

2. Edmund's Early Life

A. Edmund's Parents, William and Mary Ingram

Edmund was born in 1796 in a part of Burke County, Georgia, which became Jefferson County at about the time of his birth. His birth date corresponds with his age listed in census records and in his cemetery record.

He was the son of **William Ingram** who migrated from Ulster, now part of Northern Ireland, to Georgia in 1768. William is listed in some genealogies as William S. Ingram. Cofer (1977) refers to his will as being the will of Will S. Ingram. However, the will refers only to William. I have found no documentation for his middle initial. Edmund was one of seven children identified in his father's will: **Agnes, Jean, Edmund, John Spires, William, Elizabeth, and Josiah**. Exhibit 2-1 provides a copy of William's will (Stultz, 1985, p. 113 cites Jefferson County Will Book A, p. 65. Hageness, 2002, p. 19 cites the same source, p. 64). The will is in its original form, except for minor editing for clarity and to highlight names.

Exhibit 2-1. The Will of William Ingram

Made - October 3, 1806

Probated - June 1, 1807

In the name of God Amen, I **William Ingram** of the State of Georgia and County of Jefferson being very sick and weak but in perfect mind and memory thanks be given unto God, and calling to mind that it is appointed for all men once to die do make and ordain this my last will and testament that is to say principally and first of all I give and recommend my soul to God that gave it and my body I recommend to the earth to be buried in decent Christian burial at the discretion of my Executors nothing doubting but at the time General resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God, and touching at such Wordly Estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me with in this life, I give demise and dispose of the same in the following manner and form.

First, I allow all my just debts to be paid and then I give and bequeath unto my loving **wife Mary Ingram**, one mare by the name of Pigeon and her saddle and bridle and four cows and calves and to my beloved **Daughter, Agnes** I give and bequeath twenty five dollars when she comes of age and reasonable schooling and to my beloved **Daughter Jean** I give and bequeath twenty five Dollars when she comes of age with reasonable schooling and to my **son Edmond** I give and bequeath one filley known by the name of Nell saddle and bridle with reasonable schooling as soon as he comes of age and to my **son John Spires** I give and bequeath twenty five dollars and reasonable schooling when he comes of age and to my **son William** I give and bequeath the sum of twenty five dollars with reasonable amount of schooling when he comes of age, to my **Daughter Elizabeth** I give and bequeath a negro woman by the name of Sarah to be sold or as my Executors shall think best and to my wife I likeways give her bed and furniture and my plantation and land I allow to be kept and cultivated to raise my children until the youngest boy comes of age and then to be equally divided or sold and the money divided among my **four sons vs Edmond John Spires Josiah and William** or as they can best agree about it and likeways and the price divided the same only every child is to have an Equal Share and my wife an Equal Share with them of the negro fellow. My sheep and hogs for the use of the plantation

and ten cows and four steers and the remainder of my cattle I allow to be sold and reasonable credit given and what horses can be spared of the plantation I allow to be sold and my wife is to have her maintenance of the plantation during her life or widowhood as well as the children and Profit of Jim and the money arisin from Sail of the cattle and horses and all my household furniture I allow to be Equally divided among my wife and children before mentioned when the youngest comes of age and I do utterly disallow revoke and Disanyl all other wills or legacies by me left hereto foreconfirming and ratifying this and none other to be my last will and testament and I Do constitute and appoint my **wife Mary Ingram** and **John Ingram** the Executors of this my last will and testament in witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this third day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Six - Signed Sealed and Pronounced in the presence of us.

William Ingram
Samuel Bingham
George Ingram
James Williams

Georgia (Jefferson County)

(At a court of ordinary held in and for the county aforesaid on Monday the 1st Day of June 1807 personally appeared George Ingram one of the subscribed witnesses to the annexed last will and testament of William Ingram decd who being duly sworn deboth and saith that he was present and did see the testator sign seal and declare the same to be and contain his last will and testament and that he to the best of his knowledge and belief was of sound and disposing memory that Samuel Bingham and James Williams with this deponent subscribed their names as witnesses there to in the presence of the testator and in each others presence.

Sworn to in Open Court
1st June 1807
As. Bozeman – Clk
Geo. Bingham

We know from this information that Edmund's father died in 1807 and that his mother's name was **Mary**. She is sometimes identified as Mary Spires because of the name of one of their sons and because the family of George Spires lived near the Ingrams in Jefferson County (Cofer, 1977). There is no documentation of her last name, however. **Edmund** appears to be the oldest son; children were typically listed in the will from oldest to youngest. Edmund would have been about 11 at the time of his father's death. Given the ages of his children, it is likely that **William** died at a fairly early age. We have no record of his birth. We also have no record of his wife's death, though we know from land transactions described later that she was living in 1824. William's will also expresses an expectation that his children would receive a suitable education. All the children appear to have been relatively young at the time of his death.

The will is also helpful in describing the family holdings at the time of William's death. He owned land that was used for farming, household furnishings, farm equipment, and two slaves, Sarah and Jim. **William Ingram** acquired 200 acres in Burke (soon to be Jefferson) County, GA (Burke County Book BB, page 122, see Exhibit 2-2) around 1793. Crumpton (2003) lists three plats in Jefferson County Plat Book 1 for land acquired by William Ingram: August 1, 1796 Old Burke and Richmond Lines (plat 36B); December 7, 1801 Duhart's Creek (plat 78B);

January 11, 1802 (plat 85D). Jefferson County tax records for 1799 listed William Ingram with one poll [white male over 21, himself], no slaves, and 200 acres of pineland located on WDH [Duhart's] creek adjoining Thomas Hannah, granted by William Brown and \$43.00 taxes paid (Almaraz, p. 25). William also appeared in the Jefferson County tax list in 1804 (Almaraz, p. 8). Crumpton (2003) lists William as owning 200 acres near Duhart's Creek in the Jefferson County tax digest for 1796, 1799, 1802, 1804, and 1806. In the Georgia land lottery of 1807, William Ingram drew land in Baldwin County, Lot number 194 in District 13, located on Wolf Creek (Lucas, p. 102). See Exhibit 2-7 for a discussion of the Georgia Land Lottery.

