

WARREN COUNTY GENEALOGICAL ASSOCIATION



Newsletter



May - June 2016

201 Locust Street

McMinnville, Tennessee



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Eureka Cemetery toured by the WCGA Members



Plat map of Eureka Cemetery courtesy of Warren County Register of Deeds and Allen Jaco

The WCGA had a great day visiting the cemeteries and each member received a scrapbook made by Rachel Scott Hillis.



Thanks Rachel

The following are buried at Eureka Cemetery.

Barbee, Ella no information
 Brison, James b. 1835 d. 1937
 Craine, Zollie b. Jul. 2 1885 d. 5 Sep. 1885
 Cummings, Joseph b. 1834 d. 1892
 Cummings, Sophia b. 1844 d. 1891
 Davis, Eliza J b. Mar. 7, 1886 d. Jul. 19, 1976
 Davis, Henry J b. Mar. 21, 1884 d. Aug. 13, 1962
 Davis, William Clayton b. Jul. 23, 1919 d. Sep. 14, 1924
 Douglass, Infant Dau. b. & d. Mar. 16, 1915
 Drake, E. T. b. Mar. 10, 1853 d. Sep. 24, 1896
 Drake, John Jeff b. Jan. 26, 1885 d. Jul. 19, 1918
 Drake, Laura Cardwell b. Oct. 24, 1851 d. Aug. 11, 1939
 Drake, Wavy Lou b. Dec. 3, 1881 d. Dec. 7, 1891
 Farless, Annie Jane Hamrick b. May 31, 1897 d. Dec. 9, 1988
 Farless, Raleigh R b. Sep. 18, 1916 d. Oct. 17, 1989
 Freiley, Rebecca b. Dec. 23, 1834 d. Apr. 20, 1932
 Freiley, Sarah E. b. Dec. 8, 1837 d. Dec. 14, 1923
 Graine, Tolle. b. Jul. 2, 1885 d. Sep. 5, 1885
 Grove, Arcola Franzine Martin b. May 17, 1876 d. Dec. 12, 1967
 Grove, Infant Dau. b. unknown d. Jul., 1947
 Grove, Martha Wayne b. & d. Aug. 21, 1946
 Grove, Range G b. Sep. 7, 1906 d. Nov. 10, 1930
 Grove, Wanda Joy b. unknown d. Jan. 19, 1854
 Grove, Wyatt Lane b. Oct. 10, 1866 d. Jul. 16, 1950
 Hale, Bertha Louise Neal b. Apr. 19, 1899 d. Jul. 26, 1973
 Hale, Margaret E. S. Cagle b. unknown d. Mar. 25, 1903
 Hale, William M. "Willie" b. Apr. 1, 1900 d. May 31, 1963 WWI
 Hamrick, Mollie b. Aug. 16, 1873 d. Apr. 4, 1964
 Hamrick, Robert L b. Dec. 7, 1871 d. Sep., 1951
 Hamrick, Zora A. b. Nov. 30, 1892 d. Sep. 20, 1948
 Hillis, C. M. b. Dec. 27, 1870 d. Jan. 21, 1961
 Hillis, Elizabeth Drake b. Feb. 11, 1814 d. Jun. 14, 1878
 Hillis, Frank Cheatham b. Feb. 15, 1897 d. Jun. 17, 1963
 Hillis, George W., Aug 3, 1835 d. Jun 1855
 Hillis, Gracie Mae b. May 11, 1942 d. May 13, 2003
 Hillis, I. T. b. Oct. 20, 1839 d. Aug. 21, 1916 Military Marker
 Hillis, Ike H b. Dec. 4, 1877 d. Aug. 11, 1944
 Hillis, Isaac b. Jan. 22, 1808 d. Sep. 28, 1877
 Hillis, Jennie b. Apr. 2, 1844 d. Dec. 4, 1925
 Hillis, Lawson b. Jul. 16, 1858 d. May 20, 1931
 Hillis, Marline b. Nov. 13, 1933 d. Aug. 22, 1935
 Hillis, Minnie Grove b. Aug. 31, 1872 d. Apr. 18, 1920
 Hillis, Ransom M b. Apr. 22, 1876 d. May 6, 1919
 Hillis, Sarah Alice b. Oct. 14, 1868 d. Mar. 16, 1947
 Hillis, Tennie M Davis b. Sep. 10, 1905 d. Aug. 25, 1967

