

Chapter 2
Reverend John (Jacob?) Grammer
Elizabeth (Hopper?) Grammer

Reverend John (Jacob?) GRAMMER			
born	ca. 1755 ¹	John I and ? GRAMMER	Virginia? ²
married	ca 1771 ³	Elizabeth (?) GRAMMER	Virginia? ⁴
died	May, 1810 ⁵		Warren County, Kentucky

Elizabeth ⁶ “Betsy” (HOPPER? ⁷) GRAMMER			
born	ca. 1755		
married	ca 1771 ⁸	Reverend John GRAMMER	Virginia? ⁹
died	after May, 1810		Kentucky? or Union County, Illinois?

¹ Based upon children's estimated birth dates.

² Not a shred of proof for this as yet--just a gut feeling.

³ Based upon children's estimated birth dates.

⁴ Again, no proof at all.

⁵ Will probated in Logan County, Kentucky.

⁶ First name from Reverend John's will.

⁷ From a handwritten genealogy given to me by James Corgan. **Check original source information.** This is also supported by the fact that Reverend John's son Jacob named one of his sons John **Hopper** Grammer.

⁸ Based upon children's estimated birth dates.

⁹ Again, no proof at all.

Children¹⁰

1) William GRAMMER			
born	ca. 1774	Reverend John and Elizabeth (Hopper) GRAMMER	Virginia?
married	1) 1795-1798	Jane ?	Logan?, Kentucky?
	2) December 03, 1804	Elizabeth BARKER	Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky
died	1821		Union County, Illinois
2) Elizabeth Ann "Betsey" (GRAMMER) TOPE			
born	by 1775	Reverend John and Elizabeth (Hopper) GRAMMER	Virginia?
married	by 1799	Frederick TOPE	Kentucky?
died	by 1820-39		Union County, Illinois?
3) James GRAMMER			
born	1770-1792 ¹¹	Reverend John and Elizabeth (Hopper) GRAMMER	Virginia?
married	1) ?		
	2) ? November 17, 1834	Elizabeth GRIMES/GRIZER?	Tuscaloosa County, Alabama
died	by 1840?		Alabama?
4) Jesse GRAMMER			
born	ca. 1778 ¹²	Reverend John and Elizabeth (Hopper) GRAMMER	Virginia?
married			
died			
5) Senator John GRAMMER			
born	ca. 1780	Reverend John and Elizabeth (Hopper) GRAMMER	Virginia
married	1) by 1803	Juliet/Julia McELHANEY	Robertson County, Tennessee?
	2) June 06, 1831	Sarah "Sally" McGRAW	Union County, Illinois
died	October 29, 1849	cause: winter fever	Union County, Illinois
6) Jacob GRAMMER			
born	1780	Reverend John and Elizabeth (Hopper) GRAMMER	Virginia?
married	November 12, 1799	Sally BARKER	Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky
died	September 05, 1845		Union County, Illinois
7) Jinny/Jane? (GRAMMER) FISHER			
Born	By 1779	Reverend John and Elizabeth (Hopper) GRAMMER	Tennessee?
Married	by October 8, 1799	William FISHER	Warren County, Kentucky?
Died	after October 8, 1799		Union County, Illinois?
8) Ruthy (GRAMMER) SPROUSE			
Born	1784-1790	Reverend John and Elizabeth (Hopper) GRAMMER	Virginia? Tennessee? Kentucky?
Married	1800	Samuel SPROUSE	Warren County, Kentucky
Died	after 1840		McCracken County, Kentucky?
9) Susanna (GRAMMER) COOK			
Born	ca. 1786	Reverend John and Elizabeth (Hopper) GRAMMER	Tennessee?
Married	August 18, 1806	John COOK	Warren County, Kentucky
Died	after 1810		

¹⁰ Sources for children listed later in chapter, under each individual child.

¹¹ Over 21 on 1813 tax list of Logan County, Kentucky.

¹² On 1799 Logan County, KY tax list, so must have just turned 21.

9) Hasken/Patience? (GRAMMER) DELANEY			
Born	ca. 1786	Reverend John and Elizabeth (Hopper) GRAMMER	Tennessee?
Married	November 18, 1806	Thomas DELANEY	Warren County, Kentucky
Died			Union County, Illinois?
11) Rachel? (GRAMMER) BORREN?			
born		Reverend John and Elizabeth (Hopper) GRAMMER	Virginia? Tennessee? Kentucky?
married		Stephen BORREN	Logan or Warren County, Kentucky?
died			Union County, Illinois?
12) Sally GRAMMER			
born	by 1792	Reverend John and Elizabeth (Hopper) GRAMMER	Logan or Warren Counties, Kentucky?
married			
died	after 1813		

There is conflicting information about Reverend John. DAR applications dating from years ago through 1988 do not match with more recent research. I currently favor the more recent information, which follows and which was used in the preceding group sheet. Even the DAR doubts their records at this point; some time after 1988 they refused to allow anyone else to join on the line until better proof is established. Rose Mary Orr, a Grammer researcher, examined the original files and agreed that “not a shred of real proof” was given. However, the DAR information is also listed under “Research Notes” in case some of it later proves to be true.

From “A Pay Roll of Capt. Nathaniel Hart’s Company of the Orange Regiment of Melitia that were in the late Expedition against the Insurgents of this Province,” North Carolina, 1771, we have the following information that I *think* refers to Reverend John:¹³

“Recorded at Nashville, TN: Army account of N.C. Line: Grammer, John 22-416. Pay roll of Nathaniel Hart’s Company of the Orange Regiment of Militia. John Grammer, Drummer. 77 days, 3 s. per day. 11 pounds, 11 shillings- 0.”¹⁴

This was *not* for the Revolutionary War (the date is too early), but is instead a pay roll for a company that served in the Battle of Alamance (in what was then Orange County, but is now Guilford County, North Carolina). In that battle the Regulators (citizens who had banded together to oppose the British government) fought the forces of the British governor, William Tryon. The Regulators lost. From the description on the pay roll¹⁵ (“against the insurgents”), it appears that Nathaniel Hart’s company was on the side of the *British*, not the patriots. Further backing up that supposition is a receipt listed in the records of North Carolina. Nathaniel Hart attests that he

¹³ Clark, page 416.

¹⁴ Contact by mail with the Tennessee Archives failed to produce the original of this record. Need to go in person.

¹⁵ Clark, page 416.

“Received of Francis Nash on Account of the Publick Two Hundred and Seventy three Rations, for the Subsistence of my Company on the late Expedition against the Insurgents. Nathl. Hart. At Hillsborough the Second day of July, 1771.”¹⁶

This entry follows other entries that state explicitly that the British governor is paying for these services. Still, several North Carolina history books list Hart as a patriot in *later* battles during the Revolution.

Apparently Reverend John, like Nathaniel Hart, had a “change of heart” as the conflict escalated, because in 1787, John Grammer received a grant of land in Davidson County, Tennessee, for service in the Continental Line of North Carolina:¹⁷

State of North Carolina

A[?] 23 Know ye that we have given and granted unto John Grammer ? of Martin Armstrong surveyor of the lands allotted the officers and solders of the Continental line of this state a track of Land and containing forty acres lying and being in our County of Davidson on the War Trace Creek partly joining William Borins upper line, Beginning at a white oak and dogwood, running North Eighty poles to a white oak and ash, thence West Eighty poles to a Sassafrass thence South Eighty poles to a Stake thence East eighty poles to the Beginning. [?] Hold unto the Said John Grammer his Heirs and assigns for ever dedeed the 8th day of October 1787, R^o Caswell

J Glasgow Secritary

Locaton[r?] 22 Febry 1785 R Wilson D[?]

Wm Borin, Tho^s. McIntosh [?]

The National Archives has no data on a Revolutionary War pension or service records for a John Grammer.

Note that John’s service in both cases was with North Carolina, but I have found only one other direct mention of Grammers in all of North Carolina. On May 13, 1766, John Jacob Grammer bought 100 acres in Orange County, North Carolina, from William Savage.¹⁸ This is most probably Reverend John’s father. See the discussion in the prior chapter about the connections with Orange County, North Carolina.

Mary J. Morgan found Tennessee or Carolina land records in the Tennessee Archives which state that young John Grammer was given an exceptionally large grant of land for

¹⁶ Clark, page 425. This was the only information supplied by the North Carolina Archives when I requested a history of Hart’s company. Apparently no such history exists, at least at the Archives.

¹⁷ From a record in the Tennessee Archives, Nashville, discovered in Cartwright and Gardiner’s index. Nothing is available in the National Archives for this grant. **Need to check land records in Davidson County for how John disposed of the land**, particularly since the administrator of Dr. Joel’s estate made several unexplained trips to Davidson County, TN. Perhaps the land was still in the family?

¹⁸ *Register of Orange County, North Carolina Deeds*, arranged by date, North Carolina state Archives reel #C.073.48002 (as abstracted in Weeks, page 44).

serving in the Revolutionary War;¹⁹ he was a drummer who had to have his arm amputated after only fourteen days of service. Mary can no longer find details on the original records, and letters to the Archives haven't produced any results, either. This does, however, dovetail with a legend passed down from Mrs. Francis Grammer to Mary Morgan of Rockwood, Illinois, stating that Senator John was a one-armed man. However, since none of the history books state this about Senator John, it seems that it was really Senator John's father, this Reverend John, who had only one arm.

In 1786, Reverend John formed the first Baptist church in Middle Tennessee, on Sulphur Fork of Red River, near Springfield, Davidson County.²⁰ In 1787, Reverend John received his Revolutionary land grant for Davidson County, and he is listed on tax rolls with one white male over 21 years of age in the family.²¹ John disappeared from Davidson County, Tennessee, records after 1787, but these early records for Davidson are notoriously incomplete.²² Even so, Clayton states that John moved away from Davidson County about this time, and the church he formed disbanded.²³

John first appeared in the Logan County, Kentucky, records in 1792, the year of the county's formation.²⁴ Logan County's parent was Lincoln County, (then) Virginia, but no Grammer records have been found there, either, for the years 1787-1792.

According to Lloyd M. Raymer, professional genealogist of Warren County, Kentucky:²⁵

From the Logan County tax list it's clear that the Grammers were there when the county was formed in 1792 and had come up from the "Cumberland Settlements" at present day Nashville, Tennessee. A few others from early Davidson Co., TN (Nashville) also came to the Logan County area in 1792 and then to Warren in 1797 (P. Cox, Frederick Stump Sr. and others). In fact, the old Frederick Stump was from Lancaster Co., PA before serving in the Rev. War and then to early Tennessee.

In Logan County, John is once again described as being a minister.²⁶ The October 23, 1792, term of court ordered that "*Jno. Grammer, Minister of the Gospel, be licenses to solemnize the rites of matrimony.*"²⁷ The 1794 term of court fined him "*five pounds and threable*" for failure to swear

¹⁹ Telephone conversation May 5, 1991.

²⁰ Clayton, page 16, and *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, vol. V, page 91.

²¹ Clayton, page 58, and Fulcher, page 45. **Need to get original tax roll.**

²² Per Lloyd Raymer, professionally genealogist working in TN and KY. Letter dated March 2, 1993.

²³ Clayton, page 16, and *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, vol. V, page 91. The latter says to see "Asplund, Archives, Baptist Publication House, Nashville," but I have been unable to track down this reference.

²⁴ See sources for a complete list of the various county records in which John appears.

²⁵ Letter to me dated February 24, 1992.

²⁶ Coffman, page 41 and 53.

²⁷ Finley, page 29.

to his tax list.²⁸ The July court of 1794 states, “John Grammer fine released.”²⁹ Although he may have simply been negligent, he could have had religious reasons for not taking an oath; Church of the Brethren (Dunkers, also considered Baptists) and Quakers both refused to take oaths. The fine was later rescinded at the July 23, 1794, court.

Tax lists for 1792-96 show the following for Reverend John:

- 1792, 7 horses and 11 cattle.
- 1793, 7 horses and 11 cattle.
- 1794, 6 horses and 11 cattle.
- 1795, 6 horses and 13 cattle.
- 1796, 5 horses and 12 cattle.

Reverend John’s son William also appeared on the tax lists for these same years.

On July 12, 1796, John Grammer entered “150 acres of land in Logan County by virtue of certificate No. 464, beginning on a Sugar tree on Swearinghan’s line on a branch of Big Barren River, thence southwardly, thence westwardly to include the improvement and compliment.”³⁰ Another source³¹ states that John’s 1796, 75 acre (the previous source stated 150 acres) grant on the Barren River in Logan County was in territory reserved for service in the Revolution or the French and Indian War. These grants were known collectively as “Grants South of the Green River.” They encompassed land from the head of the Green River, to the Cumberland Mountains, to the Carolina line, to the Tennessee River, to the Ohio River, and back to the Green River. One year later, in 1797, these lands were opened up to anyone with a family who was over 21 years of age and had settled on the land for at least a year. John’s son Jacob Grammer apparently took advantage of this, since he acquired 150 acres in Logan County on the Muddy Creek in 1799.

Note that one source states that John owned 150 acres, while another states 75 acres (which is the size of the parcel sold upon John’s death). According to Lloyd Raymer, professional genealogist in Logan County,

“I have seen many of those early grants/surveys ... reduced a few years later to half of the first amount. Often overlapping grants were issued and a removable certificate was granted to reduce the amount of acreage. It seems that those early land record keepers were not very thorough when granting out land warrants.”³²

²⁸ Coffman, page 53, and Finley, pages 73 and 74.

²⁹ Finley, page 74.

³⁰ First Surveyor's Book, Warren County, Kentucky, 1796-1815, Book A– Abstracts, page 7 on the published list, probably page 11 on the original.

³¹ Jillson, pages 7-8 and 318. Jillson states that the grant is listed in Book 1, page 212, surveyed December 22, 1796, Logan County, on the Barren River.

³² Letter dated March 2, 1993.

From the point in 1797 when Warren County was formed from part of Logan County, all references to John are found in Warren County.

For most years from 1797 through 1810, Reverend John was taxed for 75 acres on the Barren River in Warren County, except for 1801-1803, when he had apparently transferred 25 of his acres to his son Jacob. In 1799 and 1801, he was taxed for four horses. Sons Jacob and John Jr. were taxed for the first time in 1801. Son William continued to be taxed in Logan County through 1809. See sources at the end of the chapter for more details on the tax entries.

A notable entry on the 1809 tax list was for 75 acres on Clifty Creek, owned by a John Grammer (Jr. or Sr.), originally entered under the name of J. Fisher. On March 2, 1810, Warren County surveyed for John Grammer (no Jr. or Sr.) "Apu" ["rights assigned"] or "Assu" of Jane Fisher, 75 acres on the waters of Clifty Creek:³³

"beginning at a black Oak on his line and runs S 56 W 78 poles to a Sugartree 7 two Spanish Oaks near Fergusons line thence N34ft 156 poles to three White Oaks Thence N 56 E 78 poles to a black Oak on his line thence with said line S 34 W 156 poles to the Beginning. Surveyed March 2nd 1810

*John Grammer | _ ee
George Cason |*

*J. W. Covington DS
E. W. Covington SWE*

I have not yet found any mention of what happened to this parcel of land after John died.³⁴

The July 3, 1800 *Kentucky Gazette*³⁵ printed "a list of letters at the Post Office in Lexington: ... David Walker in Logan County in care of Mr. Grammer..."

