

WILLIAM F. BALL: Edward, Bartholomew; William, Sr.

William F. Ball was born 31 May 1777 in Liberty County, Georgia. His Parents were Edward Ball and wife Rebecca (Baker) Jones, a widow. He was baptized into the Congregational Church at Midway, Liberty County, 22 June 1777.

William was an only child at the time of his birth. A sister, Elizabeth, born 1774 had died in 1774 and a brother, Edward, born in 1775, had died in infancy also.

When William was barely two years old, his mother fled back to South Carolina with him to be safe from the invading British Army in that part of Georgia. It was at this time also that his father, Edward Ball, a Second Lieutenant in Captain John Bacon's Company of Riflemen, was killed in defense of their land and country from the British.

William's mother, Rebecca, was pregnant at the time of the trip back to South Carolina and, while there, she gave birth to twin sons, Sampson Edward Ball and John Osgood Ball, of whom only Sampson Edward Ball lived.

During her stay in South Carolina, Rebecca, knowing of the death of her husband, married Thomas Quarterman of Liberty County, Georgia, who had fled Georgia also and who was a lifelong friend and neighbor of Rebecca and whose wife had died five years previously. William, therefore, never knew his real/natural father. Upon their return to Liberty County, Georgia, the marriage of Rebecca and Thomas Quarterman was recorded in the Congregational Church Register at Midway along with the births of Sampson Edward and John Osgood Ball.¹

On the night of 13 November 1788, a party of Creek Indians attacked the plantation of Edward Ball. William was seven years of age, having celebrated his birthday the 31st of May 1788.

Georgia

Personally appeared before me, John Elliott, Liberty County, one of the Justices assigned to keep the peace, Andrew Walthour; who being duly sworn on the holy evangelist of Almighty God, saith that on the night of the 13th of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight, a party of Indians did attack him, the said Andrew Walthour, in his house, killed three Negroes Viz. January a prime fellow, Miley, a valuable wench and her child about four years old and at the same time carried away a Negro fellow named Cooper, his son Jack, about nine years of age, and Cate, his daughter about seven years of age, Rachell, a wench and her two children: Nancy about six years of age, the other, a girl of five years of age; and the deponent further saith that to the best of his knowledge and belief, that three Negroes (that is) Pearo, Isaac and Orange; who absented themselves about seven weeks before from the said deponent; were also present with the said party of Indians on the night of the attack on him, the said deponent, and the whole of the said Negroes are the property of Edward Ball's estate and further this deponent saith not __

Sworn before me this
day of August 1789

Andrew

Walthour

John Elliott, J.P.

3 killed

Endorsed/Estate of Edward Ball

As can be seen, the government was almost a year getting around to taking depositions from those who were attacked by the Indians and who suffered losses. The federal government promised that all those who did suffer losses would be compensated. That compensation was 46 years in coming! Edward Ball's plantation was just one of many, many homes and plantations raided by the Creek Indians. It was a wholesale Indian uprising.²

Nothing more is known of William Ball until the year 1800 and he is twenty-three years of age. His father had left his mother a wealthy woman and a well organized and smooth working business of farming and ranching. The new born nation was flexing its muscles; the sleeping giant was coming awake, and with the return of things to normal, Rebecca prospered even more.

It is not known what sort of education William received, but it had to be about the best money could buy. William's upbringing and education was geared to suit or match his personality and character. He was a refined gentleman, and the profession he chose was that of a lawyer, an attorney at law. It is not known where he received his license to practice, but a common way of that day was to apprentice one's self to a law firm and "read Law" until at such a time one had advanced to the point they were allowed to practice in a court of law.

The year 1800 is the earliest extant tax roll for Liberty County known to exist. William is listed for one white poll and two slaves, but no land, and is charged \$.93 - 3/4¢ in taxes. The 1801 tax record lists the estate of Thomas Quarterman as 6 slaves less than 60 years of age, and is charged \$1.87 - 1/2¢. Listed consecutively with the estate of Thomas Quarterman is his step-son William F. Ball with one white poll and two slaves under 60 years of age and is charged \$.93-3/4¢.³

The reason there is no land listed with Thomas Quarterman is because it is in the control of and being managed by a trustee, John Stacy. The same situation was with William. The property of Edward Ball was still being managed by Andrew Walthour, the designated executor of the estate.

