTAL	\$ 5,599.24	\$ 12,007.41	

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>

PLEASE CONSIDER MAKING AN ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE JACOB HUNTER TRUST

In addition to publishing family history through the Jacob Hunter Trust website and the JHT Newsletters, the Trust maintains, or oversees, five historic, family cemeteries. Costs associated with maintaining these cemeteries in a manner that respects our ancestors 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 every 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, or "payable on death" (POD) accounts that include investments, savings accounts, certificates of deposits, etc. 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 Trust can support research, provide cemetery maintenance, and cemetery restoration 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 Hunter family descendants 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, a child or grandchild, have 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 to upload newsletters and make minor updates and adjustments during the year. If you are able to help, please contact rich@jacobhuntertrust.org. Your expertise would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you for your support of the Jacob Hunter Trust.