In 1800, John performed the marriage of Saml. Sprouse and Ruthy Grammer, assumed to be Reverend John's daughter.³⁶ An original Warren County, Kentucky, marriage bond for John Cook and Susannah Grammer, another presumed daughter,³⁷ was written by John Grammer: "August the 18 day 1806 then was marred John Cook and Susannah Grammer By me John Grammer." RESCAN

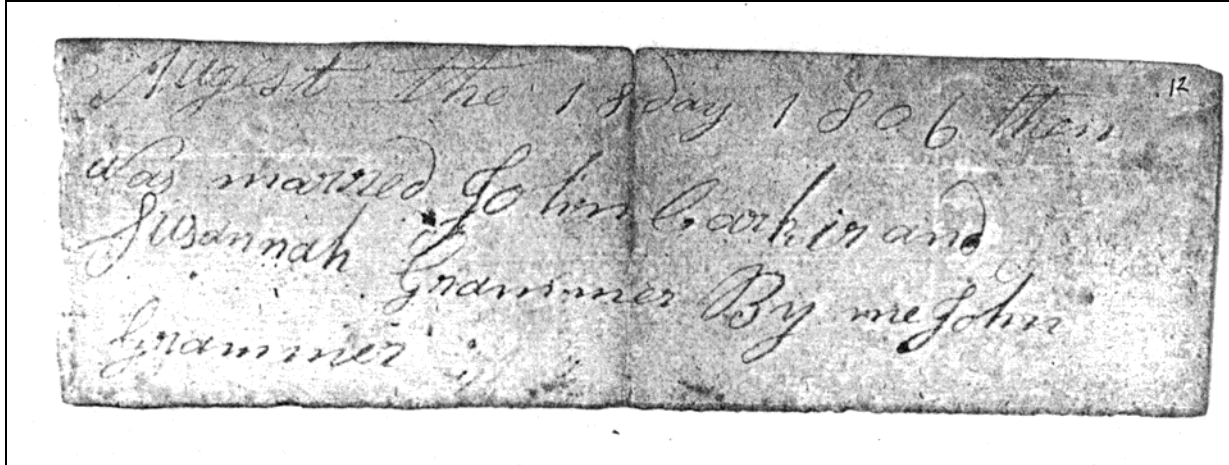
³³ Warren County, Kentucky Surveyors Book B, March 2, 1810, apparently from the "10 Old Book C." **Note the name Fisher again.**

³⁴ Get this--ask Lloyd Raymer.

³⁵ *Kentucky Gazette*, Vol. XIII, number 719, July 3, 1800, pages 262-63.

³⁶ From Warren County Marriage Register, 1797-1857. Exact day of marriage not stated. See later in chapter for more about Ruthy

³⁷ See later in chapter.



Marriage certificate for Susannah Grammer and John Cook, Warren County, Kentucky. (Check handwriting, rescan.)

A hand-written copy of the marriage bond of Thomas Delany and Haskin Grammer, yet another presumed daughter,³⁸ states:

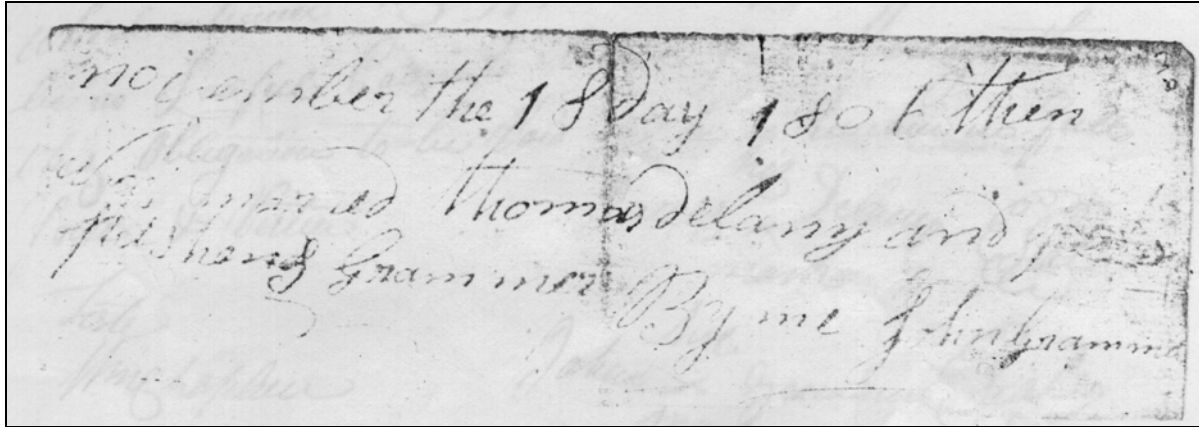
Know all men by these presents that we Thomaz Delaney & John Grammer are held and formally bound unto his excellency the Governor for the Time being and his successorz in the penal sumz of £50 to which payment will and truly to be made We bind ourselvez our heirz and Jointly & Severally firmly by these prezents sealed which oursealz & stated thiz 18th day of November 1806. The Conditionz of the above obligationz iz such that whereaz there iz a mariage shortly Intended to be solemnized between the above bound Thomaz Delany to Haskin Grammer which ? ha ? now if there Should be no Lawfull Cause to obstruct Said Mariage then thizz Obligation to be Void or else to Remain in full force & Virtue.

*viz Jamez³⁹ X Delaney [seal]
[mark]
viz John X Grammer [seal]
[mark]*

This bond is not in John’s handwriting, nor does the use of “z” for the hard “s” sound follow his spelling patterns. For the same marriage, David Hudspeth testified that Thomas Delany was 21 years of age. The marriage certificate, this time apparently in the hand of John Grammer, states: “November the 18 day 1806 then was marred Thomas Delany and Haskan S[?] Grammer By me John Grammer.”

³⁸ See later in chapter.

³⁹ Note that it says Thomas Delaney in body of letter, but signed James Delaney. Did I transcribe this incorrectly? **Check original again.**



Marriage certificate for Hasken Grammer and Thomas Delaney, Warren County, Kentucky. **Rescan.**

John's land is mentioned in the August 9, 1810, Warren County entry for John W. Covington, which lists the legal description of the land as⁴⁰

"on the waters of Barren River beginning at a slooping Black Oak the south east corner of John Grammers 75 acre survey whereon he now lives..."

These entries appear to have been written some years earlier and were just recopied for the records of the Warren County, which would explain why John is said to be living when he had died in the May prior to this date. Alternately, this record might be referring to Senator John.

On October 25, 1810, [Senator]⁴¹ John Grammer sold 75 acres on Big Barren River to George Borah for Whitaker?, Logan County, Kentucky, March 8, 1827, Book 1, page 63, \$250. The land description was:

"on the water of Big barren river and bounded as follows viz. Beginning on a sugar tree on swaringans line thence south forty five degrees east one hundred and thirty poles to a hackberry thence south forty five degrees west on hundred poles to a red oak thence north forty five degrees west on hundred and thirty poles to a black oak on an old line thence on said line north forty five degrees east one hundred poles to the beginning".

Witnesses were Thos Colson(?), Michael Turney, John Porter, and William Hines, proven October 13, 1813.⁴²

The will of John Grammer was written in March 1808 and probated May 1810 in Warren County, Kentucky.⁴³ It lists a wife, Elizabeth; sons, John and Jacob, who were co-

⁴⁰ First Surveyor's Book, Warren County, Kentucky 1796-1815, Book A--Abstracts, page 171 in the abstracts, probably page 350 in the original.

⁴¹ Must be Senator John, because Reverend John had died the previous spring.

⁴² Deed book F-6. page 287.

executors; a daughter, Sally; and other children not named. Witnesses were J.W. Covington, James Mitchell,⁴⁴ and George Carson. The only extant version of the will is the hand-written copy in the county probate books. The text of the will is as follows:

State of Kentucky Warren County. In the name of god Amen. I John Grammer senior being of sound mind and perfect memory but from a recolection of the mortality and disolution of the Body do make and Ordain this my last will and Testament in the following manner divinth Viz) first it is my will and desire that after the disolution of my body my son John Grammer Junior Shall have my tract of land I now Live on Containing 75 Acres Also all my [utensils?] of agriculture that I possess, 2nd it is my will and desire that after my natural life my wife Elizabeth Grammer and my daughter Sally Grammer have all my stock of Hogs Cattle & my horses and all my Household furniture. Reposeing full confidence in my friends and Sons John and Jacob Grammer do appoint them Executor to this my last will and Testament March the 17th 1808 N.B. I have given to my Other Children all the property I ever intend to give them.

J. W. Covington

John Grammer, seal

James Mitchell George Carson

Warren County: May County Court 1810

This last will and Testament of John Grammer deceased was proven by Subscribing Witnesses and ordered to be acorded.

Atteste[?] Joha Hobson W C C

Court order book indexes list two entries for John Grammer: “*Grammir, John Exhouse, 140*” and “*Grammar, John Estate, 231.*”⁴⁵ Unfortunately, the court books themselves no longer exist.

In 1810, posted August 12, 1813, John Grammer (presumably Senator John) sold what appears to be Reverend John’s land to George Borah. The legal description states:

*“seventy five acres lying and being in the County of Warren on the waters of Big barren river and bounded as follows viz: Beginning on a sugar tree on swaringans line thence south forty five degrees east one hundred and thirty poles to a hackberry thence south forty five degrees west one hundred poles to a red oak thence north forty five degrees west one hundred and thirty poles to a black oak on an old line thence on said line north forty five degrees east one hundred poles to the beginning.”*⁴⁶

⁴³ Warren County Clerk, book number unknown, pages 176-77. Reference discovered in Cartwright and Gardiner's index.

⁴⁴ See Mitchells listed under "Parts Unknown" of Chapter 5, Lost and Found.

⁴⁵ Index to Warren County Court Order Book C.

⁴⁶ I have a handwriten note on one of my printouts saying March 8, 1827, Book 1, page 63, \$250 next to this. Referring to the land sale, maybe just before Jacob left TN?

What happened to John's daughter Sally and widow Elizabeth? Sally was unmarried at the time of her father's death. A Sarah⁴⁷ Grammer appears in the 1813 tax list for Logan County, apparently with no land. If this is Sally, Reverend John's daughter, she would have been listed as head of household only if her mother were no longer living in the household. There is no record of the marriage of a Sarah or Sally Grammer in Warren or Logan Counties, Kentucky.

In 1813, Elizabeth was no longer in the area. Did Elizabeth die, or did she migrate to Illinois with one of her sons? In the 1820 Illinois census, Senator John had living with him one female of 45 years or older. Elizabeth, perhaps?

⁴⁷ "Sally" is often the nickname for the given name "Sarah."

Proof of Grammer Lineage

All of the following arguments are based upon circumstantial evidence, but it is pretty strong evidence, nonetheless. The premises stated on this page are supported by the arguments which follow on later pages.

Premises:

1. The John Grammer of Davidson County, Tennessee, 1786-1787, is the same John Grammer who moved to Logan/Warren Counties, Kentucky, by 1792 and died there in 1810.
3. John Grammer of Logan and Warren Counties, Kentucky, had at least three sons: William, John Jr., and Jacob.
4. The three brothers – William, Senator John, and Jacob – moved from Kentucky to Union County, Illinois, in the early 1800s.
5. All of the younger Grammers in Union and Jackson Counties, Illinois, in the 19th century (with the possible exception of Dr. Joel) were descended from William, Senator John, and Jacob Grammer.

Final Conclusion:

If all of the above premises are true, then it follows that William, Senator John, and Jacob Grammer of Union County, Illinois, in the early 1800s are descended from the John Grammer, minister and Revolutionary War veteran, that was first in Davidson County, Tennessee, then Logan and Warren Counties, Kentucky.

Note: Full documentation for all of the arguments to follow is found under “Research Notes” near the end of this chapter and under group sheets for the people involved.

Premise 1: The John Grammer of Davidson County, Tennessee, 1786-1787, is the same John Grammer who moved to Logan/Warren Counties, Kentucky, by 1792 and died there in 1810.

Facts about John Grammer of Davidson County, Tennessee:

- John Grammer received a land grant on War Trace Creek in Davidson County, Tennessee, in 1787. The grant area was reserved for officers and soldiers of the Continental Line of *North Carolina*.⁴⁸ Therefore, this John Grammer was a Revolutionary War veteran.
- John Grammer, Baptist minister, was in Davidson County in 1786 and 1787 and then disappeared from the Davidson County records.⁴⁹
- No other Grammer families appear to be in the area at that time.

Facts about John Grammer of Logan and Warren Counties, Kentucky:

- A John Grammer, *minister*, came to Logan County in the “early years” (1791-1792).⁵⁰ Marriage records show that this John performed several marriages in the area.⁵¹
- John Grammer obtained land on the Barren River, Logan County, Kentucky, on December 22, 1796.⁵² This land was in the area known as “Grants South of the Green River.” At that time, all of that land was reserved for veterans of the Revolutionary War or the French and Indian War. It is most likely that he was a veteran of the Revolutionary War, since the ages of his presumed children allow us to extrapolate his birthdate to about the time of the French and Indian War.
- According to Lloyd M. Raymer, professional genealogist of Logan County, “*From the Logan County tax list it’s clear that the Grammers were there when the county was formed in 1792 and had come up from the ‘Cumberland Settlements’ at present day Nashville [Davidson County], Tennessee. A few others from early Davidson County, Tennessee, also came to the Logan County area in 1792 and then to Warren in 1797 [when it separated from Logan] (P. Cox, Frederick Stump Sr., and others). In fact, the old Frederick Stump was from Lancaster Co., PA before serving in the Rev. War and then to early Tennessee.*”⁵³
- John Grammer, Sr., appears regularly on Warren County tax lists up through 1809.
- John Grammer of Warren County, Kentucky, died in 1810.
- No other Grammer families appear in Warren County other than those that could be attributed to John’s sons appearing on the lists as they reached maturity.

⁴⁸ From a copy of the land grant index in the Tennessee Archives. The Archives did not provide any further bibliographic information such as a book or volume number.

⁴⁹ Davidson County, Tennessee, tax roll for 1787 as found in Fulcher and in Clayton, page 58. The history also mentions that the first Baptist church in Middle Tennessee was established by Rev. John Grammer, on Sulphur Fork of Red River in 1786 (page 317). John removed soon after.

⁵⁰ Coffman, pages 41 and 53. Also Logan County tax lists beginning in 1792.

⁵¹ Specific examples in Warren County, Kentucky: John Grammer married John Cook and Susannah Grammer on August 18, 1806; Thomas Delany and Haskin Grammer, November 18, 1806.