This is the first time a middle initial in the name of William Ball had ever appeared. Heretofore his name and signature has been only William Ball, no middle name or initial.

The fact that all of the lands inherited by William Ball were still being managed by the executor, did not prevent William from owning property, and on 24 November 1804, William was granted 36 acres of land in Liberty County.⁴ Why he wanted such a small plot of land is unclear when he was in line to take possession of several hundreds of acres through inheritance.

William Ball married Mary Burgin in Warren County 27 September 1804. Mary Burgin, it seems, was a widow with one child, a female named Martha Childers or Childress Burgin. Mary's last name of Burgin, then, was her married name and her maiden name is unknown unless it was Childers or Childress.⁵

Mary Burgen/Burgin Ball was delivered of a son 4 August 1805, named William Baker Ball, born in Liberty County.⁶

The 1806 tax roll shows that William F. Ball lived in the Newport District of Liberty County, three houses from his mother, Rebecca, and step-father, Thomas Quarterman. William has one white poll, three slaves under 60 years of age and one 20-wheel carriage, tax \$1.75.⁷

Mary Burgen Ball died in Liberty County 20 January 1806 and is buried there.⁸

The 1807 tax record of Newport District, Liberty County, shows William F. Ball living three houses from his mother and step-father and with one white poll, three slaves under 60 years of age and one 2-wheel carriage, tax \$1.75.⁹

On 16 January 1808, William Ball married Elizabeth Gray in Warren County.¹⁰

The 1809 tax roll for Liberty County does not show a William F. Ball, or a William Ball either, but the 1809 tax rolls of Baldwin County does show an entry for a William Ball. This William Ball is the William F. Ball of Liberty County, as subsequent tax rolls will establish. The initial "F." is dropped from his name here and does not appear again in any known record found on William Ball.

He is taxed on 14 slaves, 202-1/2 acres, 2nd class land, Putnam County, original grantee: McFarland. The land adjoins Iverson on the waters of Beaver Dam Creek. Tax \$5.19-1/2¢.

He is also taxed on 230 acres, 3rd class, Burke County, original grantee: Higdon and Landcaster, and adjoins Kirkpatrick property. Taxed \$.34-1/2¢.

He is also listed as the guardian for Martha Childersberger, 101-1/2 acres, 2nd class, 101-1/2 acres, 3rd class, Telfair County, original grantee: Martha Childresberger, situated on waters of Okmulgee River. Tax \$.22-3/4¢.¹¹

William Ball's land in Putnam County adjoined that of his half sister, Rebecca Jones, and her husband, Mr. Iverson. William, owning land in Burke County, indicates that he lived there during 1805 during the time of the lottery in Burke County. The child, Martha Childresberger/Childers Burgin/Burgen/Childress Burgen, is the child of Mary Burgen, wife of William Ball. The last name of Martha is spelled in several different ways on the tax rolls. William Ball, at this point in his life, has become a land agent or speculator and land manager for widows and orphans and absentee owners. There is no tax record on him for 1808 and he has established a residence in Baldwin County, but owns land in Putnam and Burke Counties. Putnam County was formed from Baldwin County in 1807 but was not divided out until later; at least by 1820, which is the reason why William's land is in Putnam County but the taxes were paid in Baldwin County. He was a Lawyer in Milledgeville, Baldwin County.

The 1810 tax digest of Baldwin County shows he owns 14 slaves, 202-1/2 acres of land, 2nd class, in Putnam County, original grantee, W. McFarland; adjoining Colonel Iverson on the waters of Beaver Dam Creek. Tax \$5.19-1/4¢. He is also the guardian for Martha Childresberger's 101-1/2 acres 2nd class 101-1/2 acres of pine land, Telfair County on the waters of the Okmulgee River. Tax \$.68

William Ball has sold the land, which he previously owned in Burke County.