Exhibit 2-2. Land Obtained by William Ingram in 1793

Title	Ingram, William
Last Name	Ingram
First Name	William
County	Burke
Number of Acres	200
Year	1793
Volume	BB
Page	122
Record ID	37103

Source: Abbe, Mary H., *Georgia Colonial and Headright Plat Index, 1735-1866*, R. J. Taylor, Jr., Foundation and The Georgia Archives. <http://cdm.sos.state.ga.us/cdm4/platindex.php>

Executors of the will were his wife **Mary** and **John Ingram**. John was a brother of William, discussed later. Witnesses included **George Ingram**. George Ingram was among the early settlers of Jefferson Co, GA. He is mentioned in lists and transactions in association with William and other Ingram family members. The Jefferson County Tax Records of 1809 listed **Mary, Hugh, and George Ingram** (Almaraz, p. 8). The relation of George and Hugh to Edmund's family is unknown.

The will of **George Ingram** was written August 13, 1820 and probated November 20, 1820 (from genforum.genealogy.com/ga/jefferson/messages/254.html; Stultz, p.113 cites Jefferson County Will Book A, p. 160; Hageness, p. 34, cites the same source, p. 158-159.). It lists his **wife, Margaret**, as inheriting 220 acres and 436 adjacent the Warren Co. line and John Powel, James Williams, and lands belonging to the estate of William Ingram, deceased. The will also mentions George's **grandsons John and George Martain, sons of Robert Martain**. Executors were William Marshall, Etheldred Fountain, and William Anderson. Witnesses were David Alexander, Israel Causey, and John McBride. If the grandsons died before coming of age, the property was to be divided between **Eleanor Fountain** and William Anderson (Stultz, p. 114). Eleanor Fountain may have been the daughter of **David Ingram**, a brother of William Ingram discussed later. She married **Etheldred Fountain**. George is listed in the 1810 Tax Digest for Jefferson County as owning on behalf of his daughter **Nancy** 150 acres near L. Creek (Crumpton, 2003).

B. Land Transactions

The ownership of land is central to the Ingram story. The promise of land prompted the

move to America by Edmund's grandfather, the original settlement of the family in Georgia, Edmund's trek across Georgia, and his eventual settlement in Alabama. Examination of land transactions is a bit tedious, but important for understanding events in the lives of the Ingram family.

Transactions involving land owned by **William Ingram** in Georgia and inherited by family members pose several questions and are sometimes misleading. For example, on December 6, 1808, Mary Ingram of Burke County sold to Willie Sharp of Burke County, Lot number 274 in Randolph County. However, this Mary Ingram was a sister of Samuel Ingram and of no known relation to Edmund's family (Bruno, Jasper County Deed Books 1 and 2, p. 37-38). Crumpton (2003) lists the following land holdings for **Mary**, William's widow, from the Jefferson County Tax Digest (p. 228, 257, 282, 297, 363):

Year	Burke/Jefferson County	Baldwin/Henry/Jasper/Randolph County
	Duhart's Creek	Wolf Creek
1810	368 acres	202 ½ acres
1812	268 acres	158 acres
1814	268 acres	177 ½ acres
1816	226 acres	135 acres
1820	268 acres	

Tax digest data are sometimes difficult to follow because of the change in county names during this period. Jefferson County, Georgia was formed from part of Burke County in 1796. Baldwin County was created in 1803, along with Wilkinson County, from Creek lands west of the Oconee River. In 1807, part of Baldwin County was divided into other counties, including Randolph County, that later was named Jasper County. Henry County was created in 1821 and originally contained a large area that was later divided into several counties. Henry County included some land that had been part of Jasper and Walton Counties. So it is likely that all of these references are to two primary pieces of land, one in Jefferson County near Duhart's Creek and one in Baldwin County that William received in the 1807 Georgia land lottery.

On September 1, 1810, **Mary Ingram** sold to Abihu Lowell of Randolph County, 22 ½ acres of Lot 194, 13th district of Randolph County, being land drawn by William Ingram (Bruno, Jasper County Deed Book 3 and 4. p. 46). Curiously, **William** and his wife **Nancy Martin** sold 22 ½ acres of the same property at about the same time to the same person (Bruno, p. 51-52). If Mary was in possession of 202 ½ acres in 1810 and 45 acres were sold in 1810, Mary would have 157 ½ acres left, agreeing with the Jefferson County Tax Digest for 1812, see above.

The parcels sold, 22 ½ acres each, would have been 1/9th of the 202 ½ acres originally received by William. In his will, William lists eight family members. It is unclear why the property was divided into nine shares, and it is unclear why a share was sold by the Martins. George Ingram, referred to above, apparently had a daughter named Nancy. None of William's known daughters was named Nancy, however. George Ingram's will refers to grandsons of Robert Martain.

We can only speculate about relationships among these people. Crumpton provides maps and data showing that William, Hugh and George Ingram owned land in close proximity. Exhibit 2-3 provides a map of Jefferson County watercourses (Graham, 2010), indicating the location of Duhart's Creek and Long Branch. Note that Glascock County was part of Warren County in 1807. Exhibit 2-4 provides a map of land owned by the Ingrams, including land apparently owned jointly by William and Hugh (Crumpton, 2003). The land is along the northern edge of Jefferson County near Avera in the map in Exhibit 2-3.