⁵² Jillson, pages 7-8 and 318. 75 acres, Book 1, page 306.

⁵³ Letter to me dated February 24, 1992.

- There was a well-established migration route from Davidson County, Tennessee, to Logan/Warren Counties, Kentucky.

Deduction:

I believe these the John Grammer of Tennessee and the John Grammer of Kentucky are one and the same. John Grammer of Tennessee was a minister and Revolutionary War veteran, as was John Grammer of Kentucky. John Grammer of Tennessee disappeared from the Davidson County records after 1787, and John Grammer of Kentucky appeared a few years later in the Logan County records upon county formation in 1792, so the timing is certainly supportive of the premise. Finally, the well-established migration route between the two areas is also supportive.

Further research:

- Check Tennessee Archives in person for more details on the drummer land grant.
- Check land records in Davidson County, Tennessee, to pinpoint the location of the land grant on War Trace Creek and to see how and when the land was disposed of. When John moved to Kentucky? When he died in 1810? Or perhaps later? Forty years later, the executor of the estate for Dr. Joel Grammer (John's grandson) made three unexplained trips to a Nashville (state unspecified), perhaps to dispose of inherited property? If we could prove that one of John's sons, either William, Senator John, or Jacob, inherited the land or served as executor to sell the land in Tennessee, we would have established proof positive of the link to the John Grammer of Tennessee, veteran of the Revolutionary War.
- Check for earlier (i.e., 1787-1792) marriages "performed by" John Grammer in Logan County, Kentucky/Lincoln County, Tennessee.

Premise 2: John Grammer of Logan and Warren Counties, Kentucky, had at least three sons: William, John Jr., and Jacob.

Facts:

- John died in Warren County, Kentucky, by May, 1810. His will specifically names two sons, John and Jacob, as co-administrators and mentions other children, unnamed.⁵⁴
- William, John Jr., and Jacob Grammer begin showing up in land and court records in the early 1790s in Logan County, about the time they would have been reaching maturity.⁵⁵ All three, as well as John Sr., are in records in Warren County, Kentucky, starting when it was formed in 1797.⁵⁶ William, John Jr., and Jacob continued to show up in records of both Logan and Warren Counties until their father's death in 1810 (although at times, one or another of them might be found in neighboring Butler or Ohio Counties, Kentucky). After 1810, William and John Grammer (Jr.) disappeared from the area, but Jacob continued to appear in Logan County tax records through 1828.
- No records for any other Grammers have been found in the area during this time period other than those who could be assigned as siblings of William, John Jr., and Jacob.

Deduction:

Reverend John's will proves that a John Jr. and a Jacob are sons of the John Grammer that died in Warren County, Kentucky, in 1810. The facts that William seems to be showing up in tax records and acquiring land about the same time as John and Jacob, and that there are no other known Grammer families anywhere in the area, lead one to believe that William is a brother of the two proven brothers, John and Jacob Grammer.

Further research:

If Reverend John's father, yet unknown, survived Reverend John, the father's probate file might mention the names of his grandchildren. Unfortunately, in order to use this source, we must first find it, should it even exist.

⁵⁴ Warren County, Kentucky, Clerk, book number unknown, pages 176-77.

⁵⁵ There are so many of these references that I am not documenting them here. See narratives on the individual men for specifics.

⁵⁶ Ditto previous footnote.

Premise 3: The three brothers – William, John, and Jacob – moved from Kentucky to Union County, Illinois, in the early 1800s.

Facts:

- From 1810 on, there appears to be no mention of a William or John Grammer in Logan or Warren Counties, Kentucky. A William and [Senator] John came to Union County around 1812.⁵⁷
- William and Senator John Grammer of Union County, Illinois, are proven to be brothers by a statement to that effect in William's will, which names his *brother* John as administrator.⁵⁸
- The 1850 census for Union County, Illinois, lists William's and Senator John's children born prior to 1810 as having Kentucky as their birthplace.⁵⁹ Children of William and John who were born after 1810 show their birthplaces as Illinois. This is consistent with the presumed migration pattern for William and John.
- Jacob Grammer continued to appear in Logan County, Kentucky, tax records through 1828, then disappeared. By 1829, a Jacob Grammer came to Union County.⁶⁰ On both the 1830 and 1840 censuses, his age is listed in the same bracket as that of Senator John. On the 1850 census, Jacob's children, born 1804 and 1817, show Kentucky as their birthplaces.⁶¹ This, too, is consistent with Jacob's presumed migration pattern.
- Of the Grammer brothers in Kentucky, William's name appears the earliest in various county records, implying that William was the oldest of the three. Census records of Union County, Illinois, show that William was the oldest of the three Union County Grammers.
- William and Jacob both married Barker women in Kentucky. Barker families continued to be close to the Grammers in Union County, Illinois.
- The Kentucky William married an Elizabeth. The Illinois William left a widow named Elizabeth.
- Grammer women presumed to be daughters of Reverend John in Kentucky married Sprouses, Delaneys, and Whitakers. These same families turned up in Union County, Illinois, about the same time William and Senator John migrated there and continued to be closely connected with the Grammers.
- A popular migration path has been established historically from the various counties of Kentucky and Tennessee to Southern Illinois.

⁵⁷ The first official mention of Senator John in the records was when he was elected to the Territorial Legislature in 1812. The first official mention of William was when he bought land in Union County in 1815 (Breischke, *Notes on Makanda*).

⁵⁸ Union County probate file for William Grammer, box G-116.

⁵⁹ Specifically, William's children in 1850 Union County, Illinois, census: Francis Tripp, Union County, Illinois, #531; John Joel, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, #668. Senator John's son John, Jr., Union County, Illinois, #1173.

⁶⁰ Not in any Union County, Illinois, census prior to 1830. Union County, Illinois, marriage records show a note that he wrote giving his daughter Sarah permission to marry on January 30, 1830. Jacob appeared in 1830 and 1840 UCI census.

⁶¹ Specifically, John Hopper, Union County, Illinois, #060; Jacob Jr., Union County, Illinois, #1154.

Deduction:

Taken in sum, the preponderance of evidence suggests that the Kentucky Grammers and the Union County, Illinois, Grammers are the same family.

Further Research:

The 1880 census lists the respondent's parents' birthplaces. All identified and traced children of William, Senator John, and Jacob were dead by 1880 except for William's son Aaron (died 1896). We need to find Aaron in the 1880 census so that we can check the birthplace of parents.

Premise 4: All of the Grammers in Union and Jackson Counties, Illinois, in the 1800s were descended from William, Senator John, or Jacob Grammer.

Facts:

- All of the second generation of Grammers running around Southern Illinois through the 1800s have been reasonably identified as children of either William, Senator John, or Jacob Grammer, with the exception of Dr. Joel Grammer.⁶²
- Since every Grammer in Southern Illinois except Dr. Joel has been reasonably proven to be a descendant of the three brothers, it seems reasonable to assume that Dr. Joel is also a descendant of one of the three brothers. After all, there were no other Grammer families in the area at the time.

Deduction:

This is the toughest of the four premises to support. Unfortunately, the only Grammer line for which this presents a problem is the descendants of Dr. Joel Grammer, my direct ancestor. Although it seems reasonable to assume that anyone who descended from Grammers who were in Southern Illinois prior to 1900 is then a descendant of either William, Senator John, or Jacob Grammer, it is possible that Dr. Joel could instead be a nephew of the three brothers who immigrated to Southern Illinois. I am still exploring this (terrifying) possibility.

Final Conclusion:

If you believe each of the previous premises and the arguments they are based upon, then it follows that William, Senator John, and Jacob Grammer, three brothers living in Union County, Illinois, in the early 1800s, are descendants of the Reverend John Grammer who was in the Revolutionary War. It then also follows that anyone descended from an 1800s Grammer in Southern Illinois is also descended from the Revolutionary War Reverend John Grammer.

⁶² Dr. Joel may be the son of Jacob, but so far we have only anecdotal evidence of that. See the chapter on Dr. Joel for further discussion.

Research Notes

- See Bibliography for a complete listing of sources.
- Will of John Grammer, Warren County, Kentucky, 1808/1810. Copies obtained from Warren County Clerk and from Kentucky Archives. According to Lloyd Raymer, professional genealogist in Bowling Green, Kentucky, the only records of estate proceedings are in the county court order books. Disputes were recorded in the Circuit Court Clerk's office. He has checked both of these sources, but the references in the indexes proved to be in order books that have been lost.
- Parentage of William, Senator John, and Jacob is argued above, under "Proof of Grammer Lineage." Parentage of other children is argued under each child, later in this chapter.

Kentucky, general

- Jackson, Ronald Vern. *Early American Series, Early Kentucky, Vol. 1, 1709-1780*. Bountiful, UT: Accelerated Indexing Systems, 1981. Page 199 John and Jacob, Warren County 1800. William, Logan County 1800.
- Clift, Glenn. *Second Census of Kentucky 1800*. 1954. Page 113. John and Jacob in Warren County 1800. William Logan County 1800.
- Wagstaff, Ann T. *Index to the 1810 Census of Kentucky*. Page 80. William Butler County 194.
- Jackson, Ronald Vern. *Kentucky 1850 Census Index*. Bountiful, UT: Accelerated Indexing Systems, 1976. Page 163. **Get all of these.**
 - Mary Gramer, Jefferson County, 72, Louisville
 - William Grames, Fleming County, 321 District
 - Isaac Grammens, Fayette County, 204 District
 - **Hiram Grammer, Ballard County, 290 no township listed**
 - John W. Grammer, Pulaski County, 128 Division
 - John W. Grammer, Wayne County, 281 District
- *Kentucky Gazette*, Vol. XIII, number 719, July 3, 1800, pages 262-63.
- Trapp, Glenda K. *Kentucky Genealogical Index, Vol. 1*. Indianapolis, IN: Ye Olde Genealogie Shoppe. Page 333. Can write to publisher for actual references. **Get these**
 - Gramer, Moses Jr. 13A2-78.
 - **Gramir, Barbary 6A3-129.**
 - **Graner, James 14A2-71**
- 1787-1792, no records found yet for John. Check Lincoln County, VA/KY, records, since it is parent of Logan County.

Kentucky, Butler County

- 1810 federal census, William Gramer, household #115.
males: 1 age 45, 2 0-10
females: 1 age 26-45, 1 16-26, 2 10-16.
- *Deed Book A, 1810-1814*. Deed for 10 acres on Little Muddy. Filed December 1810.
- *Deed Book B, 1813-1824* (microfilm, no index) – checked pages 1-300, 1813-1820. No Grammers. (William most probably sold his land earlier, and it would be recorded in Deed Book A.)

Kentucky, Logan County⁶³

- 1792 tax list, John Grammer, October 4, 1 white male over 21, 0 acres, 7 horses, 11 cattle. William Grammer's entry immediately precedes John's entry.
- 1793 tax list, John Grammer, October 16, 1 white male over the age of 21, 0 acres, 7 horses, 11 cattle. Five lines further down is William Grammer's entry.
- 1794 tax list, John Grammer, May 6, 1 male over 21, 1 male between 16 and 21, 0 acres, 6 horses, 10 or 11 cattle (hard to read). Five lines further down is William's entry.
- 1795 Logan County, KY tax list, John Grammer, April 2, 2 males over 21, 0 acres, 6 horses, 13 cattle. William's entry follows immediately.
- 1796 tax list, John Grammer, July 6, 0 acres, 5 horses, 12 cattle.
- 1797-1800 Logan County, KY tax list, John Grammer not listed – he apparently lived on land that was partitioned off to form Warren County in 1797.
- 1801-1804 tax lists, William Grammer. See under William for details.
- 1805-1809 tax lists, William and Jacob Grammer. See under William and Jacob for details.
- 1810 tax list, Jacob Grammer. See under Jacob for details.
- 1811-1812 tax lists. No Grammers.
- 1813-1830 tax lists, Jacob Grammer. See under Jacob for details.
- 1813 tax list, Sarah Grammer. See under Sarah for details.
- Coffman, Edward. *The Story of Logan County*. Russellville, KY: 1962. Pages 41, 53.
- Finley, Alexander C. *The History of Russellville and Logan County, Kentucky*. No other bibliographic information on the copies I was sent. Pages 29, 73, 74.
- Logan County Genealogy Society. *Logan County, Kentucky, Marriages, 1790-1865*. Russellville, Kentucky: 1981. Pages 5, 36, 57, 97.
- Logan County, Kentucky Genealogical Society. *Logan County Kentucky Records, vol. 1* (includes deeds). Pages 43, 45.
- Logan County, Kentucky Genealogical Society. *Tax Lists, Logan County, Kentucky 1792-1800*. Russellville, KY: Logan County, Kentucky Genealogical Society, 1991. Grammers pages 3, 9, 17, 28, 47, 66, 96, 100, 112.

Kentucky, Warren County⁶⁴

1. 1797 tax list, John Grammer Sr. on index, just John Grammer on original, 75 acres at rate 2, Barren River, no titles on other columns on my copy.
2. 1798 – no tax list created.
3. 1799 tax list, August 13, John Grammer, Sr. on index, John Gramor on original. 75 acres at #2 rate, water course B[ig] Barren, 0 sows, 4 horses, 3 “Number of Tithes(?)”
4. 1800 tax list, John Sr. not listed in index. According to Clift's *Second Census of Kentucky* (tax rolls), however, John was in Warren County in 1800. **Have Lloyd Raymer check original.**
5. 1800 federal census, per AIS – John Grammer listed. However, this census is supposedly missing for Kentucky. AIS is probably referring to tax records.
6. 1801 tax list, John Sr. **Get original from Lloyd Raymer.**

⁶³ Many of the original records noted here were searched by Lloyd Raymer, professional genealogist, 405 Austin Raymer Road, Bowling Green, Kentucky 42101. I highly recommend him for research in that area of Kentucky.

⁶⁴ Many of the original records noted here were searched by Lloyd Raymer, professional genealogist, 405 Austin Raymer Road, Bowling Green, Kentucky 42101. I highly recommend him for research in that area of Kentucky.