Horne Drake, Della U. b. Jun. 5, 1875 d. Jul. 23, 1901
 Hutcheson, Infant. B. & d. Apr. 22, 1915
 Hutcheson, Ruth b. Nov 13, 1912 d. Nov 14, 1912
 Jones, Arless C b. Jul. 9, 1892 d. Jan. 16, 1915
 Keener, Flossie Beatrice Hale b. Oct. 25, 1922 d. Mar. 19, 2011
 Lewis, Luther C. b. Sep. 11, 1882 d. Aug. 15, 1902
 Martin, Frances Ray Crain b. Dec. 26, 1850 d. Jan. 5, 1930
 Martin, Harriett V. Moffitt b. Jun. 10, 1854 d. Aug. 26, 1914
 Martin, Jessie Allen b. Oct. 4, 1863 d. Sep. 8, 1944
 Martin, Oliver b. Nov. 12, 1882 d. Nov. 15, 1899
 Martin, Pvt. Ransom G. b. Sep. 12, 1841 d. May 22, 1940 CSA
 Martin, Rex Allen b. Sep. 3, 1967 d. May 15, 2009
 Martin, William M. b. Oct. 2, 1839 d. Sep. 30, 1919
 Martin, Willie Mai b. Mar. 7, 1915 d. Dec. 3, 1929
 Mauzy, Dr. Charles K. b. Apr. 29, 1823 d. Aug. 18, 1896 CSA
 Mauzy, Elizabeth Foster b. Jan. 17, 1831 d. Dec 28, 1908
 Mauzy, Ella b. Jun. 14, 1846 d. Dec. 12, 1881
 Mauzy, Jane Lloyd b. Jun 4, 1821 d. Jan. 28, 1883
 Mauzy, Lucious b. Oct. 14, 185_ d. Mar. 18, 1855
 Mauzy, Pvt. Michael b. May 28, 1844 d. Dec. 31, 1862 at the
 Battle of Murfreesboro CSA
 Mauzy, Richard b. Oct 26, 1811 d. Jun. 8 1877
 Mauzy, Dr. Thomas b. Aug. 10, 1816 d. Sep 12, 1900
 Nunley, Marie b. Jan. 13, 1947 d. Sep. 23, 2014
 Overturf, Martha Martin d. Mar. 21, 1938
 Owens, Mary Alice Keener b. Sep. 25, 1957 d. Jul. 22, 1993
 Walker, Billie E. b. & d. Sep. 8, 1931
 Ward, Lula d. Feb. 18, 1915
 Ward, Thurman P. June 22, 1927 (only date)
 Ward, Wilma Martin b. Oct. 13, 1926 d. Jul. 7, 2007
 White, Lela J. b. Apr. 6, 1904 d. Apr 15, 1904
 York, Felix Z. (No dates)
 York, George Washington b. Sep. 20, 1810 d. Jul. 26, 1870
 York, Martha Maria "Patsy" Lusk b. Dec. 19, 1810 d. Oct. 25, 1851
 York, Sarah U. b. Dec 18, 18__ d. Jan. __, 1856

Sources: Find A Grave & Warren County Cemetery Book





I. T. Hillis



Joseph Cummings



Dr. Charles Kemper Mauzy



Michael Mauzy



Johnson Cemetery Location: About 1/2 mile off Hwy 30 near Eureka Church of Christ.