Exhibit 2-3. Map of Jefferson County Watercourses

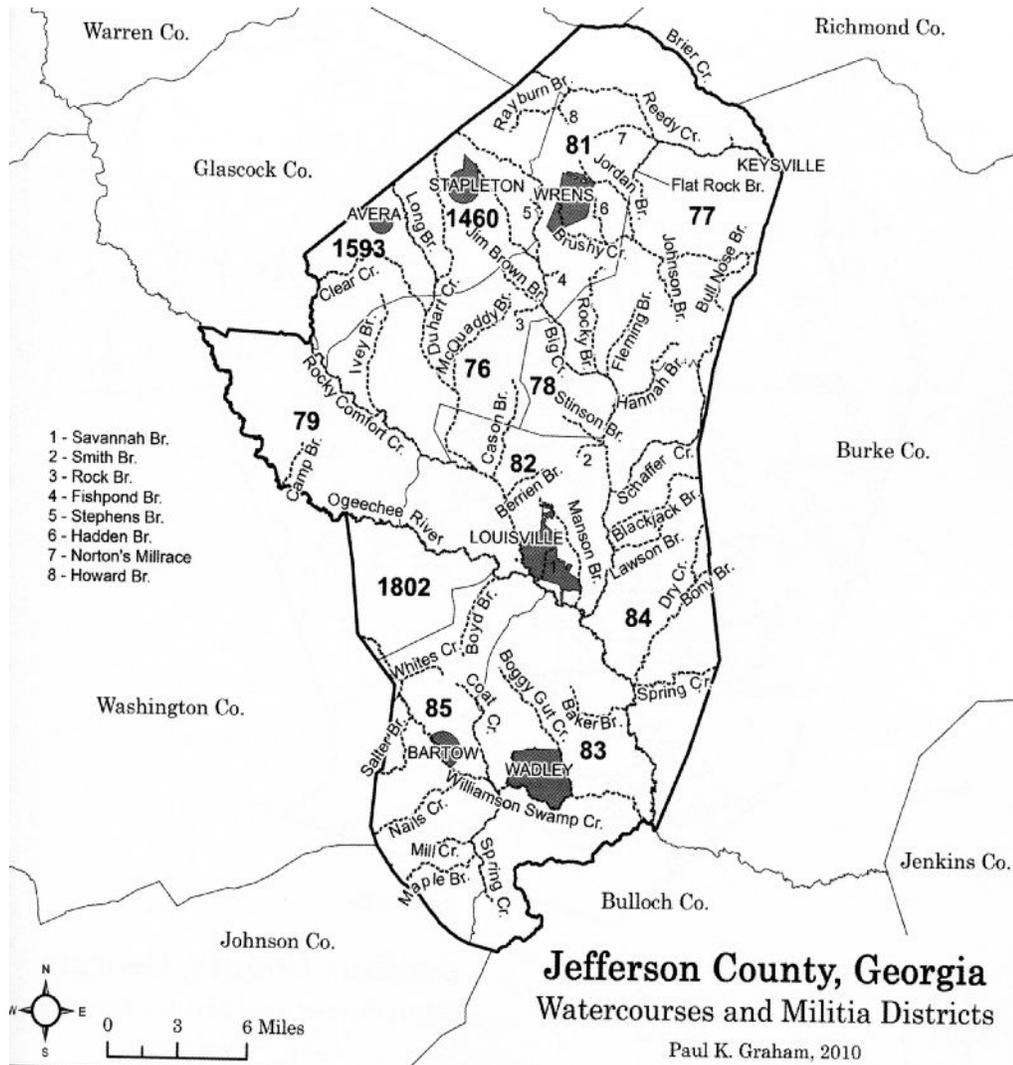
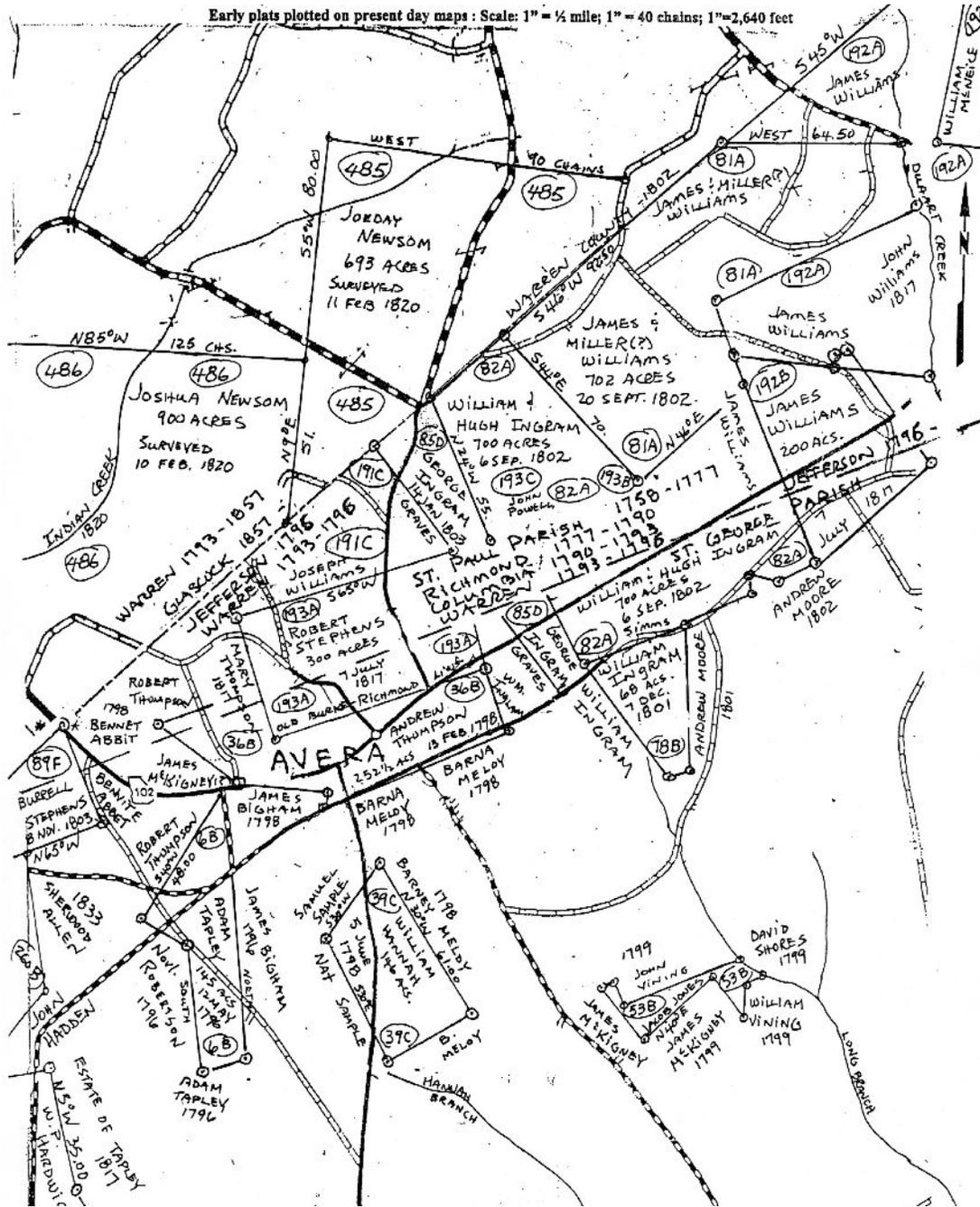


Exhibit 2-4. Map of Land Owned by William, George and Hugh Ingram



In the 1799 Tax Digest, **William** owned 200 acres near Duhart's Creek valued at \$43 (Crumpton, p. 129). William's holdings were one slave and 300 acres on Duhart's Creek in 1802. By 1804, he owned 568 acres in the same location. **Hugh N. Ingram** owned 245 acres on

Duhart's Creek in 1802 and 545 acres in 1804 (p. 177). Given these close relationships, it seems plausible that George's daughter, Nancy, may have had a claim to a portion of land in William's estate.