7. 1802 tax list, John Sr. on index, just John Grammer on original (but two entries later John Jr. is listed), 50 acres #2 rate, water course B[arren] River, entered and surveyed in name of John Grammer, 1 white male, 2 horses and mares. Jacob Grammer and John Grammer Jr. immediately follow on the tax list, with Jacob's land originally entered and surveyed in the name of John Grammer. John Sr.'s assessment dropped by 25 acres while Jacob's assessment went from 0 to 25 acres this year – presumably John Sr. gave or sold the land to Jacob.
 8. 1803 tax list, John Grammer, Sr., 50 acres at rate #2, Barren River, land originally entered under the name John Grammer, titles missing for other columns. Jacob's and John Grammer Jr.'s entries immediately precede John Sr.'s entry, and Jacob's land was originally entered under the name of John Grammer.
 9. 1804 tax list, John Sr., 75 acres, D[ry?]. Creek⁶⁵, Barren River, entered under the name of J. Grammer, no headings for remaining columns. John Jr.'s entry follows John Sr.'s entry.
 10. 1805 tax list, John Sr., 75 acres at rate #2, B[ig] Barren River, no headings on other columns. John Jr.'s entry is five entries before John Sr.'s entry.
 11. 1806 tax list, John Sr. (index only – original not yet checked)
 12. 1807 tax list, John Sr. (index only – original not yet checked)
 13. 1808 tax list, John (unspecified), original not yet checked – Lloyd Raymer does not have this one available at the library.
 14. 1809 tax list, John (unspecified), 75 acres, water course illegible, entered in the name of J. Grammer, no headers on other columns. Also a second entry under the same name, 75 acres, Clifty Creek, entered in the name of J. Fisher. The survey for this deed is in Warren County Surveyor's Book B (originally copied from 30 Old Book C?), March 2, 1810.
 15. 1811 tax list, no Grammers.
 16. 1812 tax list, William Gimman?, no land, 1 male over 21, 2 horses
 17. 1813 tax list, ? Gramer? 1 male over 21, 1 horse
 18. 1813 tax list, Sarah Grammer, apparently no land (part of copy of original is illegible, part not copied). Wm.? Gramer, apparently no land. **Check this**
James Gramer, apparently no land. **Check this**
- 1814 tax list missing
 - 1815-18 tax list, no Grammers
 - 1819 tax list, John Gomer?, 200, 40, 150 acres, 1 male over 21, 8 horses, 8 blacks
 - 1820-1826 tax lists, no Grammers
 - 1827 tax list missing
 - 1828-1830 tax lists, no Grammers
 - Lawson, Rowena. *Warren County Kentucky 1810-1840 Censuses*. Heritage Books, 1986.
 - Will Books A, B, C, and D, 1797-1862 – only the will of Reverend John.
 - *Court Order Book A, First Order Book, March 7, 1797-June 15, 1801*. William pages 9, 40, and 72. John (Jr.?) page 63. Jacob, page 9.
 - *Court Order Book B, June 15, 1801-January 1, 1805*. John Jr. and William pages 214 and 249.
 - *Warren County, KY, Court Order Book C, 1805-1812*, index only (book itself is missing), John Grammer Exhou? 140, John Grammer Estate 231.
 - *Fee Book, 1806-07* (index) – no Grammers. Original 1807 book—William Grammer, July 1807.
 - *Fee Book, 1807-1808* (original) – William Grammer.
 - *First Surveyor's Book, Warren County, KY 1796-1815, Book A – Abstracts*, pages 7 and 171. Actual book, p. 10, The original 150 acre survey states: *July 1st. 1776. John Grammer Enters 150 acres of Land in Logan County by Virtue of a Certificate No. 464 Beginning on a sugar tree in Swearinghams line on a Branch of Big Barren River then a Southwardly thence westwardly to include the improvements & Compliments.*

⁶⁵ Other tax entries in other years list a Dry Creek along with the Barren River.

- *Warren County Land Book 6, page 287.* October 25, 1810, John Grammer (must be Senator John, since John Sr. died by May) sold 75 acres on Big Barren River to George Borah for Whitaker?, Logan County, KY, March 8, 1827, Book 1, page 63. \$250. The land description was “on the water of Big barren river and bounded as follows viz, Beginning on a sugar tree on swaringans line thence south forty five degrees east one hundred and thirty poles to a hackberry thence south forty five degrees west on hundred poles to a red oak thence north forty five degrees west on hundred and thirty poles to a black oak on an old line thence on said line north forty five degrees east one hundred poles to the beginning. Witnesses were Thos Colson(?), Michael Turney, John Porter, and William Hines. Proven October 13, 1813, page 287 of deed book F-6.
- Warren County, KY, marriage bonds, Kentucky Building, Library, Manuscripts and Archives, Western Kentucky University. Original marriage bond for Susannah Grammer and John Cook. Original marriage bond of Hasken Grammer and Thomas Delany.
- Ford, Barbara Oliver and Reid, Patricia Ennis. *Early Tax Lists of Warren County, KY 1797-1807.* Bowling Green, KY: 1986. Used to locate original tax records. Page 200?
- Horton, Teresa. *Warren County, Kentucky Wills 1798-1823.* Lexington, KY: Kentucky Tree-Search. Lists a Grammer, page 7 in the index. Did not copy page 7 (copied page 8 accidentally), but it most probably refers to the will of Rev. John, which I already have.
- Murray, Joyce Martin. *Deed Abstracts of Warren County, Kentucky 1812-1821.* Dallas, TX: 1956. Page 20.

North Carolina

- *The Colonial and State Records of North Carolina, Vol. XXII, T.P.,* page 416, John Grammer, drummer in militia 1771.
- Clark, Walter. *The State Records of North Carolina, Vol. XXII.* Goldsboro, North Carolina: Nash Brothers, 1907. Pages 416, 425.

Tennessee

- Fulcher, Richard Carlton. *1770-1790 Census of the Cumberland Settlements – Davidson, Sumner, and Tennessee Counties In What is Now Tennessee.* Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1987. Lists John Gramer on the 1787 tax roll of Davidson County, 1 “taxable.” Page 45. **Get original.**
- Asplund, John. *Archives.* Nashville: Baptist Publication House. Attempts to track this down have so far failed. Asplund was writing during the 1790s-1800s, and Nashville Publication House is no longer in existence. The only Asplund books that I have found are *The Annual Register of the Baptist Register in North America* (written annually throughout the 1790s) and *The Universal Register of the Baptist Denomination in North America* (1790-1794). Both are available at the Historical Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention in Nashville, Tennessee, (615)244-0344, but are unindexed and not available through interlibrary loan. In any case, since these are nationwide registers, I doubt that they have any more information. As I hit research libraries, I intend to look for books by Asplund, just in case.
- Burgner, Goldene Fillers. *North Carolina Land Grants in Tennessee, 1778-1791.* Greenville, South Carolina: Southern Historical Press, 1990. Reference to John Grammer’s 1787 grant on the War Trace Creek, page 189.

Tennessee, Davidson County

- 1787 Davidson County, TN, tax list, John Grammer, 1 male 21 or older.
- No Grammer, etc., marriages, wills, or probates in indexes through 1850, per letter from Metro Archives, Nashville, August 15, 1992. The County Clerk suggested checking probate files directly (Probate Office, 105 Courthouse, Nashville, TN 37201) though she doubted that I would find anything since such files are supposed to be listed in the indexes she checked.
- Clayton, Prof. W.W. *History of Davidson County, Tennessee.* Nashville, Tennessee: Charles Elder, reproduced 1971. Lists John Gramer as in Davidson County in 1787, 1 “taxable.” Page 58. Also page 317 for John Grammar, Baptist minister.
- Military land grant in Davidson County, TN, available from the Tennessee Archives, Davidson County roll 9, Book F-6, page 191.

Tennessee, Williamson County

- Note that a Jacob Grimmer, Revolutionary War veteran, migrated to Davidson/Williamson County in 1813. He appears to be no relation of our Grammers. See “Lost and Found” further information on Jacob Grimmer.

Miscellaneous

- Corgan, James – contributed an old hand-written, genealogy of the Grammers. **I need to check the source of this.**
- Apparently the original DAR application on William’s line was by Betsey Alden Mangold #136163, 1917. Rose Mary Orr, professional genealogist of Vienna, Illinois, examined these papers in 1992 and “there isn’t a shred of proof there. There may have been at one time; they say most of the early proofs have been lost.”⁶⁶ This application states that William Grammer was b. 1774, probably Pennsylvania [probably incorrect]; d. 1817 [incorrect]; m. 1797 Jane, b. 1779, d. 1807 Illinois [incorrect]. It also states that William was in Logan County, Kentucky in 1800 [correct]. From Rose Mary Orr, May 12, 1992: “*In application of Sarah Louise Balsly states that proof was ‘family papers and letters in Sarah Nimmo Zimmerman’s possession.’ We have no idea where they are now. I have a letter from Dr. John Ellis, enclosing a letter from Mrs. Zimmermann in 1964 where she appears to have no letters etc. At any rate my feeling is that Betsy Alden Mangold who was born 1874 dau of Sarah Caroline Tripp b. 30 May 1838 could very well have had proof from her grandmother who died in 1877. Sarah Caroline could very well have known the origins of the Grammers.*”
- Murtie, June Clark. *Colonial Soldiers of the South 1732-1774*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1986.
- *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, 37, 4, December 1949. “Grammar-Ridout Families of Maryland.” No help.
- *Bounty Land Warrants and Pension Records for the Surnames of Core or Corl and Grammer or Grammar*. Family History Library, US and Canadian Film Area 0186546. Ordered through Rockford branch, October 21, 1991. Checked just first entry (Joseph) so far. Appears to be only one other Rev. War entry, for a Jacob. **Get this**
- Also several Grammers not yet placed. See “Lost and Found.”

Further research

- Where was Reverend John at the time of the Revolution? Since he was in Hart’s Orange regiment in 1771, check Orange County, NC, and if that fails, try surrounding counties. Also check Virginia.
- Where was John 1787 (when he disappeared from Davidson County, TN) to 1792 (when he appeared in Logan County, KY records)? I suspect he was already in KY, but the lack of statehood and final county boundaries may have obscured where to look for records. I think they may be in Lincoln County (originally VA, became KY in 1790). Write VA about Lincoln County to find out the dates of the extant records and to check for Grammer records. Also check for marriages performed by John Grammer.
- Penney, Addie Mae Gordon. *Gordon Family Records*. LDS 1597724. **Get this.**
- Roberts, Idros. *Gromer, Marksbury, Banks*. LDS 6047977. **Get this**
- Anderson, N.S. *My Favorite People*. Family History Library, US and Canadian Book Area, 929.273 D559A. Letter of inquiry about copying this sent on October 25, 1991. **Get this** This looked particularly promising. Not at University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan, or Wisconsin State Historical Library.

⁶⁶ Letter from Rose Mary Orr dated May 12, 1992.

Reverend John's Children

Note that some of the women listed as Reverend John's daughters could have instead been young widows from unknown sons.

1. William GRAMMER

1) Jane? (?)

2) Elizabeth BARKER

See separate chapter for more on William and his descendants.

2. Elizabeth Ann "Betsey" (GRAMMER) TOPE ⁶⁷			
born	by 1775 ⁶⁸	Reverend John and Elizabeth (?) GRAMMER ⁶⁹	Virginia?
married	by 1799 ⁷⁰	Frederick TOPE	Kentucky?
died	1820-39 ⁷¹		Union County, Illinois?

Frederick TOPE, Sr.			
born	by 1775 ⁷²		
married	1) by 1799	Elizabeth Ann "Betsey" GRAMMER	Kentucky?
	2) June 3, 1839	Elvira GRAMMER	Union County, Illinois
died	December, 1842 ⁷³		Union County, Illinois

Although the Topes of Southern Illinois are said to be from Pennsylvania, it seems that Frederick may have been in Kentucky a while between Pennsylvania and Illinois. A Frederick Tope appears on the 1792 (when Logan County was created), 1794, and 1795 tax lists (he didn't own any land) for Logan County, Kentucky. (The Grammers were living in the area at the same time.) Later, Frederick appears in the 1813 Warren County, Kentucky, tax list, with one male 21 or older.⁷⁴

Frederick and Betsy presumably moved to Illinois not long after Betsy's brothers William and Senator John moved there, since Frederick is listed in the 1818 and 1820 censuses of Union County. Also listed is a John Tope, about the same age as Frederick. It's likely that John was Frederick's brother.

⁶⁷ Much of the information I have on the Penrod descendants of Betsey came from Jo Ann Roberts Doctorman, 24 Parkridge, Belleville, Illinois 62223. She is also listed as an author of a book and several articles on the Penrods (see Bibliography under Union County, Illinois, for specifics).

⁶⁸ From age of woman living in Frederick Tope's household in 1820.

⁶⁹ Parentage of Elizabeth is purely speculation based upon a) her daughter Barbary was supposedly born in Warren County, Kentucky, where the other Grammers were living at the time, b) a Fredrick Tope was living in Logan County, Kentucky and then later appeared in Union County, Illinois, about the same time as William and Senator John moved from the same area to Union County c) an Elizabeth Tope joined the Clear Creek Baptist Church in Union County, Illinois, in 1819; d) Barbary and *her* descendants also lived in Union County, and e) Barbary married a Penrod, a family with whom our Grammers had a close association (marriages, friendships, administratorships, children as namesakes, etc.) and who *also* migrated from the same area of Kentucky to Union County.

⁷⁰ Estimated from birthdate of Barbary Tope Penrod.

⁷¹ Betsey seems to be in 1820 census. Frederick remarried in 1839.

⁷² From census data.

⁷³ Probate information from Dexter, *Union County, Illinois Probate Records, 1818-1845*, pages 64, 87-88; originals in Union County probate box T-302, Probate Book 3, page 153. I have not examined the originals. **Get this.**

⁷⁴ Frederick was not in Logan County 1796 through 1800, per county tax lists. I have not checked Warren County tax lists for the years from 1796, when it was created out of parts of Logan County, through 1812. Presumably he was in Warren County, but, as Frederick is not my direct ancestor, I have not yet bothered to track this fellow down. So many cousins, so little time.

In 1819, Frederick Tope and Emanuel Penrod (grandfather of the Emanuel Penrod that was executor of Dr. Joel's estate) built a new jail for Union County.⁷⁵

On March 27, 1819, Elizabeth Tope was received "by relation" into the Clear Creek Baptist Church in Jonesboro, Illinois.⁷⁶ Elizabeth [Barker] Grammer, wife of William, and a Jane Fisher⁷⁷ were received at the same time. Later that year, Elizabeth Tope "was cited by McIntosh and Barker." The next month, "Sister Tope made satisfaction." In 1821, Elizabeth became a part of the Cave Creek arm of Clear Creek Church.

In 1823, Frederic was licensed to entertain travelers and and retail spiritous liquor on the road from Jonesboro to Brownsville.⁷⁸ By August of 1824, Frederick and family had moved to Jackson County, where he served as traverse juror on the Circuit Court.⁷⁹ In 1826, he was a trustee of seminary (school) land.⁸⁰ He served on a jury in 1827.⁸¹ By 1834, he and his daughter Mary's family had moved to Monro County, Illinois, where they were listed on the 1830 Belfountain Township census, near other Topes.⁸²

By 1834, Frederick and family were back in Union County. In 1834, Frederick (x) Tope (as well as William Grammer, John H. Grammer, and Joel Barker) served as security for Jacob Grammer and Susannah Barker, executors of the estate of John Barker in Union County.⁸³ (Both William and Jacob Grammer were married to Barker women.) In 1839, Frederick was a purchaser at the estate sales of Jacob Gregory and William Morgan, Sr., of Union County.⁸⁴

Frederick Tope, Sr. married a second time, on June 3, 1839, in Union County, Illinois, to Elvira Grammer.⁸⁵ The 1840 census lists Frederick as an old man with a young woman living in the household. Frederick's will was written August 27, 1842, with witnesses by the names of Coleman, Hix, and Taylor. The will stated, "*To my wife Elmira Tope, the farm and improvement where I now live in northeast quarter northeast quarter section 11, township __ south, range 2 west, 40 acres, and my personal estate.*" When Frederick died, Elmira/Elvira (Grammer) Tope, his second wife, was named executrix and Jacob Zimmerman made the executor's bond.