The 1811 tax digest of Baldwin County shows that he owns 15 slaves, 202-1/2 acres, 3rd class land in Baldwin County, original grantee, Mr. Curry; adjoins the town of Milledgeville on the waters of Tobler's Creek. Tax \$5.25-1/4¢. He is also the guardian of Martha C. Burgen, who owns 202-1/2 acres 3rd class on the waters of the Okmulgee River. Tax \$.25-1/4¢.

William Ball's land was entirely different from previous years. He had already sold the Burke County land that he owned in 1809 and he has also sold his Putnam County land during the 1810-1811 periods, and has bought another tract of land in Baldwin; this time adjoining the town of Milledgeville. That year, the name of his ward was clarified as Martha Childers Burgen.¹²

James Gray Madison Ball, first born of William and Elizabeth, was born 31 July 1809 in Baldwin County.¹³

Eliza Ann Ball, second born of William and Elizabeth, was born 5 February 1811, died 20 May 1811.¹⁴

The third child, a son, Edward Ball, was born 3 May 1812, died 12 February 1815.¹⁵

The 1812 Tax Roll for Baldwin County has been lost. The 1813 tax roll for Baldwin County shows William Ball owned 17 slaves, 202-1/2 acres of land in Baldwin County adjoining Milledgeville on the waters of Tobler's Creek.

100 acres, 2nd class, and 500 acres 3rd class all in Burke County, original grantee: Mr. Bradley adjoins Mr. Kilpatrick on waters of Richland Creek.

300 acres 3rd class, 300 acres pine land in Camden County, original grantee was Ball, adjoins (not shown) on waters on Crooked River. Total Tax \$7.85-1/2¢.

As guardian for Martha Childers Burgen's 202-1/2 acres 3rd class in Telfair County on waters of Okmulgee River. No tax amount shown.

William Ball went back to Burke County to invest in land. He then owned 600 acres in Burke County purchased in 1812-1813.

For the first time the tax records show that he took possession of 600 acres of land in old St. Mary's Parish on the Crooked River that once belonged to his father, Edward Ball. This land is now shown to be located in Camden County.

The 1814 tax roll lists 17 slaves for William Ball on his Baldwin County plantation of 202-1/2 acres adjoining the town of Milledgeville on the waters of Tobler's Creek. His 2-wheel carriage is listed again for the first time in several years. He still retains ownership of the 600 acres in Burke County on the waters of Buckhead Creek and not Richland Creek as stated in the 1813 tax. (This land was near the Property of William Lee and birth place of Charlene Lee Ball.) He still had the 600 acres of land in Camden County inherited from his father, all for a total tax of \$7.35. William is still the guardian of Martha Childers Burgen, step-daughter, whose mother was Mary Burgen, his first wife. Taxes on the 202-1/2 acres in Telfair County were \$.90¢.¹⁶

The fourth child of William and Elizabeth Gray was Elizabeth Jane Ball, born 2 July 1814, in Baldwin County where all of his children by Elizabeth were born.¹⁷

William's tax payments were steadily increased. In 1814 his total tax was \$7.35. In 1815 his total tax bill was \$8.16-1/2. He did not purchase any more land. He still had the 202-1/2 acres in Milledgeville, the 600 acres in Burke County, and the 600 acres in Camden County.

In 1815, he was listed as the agent for Martha Childers Burgen instead of her guardian. She still owned the 202-1/2 acres in Telfair County on the Okmulgee River.

In 1811, the name Abner Hines appears in the same district as William Ball. In 1814 they are living as near neighbors. William Baker Ball, first born of William Ball, married Mary M. Hines in Baldwin County.

The September Term, 1815 Baldwin County Jury Duty lists the name of William Ball.¹⁸

William Ball had 19 slaves in 1816, the same 202-1/2 acres in Baldwin County adjoining the town of Milledgeville on the waters of Tobler's Creek, a 2-wheel carriage and the same 600 acres of land in Camden County inherited from his father, total tax \$7.62-1/2¢. He was still listed as the agent for Martha Childers Burgen and her 202-1/2 acres in Telfair County, total \$.15. William had sold his land in Burke County, his 202-1/2 acres in Baldwin County and his 600 acres in Camden County.

In 1817 William Ball had 20 slaves and owned 202-1/2 acres of land in Baldwin County adjoining the T. Commons on the waters of Tobler's Creek, a 2-wheel carriage, one town lot in the town of Milledgeville, value \$1150, stock in trade \$400.