In 1820, **Edmond Ingram** of Jefferson County sold a one-ninth share in lot 194 on Wolf Creek to John Simmons (Almaraz, p. 28 cites *Records of Jasper County*). In 1821 **Mary Ingram** bought 72 acres of land adjoining the estate of George Ingram and the estate of William Ingram (Almaraz p. 26; see Exhibit 2-5 for land acquisition).

In 1823, **Mary** sold one-ninth of lot 194 located on Wolf Creek. The transaction was witnessed by Edmond Ingram (Almaraz, p. 27 cites Jasper County Deed book A; see Exhibit 2-6). This appears to be the second time Mary sold a 1/9th share in the Wolf Creek property, the first being sold in 1810. Perhaps, the early property was repurchased. It appears that, since William's children were reaching maturity by the early 1820's, the property was being distributed and sold by his heirs.

Exhibit 2-5. Land Obtained by Mary Ingram in 1821

Title	Ingram, Mary
Last Name	Ingram
First Name	Mary
County	Jefferson
Number of Acres	72
Year	1821
Volume	ZZ
Page	345
Record ID	37443

Source: Abbe, Mary H., *Georgia Colonial and Headright Plat Index, 1735-1866*, R. J. Taylor, Jr., Foundation and The Georgia Archives. <http://cdm.sos.state.ga.us/cdm4/platindex.php>

Exhibit 2-6. Sale of Land by Mary Ingram in 1823

This indenture made the twentieth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight-hundred and twenty-three and in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, between Mary Ingram of the County of Jefferson of the one part and Spencer Crain, Junior of the County of Jasper on the other part. Wherefore that the said Mary Ingram for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred dollars in hand, paid at and before the sealing the delivery of these presents, whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, bargained, sold, allowed, conveyed and confirmed unto the said Spencer Crain, Jr. and his heirs all that parcel of land situated lying and being in the County of Jasper on Wolf Creek, in the thirteenth district of Jasper, formerly Baldwin and known and distinguished in the plan of said district by part of lot number one hundred and ninety four, being an undivided ninth part of said lot drawn by William Ingram, deceased, estimated to contain twenty-two and a half acres, more or less. To have and to hold the said tract or parcel of land with all and singular the rights, member and appurtenances thereof whatsoever to the said Spencer Crain for being, belonging or in any wise appertaining with the remainder and remainders, revision and revisions real issues and profits thereof to the only proper use, benefit and behalf of him the said Spencer Crain, Jr. his heirs, executors, administrators and assign against the said Mary Ingram hath hereunto set her hand and affixed her

seal the day and year the first above written, signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Edmond Ingram, Ick Simmons, Jr., John Wilson Ordinary. Signed Mary Ingram. Recorded November 14, 1823.

Other transactions reported in Georgia newspapers of the time involving Mary and Edmund follow. While it is not prudent to read too much into these accounts, it appears evident that neither Mary nor Edmund were financially well-off during this period. As noted earlier, it is likely that William died at a fairly early age. His oldest child was about 14 and his youngest one or two. One of William's brothers lived until 1817 and another until 1828. We don't know when his wife died, but she was living at least until the mid 1820s. She was left with seven children and an estate that largely passed to her children when they came of age, by the mid 1820s. Mary and Edmund appear to have sold their shares in the property, and we can assume the remainder of the property was sold as the children came of age.

The Tax Digest for Jefferson County in 1820 lists **Edmund Ingram** (Crumpton, 2003, p. 364). He is listed among tax defaulters in 1822 (p. 404) and 1824 (p. 454). The 1820 Tax Digest lists **Mary Ingram** as owning 268 acres near Duhart Creek and two slaves received from William Ingram (Crumpton, p. 363). The 1822 Tax Digest for Jefferson County lists **John S. [John Spires] Ingram**, Edmund's brother, as trustee for part of the heirs of William Ingram who owned 200 acres near Duhart's Creek, and he is listed as trustee for minor orphans of William Ingram owning 202 and 1/2 acres in Henry [Baldwin] County (Crumpton, p. 403). He is also listed in 1824 as trustee for heirs of William and as agent for his sister, **Elizabeth**.

The *Georgia Journal* (Feb. 26, 1822, p. 3) contained the notice: "On the first of Tuesday in April next, will be sold at the court house in the town of Monroe, Walton Co. between the usual hours of sale, the following property: Lot No 33, in the second district of Walton county, to satisfy sundry fi fas [a judgment for debt or damages] in favor of Gideon Newsom, taken as the property of Edmond Ingram and Mary Ingram, levied on and returned to me by a constable." I have no documentation for when or how Edmund and Mary obtained land in Walton County, which is in north central Georgia. The county was created in 1818. The following description is from genealogytrails.com/geo/walton/history.htm:

The county was a very large one, and, in the main, not a fertile one. The larger part of the land was a light gray soil, moderately productive at first but soon exhausted. There were, however, some bottoms on the creeks and rivers which were very fertile. The climate was good, the country healthy, the land cheap, and there soon came into this section a very large number of immigrants. Many of them had been the fortunate drawers of the lots of two hundred and fifty and one-half acres and were from other parts of Georgia, and many of them were from the upper part of South Carolina.

So rapidly was the county peopled that in twelve years after it was opened for settlement there were nearly ten thousand people living in it.

Land was sold in lots of two hundred and fifty acres and generally brought about one hundred dollars per lot, or less than fifty cents per acre. A lot sold at sheriff's sale brought five dollars and a quarter, another brought twenty-five dollars, but land on the rivers even as early as 1821 brought seven dollars per acre.

It is interesting that **Edmund** married **Rachael Newsome** (or Newsom) in the early 1820s. **Gideon Newsom** was a relative. Her family is discussed in detail later in this chapter.

Also, note that in Exhibit 2-4 **Joshua** and **Joeday Newsom** owned land adjacent to **William** and other Ingrams.