⁷⁵ Dexter, *A House Divided*, page 18.

⁷⁶ This and following information on Clear Creek Baptist Church comes from Darrel Dexter's article in *The Saga of Southern Illinois*, Fall 1993, pages 24-40.

⁷⁷ The Jinny (Grammer) Fisher listed as Reverend John's daughter in the hand-written genealogy provided by James Corgan? Also, William Grammer and John Grammer were executors for a Fisher back in Kentucky. See narrative on William for more about the Fisher connection.

⁷⁸ Dexter, *Early Courthouse Records...*, page 138.

⁷⁹ Penrod, p. 24.

⁸⁰ Penrod, p. 24.

⁸¹ Penrod, p. 24.

⁸² Penrod, p. 24.

⁸³ Dexter, *Probates*, page 6.

⁸⁴ Dexter, *Probates*, page 37.

⁸⁵ Previous married name. I have no idea to what Grammer Elivira had been married before this marriage.

Children:

1. John Tope⁸⁶
2. Jacob Tope⁸⁷
3. Frederick Tope, Jr., born 1794-1804, appeared on 1820 Union County, Illinois, census. This is probably the Frederick that married Sandy Hill in 1819 and Julia Barker in 1833, both in Union County, Illinois. It seems that he died by 1840, when a Julia Tope was listed as head of household in the Union County census. There are no Union County probate records for Frederick. Julia seems to have married Jesse Sammons on June 14, 1840.
4. William Tope
5. George Tope
6. Mary "Polly" Tope,⁸⁸ m. Andrew Penrod (cousin of John Penrod, below), probably in Johnson County, Illinois, around 1815-17 (marriages prior to 1834 no longer extant).⁸⁹ Mary and Andrew lived near the former village of Preston in Union County. In 1822, Andrew was chosen along with his father-in-law Frederick and David Penrod to maintain the road from Jonesboro to Brownsville. By 1830, Andrew and his family had moved to Belfontaine Township, Monroe County, Illinois, along with the Topes. By 1834, Andrew's family as well as his in-laws were in back in Jackson County, Illinois. Andrew was on the 1839 Jackson County tax list⁹⁰ and the 1840 Union County census. In 1842, John (cousin of Andrew's) and Barbara (sister Mary Polly) Penrod deeded land to Andrew. Andrew served as a juror and a constable in Jackson County during the 1840s. Andrew's service as a constable made him enemies who created trouble for his family after he died. He died after April 15, 1848, when he made his will. One of the provisions of Andrew's will was that Mary was to buy \$100 of land to benefit her and her children, which she did in Jackson County in 1848. In the 1850 census, she is listed as with her children Andrew, George, and James still at home. She worked as a midwife. In 1855, she was charged with giving a drink of whisky to a person on Sunday. The outcome of the trial is unknown. She may be the M. Penrod listed as between 60 and 70 on the 1865 state census. Mary and Andrew's children may have included:

- a) Susan, b. ca. 1818; m. William Moore by 1849.
- b) Margaret; m. Lafayette Murphy in 1842.
- c) John, b. ca. 1826; m. Julia Ann ?; enlisted in Civil War but was discharged; on 1850 and 1860 censuses.

⁸⁶ Per James Corgan's genealogy.

⁸⁷ Per James Corgan's genealogy.

⁸⁸ All unattributed information on Mary is courtesy of Dr. Delbert Lee Penrod. Please note that he has more detailed information in his book than I have included here, and that some of the included information is still speculative. To get more information on these Penrods, please contact Delbert at 317 North Walnut, Rochester, IL 62563-9306.

⁸⁹ Marriage attested to by 1912 statement of Emanuel Penrod, in which he states his parentage and the fact that his father's *cousin* Andy married his mother's sister Polly, and that he knew the family well.

⁹⁰ **Get this for other people, too.**

- d) Eleazor, b. 1828; m. Sarah Emaline **Butler**⁹¹ in 1849; private in Company b, 81st Illinois Infantry, Civil War; died October 14, 1890 and buried at Dutch Ridge Baptist Church, Pomona Township, Jackson County, Illinois. Sarah died in 1892 and is also buried at Dutch Ridge. One son, Cyrus C., was named after Sarah's father. Eleazer was accused of murder in 1859 but acquitted. In 1883, he was appointed guardian of Joseph S. Penrod, the son of his brother James.
- e) Barbara, b. ca. 1830; m. Henry Mitchell in 1847; drowned around 1849-50. May have had a daughter Parmelia.
- f) Andrew Jackson, b. ca. 1832; m. 1856 Nancy Knight; on 1850, 1860, and 1870 Jackson County censuses.
- g) George Washington, b. ca. 1834; m. 1) Elizabeth **Butler**,⁹² then 2) Jane Penrod in 1885; Corporal in Company B of the 81 Illinois Infantry during the Civil War; on 1860, 1865, and 1870 censuses. George and Elizabeth are both buried at Dutch Ridge Baptist Church, Pomona Township, Jackson County, Illinois.
- h) James, b. 1836/39 in Jackson County, Illinois; m. 1) Elizabeth Craig July 19, 1859 and 2) **Julia Ann (Butler) Foster** on November 28, 1864. Julia Ann was the daughter of Cyrus A. and Nancy Bulter. Julia Ann and her first husband, a **Foster**, were the parents of **Mary Ann (Foster) Corgan**, who married **John Corgan**. Mary Ann and John Corgan went on to become my g-g-g-grandparents. For more on James and Julia Ann, see the chapter on John Wesley Corgan.

- 7. Barbary/Barbry Tope (see below for more on Barbary, because there is quite a bit more information on her, and she was deeply involved in the lives of the Grammers).
- 8. Susannah Tope⁹³
- 9. Elizabeth Ruth Tope⁹⁴
- 10. Malinda Tope⁹⁵
- 11. Joseph Tope (died in infancy) ⁹⁶

7. Barbary/Barbry Tope (continued from above) born October 9, 1799, in Warren County, Kentucky;⁹⁷ married John Penrod (b. July 6, 1791, Sommerset County, Pennsylvania, son of Emanuel and Fanny (Long) Penrod) ca. August 1815, probably in Illinois.⁹⁸ John Penrod was the executor for his father's estate in 1827 in Union County. From that estate, John inherited

⁹¹ Note that Sarah was daughter of Cyrus A. and Nancy Butler and a sister to Julia Ann (Bulter) Foster, who was the mother of John Corgan's wife Mary Ann Foster.

⁹² Yet *another* daughter of Cyrus A. and Nancy Butler.

⁹³ Per James Corgan's genealogy.

⁹⁴ Per James Corgan's genealogy.

⁹⁵ Per James Corgan's genealogy.

⁹⁶ Per James Corgan's genealogy.

⁹⁷ Birth date and place from Ancestral File, LDS. I have no proof of this. Birth date from Doctorman as well. Parentage from 1912 statement of Emanuel Penrod (*The Saga*, vo. XVIII/3, page 28), which lists his mother Barbry Tope Penrod and his grandfather Frederick Tope.

⁹⁸ Doctorman, pages 174-75. Johnson County, Illinois, marriage records are non-existent prior to the early 1840s.

all of Emanuel's personal property and the plantation on which he was living, northwest quarter section 14, township 11 south, range 2 west, 160 acres, "for which \$80 has already been paid at the land office by Daniel Kimmel."⁹⁹ He also inherited some portion of 2400 acres in Ohio County, Virginia.¹⁰⁰ John was on the 1830 census for Union County with his wife and five children. A John Penrod from Union County was in the Black Hawk War in 1832. John and Barbary joined the Church of the Latter Day Saints in 1835, although their three oldest children did not. By the 1840 census, John and his family were in Jackson County. In 1842, John and his wife Barbara deed land in Jackson County to Andrew Penrod, John's brother. John died August 5, 1843,¹⁰¹ in Union County, Illinois, and the estate was in debt. In 1850, Barbara (age 50, born Kentucky) was on the Makanda census with Oliver (18), William H. (14), Singleton (11), Mary (9), and Susan M. Hagler (granddaughter, age 14).

Barbary migrated west with her children in 1853. On September 25, 1853, from Provo City in Utah Territory, Barbary wrote a letter to her daughter Elizabeth O'Daniell:¹⁰²

Dear daughter:

I now take the opportunity of writing to you to let you know that we are all well at this time and I hope these lines will find all enjoying the same blessings. I stood my journey first rate and I never was as well satisfied in my life as I am now. I thank God my heavenly father that he spared my life and permitted me to live to reach the Church and enjoy _____ . My children have all been baptised since we got here and is in full fellowship. Oliver [son] and Susanna [granddaughter?] live with me and is not married yet. I have plenty to eat ever since I life _____ and plenty of work to do. I am wearing Jeans 25 cts per yard, linsey and flannel one shilling per yard and everything is _____ and I can say this is _____ I ever lived at in my life _____ pure water and pure air, cool nights and warm days. I would be glad to see you all once more and I hope you will tell John [son] if he wants to go to the gold mines to come on for there is a gold mine found two hundred miles before you get to the great Salt lake valley. Some emigrants stopped there and is making ten to twelve dollars per day. They intend to come to the Valley to winter. There will be a great many go there next spring to dig for gold. David Penrod lives here and A.D. Boren, Coleman and Beverly Boren all live here in Provo close to me. Provo lies 50 miles south of the great salt lake City. I have wrote to Cally Forey to take the boys and I haint received any answer as yet and want you to write to me when they alow to reterun home and whether they will come by the Salt Lake or not and tell Anny [daughter-in-law] I want her to write to Emanuel [son] for him to write to me and let me know how him and John is doing and whether they will come

⁹⁹ Dexter, *Probates*, page 71.

¹⁰⁰ Although there was an Ohio County, Virginia, at the time (now a part of West Virginia), this could mean Ohio County, Kentucky, which was once a part of Virginia. Note that Ohio County was near Warren and Logan Counties, KY, where the Grammers came from.

¹⁰¹ Dexter, *Probates*, page 74; original Box P-240, Probate Book 3, pages 185a-186, and Book 4, page 14.

¹⁰² Jo Ann R. Doctorman, "Penrod Family Papers," *The Saga of Southern Illinois*, Winter 1991, page 39. All relationships within [] were explained by Jo Ann in the article.

by here or not. I want you and all the girls to write to me every opportunity _____ your letters to Utah County Provo City. I want you to send Merry Vancil [niece?] her part of this letter. So no more at present but remain your affectionate mother forever.

She died January 28, 1878, and was buried in Mountain Green, Morgan County, Utah. Barbary and John's descendants went on to populate first Southern Illinois, then Utah/Nevada with Penrods. Barbary and John had the following children:¹⁰³

- a) Mary Elizabeth "Betsy" Penrod, born May 7, 1816, in Jackson County, Illinois; married John O'Daniell on April 8, 1833, in Union County; died October 3, 1893, in Cobden, Union County, Illinois.
- b) Hannah Penrod, born August 30, 1818, in Jackson County, Illinois; married Edmond Hagler on February 19, 1835, in Union County, Illinois; died June 23, 1836.
- c) Allen Penrod, born April 17, 1821, in Jackson County, Illinois; married Lucinda Zimmerman on February 18, 1847; died March 23, 1852/3. Allen was killed by an Indian in California.
- d) Jacob Penrod, born December 3, 1823, in Jackson County, Illinois; married his cousin **Louisa Grammer** (my ancestor, daughter of **Dr. Joel**); died July 17, 1847, at Fort Leavenworth during the Mexican War. See separate section on Louisa (Grammer) Penrod Corgan (under Dr. Joel Grammer) for more on Jacob and his family.
- e) Emanuel Penrod, born September 3, 1826, in Union County, Illinois; married Anna Esper Sides (sister to Dr. Joel's wife Lydia) on March 9, 1848, in Union County, Illinois; enlisted in the Mexican War; died April 9, 1913, in Vallejo, California. Emanuel was a partner in the Comstock Lode but sold out cheap when the gold ran out, leaving just "worthless" silver. Jo Ann Doctorman has a wonderful account of his life written by "Uncle Manny" himself just before his death.
- f) John Grammer Penrod, born March 15, 1829, in Union County, Illinois; married 1) Rachel Zimmerman on June 13, 1848 but divorced later, 2) Mary Gregory; enlisted in the Mexican War; died February 17, 1875 in Jackson County. John G. served as a Justice of the Peace in Buncombe Precinct of Jackson County, Illinois, from November 19, 1857-December 2, 1858.¹⁰⁴ John Grammer Penrod was mentioned in many of the letters written by the Nevada pioneers and wrote a few of them himself (see articles written by Doctorman). Dr. Joel Grammer sold his land to John G. Penrod just before migrating to Nevada. When Dr. Joel died, John G. still owed Dr. Joel the \$1600 mortgage.
- g) Oliver Penrod, born September 20, 1831, Jonesboro, Union County, Illinois; married Anna Amelia Hubbard; died September 3, 1905.

¹⁰³ Further descendants of Barbary are listed in Ancestral File, LDS. Many of her descendants remained with the Mormon Church and are therefore well-documented.

¹⁰⁴ *Executive Record, 1856-60, vol. 7, page 213.* Per Delbert Lee Penrod, page 8.

- h) Willis Penrod, born December 21, 1833, in Jonesboro, Union County, Illinois; died April 27, 1834.
- i) William Henry Harrison Penrod, born November 20, 1836, in Jonesboro, Illinois; married Lucene Bird Bybee on January 24, 1862; died September 19, 1922.
- j) Singleton Penrod, born April 5, 1839, in Jonesboro, Illinois; died December 9, 1862, in Washoe, Nevada Territory.
- k) Mary Elizabeth Penrod (always called Mary Elizabeth to distinguish her from her sister with the same name, who was always called Betsey), born January 10, 1842, in Jonesboro, Illinois; married David Boman Bybee on February 28, 1856; died September 22, 1922.

Jacob, Emanuel, and John Grammer Penrod were involved a great deal in the lives of their cousin, Dr. Joel Grammer, and his descendants.