The following are buried there:

- Hale, Bettie Elizabeth Sullivan b. 1876 d. 1901
- Hale, Dan b. 1898 d. 1898 age 4 months
- Hale, Rayburn b. 1901 d. 1901
- Johnson, Elizabeth b. Sep. 25, 1832 d. Feb. 17, 1917
- Johnson, J. C. b. May 7, 1821 d. Oct 30, 1881
- Johnson, Russell b. 1863 d. Jun. 26, 1911
- McClure, Sarah Johnson b. Nov 18, 1857 d. ukn.
- Sullivan, Frances Cordelia Dorsey b. 1856 d. 1895
- Sullivan, William C "Bill" b. 1854 d. 1898
- Witt, Charlie b. Dec 1890 d. Mar 7, 1891

Sources: Find A Grave & Warren County Cemetery Book





Elizabeth Johnson, b. Sep. 25, 1832 d. Feb. 17, 1917



J. C. Johnson b. May 7, 1821 d. Oct 30, 1881

HISTORIC CEMETERIES IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

General Information, Laws, And Guidelines

The purpose of this brief information sheet is two-fold: (1) to provide general guidance for landowners, developers, family members, and/or other concerned citizens when faced with the discovery, identification, care, disposition, and/or removal of a historic cemetery; and (2) to inform citizens of the Tennessee Division of Archaeology's role regarding historic cemeteries on private property. For the reader's information, all human remains in Tennessee (whether modern or ancient) are protected under state law. Please note the guidelines, laws, and procedures presented in this sheet are for the convenience of interested parties, and should not be used in place of legal counsel.

Desecration

There are several state statutes relevant to historic cemeteries. The primary cemetery statutes consist of T.C.A. 39-17-311 (Desecration of a venerated object) and T.C.A. 39-17-312 (Abuse of corpse). Desecration of a place of burial is a Class A misdemeanor; to disinter a corpse without legal authority is a Class E Felony.

Relocation of a Cemetery

State law provides a process by which a landowner or family can request permission from the local court to relocate a grave to another cemetery. The cemetery must be abandoned, or in a neglected condition, or the new proposed use of the existing cemetery must be inconsistent with proper respect and reverence for the dead. The relatives of the deceased must be given legal notice, but they do not have to give their permission. It is the right of the property owner to remove and relocate the graves, at his or her expense. The removal must be done with due care and decency, and the landowner must provide a suitable place for reinterment of the removed remains.

The primary statute to remove and relocate graves is T.C.A. 46-4-101-104 (termination of land use as cemetery). Also, a disinterment order from the State Department of Health, State Registrar, Office of Vital Records (T.C.A. 68-3-508 and Rule 1200-7-1-.08) may be required prior to the removal of any human remains.

Archaeologist or Funeral Home for Removal

Archaeological techniques are better for graves that have been abandoned, or in areas where it is difficult to find the graves. Archaeologists have more experience in identifying artifacts (such as coffin hardware or jewelry), and may have a better chance of identifying the deceased in locations with poor preservation conditions. Modern (post 1925) graves are better handled by funeral homes.

Discovery of Human Skeletal Remains

If human skeletal remains are accidentally exposed by construction or some other activity, then the contractor or landowner is required to stop all work in the area and call the medical examiner or coroner, as well as local law enforcement (T.C.A. 11-6-107d). The Division of Archaeology should also be notified. These steps should be followed any time human remains are discovered.

Does a Cemetery Exist on my Property?

Persons interested in property for purchase or development should be aware of the potential presence of cemeteries. Helpful ways to determine if a cemetery is located on a particular tract of land include: (1) check old deeds and other property records; (2) check old maps; (3) talk with long-time residents of the area; (4) look for sunken areas that are oriented east-west; (5) look for vinca minor, also known as cemetery ivy; and (6) look for tombstones or plain stone markers.