William owned 300 acres, 3rd class in Camden County, original grantee: E. Ball located on the waters of Crooked River, 200 acres of pine land in Camden County, original grantee, E. Ball; located on the waters of St. Mary's River. Total tax \$12.53-1/4.

William was still the agent for Martha C. Burgen for 202-1/2 acres on the Okmulgee River in Telfair County, tax \$.15.¹⁹

There can be no doubt about the connection between William Ball and the person named Ball who was the original grantee of the 600 acres in Camden County now. That person was none other than Edward Ball, the Revolutionary War Soldier and father of Sampson Edward Ball. William sold 100 acres of his purchase, without a doubt, establishing him as a "townsperson," a merchant or professional person and in this case, a professional person as he is a lawyer.

Amanda Melvina Ball was born 16 July 1818 in Baldwin County. She was the fifth child of William and Elizabeth Gray.²⁰

The 1818 tax roll was very faint and hard to read and was indexed. William Ball could not be found on the roll.

In 1819 William Ball had 24 slaves, 202-1/2 acres in Baldwin County adjoining T. Commons on waters of Tobler's Creek, a 2-wheel carriage, one town lot valued at \$1150, Stock in Trade, none shown for this year. Total tax \$12.16. He had disposed of all of the land inherited from his father. He apparently had been discharged as the guardian/agent of Martha Childers Burgen.

The fact that he is shown with no "stock in trade" indicates some change in his economic activity.

"Polls belonging to Milledgeville District"-James Stanford, Ditto for J. Stanford & William Ball, no slaves, no whites, 1 lot, value \$250, \$.78 tax.

The value shown for the lot (when compared to others on the same roll) indicates that it was extremely small and/or had a building of minimal value on it. The lot had already been appraised at \$1150 and had been so appraised for some years. The value of \$250 indicates that there is a small building of minimal value on the lot.²¹

In 1820, the slave total for William Ball was 27. He still had the 202-1/2 acres of land in Baldwin County adjoining Milledgeville on the waters of Tobler's Creek, a 2-wheel carriage, 1 lot in the town of Milledgeville, value \$2500. Stock in trade, none, Total tax \$16.69.

"Polls belonging to Milledgeville"- No William Ball found.²²

On the 8th of December, 1820, Sarah Ann Ball, last child of William and Elizabeth, was born. She was born in Baldwin County.²³

Also, in December of 1820, William Ball, an attorney at law, in and for the County of Baldwin, was elected a judge of the Inferior Court.

GEORGIA:

The undersigned have been for many years acquainted with William Ball, Esquire; one of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Baldwin County. We consider him a man of integrity and any statements made by him are entitled to full credit. Milledgeville, December, 1820.²⁴

(This recommendation is signed by six members of the Baldwin County Judiciary and none of the names are legible.)

The 1821 tax digest of Baldwin County and the town of Milledgeville shows that William Ball had 27 slaves, 202-1/2 acres of land in Baldwin County adjoining the town of Milledgeville, on the waters of Tobler's Creek, a 2-wheel carriage, 1 town lot in Milledgeville, value \$3000, stock in trade, none, total tax \$18.87-2/3¢.²⁵

This is the last tax record obtained on William Ball, except for the 1828 tax return.

Thomas Quarterman was another of the many who suffered at the hands of the Creek Indians during their raids. Thomas Quarterman is now dead and Joseph Quarterman, whom Thomas appointed to be the executor of his estate, had died also and the alternate executor, John Quarterman, had appointed William Ball, attorney, to act in behalf of the estate of Thomas Quarterman, William's step-father, to collect all moneys due to the estate.

GEORGIA

Liberty County: Be it known to all concerned that I, John L. Quarterman, of the County and state aforesaid, executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Quarterman, deceased, who was the qualified executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Quarterman, deceased, for whose estate I have presented a claim against the United States pursuant to the provisions of the late Creek Indian Treaty, for spoliations made by said Indians in the year seventeen hundred and eighty eight have and do by these presents constitute and appoint William Ball of the county of Baldwin and state aforesaid my attorney, and do authorize him to settle and receive for an executor as aforesaid all sums of money that may be awarded to the estate of said Thomas Quarterman, deceased, for said spoliations, to execute to all and any amounting officers or agents of the United States receipts of the sum or sums of money that may become payable to said estate and to do all and every necessary acts in the promises that I could or might do.