Other *possibilities* for children of Betsey and Frederick Tope include:¹⁰⁵

- John Tope, on 1830 Monroe County, Illinois, census.
 - George Tope, born 1800-1810; married B.T. Hodges in 1847 in Union County, Illinois.
 - Jacob Tope, born 1810-1820.
 - Elizabeth Tope, married Preistly Taylor in 1834 in Union County.
 - Susan (Tope) Fisher.¹⁰⁶
 - Jacob Tope, who bought land in Union County in 1819.¹⁰⁷
-
- See the Bibliography for a complete list of sources checked.
 - All unattributed information on Elizabeth is from Doctorman or Ancestral File 4.0 by the LDS.
 - Corgan, James – Contributor of an old, hand-written genealogy of the Grammers.
 - Logan County, Kentucky, tax lists, Frederick Tope
 - 1792, 1 male over 21, 0 males 16-21, 0 blacks, 0 horses, 4 cattle, 0 acres
 - 1793, no Frederick Tope on the tax list.
 - 1794, 1 male over 21, 0 males 16-21, 0 blacks, 1 horse, 1 cattle, 0 acres.
 - 1795, 1 male over 21, 0 blacks, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 0 acres.
 - 1796 and forward: not in Warren County records. Like the Grammers, Frederick may have been in the Warren County records beginning in 1796, when the county was created from Logan County. I have not yet checked these records for Frederick.
 - No Logan County, Kentucky marriages for any Topes 1790-1865. **Check Warren County.**
 - Doctorman, Jo Ann Roberts. "Penrod Family Papers", *The Saga of Southern Illinois*, vol. XVIII, numbers 3 and 4, Fall and Winter 1991. Excellent articles; see them for more information on Barbary's descendants.

¹⁰⁵ Parentage based upon census ages and/or dates of marriage. Unless stated otherwise, I have *absolutely no proof that these are children of Frederick and Betsy*. They may have instead been children of the John Tope that was also in Union County, age 45 or older, in the 1820 census.

¹⁰⁶ Admitted to Clear Creek Church in 1822. It may be that her married name was Tope, not her maiden name. By 1826, she was referred to in the church minutes as "*Susan Fisher formerly Tope.*" **Check marriages for Susan Fisher/Tope, then update other places where Susan Fisher is mentioned.**

¹⁰⁷ Dexter, *Early Courthouse Records...*, page 20.

- 1818 UCI census page 21, Frederick Tope (need to check original)
- 1820 UCI census
 - Frederick Tope, Sr. page 166 [b. by 1775]
males: 1 age 45 and up, 2 0-10
females: 1 age 45 and up, 2 10-16, 1 0-10
1 person engaged in agriculture
 - Frederick Tope, Jr. [b. 1794-1804]
males: 1 age 16-26
females: 1 age 16-26
1 person engaged in agriculture
- 1830 Union County, Illinois, census, no Topes listed in Union County, Illinois index. Have not checked original. See following entries for Monroe County.
- 1830 Monroe County, Illinois, census, Belfontaine Township¹⁰⁸
 - Frederick Tope
males: 1 age 60-70, 1 20-30, 1 15-20
females: 1 age 10-15 [possibly others, sheet cut off on photocopy]
 - Andrew Penrod [husband of Mary (Tope) Penrod]
males: 1 age 30-40, 1 5-10 [John], 1 under 5 [Eleazer]
females: 1 age 30-40 [Mary], 2 10-15 [Susan and Margaret], 1 under 5 [Barbara]
 - John Tope
males: 1 age 30-40, 1 10-15, 2 5-10
females: 1 20-30, 1 10-15, 2 under 5
 - Abraham G. Fisher [possibly husband of Susan (Tope) Fisher]
males: 1 age 20-30, 1 5-10
females: 1 20-10, 2 under 5
- 1840 Union County, Illinois, census, Frederick Tope, page 73
males: 1 age 70-80
females: 1 age 20-30, 2 0-5
- 1850-1880 UCI census, no Frederick Topes listed.
- 1820 UCI census, John Penrod¹⁰⁹
one male age 25-45
- 1830 UCI census, John Penrod
one male, age 31-40¹¹⁰
- Doctorman, JoAnn Roberts. "Penrod Family Papers," *The Saga of Southern Illinois*, Fall and Winter 1991. This fascinating article reproduces letters from Penrods to went west in the mid 1800s.
- Check Jackson County.
- Other Frederick Tope marriages in UCI:
 - Frederick *Jr.*? m. Sally Hill, April 16, 1819. Original license. Performed by John Grammer, J.P. Since Elizabeth still appears to be alive for the 1820 census, this marriage is most probably for Frederick, Jr.
 - Frederick *Jr.*? m. Julia Barker, February 21, 1833. Marriage book 1, page 31. Frederick Sr., was still alive and listed at #73 in 1840, while Julia (Barker) Tope was on page 65, so apparently Julia married Frederick Jr.
 - Frederick *Sr.* m. Elvira Grammer 1839, UCI, Marriage book 1, page 84, Jacob Zimmerman, J.P.?

¹⁰⁸ These records were contributed by Dr. Delbert Lee Penrod.

¹⁰⁹ From an index. Have not checked original.

¹¹⁰ From an index. Have not checked original.

3) James GRAMMER			
born	17700-1792 ¹¹¹	Reverend John and Elizabeth (Hopper) GRAMMER	
married	1) ?		
	2) ? November 17, 1834	Elizabeth GRIMES/GRIZER?	Tuscaloosa County, Alabama
died	by 1840?		Alabama?

James is presumed to be a son of Reverend John because he appeared on the Logan County tax list in 1813, when the only other Grammer family known to be living in the area at the time was that of Jacob Grammer, another son of Reverend John. James would have been too old to be a son of Jacob.

James "Gramer" is listed on the 1813 tax list, but with no property. Listed just before him are Sarah and William "Gramer." I have no idea who William "Gramer" is – he could not be another brother, because we already have an identified William Grammer brother who was already in Southern Illinois by 1813.

I have exhausted all Warren and Logan County, KY, records through 1829, but I have found no other references to a James Grammer.

A James Grammer appears on the Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, 1830 census, Page 341. He was between 40 and 50 years old, which would have placed his birthday between 1780 and 1790. This would have put him within the right time frame to be a son of Reverend John. He is shown with a whole passel of kids, but no wife. James Grammer doesn't appear in the 1840 or 1850 census indexes for Alabama.

There is a November 17, 1834, marriage record of James G. Grammer (born Tennessee) to Elizabeth Grimes/Grizer in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, records."¹¹² It would seem likely that our James would have certainly married for the second time about then, if for no other reason than to have a wife to help him raise his children. An IGI record says that this James Grammer was born 1810 in Tennessee, but that birthdate would make this James too young to be our James. Actually, I expect that this the birthdate is for a different James, as mentioned below in the Sources.

So, if it was our James that married Elizabeth Grimes/Grizer, then the Elizabeth Gramme(n/r) that was found on the 1840 Morgan County, Alabama, census, age 60 to 70, is most probably this Elizabeth. This would have placed her birth around 1770-1780, though, which is a bit older than what we have currently estimated for James. However, that birth date for James is nothing more than speculation, and this older date for Elizabeth (and presumably James, too) is still within range.

¹¹¹ Over 21 on 1813 tax list of Logan County, Kentucky.

¹¹² *Pioneers of Tuscaloosa County*,..., page 345, and *Early Alabama Marriages* (microfilm index provided by Alabama Archives).

A James M. Grammar married an Elvira/Eliza Birdwell, Jan. 17, 1838, by George Lay, J.P., returned Jan. 18, Marshall County.¹¹³ In 1850, a James Grammar supposedly appears on the Morgan County, Tennessee, census. Ancestry lists no such James Grammar in their index to the census.¹¹⁴ Both of these probably refer to a different James Grammar.

What if James is really the father of Dr. Joel? Perhaps James is the real "Alabama Connection"? Perhaps James's wife died in childbirth or soon thereafter. Perhaps one of the Grammar sisters raised Dr. Joel, while James moved to Alabama. And perhaps around age 16, before Dr. Joel would have been old enough to show up on any Southern Illinois records, he went to Alabama to join his father? He could have then married Elizabeth Clapp there, eventually moving on to Graves County, Kentucky, then back to Southern Illinois. Perhaps.

- 1792-1795, 1797-1800 Logan County, KY, tax lists, no James Grammar. Not in KY censuses.
- Not in 1800 tax list.
- *Tax Lists Logan County, KY 1792-1800*. Russellville, KY: Logan County, Kentucky Genealogical Society, 1991.
- 1830 census, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, page 341.
 - James Grammar
 - males, 1 less than five, 2 5-10, 1 10-15, 2 15-20, 1 40-50.
 - females, 1 less than five, 2 10-15, 1 30-40.
 - no slaves.
- 1790 through 1820 census indexes on Ancestry (as of October 10, 2003) – no James Grammar.
- 1850 census, Morgan County, Tennessee – James Grammar, per Saga of Southern Illinois, IX, 4, p. 42. There is no James Grammar in Ancestry's index of the 1850 Tennessee census. I have not checked the original. This could be for our James Grammar, or the James Grammar listed below.
- Candidates for James' early children
 - Christopher Gramare, Alabama 1840 Census, Mobi 120, not twp¹¹⁵
 - Daniel Grammar, [b. 1800-1810] 1840 AL census, Jackson Cty., 1 male 30-40, 2 males 0-5, 1 female 30-40, 2 females 5-10.¹¹⁶
 - David Grammers, Alabama 1840 Census, Jack 008, no two l.¹¹⁷
- Candidate for James's widow
 - Elizabeth Grammo(n/r), Alabama 1840 Census, Morgan County, 015 6th regi., page 15
 - males: 1 15-20, 1 20-30
 - females: 1 20-30, 1 60-70
- James Grammar of Marshal County, AL (not our James)
 - Co. H, 42 Tenn. Inf CSA, (buried Mt. Morish Methodist Cemetery, across Ridge below Kirbytown, Marshall Cty.) This fellow is too young to be our James, but he is listed here because he is very easy to get confused with our James.
 - See LDS Ancestral File 4.0, AFN 9SF1-FN for more details. (I no longer remember what this was about. **Check again.**)
 - Family

¹¹³ Elvira and the 17th marriage date from *Early Alabama Marriages*, (microfilm index provided by Alabama Archives). Eliza and the January 18th return date from Jones and Gandrud, *Alabama Records, vol. 65*, page 63.

¹¹⁴ **Check originals.**

¹¹⁵ Jackson, *Alabama 1840 Census Index, page* .

¹¹⁶ Gandrud, *Federal Census of Jackson County, Alabama 1840*, page 7.

¹¹⁷ Jackson, *Alabama 1840 Census Index, page* .

- 1837, b. John E. (b. AL)
- 1838, b. Joseph (b. AL)
- 1840, b. Curtis
- 1841, b. Charles (b. 1841 MS)
- 1842, b. Benjamin Franklin (b. MS)), m. by 1871 Margaret Elizabeth J. Ray, lived MS, died 1908 MS
- 1845, b. Lucinda Caroline (b. MS)
- Other early Alabama connections that could have bearing on this fellow:
 - Peter Grammer, 1820 census, Hancock County, Georgia.¹¹⁸
 - John Grammer, 1812 Madison County, AL, tax list. Get this.
 - John Grammer, 1820 deed of trust, Huntsville, Madison County, Alabama, owes \$11.00 to the dissolving company of Purdom & Pritchard of Huntsville.¹¹⁹ William **Patton** (note Patton Grammer, son of Timothy) mentioned repeatedly. Also mention of a **Wyatt, Fillpot, Deloney**, Jones, Wm., John, & Moses **McElhaney, Petterson**.¹²⁰
 - John Grammer, and spouse Elizabeth, had a child 1820 OR he died in 1820 (check this), relatives named in source (0447821 film).¹²¹
 - Freeman Gramis, Alabama 1840 Census, Mobi 131, not twp.¹²²
 - Jane Grammar, 1860 Alabama census, Lauderdale, 016123
 - John Grammer, 1850 census, Tuscaloosa Cty.?
 - John Grammar, 1850 census, Jefferson 197 Selfs di (same as Andrew).
 - John Grawer. 9/18/1835, Marengo Cty., 33,17,2E (land grant, Old Demopolis...)
 - John Gramil, Alabama 1850 Census, Mobi 341 Mobile. 124
 - Joseph Grammar m. Ruthy Gray, Dec. 28, 1840, Jefferson County. 125
 - Joseph P. Grammer m. Nancy A. Lee, Apr. 24, 1838, Tuscaloosa County.¹²⁶
 - Joseph Grammer, Alabama 1840 Census, Faye 208 no twp l. 127
 - Nancy Gramer, Alabama 1840 Census, Tusc 255 Tuscaloo. 128
 - William Graner, 1830 AL Census, Bibb 155 no twp l. 129
 - No Grammers in AL in 1816. 130
 - Note: In October, 1994, checked card catalog at Fort Wayne for Madison County, Alabama.

¹¹⁸ Per Alabama Archives. **Get this**

¹¹⁹ *Madison County Deed Book F*, pages 206-218 (as abstracted in *Valley Leaves Special Edition*, December 1969, page 46).

¹²⁰ *Valley Leaves*, December 1969, page 46.

¹²¹ IGI, LDS.

¹²² Jackson, *Alabama 1840 Census Index*, page .

¹²³ 1860 Alabama census index (per Alabama Archives).

¹²⁴ Jackson, *Alabama 1850 Census Index*, page .

¹²⁵ *Early Alabama Marriages*, (microfilm index provided by Alabama Archives).

¹²⁶ *Early Alabama Marriages*, (microfilm index provided by Alabama Archives).

¹²⁷ Jackson, *Alabama 1840 Census Index*, page .

¹²⁸ Jackson, *Alabama 1840 Census Index*, page .

¹²⁹ Jackson, *Alabama 1830 Census Index*, page .

¹³⁰ *Alabama Early Settlers 1816*, page .

4. Jesse GRAMMER			
born	ca. 1778 ¹³¹	Reverend John and Elizabeth (HOPPER?) GRAMMER ¹³²	
married			
died			

Jesse is presumed to be a son of Reverend John because he appeared on the Logan County tax lists at about the same time as Reverend John's other sons were reaching maturity, and there were no other Grammer families known to be living in the area at the time.

Jesse was on the 1799 Logan County, Kentucky, tax list, 200 acres rate 2, Little Muddy, entered and surveyed by Jesse, 1 male over 21, 1 male 16-21, 1 horse. I have exhausted all Warren and Logan County, KY, records through 1829, but I have found no other references to a Jesse Grammer.

- 1792-1795, 1797-98, 1800 Logan County, KY, tax lists, no Jesse Grammer. Not in KY censuses.
- 1799 tax list, Logan County, KY, 200 acres of land rate 2, on the Little Muddy Creek, entered and surveyed by Jesse, 1 male over 21, 1 male 16-21, 1 horse.
- *Tax Lists Logan County, KY 1792-1800*. Russellville, KY: Logan County, Kentucky Genealogical Society, 1991.
- No Jesse Grammer in Ntl. Archives index to public domain land in AL
- There was a Jesse P. Grammer in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, number or page 146, for the 1850 federal census, probably the same Jesse Grammer that was in the 1855 Henry County, Alabama State census, page 28. This is a different Jesse, however, because the Jesse on the federal census was only 39 in 1850.
- No Jesse, Joel, John in Ntl. Archives index to public domain land in AL

¹³¹ Over 21 on 1799 tax list of Logan County, Kentucky.