If a cemetery exists (or is determined to be present) on a particular piece of property, then the landowner has certain obligations that must be followed. For example, construction must allow a ten-foot buffer around the perimeter of the graves, five-foot buffer around a crypt (T.C.A. 46-8-103).

Also, family members have a right to visit the graves of their ancestor, even though someone else may own the property. In addition, if a cemetery is shown on a deed, the immediate owner and future buyers have an obligation to protect the graves from disturbance.

To protect an ancestral burial ground, family members should make sure the cemetery is well marked with a fence and a sign. Also, the cemetery should be surveyed by a professional surveyor and recorded on the deed. These actions will help ensure that the cemetery will be part of the public record.

The Tennessee Division of Archaeology and Historic Cemeteries Located on Private Property

Each year the Division of Archaeology receives numerous reports from public and private interests of human skeletal remains exposed as a result of various ground-disturbing activities (construction, farming, erosion, etc.). We respond to these reports with an initial evaluation whether or not human skeletal remains are present. In those cases where human remains are exposed (or have the potential to be disturbed), the Division provides technical advice to help landowners understand their obligations and options under the state's cemetery statutes.

On private property, it is always the landowner's responsibility to follow the state cemetery laws. The Division of Archaeology cannot force a private landowner to conduct a burial investigation. Our involvement is limited to technical advice unless human skeletal remains are actively disturbed. At this time, the Division of Archaeology does not have the available resources to conduct field evaluations (locate a cemetery, assess cemetery boundary, determine the number of graves, etc.) on private property. There are, however, a number of private archaeological consultants that can provide such services. The Division has a list of consultants working in the state of Tennessee that can be provided upon request.

Helpful Resources

The following resources may be of assistance to persons interested in historic cemeteries across the state of Tennessee.

Archaeological consultants working in Tennessee:
<http://www.tdec.net/hist/pdf/archaeol.pdf>

Davidson County Cemetery Survey:
<http://davidsoncocemeterysurvey.com/>

Endangered Cemeteries in Tennessee:
<http://members.aol.com/genny1/CEM/new.htm>
Links to Resources on Cemetery History and Preservation:

<http://www.potifos.com/cemeteries.html#preservation>

Tennessee Code Annotated:
<http://www.tsc.state.tn.us>

Tennessee State Burial Law:
<http://www.tngenweb.org/law/cemetery-law.html>

Tennessee State and County Medical Examiners:
<http://www2.state.tn.us/health/smep/>

Tennessee State Library & Archives (find public libraries and historical societies):
<http://www.tennessee.gov/tsla/>

Tennessee Tombstone Transcription Project:
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~cemetery/tennessee/tenn.html>

The Association for Gravestone Studies:
<http://www.gravestonestudies.org/>

Genealogy Basics: Cemetery Research Advice for Beginners



Cemetery research is a basic part of genealogy research. Doing genealogy properly and thoroughly means cemetery research goes hand in hand with it. You will want to know where your ancestors are buried, not only so you can go there and pay your respects in person and see the area where your ancestor lived (since most people are buried close to their usual place of residence), but because of all of the additional genealogy information you can get from this

type of research. Cemetery research is about more than just finding where your ancestors are buried. It can also reveal a lot of previously unknown information on your ancestor and his or her family. Here's how to get started in cemetery research and get the most possible information out of it.

How to Find the Cemetery Where Your Ancestor is Buried

The first step in doing cemetery research is locating the cemetery where your ancestor was buried. If you don't already know (or don't know a relative who knows), there are a number of ways to find out. Among the best methods for discovering the cemetery in question are:

Death Certificates:

Most death certificates include the name of the cemetery in which the person was buried, if the person was, in fact, buried (there are exceptions, such as cremation or burial at sea or if there was no body recovered to bury). This information is usually located at the very bottom of a death certificate, where it states what was done with the body (aka "disposal"). If the person was buried, the name of the cemetery is usually recorded near the "disposal" section. Since the death certificate also tells you the city, county, and state of death, you can look up the name of the cemetery online using this information and get its location so you can make an in-person visit if you choose to do so (and you should).