Gideon Newsom was not the only relative to receive judgments against Edmund and Mary. The *Southern Recorder* (Nov. 30, 1824, p. 3) contained a notice: “Will Be Sold, On the first Tuesday in January next, At the Court-house in Henry county, the following property: One negro by the name of Jim, levied on as the property of Mary Ingram to satisfy a fi fa in favor of John S. Ingram.” Presumably, **John S. Ingram** was Mary's son, John Spires.

The *Southern Recorder* (Aug. 09, 1825, p. 4) also reported: “Will Be Sold, On the first Tuesday in September next, In the town of McDonough, Henry county, between the usual house of sale, the following property: The one-eighth part of a negro man named Jim, about 45 years of age, taken as the property of Edmond Ingram, to satisfy one fi fa in favor of John Vinuing, sen'r—levied on and returned to me by a constable.” This notice raises the interesting question of how one was able sell a one-eighth share in a slave, especially one that had already been sold by Mary Ingram. I'm sure there is more to the story than is apparent in the newspaper items.

It appears that Edmund moved to west Georgia soon after his marriage, based on reports of his oldest son, born in 1823, being a native of Upson County (discussed in Chapter 6). His move from Jefferson County may account for the claims described above.

C. The Land Lotteries

Land lotteries were a primary method of distributing land in Georgia in the early 1800s and were the source of land obtained by the Ingram family, including land obtained by William as mentioned earlier. Exhibit 2-7 provides information about the lotteries.

Exhibit 2-7. Georgia Land Lotteries

Seven times between 1805 and 1832 Georgia used a lottery system to distribute the land taken from the Cherokee or Creek Indians. Lot size varied widely, even in the individual lotteries. The largest lots distributed were 490 acres in the 1805 and the 1820 land lottery. The smallest lots were the 40-acre gold lots distributed during the Gold Lottery of 1832.

Prior to 1803 Georgia distributed land via a headright system. Designed to prohibit corruption, the system actually encouraged it. During early administrations the government abused this system and created what today is generally known as the Yazoo Land Fraud. These abuses led to the adoption of the lottery system in May 1803 under governor John Milledge. The first lottery under the new system occurred in 1805.

Almost three-fourths of the land in present-day Georgia was distributed under this lottery system. During the 27 years that land was distributed under the system, the rules and the methods of the lottery remained virtually unchanged. Applicants could be white males over 18 (or 21 depending on the lottery), orphans, or widows. Fees depended on the lottery and the size of the lot won, but in general they only covered the cost of running the lottery. Fractional lots were sold in each of the lotteries and some lands, especially those near major rivers, was exempt from the lottery. These were distributed by the state using alternate, frequently corrupt, methods.

Although all the land lottery lists are extremely valuable as finding aids, the 1805 lottery list is notable because it is the only complete list of all entrants; the other lists include only fortunate drawers. Each lottery distributed different lands, and had similar, but differing rules of eligibility. (Source: nigeria.com/history/lotteries.html)

Additional information about the land lottery of 1807 is provided in Exhibit 2-8.

Exhibit 2-8. 1807 Georgia Land Lottery

Even before the 1805 Land Lottery drawing had begun, pressure was mounting for Georgia to gain control over the remaining land between the Oconee and Ocmulgee Rivers. Less than three months after the conclusion of the 1805 Georgia Land Lottery, the United States purchased 2.2 million acres from the Creek Indians. The 1807 Land Lottery was structured almost identically to the 1805 Land Lottery, continuing the district and land lot survey system and repeating the use of a land lottery to distribute the land. The purpose of this book is to document the record of title transfer from the state of Georgia to an individual for each land lot distributed through the land lottery process in 1807.

On 14 November 1805, in Washington, D.C., the Creek Indians ceded the remaining land between the line of the 1803 Fort Wilkinson treaty and the Ocmulgee River, excepting a reserve three miles by five miles where Fort Hawkins was built and that encompasses east Macon. Today, this tract includes all or part of Morgan, Jasper, Putnam, Jones, Twiggs, Wilkinson, Pulaski, Laurens, Dodge, Telfair, and Wheeler Counties. The treaty was ratified by the United States on 2 June 1806.

The Act of 9 June 1806 established the general process by which the land lottery would operate. The law specified the continuation of the dividing line between Baldwin and Wilkinson Counties to the Ocmulgee River, adding the land north of the line to Baldwin County and adding the land south of the line to Wilkinson County. The law called for the creation of thirty-eight districts: fifteen additional districts to be added to Baldwin County and twenty-three additional districts to be added to Wilkinson County. The land districts were numbered sequentially, continuing the numbering started for the 1805 Land Lottery, so that the additional districts in Baldwin County were numbered from 6 to 20 and the districts in Wilkinson County were numbered from 6 to 28. Each district was to be surveyed into lots containing 202 1/2 acres each. In the end, 11,411 land lots were surveyed. All square (or whole) lots were included in the land lottery drawing. All fractions were held out and sold at public auction in 1808.

One surveyor was hired to map each district. Each surveyor was paid \$2.75 per mile surveyed, which was used to pay salaries; create maps, plats, and field note books; and defray other incidental costs. Upon completion, survey records were forwarded to the Georgia Surveyor General. District maps, field books (when extant), and plat books for the land lotteries are available at the Georgia Archives. Because districts and land lots, as numbered by the surveyors, serve as the organizational foundation of the survey system in land lottery areas of Georgia, they can be used to compile each lot's complete chain of title from the grant to the current day.

The task of registering eligible participants for the land lottery fell upon the justices of the inferior courts of the counties. They were charged with compiling a list of participants in their respective counties from June 1806 to September 1806, along with the number of draws to which each person was entitled. Each list was sent to the Executive Department and a copy was deposited in the Superior Court of the county. Those entering the land lottery were required to pay 12.5 cents per draw to the justices for the privilege of being registered.

The eligibility requirements for the 1807 Land Lottery were very similar to the 1805 Land Lottery. Free white males over 21 years of age who were citizens of the United States, residents of Georgia at least three years prior to June 1806, and who "paid a tax towards the support of Government" were eligible for one draw. Free white males of the preceding description who also had a wife or legitimate children under age twenty one were eligible for two draws. All

widows with three years residence in Georgia were eligible for one draw. Orphan families whose members were all under 21 years old and whose father was dead received one draw together. If both parents were dead, orphan families consisting of more than one orphan received two draws. Individual orphans received one draw. In addition to these eligible citizens, free white unmarried females who were 21 years old received one draw. The 1807 Land Lottery is the only land lottery in which single females were a special class of eligible drawers.