¹³² Parentage of Jesse is purely speculation based upon a) the appearance of a Jesse Grammer on the Logan County, Kentucky 1799 tax list, at about the same time the other Grammer brothers were coming of age; and b) there were no other known Grammer families in the area at the time.

5. Senator John GRAMMER
1) Juliet/Julia (McELHANY) GRAMMER
2) Sarah "Sally" (McGRAW) GRAMMER

See separate chapter for more on Senator John and his descendants.

6. Jacob GRAMMER

Sally (BARKER) GRAMMER

See separate chapter for more on Jacob and his descendants.

7. Jane/Jinny (GRAMMER) FISHER			
born	By 1779	Reverend John and Elizabeth (Hopper) GRAMMER	Tennessee?
married	by October 8, 1799	William FISHER	Warren County, Kentucky?
died	after October 8, 1799		Union County, Illinois?

William FISHER			
born	by		
married	by	Jane/Jinny GRAMMER	
died	by October 8, 1799 ¹³³		

This Jinny Grammer was listed on the old hand-written genealogy contributed by James Corgan. That, so far, is the only clue we have that she might be Reverend John and Elizabeth's daughter. But here is what we have on the Fisher-Grammer relationship...

On October 8, 1799, William Grammer was appointed executor of the will of William Fisher, Logan County, Kentucky.¹³⁴ In December of 1806, an appraisal of the estate was done by Humphry Posey, Jos. Snodgrass, and Jn. Thomson.¹³⁵ The widow, Jane, received the entire estate in order to raise and school their children. If she remarried, the estate was to be put in the hands of John Gramer and William Gramer to divide equally among "sd [said] sisters"¹³⁶ (her children?). Jacob Gramar, John Fisher, and Mary Tilly were witnesses. Thos. (x) Fisher and and John (x) Fisher relinquished rights to the estate, apparently giving their portions to Jane for the "benefit of her and her children." The published will index for Logan County lists Thomas and John as executors of the estate by 1806. A Jane Ayres was given money for the support of the children, so this may have been the Jenny Fisher that married Henry Ayres in 1806. However, remarriage was supposed to end her rights to the estate, so Jinny and Jane Ayers may not have been the same person. Also, if she is Jane Ayers she isn't the Jane Fisher that showed up later in Southern Illinois (see below).

William Fisher was on the earliest Logan County, Kentucky, tax list, in 1792. James (m. Patsey Allen in 1822?) and John Fisher (m. Elizabeth Dean in 1806?) showed up in later years. A Thomas Fisher married Polly Taylor in 1805.

In 1806, William Fisher's eldest sons were old enough to have relinquished rights to the estate to their mother/stepmother and her younger children. At the same time, William and his wife Jane had daughters young enough to need to be "raised and schooled." There is a possibility that he had families by two wives.

¹³³ When William Grammer was appointed executor of William Fisher's will.

¹³⁴ Abstract found in Murray, page 12. Original listed as Deed Book A-1, page 265.

¹³⁵ Will Book A, page 93.

¹³⁶ This is a quote from Murray's *Logan County Deed Abstracts*, page 12. Apparently in *Deed Book A-1*, page 265.
Check this.

A notable entry on the 1809 tax list was for 75 acres on Clifty Creek, owned by a John Grammer (Jr. or Sr.?), originally entered under the name of **J. Fisher**. On March 2, 1810, Warren County surveyed for John Grammer (no Jr. or Sr.) "Apu" ["rights assigned"] or "Assu" of Jane Fisher, 75 acres on the waters of Clifty Creek.¹³⁷

Now, as to the Fishers in Southern Illinois...

Jane, John, *Grammer*, and Thomas Fisher were all heads of household in Union County, Illinois, by 1820. John was on the County Commissioner's records in 1818. The other three were on the 1820 census, all listed as over 45, making them at least as old as William Grammer. The name Grammer Fisher implies that the Fishers were associated closely associated with the Grammers prior to 1775, the latest date when Grammer Fisher could have been born.¹³⁸

On March 27, 1819, Elizabeth Tope was received "*by relation*" into the Clear Creek Baptist Church in Jonesboro, Illinois.¹³⁹ Elizabeth (Barker) Grammer, wife of William, and a **Jane Fisher** were received at the same time. Later that year, Elizabeth Tope "*was cited by McIntosh and Barker.*" The next month, "*Sister Tope made satisfaction.*" In 1821, Elizabeth became a part of the Cave Creek arm of Clear Creek Church.

So, lots of questions here, no answers.

¹³⁷ Warren County, Kentucky Surveyors Book B, March 2, 1810, apparently from the "10 Old Book C."

¹³⁸ **Check other Southern Illinois records for Jane Fisher, Jane Ayers, and Grammer Fisher.**

¹³⁹ This and following information on Clear Creek Baptist Church comes from Darrel Dexter's article in *The Saga of Southern Illinois*, Fall 1993, pages 24-40.

8. Ruthy (GRAMMER) SPROUSE ¹⁴⁰			
born	1784-1790 ¹⁴¹	Reverend John and Elizabeth (?) GRAMMER ¹⁴²	Virginia? Tennessee? Kentucky?
married	1800 ¹⁴³	Samuel SPROUSE	Warren County, Kentucky
died	after 1840		McCracken County, Kentucky?

Samuel SPROUSE			
born	1770-1780 ¹⁴⁴		
married	1800	Ruthy GRAMMER	Warren County, Kentucky
died	1820-1840 ¹⁴⁵		Hickman or McCracken Counties, Kentucky?

Ruthy and Samuel married in Warren County in 1800, by John Grammer, presumably Ruthy's father. Ruthy was apparently quite young when she married, perhaps only sixteen or so. Samuel, and presumably Ruthy, too, appeared in Union County, Illinois in time for the 1810 census, and stayed for the 1818 and 1820 censuses. They moved back to Kentucky, to the Jackson Purchase, between May of 1823 and May of 1824.¹⁴⁶ The 1830 census for Hickman County, Kentucky, has a Samuel Sprouse of the correct age, while the 1840 census shows a Ruth Sprouse.¹⁴⁷

Samuel supposedly served in the War of 1812, but the National Archives has no record of him serving from either Illinois or Kentucky.

In 1818, Samuel witnessed a land sale in Union County.¹⁴⁸

Samuel Sprouse was a member of the Clear Creek Baptist Church in Jonesboro, Illinois.¹⁴⁹ In 1823, Samuel was cited by the church for unchristianlike conduct. He "*came forward and said he was sorry for his conduct.*" The church laid it upon Brother Edwards to admonish him. In May of 1824, "*Brother Hunsaker was appointed to write to Samuel Sprouse, he having moved to the Jackson Purchase, requesting him to attend and answer charges.*" In September, Samuel "*gave satisfactory*

¹⁴⁰ Almost all of the information on Ruthy and Samuel came from research done by Barbara Bognetti, 775 Gaslight Drive, Algonquin, Illinois 60102.

¹⁴¹ Speculation based upon various censuses.

¹⁴² Parentage of Ruthy is based upon a) the marriage of a Ruthy Grammer in Warren County, Kentucky, by a John Grammer, b) her marriage date implies that she is of the same generation as William, Senator John, and Jacob, d) there are no other Grammer families in the area at the time, and d) the appearance of a Samuel Sprouse in Union County, Illinois, by 1818.

¹⁴³ Warren County, Kentucky, marriage records.

¹⁴⁴ Speculation based upon various censuses.

¹⁴⁵ Not in 1840 census.

¹⁴⁶ Dexter, *The Saga of Southern Illinois*, Fall 1993, page 28. Transcription of Clear Creek Baptist Church records.

¹⁴⁷ Get originals for these.

¹⁴⁸ Dexter, *Early Courthouse Records...*, page 16.

¹⁴⁹ Dexter, *The Saga of Southern Illinois*, Fall 1993, pages 24-40.

acknowledgment,” and he and his daughter Patience were granted letters of dismission. In November, Samuel must have been back in the area, at least temporarily, because “*Brother S. Sprouse, guilty of drinking in excess and using profane language, was requested to give satisfaction by letter or person before May or he will be excommunicated.*” In May of 1825, the church “*Received a letter from Samuel Sprouse and the church agreed to bear with him another month.*” In July, his hearing was postponed until September. In September, he was restored to fellowship. There is no further mention of him in the church minutes. There was no mention of Ruthy anywhere in the minutes.

Ruthy and Samuel may have had at least the following children:

- Jesse, born ca 1801; married 1?) Sina McIntosh 1819 Union County, Illinois; married 2) Nancy Stone 1825 Hickman County, Kentucky; one male and one female child each born 1825-1830; on 1830 census for Hickman County, Kentucky, on same page as Samuel, Sr.¹⁵⁰; Nancy alone in the 1840 census for McCracken County, on same page as Ruth Sprouse.¹⁵¹
- Gladdin, born ca. 1806 Kentucky; married Margit ?; children William¹⁵² (b. 1828), Lucy (b. 1834), John (b. 1835), George (b. 1839), James (b. 1841),¹⁵³ Jane (b. 1846), David (b. 1847), Frederick (b. 1848), Isabel (b. 1849), all born Kentucky; on 1830 census for McCracken County, Kentucky;¹⁵⁴ on 1850 census for Ballard County, Kentucky¹⁵⁵; an “early resident” of Ballard County, Kentucky.¹⁵⁶
- Samuel Jr., born ca. 1810 Kentucky; married 1) Louisa Bradshaw 1831 Hickman County, Kentucky; married 2) Elizabeth ? (b. Illinois); child John (b. 1847); on 1850 census for Ballard County, Kentucky.¹⁵⁷
- Morgan, born ca. 1817 Illinois; married Levina Rye 1840 Hickman County, Kentucky; children Jane (b. 1842), Elizabeth (b. 1844), William (b. 1845), Mary (b. 1847), and Miranda (b. 1849), all born Kentucky; family on 1850 census for Ballard County, Kentucky;¹⁵⁸ an “early resident” of Ballard County, Kentucky.¹⁵⁹

¹⁵⁰ Page 13.

¹⁵¹ Page 91. One female 30-40; 1 5-10. One male 10-15; 1 5-10, and 1 0-5.

¹⁵² This William died 1862 in the Civil War. He had one child, Margaret E., b. 1859.

¹⁵³ In Confederate Army.

¹⁵⁴ Page 265.

¹⁵⁵ Page 295, #626. **Near the Hiram Grammer that was in Ballard County then?**

¹⁵⁶ Battle, Perrin, and Kniffin, part II, page 12.

¹⁵⁷ Page 296, #649.

¹⁵⁸ Page 303, #752.

¹⁵⁹ Battle, Perrin, and Kniffin, part II, page 12.

- Patience, married John Stoval? Patience was received into Clear Creek Baptist Church in Union County, Illinois, in 1822¹⁶⁰. She and her father Samuel received letters of dismission from the church in 1824.

The ages and birth dates for all of these children match with the migration pattern detailed above for Ruthy and Samuel. Note that Patience named two of her children Jesse and Patience, the names of two of her suppose siblings.

- See Bibliography for a complete list of sources checked.
- Warren County, KY, marriage records. The index to the Warren County Marriage Register does not give the exact day of the marriage. The marriage was performed by John Grammer. **(Do I have the original document for this???)**
- 1810 UCI census, S. Sprous, page 21, #833.
males: 1 age 26-45, 3 0-10.
females: 1 age 16-26, 2 0-10.
- 1818 UCI census #242
- Samuel Sprous (need to check original)
- 1820 UCI census, Samuel Sprouce, page 165
males: 1 age 45 and up, 1 16-18, 1 10-16, 2 0-10
females: 1 age 26-40, 2 10-16, 1 0-10
4 people engaged in agriculture
- 1830 Hickman County, Kentucky, census, Samuel Sprouse, page 13.
males: 1 age 50-60, 2 15-20.
females: 1 age 50-60, 1 20-30.
- 1830 McCracken County, Kentucky, census, Gladdin Sprouse, #265
- 1840 McCracken County, Kentucky, census, Ruth Sprouce, page 91.
males: 2 age 5-10, 2 under 5 (both probably grandchildren,
their mother the 20-30 year old woman in the household.)
females: 1 age 50-60, 1 20-30.
- 1840 McCracken County, Kentucky, census, Nancy Sprouse, page 91. (This is apparently Jesse's widow.)
- 1850 Ballard County, Kentucky, census, page 296, #639.
 - Samuel Sprouse, 40, KY [Ruthy's son]
 - Elizabeth, 32, IL
 - John, 3, KY
 - Anna Watson, 18, F, KY
- Samuel Sprouse m. Muhulday Grammer, Nov. 14, 1853, Cape Girardeau County, MO.¹⁶¹ I have no idea which Samuel this is, nor who Muhulday is.
- 1850 Ballard County, Kentucky, census, page 295, #626
 - Gladden Sprouse, 44, KY
 - Margit
 - various children
- 1850 Ballard County, Kentucky, census, page ?, # ?
 - Morgan Sprouse, 33, IL
 - Levina, 25, TN
 - various children, ages 1-8 b. KY

¹⁶⁰ **What county?**

¹⁶¹ *Computeri Indexed Marriage Records.*

- 1830-1880 UCI censuses – no listings in index.
- No UCI probate file for a Samuel Sprouse 1818-1900.
- Neither McCracken nor Hichman County have any probate records for Samuel.

9. Susanna (GRAMMER) COOK			
born	ca. 1786	Reverend John and Elizabeth (?) GRAMMER ¹⁶²	Tennessee?
married	August 18, 1806 ¹⁶³	John COOK	Warren County, Kentucky
died	after 1810		

John COOK			
born			
married	August 18, 1806	Susanna GRAMMER	Warren County, Kentucky
died	after 1810		

Susannah's marriage bond states, "*August the 18 day of 1806 then was married John Cook[sir?] and Susannah Grammer By me John Grammer.*"¹⁶⁴ Apparently Susannah and John remained in Kentucky, since they don't appear in any Union County, Illinois, censuses.

Preliminary census scans for Kentucky (early) show lots of John Cooks in the area. The following transactions may (or may not) have been for this John Cook:

- In 1806-7, the estate of a John Cook was probated in Logan County.¹⁶⁵ The appraisers were Alexander Guffy?, Isaac Bonds, and David Porter. This is most probably for another John Cook, or he died immediately after his marriage.
- A John Cook was on the 1810 census of Warren County, Kentucky:
1 male 26-45, 1 male 16-25, 2 males under 16, 1 male under 10. 1 female 26-45, 2 females under 16, 2 females under 10 (probably our John).
- November term of court, 1825, Warren County, suit against the estate of John Cook. Lewis Wood compalinant, against defendants: John Maxey, Thomas and Hannah Craddock, Marshall and Polly Kelly, Robert and Judith Hagan, Chapel and Margaret Camarphen, Mariah Briggs, Thompson Briggs, Robert Briggs, Jr., Benjamin Briggs, Robert Briggs, Sr. All of the above, with the possible exception of Maxey, "are not inhabitants of this state."¹⁶⁶

¹⁶² Parentage of Susannah is based upon a) the marriage of a Susannah Grammer in Warren County, Kentucky, by a John Grammer, b) the marriage date implies that Susannah is of the same generation as William, Senator John, and Jacob, and c) there are no other Grammer families in the area at the time.