Obituaries:

If you don't have a copy of the death certificate, or don't know how to get one, obituaries often tell you where a person was buried. This information can be found in obituaries going back into the mid-19th century, and sometimes earlier. It isn't always there, but it's exciting when it is. Go online to one of the many websites that have [searchable old newspapers](#)

and start looking for your ancestor's obituary (if you have even the most general idea of the date and location of death for your ancestor).

Websites With Lists of County Cemeteries and the People Buried in Them:

There are plenty of independent genealogy websites that have records of burials in local cemeteries. The U.S. GenWeb project is the best-known of these, but there are lots of others. A Google search may help you find your ancestor's final resting place.

FindAGrave.com:

This is the most famous cemetery website online. It has over 100 million burials listed across the United States and the world. Some of them even include photos and obituaries. This website is updated and maintained by volunteers who upload new burial information as a courtesy to others. Go there and use the search feature to find your ancestor. If he or she is not on the site, you can contact a volunteer who researches cemeteries in the area where your ancestor lived, and request that they do a lookup for you and post it on the site.

What to Do if the Grave is Not Marked

If you've found the cemetery, but discover the grave is not marked, that can be disappointing. You want a photo of a headstone for your family history records. At the very least, you want to know where the grave is located, so you can pay your respects (and maybe put a marker up there yourself, if you feel strongly about it... lots of genealogists do this).

If the grave isn't marked, all is not lost. You can still potentially discover the location of the grave. The easiest way is if the cemetery has an office. Not all of them do, but if the one you're exploring does, you can go to the office and request a map of burials. The office will have information on all burials there and where they are located, even the unmarked ones.

If there is no office, try going to the city hall. Ask around for the department that oversees the cemeteries. It is different in each city and town. Once you've found the appropriate department, ask if they have a map of burials in the cemetery. Many of them do. Other potential sources of finding the exact site of an unmarked burial include local historical societies and historians, and books of burials in a certain cemetery.

If you can't find any information, such as for a very ancient cemetery, you can often make a good guess as to where an unmarked ancestor is buried based on the headstones of other family members who are buried there. There is a good chance your ancestor is buried near them.

In very old cemeteries, you can often even see the outline of unmarked graves, because the coffins under the ground disintegrate over the years (wooden ones, especially), and cause the ground above to fall in over them, creating depressions in the ground that indicate the spot of a burial. There's a good chance that depression in the ground is where your ancestor is buried, especially if it is near that ancestors relatives.

Knowing the final resting place of an ancestor puts a concluding page to their life in your family history. You know where they are and who is buried around them, which gives you an idea of their family relationships and their life in general. If they are buried in the town in which they lived and you visit that place, you can get an idea of how they lived and what life was like for them. You'll also be in a place where you can access local historical records to find out things about them you may never have otherwise known. Start researching the cemetery records of your ancestors today. You'll be surprised how rewarding it is, and how much new information you discover as you go.

Copyright by Will MoneyMaker, used by permission.

Ancestral Findings -
<http://www.ancestralfindings.com>



Have you ever been in a cemetery and saw coins laying on a tombstone?

There is actually a reason behind it. Read more, so you can know what each coin means, and maybe as you visit a fallen soldier on Memorial Day, you can leave a coin to honor them too.

According to snopes.com these meanings vary depending on the denomination of coin:

A coin left on a headstone let's the deceased soldier's family know that somebody stopped by to pay their respect. Leaving a penny means you visited.

A nickel means that you and the deceased soldier trained at boot camp together. If you served with the soldier, you leave a dime. A quarter is very significant because it means that you were there when that soldier was killed.

So what happens to the coins after Memorial Day? It is collected and the money is used for cemetery maintenance, the cost of burial for soldiers, or the care for indigent soldiers.