The majority of eligible citizens registered for the land lottery. However, many people did not participate. Unlike the 1805 Land Lottery, no comprehensive list of participants in the 1807 Land Lottery exists. Some county copies of the registration lists are extant and most are available on microfilm at the Georgia Archives. Many have been transcribed and published in various genealogy quarterlies and magazines.

When the lists of participants were received from the counties, the names were transferred to tickets and placed in a large drum. One ticket was created for each draw and included the name of the participant, their residence, and any identifying remarks that were entered by the county clerks. For the land lottery, the number of each whole lot survey was placed on a ticket. A number of tickets labeled "blank" were then added to equal the total number of name tickets. The prize tickets were placed into another large drum. Beginning on 10 August 1807 and concluding on 24 September 1807, the land lottery drawing moved quickly. Name tickets and prize tickets were drawn simultaneously from the two drums. If a name matched a prize, the tickets were glued together and held out. Name tickets drawn against blanks were destroyed.

The first grants were issued on 30 September 1807. In order to obtain their grant, fortunate drawers were required to pay six dollars per hundred acres, or \$12.15. Large numbers of grants were issued on a regular basis until the end of 1808. The time limit for fortunate drawers to take out a grant was extended yearly by the Legislature until 1815, at which time any ungranted land lot was subject to being sold by the state.

Fractional lots were held out of the land lottery and sold at public auction in Milledgeville in November and December 1808. Grants for fractions were filled out in 1807, except the name of the grantee, which was filled in upon payment of a grant fee following the auction. Many small lots received no bids and were not granted until many years later. The original grants for all fractional lots surveyed for the 1807 Land Lottery process are dated from 20 June 1807 to 28 November 1807, despite the fact that they were sold in late 1808. Except for a few exceptions, grants for 1807 Land Lottery fractional lots were recorded in Fractional Lots Grant Books B and C. Grants issued for those fractions that did not receive bids at the auction and were issued in later years are recorded in Fractional Lots Grant Books A, M, and N, as well as Miscellaneous Lots Grant Book A and Reverted Lots Grant Book B.

Source: www.1807georgialandlottery.com/

As noted previously, **William** received land in the 1807 lottery. Other family members received land in later lotteries, though there is no record of **Edmund** drawing land in any of the lotteries. Edmund (with family) is listed in the 1825 land lottery in Jefferson County among those eligible to draw (Crumpton, p. 473). **Mary Ingram** is listed as eligible to draw as a widow and parent of **Mary, Elizabeth, and William** (p. 472). Mary, William and Betsy (Elizabeth) are also listed as being eligible as orphans of William Ingram (p. 468). There is no indication that Edmund or other family members received land in the lottery.

D. Family of Rachael Newsome

According to *The Newsom Family in America*, the name “Newsom” comes from “Newsham” and is spelled variously as Newsam and Newsome, among others. Gorman (www.shannongorman.com/FromNewshamHall.pdf) traces the lineage to William Newsom in 1445, who lived in Newsham Hall in Lancashire, England. She provides an extensive genealogy of the Newsom family in England and later in America. The Newsom family has a long history in America. **William Newsom** (1614-1660) arrived in 1635 on the ship *George*. He listed his name as William Neesun, age 21 (www.olivetreegenealogy.com/ships/tova_george1635.shtml provides a passenger list). He had three or possibly four wives. He settled in what became Surry County, Virginia near Jamestown. He received a grant of 550 acres in 1636 (Virginia Land Office, Grant Book 1, p. 338). He is known to have had only two children, William II (1648-1691) and Alice. William II married Anne Sheppard Hart (1648-1720), widow of Thomas Hart. William's will was probated September 5, 1691 and refers to his wife and children: **William III, John, Robert, Thomas, Elizabeth, and Anne.**

Thomas Newsom (1865-1745) was born in Surry County, Virginia and died in Isle of Wight County, Virginia in a portion of the county which later became Southampton County. He received land grants of over 1,000 acres between 1714 and 1745. He married **Elizabeth Crawford** in about 1705. His will was probated on January 27, 1746 and refers to his sons **Nathan, Benjamin, Jacob, and David** and his daughter **Sarah**, who was married to Thomas Barham. His wife's will was probated on August 14, 1755 and refers to sons **Jacob, Thomas, Moses, Sampson, Solomon, Nathan, Amos, and David**, and daughters **Ann Holt** and **Sarah Barham**. Exhibit 2-9 lists the children of Thomas and Elizabeth (from *The Newsom Family in America*). Like many genealogical records, the dates listed are approximate and spellings of names vary for some of the Newsom's listed in this section.

Exhibit 2-9. Children of Thomas Newsom

Thomas Newsom (1865-1746) + Elizabeth Crawford (1685-1755) born in Surry County, died Isle of Wight County, VA
 Thomas (1705-1785) born Surry County, died Sussex County, VA
 William (1706-1736) no children
 Moses (1709-1785)
 Sampson (1710-1779) born Surry County, died Southampton County, VA
 Benjamin (1710-1762) born Surry County, died Brunswick County, VA
 Solomon (1715-1795) + Martha Matthews (1720-1746) born in VA, died in Wilkes County, Georgia
 Nathan (1716-1762) died Southampton County, VA
 Amos (1720-?) born Isle of Wight County, VA, thought to have moved to NC
 Sarah (1725-1784) + Thomas Barham
 Jacob Calvin (1727-1778) born Isle of Wight County, died Southampton County
 David (1731-1768) born Isle of Wight County, died Southampton County
 Ann [Holt] (?-?)

Benjamin's children were **Peter** (1757-1806), **Crawford** (1760-1850), **Carter** (1761-?), **Benjamin Jr.** (1762-1779), **John** (1764-1850), **Holliday** (1766-1819) and **Elizabeth** (1768-?)

(from *The Newsom Family in America*). Crawford appears in the 1820 and 1840 Census in Warren County, Georgia. A copy of Peter's will appears in Exhibit 2-10. He was living in Warren County at the time of his death. The will is witnessed by **Asa** and **David Newsom**.