In testimony whereof I have set my hand and seal this twenty-ninth day of November 1821.

Executed in the presence of us: Paul H. Wilkins, Benjamin Mell, Sr., and Thomas Mallard J.I.C.

John L. Quarterman, Esqr.²⁶

On 13 March 1777, Andrew Walthour, Esq. was appointed executor of the estate of Edward Ball and he had acted in that capacity of executor/manager all these years. On 24 July 1822, 45 years after assuming this responsibility, he relinquished control of the estate to its rightful owners William Ball, and his brother, Sampson Edward Ball.

State of Georgia

Liberty County: Personally came before me, Thomas Mallard, one of the Justices of the Inferior Court for said county, Andrew Walthour, Esqr. Who being duly sworn depose and saith, that he was the only acting executor of the last will and testament of Edward Ball late of said county, deceased, that his powers as executor aforesaid, have ceased for a considerable time past, in consequence of having delivered up the property of the said deceased, to William Ball and Sampson E. Ball, the only legatees and heirs of the said Edward Ball.

Sworn before me this 24 of July 1822: Thomas Mallard, Justice Inferior Court, Liberty County.

Andrew Walthour²⁷

In August of 1822, Sampson Edward Ball, brother of William Ball, wrote William two letters, both dated on the 16th. The first letter appointed William as Sampson's attorney to collect his share of the Indian Claims. The second letter directed William to invest the money and collect the interest and send it to him. Also to look after his interest in some slaves that belonged to Sampson (those?) who were left in Georgia.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I, Sampson E. Ball of the state of Louisiana and Parish of Washington, have made, constituted and appointed my brother, William Ball of the state of Georgia and county of Baldwin, my true and lawful debts, money's or other things that may be coming to me in any manner from the United States in the state of Georgia or any other ways for Negroes taken from the estate of my father Edward Ball. Also from the estate of Thomas Quarterman and all other things to do for me as tho I were personally present and to give any execution My name in witness whereof I have set my hand this 16 August 1822.

Sampson E. Ball

BROTHER: I have sent you on the first page, a power of attorney; I wish you to trade the whole of my claim in some way so that I may not have it dribbled out in small; suggest you may deposit (after the first draw) the balance at any rate percent you may think proper and send by mail what you get after saving to yourself my part of all expenses. You know I have a small right to Billy and have Holmes' right and you must not let the other heirs wrong me. I wish you to do the best you can for me and direct as usual to Ford's Office, I am yours as usual.

S. E. Ball

16 August 1822 ²⁸

On the 12th of March, 1823, Sampson Edward wrote to his brother, William, and relinquished all of his right to the Indian Claims and his entire claim to slaves still in Georgia.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Washington, 12 March 1823.

Know all men by these present that I, Sampson E. Ball of the above state and parish, do give and relinquish and set over to my brother, William Ball of the state of Georgia and county of Baldwin, all of my right, title, and interest to any and all of my claim to Negroes that were taken by the Creek Indians from the estate of our father, Edward Ball, and for which the United States has agreed to pay to this said William Ball to his own use forever.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and seal.

Sampson E. Ball

Witness: David Ford

I certify that the above was agreed, signed, and sealed and witnessed in my presence.

Joseph Ard J. P. 29

A listing of recipients for payment for the claims against the Indians show that William and Sampson Edward Ball were numbered No. 186 and dated 25 April 1823, in the amount of \$405.00, William Ball, for self and Sampson Edward Ball, heirs of Edward Ball. Jno. Burch, witness.