¹⁶³ Warren County, Kentucky, marriage bond, by John Grammer.

¹⁶⁴ Though the index states that the name is Cook, the original could also be interpreted as Corkir or Corkin.

¹⁶⁵ Will dated October 24, 1806, wife Mary, no children listed. Book A, page 29 or 291. Also the Will Book A, page 94, estate appraisal. Have not checked originals.

¹⁶⁶ Vanderpool, *Logan County, Kentucky, Newspaper Genealogical Abstracts, vol. 4, page 47.*

- On January 23, 1844, the noncupative will of John Cook was heard in Warren County, and it was later recorded at the May term of court, 1844. It left everything to his wife.¹⁶⁷ (This John Cook is the most likely one to be Susannah's John Cook. **Get this.**)
- Around the 1820s, a John Cook settled at the Eaker settlement in Graves County, Kentucky.¹⁶⁸
- A John Cook was a jurymen at the May term of the Graves County court, 1824.¹⁶⁹ Graves County touches Ballard, Hickman, and McCracken Counties (all part of the Jackson Purchase), where Susannah's sister Ruthy (Grammer) Sprouse lived after 1820.¹⁷⁰

Graves County was also where Dr. Joel Grammer was living by 1830. Could Dr. Joel possibly be the illegitimate son of Susannah, before she married John? Or, could he be a legitimate son, with Susannah being a Grammer widow rather than a Grammer daughter? Or did Dr. Joel simply come to visit? And did he marry his wife Elizabeth Clapp here, or in Alabama, where his daughter Louisa was supposedly born?

- See Bibliography for a complete list of sources checked.
- Not in any UCI census, 1818-1880.
- Check KY census indexes for 1850 and beyond, looking for a Susannah m. to Cook.
- 1810 Kentucky censuses
 - John Cook, Warren County, #247
 - males: 1 age 45 or up, 1 10-16
 - females: 1 age 45 or up, 1 16-26, 1 0-10
 - John W. Cook, Warren County, #272
 - males: 1 age 26-45, 2 0-10
 - females: 1 16-26
 - 3 slaves
 - John Cook, Logan County, #180
 - males: 1 age 26-45, 1 16-26, 2 10-16, 1 0-10
 - females: 1 age 26-45, 2 16-26, 2 0-10

¹⁶⁷ Burns, *Record of Wills, Warren County, Kentucky*, page 25. Will book D, page 179.

¹⁶⁸ Battle, Perrin, and Kniffen, page 48.

¹⁶⁹ Battle, Perrin, and Kniffen, page 51. Also Davis, *Story of Mayfield...*, page 25.

¹⁷⁰ **Get KY census records for 1820 and beyond, Jackson Purchase area, looking for a John Cook married to a Susannah.**

10. Hasken (Patience?) (GRAMMER) DELANEY			
born	ca. 1786 ¹⁷¹	Reverend John and Elizabeth (?) GRAMMER ¹⁷²	Tennessee?
married	November 18, 1806 ¹⁷³	Thomas DELANEY	Warren County, Kentucky
died			Union County, Illinois?

Thomas DELANEY			
born	by 1785 ¹⁷⁴		
married	November 18, 1806	Hasken GRAMMER	Warren County, Kentucky
died	by July 6, 1820 ¹⁷⁵		Union County, Illinois

What appears to be a hand-written copy of the original marriage bond of Thomas Delany (see Delany notes under Senator John) and Haskin Grammer states:

Know all men by these presents that we Thomaz Delaney & John Grammer are held and formally bound unto his excellency the Govenor for the Time being and his successorz in the penal sumz of £50 to which payment will and truly to be made We bind ourselvez our heirz and Jointly & Severally firmly by these prezents sealed which oursealz & stated thiz 18th day of November 1806.

The Conditionz of the above obligationz iz such that whereaz there iz a mariage shortly Intended to be solemnized between the above bound Thomaz Delany to Haskin Grammer which ? ha ? now if there Should be no Lawfull Cause to obstruct Saïd Mariage then thizz Obligation to be Void or else to Remain in full force & Virtue.

viz Jamez¹⁷⁶ X Delaney [seal]

[mark]

viz John X Grammer [seal]

[mark]

For the same marriage, David Hudspeth testified that Thomas Delany was at least 21 years of age. The marriage certificate, this time apparently in the hand of John Grammer, states: *"November the 18 day 1806 then was marred Thomas Delany and Haskann¹⁷⁷ S[?] Grammer By me John Grammer."*¹⁷⁸

¹⁷¹ Estimated from date of marriage.

¹⁷² Parentage of Hasken is based upon a) the marriage of a Hasken Grammer in Warren County by John Grammer, b) the marriage bond which was also posted by John Grammer, c) the marriage date which implies that Hasken is of the same generation as William, Senator John, and Jacob, d) no other Grammer family was in the area at the time, e) the immigration of a Thomas Delany to Union County Illinois by 1818, f) the 1820 guardianship appointment of Senator John for the orphaned children of Thomas Delany in Union County, Illinois, and g) the close association between the Delaneys and the Grammers, the Barkers, the Tripps, and the McGraws as is shown in probate and guardianship records of Union County, Illinois.

¹⁷³ Warren County, Kentucky, marriage records, by John Grammer.

¹⁷⁴ Thomas was certified to be at least 21 at the time of his marriage.

¹⁷⁵ Union County, Illinois, probate records, box number D-71

¹⁷⁶ Thomas Delaney in body of note, James Delaney on signature. **Did I transcribe this incorrectly?**

Apparently Thomas and presumably Haskin,¹⁷⁹ too, moved to Illinois by 1818.¹⁸⁰

A Thomas Delany of Alexander County, Illinois, died prior to July 6, 1820. The probate was processed in Union County, Illinois.¹⁸¹ Patience Delany, relict [widow], was appointed administrator for the estate, and John Grammer and William Shelton helped post her administrator's bond. Patience was paid from the estate for supporting four young children (six were in the original list) from June 4, 1821 through June 4, 1822, then for supporting three children from June 4, 1822 to June 4, 1823. The diminished number of children on each lists means that some children had either died (Tabitha, perhaps) or come of age (perhaps Mahala, Patience, and/or Mary).

Personal property in the estate was valued at \$449.25, plus a second appraisal of \$74. This was not sufficient to pay the debts of the estate. Court records show that Patience eventually settled the remainder of the estate debts out of her own pocket.

The December 4, 1820 session of court in Union County, Illinois, appointed Senator John as guardian of Polly, Elizabeth, Mihale, Julia, Catherine, and Tabitha Delany, "infant heirs of Thomas Delaney, deceased." For this appointment, John "entered into bond condition as the law directs."

From the list of minor children, as well as the list of heirs later shown in Patience's estate, it appears that Thomas and his wife or wives Patience/Hasken had the following children:

- Patience,¹⁸² m. John Langley on April 8, 1824.¹⁸³ They were divorced on Feb. 13, 1831.¹⁸⁴ By 1840, Patience was dead, but she left one surviving child, Chesterfield Langley.
- Mary "Polly," m. Nicholas Tripp on December 2, 1827.¹⁸⁵ Died after 1840. Note that several other Grammers married into the Tripp family, too.
- Elizabeth, m. (1) Eli Pittsford, January 9, 1831¹⁸⁶ and divorced 1834;¹⁸⁷ (2) ? Whitaker. Died after 1840. Note that other Grammers married Whitakers, too.
- Mahalah, m. ? Journigan, perhaps in KY or in Alexander County, Illinois. Died after 1840.

¹⁷⁷ Check this spelling.

¹⁷⁸ **Put this in this section.**

¹⁷⁹ **Check Kentucky for a second marriage for Thomas.** Senator John's involvement with Thomas' children leads one to believe that at least most or all of those children were Hasken's children and therefore Senator John's nieces and nephews. Apparently Hasken lived long enough to produce several children for Thomas.

¹⁸⁰ Per 1818 Illinois state census.

¹⁸¹ Union County, Illinois, probate records, box number D-71. Also need to check for any **Alexander County records.**

¹⁸² **Check on census records for birth date.**

¹⁸³ UCI marriage records, A-14, Robert Hargrave, J.P.

¹⁸⁴ Illinois State Genealogical Quarterly, vol. IX, no. 4, page 185, "Genealogical Abstracts from Early Laws for Illinois 1827-1832."

¹⁸⁵ UCI marriage records, A-32, George Wolfe, M.G. Wolfe was a Dunker minister.

¹⁸⁶ UCI marriage records, 1-16, George Wolfe, M.G. Wolfe was a Dunker minister.

¹⁸⁷ UCI divorce records.

- Julia,¹⁸⁸ m. Thomas Lockerman, April 4, 1833.¹⁸⁹ Nicholas Tripp swore that the bride was of age. Died after 1840.
- Katherine, m. Jesse Barker, January 15, 1837.¹⁹⁰ Susannah Barker was mother of the groom (and presumably Joel Barker was the father). Note that the Barkers and the Grammers intermarried several other times, too. Died after 1840.
- Tabitha, died without surviving heirs prior to 1840.

Patience Delaney is shown as between the ages of 16 and 25 in the Union County, Illinois, census as a head of household in 1820¹⁹¹ living near a William Delaney, age 26-45. Patience was between 41 and 50 for the 1830 census.¹⁹² Note that the census ages don't match.¹⁹³ If the 1830 age is correct, then Patience and Hasken could have been the same person. This is supported by the fact that Ruthy Sprouse named a daughter Patience, which would be a reasonable thing to do if Patience were actually Ruthy's sister Hasken. On the other hand, If the 1820 census is correct, then Patience would have been far too young to have been Hasken.¹⁹⁴ Either way, it can be assumed that the first child, Patience, was named after her mother, whether that mother was Hasken "Patience" Grammer or a different Patience.

When Patience Delany died prior to April 28, 1840,¹⁹⁵ William Tripp (married to William Grammer's daughter Franky) and Nicholas Tripp (married to the daughter, Mary "Polly" Delany) were appointed administrators of the estate. Elijah McGraw (married to Senator John's daughter Elizabeth), William C. Whitlock (witness to Jacob Grammer's will, and possibly Jacob's son-in-law), and Hugh Penrod (a cousin to the Grammers) were appointed appraisers of the estate, which had a total value of \$255.25. Purchasers at the sale included [Senator] John. and Jacob Grammer, Nicholas K. Tripp, Elijah McGraw, and John and Thomas Barker. The heirs shared equally in the estate:

- Mahalah (Delaney) Journigan
- Chesterfield Langley, apparently a child of Patience (Delaney) Langley, who must have died prior to 1840. Chesterfield was born around 1825, per 1850 and 1860 Union County, Illinois, census index.
- Mary "Polly" (Delaney) Tripp
- Elizabeth (Delaney) Pittsford Whitaker
- Julia (Delaney) Lockerman
- Katherine (Delaney) Barker

¹⁸⁸ Note that Senator John's first wife, presumably Hasken's sister-in-law, was also named Julia.

¹⁸⁹ UCI marriage records, 1-32, Kinneth Hargrave, J.P.

¹⁹⁰ UCI marriage records, #1-62, Wesley G. Nimmo, J.P.

¹⁹¹ Page 161.

¹⁹² Household #58, age 41-50.

¹⁹³ **Double-check originals.**

¹⁹⁴ I am currently leaning toward the theory that Hasken and Patience were the same person.

¹⁹⁵ Per Union County, Illinois, probate records, box #D-72.

In 1842, Jefferson McKinney, Chesterfield's guardian, brought suit against Nicholas Tripp, administrator of Patience's estate. The probate file doesn't show the outcome of the suit, but it does list the witnesses that were called to testify:

- J.¹⁹⁶, William, Isaac, John H., and John [Sr.] Grammer
- Susan Barker
- Elizabeth (Catherine?¹⁹⁷) McDaniel

A Chesterfield Langly is listed as marrying in 1845, 1849, and 1852, all in Union County. In 1853, Chesterfield Langly bought a bed, several items of bedding, and a kettle from the estate sale of John Grammer, Jr.

- See Bibliography for a complete list of sources checked.
- Marriage per marriage index, Warren County, Kentucky.
- Probate for Thomas UCI D71, Bk2, page 2; Patience D72, B 372-3.
- 1818 UCI census, #179, Thomas Delaney (**check original**).
- 1820 UCI census index. **Get original.**
- 1830 UCI census, Patience Delaney. **Get original.**
- No Haskin or Thomas Delaney in UCI marriages to 1880 or in UCI censuses 1820-80.
- 1820 UCI guardianship papers, Common Court Book A, page 77.
- In 1820, a Mary Delaney was on the Illinois State and Federal censuses for Johnson County, Illinois. She was listed as having 2 white males over 21, 2 white males under 21, 2 white females over 21, and 1 white female under 21.

¹⁹⁶ James? Jacob? Joel?

¹⁹⁷ Catherine McDaniel listed one place, Elizabeth McDaniel in all other mentions.

11. Rachel (GRAMMER) BORREN			
born		Reverend John and Elizabeth (?) GRAMMER ¹⁹⁸	Logan or Warren Counties, Kentucky?
married		Stephen BORREN	
died			

Stephen BORREN			
born			
married		Rachel GRAMMER	
died			

Parentage is per the old, hand-written genealogy provided by James Corgan. I have not checked any records for these folks at all. Boren, however, is a common Southern Illinois name, so they might very well have ended up there, along with the other Grammers.¹⁹⁹

¹⁹⁸ Parentage per the old, hand-written genealogy provided by James Corgan.

¹⁹⁹ **Check Southern Illinois records for the Borens.**

12. Sally GRAMMER			
born	by 1792 ²⁰⁰	Reverend John and Elizabeth (?) GRAMMER ²⁰¹	Logan or Warren Counties, Kentucky?
married			
died	after 1813 ²⁰²		

Sarah inherited per her father's will, executed in 1810 in Warren County, Kentucky. She was unmarried at the time. There is no marriage listed for her in either Warren or Logan Counties, Kentucky. In 1813, a Sarah Grammer is on the Warren County tax list, no land. Head counts are cut off on my copy.

- See Bibliography for a complete list of sources checked.
- Parentage of Sally is stated in Reverend John's will.
- Unmarried as of 1810 when listed in her father's will.
- No marriage in Warren or Logan Counties, Kentucky. No marriage Union County, Illinois. Check Johnson County, Illinois.

²⁰⁰ Birthdate estimated from an entry for a Sarah Grammer in the 1813 Warren County, Kentucky, tax list. Her mother must have been dead by then.

²⁰¹ Parentage from her father's will.

²⁰² She was alive on the 1813 tax list for Warren County, Kentucky.