Exhibit 2-10. Will of Peter Newsom

In the name of God Amen. I, Peter Newsome, of the State of Georgia and Warren County, being very sick in body, yet of a perfectly sound mind and memory, wishing to be in unity with God and calling to mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men to die; I make and ordain this my Last Will and Testament. That is to say principally and first of all, I give and remand my soul into the hands of Almighty God. With God at hand, my body I remand to the earth to be buried in a descent and Christian burial at the discretion of my executors. Nothing doubting at the general resurrection that I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God. And as touching such wordly estate as has pleased God to bless me within this life, I give, devise, and dispose of the same in the following manner and form. First of all, I desire that my debts to be paid. Secondly, I give and bequeath to Rhoda, my dearly beloved wife, the following parts of my estate to have and to do with as she may think proper for and during her lifetime and for her support and my nine younger children. Visa, a colt, three head of horses, eleven head of cattle, twenty seven head of hogs, also my cook pots, kitchen furniture, together with all of my plantation whereon I now live, with the plantation lying on the head of Beechtree Creek, with all of my plantation tools, also one Negro boy Patrick to will and be used as she may think proper during her lifetime, then to be equally divided among all of my children after the nine younger ones has fifty----part to balance against what I have given my son Figures and also my son Ric---. Finally, I appoint and herein constitute my beloved wife and my brother, John Newsome, to be executors of this my Last Will and Testament. Drawn and signed in the presence of this 5th. Day of March, 1805.

Witnesses:

Asa Newsome

David Newsome, J P

Robert Barton

Signed: Peter Newsome

Peter is known to have served in the Revolutionary War and to have received land in Warren County, Georgia. He and several of his siblings moved to Warren County following the war. A note in Ancestry.com indicated that Peter and Solomon Newsom, probably Solomon Jr., moved to Warren County in the spring of 1792, both having received land for service in the war. **Solomon**, probably Solomon Sr., was in Georgia by 1777. Exactly who moved when is uncertain. However, it is certain that a number of Newsom's were living in Warren County by the late 1700s. Land transactions, marriages, and other activities are provided by Davidson (1968), Smith (1900), and Crumpton (1993, 2002).

Solomon Newsom appears to be the first Newsom to have moved to what became Warren County, Georgia. He married **Martha Matthews**. His descendants are listed in Exhibit 2-11. Solomon moved to Wilkes County, Georgia around 1777. Part of Wilkes County was later divided into other counties, including Warren County. It is there that Solomon (perhaps Solomon,

Jr.) and some of Benjamin's children received land for their war service. Chad S. Williams of Smyrna, Georgia, a descendant of Solomon, notes in Ancestry.com that **Ann, Sarah, Solomon, Jr., Mary,** and **David** are known children of Solomon, Sr. **Hardy, Clairborne, Carter, Joseph,** and **John** are likely to have been children of Solomon. The descendants of Solomon appear in various genealogies in Ancestry.com, including the Turner and Olga Lang Family Tree.

Exhibit 2-11. Children of Solomon Newsom

Solomon (1715-1795) + Martha Matthews (1720-1746) born in VA, died in
 Wilkes County, Georgia
 Hardy (1741-1805)
 Clairborne (1742-1825)
 Ann [Burkhalter & Wilson] (1743-?)
 Sarah [Golden] (1744-?)
 Solomon, Jr. (1745-1803) Revolutionary soldier received land in Warren Co
 + Jane White (1743-1790) & Elizabeth Mitchell
 Carter (1746-?)
 Joseph (1748-?)
 Mary [Pace] (1749-?)
 John (1751)
 David (?-?)

The same sources as those listed above provide information about the children of **Solomon Newsom, Jr.** appearing in Exhibit 2-12. Solomon, Jr. married **Jane White**. After her death, he married **Elizabeth Mitchell**. It was her second marriage. Mitchell was the last name of her first husband. Chad Williams notes that **John, Frederick, David, Joeday, Solomon III, Asa, William, Joshua, Martha,** and **Elizabeth** are known children of Solomon, Jr.

According to Cunningham (www.scribd.com/doc/31314298/Newsome-Genealogy), Solomon Newsom Jr. was a Captain during the Revolutionary War. He escaped the Tait's Indians in 1779 and reached a fort on the south side of Briar Creek in present day Warren Co., Georgia in time to warn them of the impending attack. According to Dr. George [George L. Newsome, professor at the University of Georgia, now deceased], Solomon II was a Militia Capt. in Col. Elijah Clarke's Regiment in the Revolution. He was born about 1745 in Virginia and died about 1803-4 in Warren Co., Georgia. He was married twice and had sixteen children. The children by his second wife sued those by his first wife in a series of estate cases that spanned more than twenty years and was brought before the courts in at least four counties. The case in which all the heirs, children by both wives and some grandchildren were named, can be found in Warren Co. Superior Court Writs Book "J" 1828-1830, pp. 254-257. (A microfilm of this case can be found in the Georgia Archives Drawer 103, Box 52) "Asa Newsom Administrator vs Linny Tennison alias Linnt Dennis, et al."

Solomon, Jr.'s grandson Silas (Rachael's cousin) married Lavina Peebles. The family lived for a time in Randolph County, Alabama and several of their children were born there, according to information about Lavina in Ancestry.com. Silas was listed in the 1840 Census in Randolph County. The 1850 Census listed his family in Randolph County: Silas (age 56), Lavina (48), Henry (18), Joseph (17), Thomas (13), Sarah (12), Caroline (10), and Julia (8).

Exhibit 2-12 lists the children of Solomon Newsom, Jr.

Exhibit 2-12. Children of Solomon Newsom, Jr.

Solomon, Jr. (1745-1803)
 + Jane White (1743-1790)
 John (1766-1804) + Sarah Harp (1751-1854)
 Penelope (1790-1864)
 Henry (1791-1860)
 Keziah (1792-1881)
 John, Jr. (1793-?)
 Silas (1794-1868)
 Gideon (1795-1864)
 Moses (1800-?)
 Jinsy (1800-1881)
 Frederick (1769-1808) + Elizabeth May
 Joseph
 William
 Nancy
 Polly
 David (1770-1809)
 Joeday [Joseph D.] (1772-1838) + Clarity Mitchell (1788-?)
 Solomon III (1774-1859) + Celia Ely (1763-1825)
 Jane (1798-?)
 Solomon IV (1804-1866) + Lucy Aldridge, married 1824
 William (1808-?)
 David (1810-?)
 Peter (1815-?)
 Olive (1774-?) + Samuel or James Moon
 Nancy (1778-?) + Goza
 Sarah [Sally] (1780-1845) + Edward Harris
 Asa (1782-1853)
 William (1788-1875) + Frances Hardaway, died Tallapoosa County, AL
 + Elizabeth Mitchell
 Joshua (1793-1877) + Elza Adkins, married 1818
 Benjamin, Dr.
 George
 Green
 Napoleon
 Irwin
 David
 Mary
 Linney (1794-1855) + James Tennison
 Alecy (1797-1835) + James Carter
 Martha (1798-1864) never married
 Elizabeth (1801-1880) + John Usry

According to Cunningham, Joeday served as a representative in the Georgia legislature

from 1808-1810 and in the Senate from 1813-1816. He represented Warren Co. His wife, Clarity, was the daughter of his step-mother.