No. 187 shows William Ball, attorney for John L. Quarterman, executor of the estate of Thomas Quarterman received \$60. Jno. Burch, witness.³⁰

David McCullers died in 1782. His widow, Amy McCullers, was appointed administrator of the estate 3 October 1782. The estate was never settled and in 1823, the heirs of the estate, descendants of David and Amy McCullers, appealed to the court of Baldwin County to settle the estate so that proper divisions could be made in the property and certain interest bearing investments made by David McCullers could be calculated and paid to the heirs. William Ball, attorney, was recommended by the court to act on behalf of the heirs and was appointed administrator to manage and settle the estate. Amy McCullers was Elizabeth Gray Ball's maternal grandmother.³¹

From lands acquired from the Creek Indians in 1821, from which Dooly, Houston, Monroe, Fayette and Henry Counties were formed, William Ball drew in a lottery, in the 4th district of the county of Dooly, a lot or tract of 202-1/2 acres of land on the 28th day of October, 1824. The land was a speculative venture for William who soon sold it for 100% profit as it was a free gift to him from the state.³²

The 1828 tax returns for Baldwin County, Georgia, show William Ball owns 202-1/2 acres of land on Tobler's Creek and he is the agent for Martha C. Burgen for 202-1/2 acres of land in Telfair County on the Oconee river.³³

Baldwin County, Georgia Jury Duty Roster, February Term, 1830 - William Ball.³⁴

William Ball wrote a letter to Governor Wilson Lumpkin 13 February 1834, from Perry, Houston County, Georgia, where he and his family had moved shortly after 1830 from Baldwin County, making inquiries to when the payment of the Indian Claims would be made.

Perry, February 13, 1834.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY: Dear Sir: Having seen an advertisement from one of our members in congress made in relation to paying off the Indian Claims agreeable to the Treaty made at the Indian Spring, as I am interested I feel considerable interest in knowing when a settlement will take place with the claimants and whether or not it will be through the

executive or by appointment and what time it will take place -----rendered in or will it be necessary to make out new claims in answer to the above will much oblige your humble servant.

William Ball

Perry, Houston, County³⁵

Governor Wilson Lumpkin answered William Ball's letter of inquiry concerning the Indian Claims 16 February 1835, to say that he did not know when the claims payments would be made, but it would be announced through the media.

Executive Department, Georgia,

Milledgeville, 16th February 1835

Sir:

In reply to yours of the 13th instant I have to inform you that under the provision of a late act of courts the claims of the citizens of Georgia provided for by the Indian Spring Treaty, will be studied and adjusted at this place. As regards the peculiar mode and manner of the adjustment, and under whose immediate superintendence, I am not at this time prepared to say. But hoped to be informed on this – in a short time when due notice and information will be given to all parties interested through the median of the press.

Very Respectfully Yrs.

Wilson Lumpkin

William Ball, Esquire

Perry, Georgia.³⁶

The above payments were made in at least two installments. It appears that this latest promise of a payment may be the third and final payment.

Shortly after 1830, William Ball and his family moved from Milledgeville, Baldwin County, Georgia, to Perry, Houston County, Georgia, and lived next door to his elder son, William Baker Ball and his family. William was 53 years old. The reason for his moving is not known, but it may have been that he was in bad health, and he was under the care of his son, who was a doctor.

The 1819 tax return shows that he had sold all of his land holdings except the 202-1/2 acres on Tobler's Creek adjoining the town of Milledgeville and a town lot. The 1828 tax return shows he is again the agent of Martha C. Burgen and her 202-1/2 acres in Telfair County. This is the last tax return obtained for William Ball. There are other tax returns on file in the archives in Atlanta that, pieced together, would give the complete story of the disposition of the 202-1/2 acres of land in Baldwin County. The 1828 tax return does not list the town lot, so it may be that he disposed of that.

William Ball's will, filed for probate in Perry, Houston County, 16 March 1837, does not list any real estate or indicate there is any. To his wife and to each of his four living children he gave four slaves. " and the remainder of my effects to be equally divided between all of my legatees and for my wife to have my man Will ", " and for her to have the use of the house and the square of land on which it is situated during her widowhood. The distributive share I have for my wife is for her natural life time and after her death to be equally divided among my children.

To carry into effect my wishes as above stated, I hereby authorize and constitute my sons William B. and James G. M. Ball my executors. William Ball

Test.: W. Giles, J. Mims,

Seaborn C. Bryant J. P.