Supposedly the tradition became popular here in the United States during the Vietnam war. It is believed it was a way to show respect without getting into an uncomfortable political discussion about a war that was very controversial.

In general, however, this tradition can be traced to as far back as the Roman Empire. It was a way to give a buddy some spending money for the hereafter.



Cody Prince receives his Pioneer certificate from WCGA Chair Cheryl Watson Mingle

Are you a Pioneer Family of Warren County?

Eligibility: **First Pioneer Family:** The applicant must be directly descended from an ancestor who signed the 1806 Petition or Second 1806 Petition or were issued a 1807 deed or grant: The applicant must be able to prove descent from the ancestor (male or female) by an official record or records for each generation, including proof for the applicant. Current Tennessee residence is not necessary.

Application instructions: The application consists of three (3) pages.

Page one (1) asks for information about the applicant and the Warren County ancestor.

Page two (2) is the line of descent chart.

Page three (3) is the documentation to prove your descent.

Proofs: Applications must be based on credible genealogical research. If your application is based on a previously approved application (such as a parent, sibling, grandparent, aunt, etc.) it is not necessary to resubmit documentation for overlapping generations. You need only send proof of descent for generations needed to link you to the previously approved applicant. It is still necessary to **fully complete** page (1).

Submitted Materials: All applications and documentation will be kept on file by the WCGA committee and used as valuable documentation material in establishing descent for descendants of early Warren County pioneers. Send a photocopy of pertinent materials. **Do not send original records.** Applications may be picked up at the Magness Library or by contacting by e-mail to ctmingle@blomand.net.

WCGA next meeting
Saturday, June 18th, 2 p.m.

Touring Rock Martin House



WCGA On The Radio



WCGA Treasurer Allen Jaco & Wilma Davenport Circulation Manager were the guest speakers for the "Behind The Mike" radio show on May 19, 2016. Pictured Kelly Marlowe who is host for the show on 96.0 AM radio in McMinnville.

Current Membership

Complimentary Memberships (Receive Bullentins, at no fee)	3
Exchange Memberships (Swap of Bullentins, at no fee)	3
Honorary Lie Memberships (Receive Bulleitns, aat no fee)	2
Renewed Memberships (A member in prior year - Full fee)	73
New Memberships	
Total Memberships	94
* Newsletters e-mailed	131

**Do You Have
 CIVIL WAR SOLIDERS
 who lived in
 WARREN COUNTY
 before, during or after the
 war?**

Submit your Civil War Solider
 for entry in our upcoming
 Warren County Civil War Soliders BOOK'S

You may obtain forms
 on our Facebook Page or at the Magness Library
 Genealogy Department or attached.

WCGA is on Facebook!

Come visit us at:

<http://www.facebook.com/pages/Warren-County-Genealogical-Association/135126859883450>

We're also on the web, visit us at
www.tngenweb.org/wcgatn

**Give a piece of
 Warren County History**



The Courthouse, McMinnville, TN
 (First in a series)

First Methodist Church, McMinnville, TN
 (Second in a series)

The Birthing Tree, McMinnville, TN
 (Third in a series)

Hebe, McMinnville, TN
 (Forth in a series)

All four available for \$18 each at
 Southern Museum
 201 E. Main Street, McMinnville
 Open Wed., Fri., Sat. 10:00 a.m.-4 p.m. and
 Warren Co. Genealogical Association
 County Administrative Building 201 Locust St.
 Open Fridays 1:00-4:00 p.m



WARREN COUNTY GENEALOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Meeting held in the rear of the
Warren County Administration Building
201 Locust Street, McMinnville TN 37110

Membership Renewal & Information Update Form



Annual membership fees for 2016 were due on January 1, 2016

Please make checks payable to **Warren County Genealogical Association (WCGA)** and mail to
WCGA, P.O. 411, McMinnville, TN 37111

Print Name and Address as desired on Membership Record:

Phone: _____

E-Mail Address: _____

Please check one:

Dues for year _____ Individual Member, \$20 year ____

Other Donation \$ _____

Would you like to receive our monthly Newsletter by E-Mail? _____ yes

Our Bulletin is mailed two times each year

FAMILY NAMES (Given Names) I AM RESEARCHING:

We may be able to help you with your genealogy, so come by and visit our office. We are open on Friday from 1:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. and we're located at the rear of the Warren County Administration Building, 201 Locust St. McMinnville, TN.