Huxford (1951, Vol 6, p. 192-193) provides the following information about **Asa Newsom**:

Asa Newsom was born in present Warren Co, in 1782, a son of Solomon Newsom, RS [Revolutionary Soldier]. He was married twice. By his first wife, Nancy Newsom, a cousin, he had seven children. The first wife died about 1815 and Mr. Newsom married a second time to Jincy Hobbs. Three children were born by her.

About 1825 Mr. Newsom moved from Warren County to Washington county and lived there about twenty years, then following his second wife's death in 1845, he moved to Lowndes County and settled six miles south of Troupville, the then county seat, on land known in later years as the old Fernside place in present Brooks County. He died there in 1853 and was buried in what is now an old abandoned cemetery on his home-place on the south side of Fernside lake on his land. The son, David R. Newsom, was administrator on the estate.

Asa's children are listed in Exhibit 2-13. **Rachael Newsom** appears to have been the eldest child of Asa and Nancy Newsom. Most genealogies that include her, list her as the daughter of Asa. I have found no direct proof, but the relationship appears plausible based on available information. According to *The Ingram Family* she was born in 1800. However, that date probably was derived from census records in the mid 1800s. Asa and his family appear in the 1820 Census in Warren County. The record lists two sons and five daughters. The ages of daughters are listed as one between 16-25 (Rachael), two between 10-15 (Harriet and Narcissa), and two younger than 10 (Sarah and Pollie). Two sons are listed, one would be David R. The name of the other is unknown.

Exhibit 2-13. Children of Asa Newsom

Asa (1782-1853)

+ Nancy Newsom (1785-1815) married 1800, his cousin

Rachael (1800-1872)

Harriet (1807-?)

Narcissa (1808-?)

Sarah (1809-?)

David R. (1811-?)

Pollie (1812-?)

+ Jincy Hobbs (1790-1845) married 1817

Martha (1818-?)

Elizabeth (1823-?)

Asa, Jr. (1835-1892)

E. 1830 Census

Edmund was not listed in the 1820 Census except as part of the household of his mother. The 1820 census shows that William's widow, **Mary**, was head of the household with four sons and three daughters. Edmund married during the early 1820s. His first child was born in 1823. Edmund is found in the 1830 Census living in Coweta County in western Georgia. The record shows that he was in his 30's, his wife was in her 20's, and the family included two males younger than 5 (**John S.** and **Edmond T.**), one male between 5 and 10 (**William B.**) and one female younger than 5 (perhaps Missouri) and one female between 15 and 20 (an unknown relative). *The Ingram Family* indicates that Edmund's sister **Elizabeth** and other family members moved to Alabama with him. However, Edmund's sister, Elizabeth, would have been about 25 in 1830. Various records list Edmund in Coweta and Heard Counties of Georgia in the 1830s. Heard County was created from parts of other counties, including Coweta, in December 1830. The only other Ingram family listed in the 1830 Census in Coweta County was **John Ingram** (20 to 30 years old) with one female, presumably his wife (15 to 20 years old).

Edmund's mother is not listed in the 1830 Census, which only lists heads of households. Since we don't find transactions involving her after the 1820s, she may have died before 1830. I have found no additional information about her.

Edmund is not listed as receiving land in the 1827 Land Lottery that included Coweta County. However, **David, George and Hugh Ingram** are listed, see Exhibit 2-14. It is possible that Edmund obtained land from one of his relatives or worked land that one of them owned.

A History of Coweta County (1988) notes that early settlers arrived in Coweta County in the late 1820s after the Indians ceded land in 1825. Many settlers who arrived in 1830 were of Scotch-Irish descent (p. 8-9). It appears that Edmund continued to move westward along the frontier as additional land became available. The last land lottery in Georgia was in 1832 and involved land ceded by the Cherokees in northwest Georgia. **John S. Ingram** of Butts County and **John Ingram** of Monroe County received land in that lottery (Smith, 1838).

Exhibit 2-14. Winners of 1827 Land Lottery in Coweta County

SEC	DIST	LOT NO.	RESIDENCE	CAPT.	DIST.
4	5	112	Ingraham, David	Hancock Co	110th Coweta Co
4	3	162	Ingraham, W. D. & E. ill	Monroe Co	Houses Coweta Co
4	8	142	Ingraham, W., D. & E. ill	Monroe Co	Houses Coweta Co
4	3	360	Ingram, George	Hancock Co	Mahons Coweta Co
4	2	60	Ingram, Hugh	Wilkinson Co	Smith Coweta Co

(files.usgarchives.net/ga/deeds/1827/coweta2.txt)

It is likely that **Edmund** moved to Coweta (later Heard) County with the prospect of homesteading or purchasing inexpensive land. Other than land inherited from William and that shared with his mother, there is no record of his owning land until 1839. And, we only know of his owning land in 1839 in Heard County because of a notice in the *Georgia Journal*, August 29, 1839 (reprinted in Hartz, Vol. 5, p. 733) reporting a sheriff's sale of land (lot 162) owned by Edmund to satisfy *fi fas*. This event, another in a string of misfortunes that seemingly plagued Edmund throughout much of his early life, places him near the Alabama border in 1839. *The Ingram Family* also indicates that at least one of Edmund's children was born in Heard County.

From the available information, we can trace Edmund's movements across Georgia to his

final home in Alabama, where his fortunes appear to have improved. Exhibit 2-15 maps these movements through Georgia. Randolph County Alabama is just west of Heard County Georgia.

Exhibit 2-15. Edmund's Westward Trek



Edmund lived for the first 25 or so years of his life in Jefferson County, Georgia. By 1830 he was in Coweta (later Heard) County with his wife and several children. By 1840 he was in Randolph (later Clay) County in Alabama. We will return to Edmund's family in Chapter 5. First, we will consider the migration of the Ingram family to Georgia in Chapter 3 and examine other branches of the family that can be traced to that migration in Chapter 4.