Thank you!

Civil War Soldiers of Warren County, Tennessee Questionnaire

Warren County Genealogical Association has been compiling data on our members' Warren County Civil War Veterans for many years and is now ready to publish this material. We want this publication to be as complete as possible, and we invite members of the public to contribute information on your Civil War ancestors if you would like to have them included in this important volume. Civil War participants, either Union or Confederate forces or Home Guard members, are eligible for inclusion. Give as many details as possible, using another sheet of paper if needed. **Please type, print, or write very plainly. WE WELCOME PHOTOS and will scan and return them to you quickly.** (Contact Warren County Genealogical Association at 931-474-4724 or come by our office in the Warren County Administrative Building on Fridays between 1:00 and 4:00 p.m.) Help us make this project a huge success!

Full name of Soldier: _____

His Company, Regiment, Branch, Rank and Army: _____

Date & Place of Birth: _____

Date & Place of Death and Burial: _____

Occupation before the War: _____

Amount of Schooling completed: _____

Approximate date of family's settlement in Warren County area: _____

Parents' names, with birth, death, marriage dates & places, and occupation, if known:

Father: Born _____ Died _____
Buried _____
Occupation: _____

Mother: Born _____ Died _____
Buried _____
Marriage: _____

Brothers & sisters of Soldier, with birth & death dates:

Application for Certificate First Pioneer Family of Warren County

Important: Fill in all blanks. Instructions on page 3.

Type or print all information.

Mail to: First Pioneer Family of Warren County
% Warren County Genealogical Association
P. O. Box 411
McMinnville TN 37111-0411

Enclose a check or money order for \$10.00 payable to:
Plus \$3.50 postage

Warren County Genealogical Association

Check must accompany the application, the direct line of descent page and the proof of descent page. (3 pages)

A. Applicant name

(Your name as it will appear on the certificate)

(Mailing address: street address)

(City, state, zip)

(E-mail and phone number with area code – for contact)

B. Name of Warren County Pioneer Ancestor (1806 Petition, Second 1806 Petition, 1807 Grant or Deed, up to 1820 census.)

(Name of qualifying ancestor - as name will appear on the certificate)

Birth _____ Death _____
(Date) (Place) (Date) (Place)

Married: _____
(Date) (Place) (Married by - name of Rev. or J. P.)

Ancestor's spouse _____
(Given name) (Maiden name)

Birth _____ Death _____
(Date) (Place) (Date) (Place)

Residence _____
(Not required but if you know – the District or area of residence in the newly formed Warren County)

Source of proof for First Pioneer Family _____

Acceptable sources: 1806 Petition, Second 1806 Petition, 1807 Grants or Deed

First Pioneer Committee use only

File number: _____

Ancestor's Name: _____

Date received: _____

Date more information requested: _____

Date completed: _____

Certificate # _____

Signatures: of committee

List Sources of Proof as to Descent

page 3

Documentation must be submitted to prove each generation of descent.

Please **number** photocopies of proof to correspond to generation numbers. Example: You are number 1

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

Signature of applicant/submitter

date

Address if different from page one (1)

Instructions for First Pioneer Family application

Eligibility: First Pioneer Family: The applicant must be directly descended from an ancestor who signed the 1806 Petition or Second 1806 Petition or were issued a 1807 deed or grant: The applicant must be able to prove descent from the ancestor (male or female) by an official record or records for each generation, including proof for the applicant.

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