Georgia

Houston County

I, James G. M. Ball, do solemnly swear that this writing contains the true last will and testament of William Ball, deceased, so far as I know or believe, and that I will well and truly execute the same by paying first the just debts and then the legatees contained in the said will as far as his goods and chattels will permit, and the law charge me, and that I will make a true and perfect inventory of all such goods and chattels, so help me, God.

Sworn in open court and subscribed this 16th March 1837. C. H. Rice (Clerk of Court)

William F. Ball, brother of Sampson Edward Ball, and son of Edward Ball and wife, Rebecca Baker Jones, died 27 January 1837 in Perry, Houston County, Georgia and is buried there. He died in the 59th year of his life.³⁷

NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. Abstracts of Midway Congregational Church Records 1754 – 1863, Microfilm Drawer 76, Roll 1, Georgia State Archives, Atlanta, Georgia, Vol. I, pages 43 and 58.
2. Indian Depredations, Letters, Claims, Etc., Vol. IV, Georgia State Archives, Atlanta, Georgia.
3. Liberty County, Georgia, Tax Digests for the years 1800 and 1801, Georgia State Archives, Atlanta, Georgia.
4. Surveyor General Dept., Office of Secretary of State, Archives and Records Building, Atlanta, Georgia 30334
5. Bible Records of the William Ball Family obtained from Robert S. Wilson, 234 West 14th Street, New York, NY 10011, Mr. Wilson is a descendant of Elizabeth Jane Ball Allen-Mounger.
6. Same as No. 5
7. Same as No. 3, for the year 1806.
8. Same as No. 5.
9. Same as No. 3, for the year 1807.
10. Warren County, Georgia Records, Marriage Book A, page 23, for dates 1794-1814, Drawer 104, Box 13, Georgia State Archives, Atlanta, Georgia.

11. Same as No. 3, for the years 1809, 1810, 1811.
12. Same as No. 5.
13. Same as No. 5.
14. Same as No. 5.
15. Same as No. 3, for the years 1813 and 1814.
16. Same as No. 5.
17. Same as No. 3, for the year 1815.
18. *Georgia Genealogical Magazine* Vols. 51-54, files of the Georgia Journal published at Milledgeville 15 October 1817.
19. Same as No. 3, for the years 1816 and 1817.
20. Same as No. 5.
21. Same as No. 3, for the year 1819.
22. Same as No. 3, for the year 1820.
23. Same as No. 5.
24. Inferior Court Records for Baldwin County, Georgia, State Archives, Atlanta, Georgia.
25. Same as No. 3, for the year 1821.
26. Same as No. 2.
27. Probate Records of Liberty County, on file in the Georgia State Archives, Atlanta, Georgia.
28. Same as No. 2.
29. Same as No. 2.
30. Same as No. 2.
31. Probate Records of Warren County and Wilkes County on file in the Georgia State Archives, Atlanta, Georgia.
32. Surveyor General Dept., Office of Secretary of State, Archives and Records Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
33. *Georgia Genealogical Magazine*, Vols. 63-66, page 329.
34. *Georgia Genealogical Magazine*, Vols. 47-50, from the files of *The Southern Recorder*, Milledgeville, dated 6 March 1830.
35. Same as No. 2.
36. Same as No. 2.
37. Probate Records of Houston County on file in the Georgia State Archives, Atlanta, Georgia.

The Gray Family Bible Record:

Mrs. Evelyn Hight, 7607 Wright Road, Houston, Texas 77041, contributed the following, taken in an old plantation account book kept by Elizabeth Jane Ball, daughter of Elizabeth Gray, who married first, Capt. John Marcus Allen, who died in 1836; and married second, in 1839, Edwin J. Mounger, Warren County, Georgia. The plantation book is now in the possession of Robert S. Wilson, 234 West 14th Street, New York, NY 10011, and the Bible of Walker Gray belongs to Mrs. Mary Jensen. James Gray was the son of Zachariah Gray who was born in 1791 in Maryland and died in 1816 in Milledgeville, GA.

Children of Seaborn and Mary Gray were:

Simeon Paskal	James A.
Samuel	Sally A.
William A.	Elisha
Walter	Wiley J.
Margaret	

William A. and Simeon Gray were in Newton County, Texas in 1860. Simeon married Mary Elizabeth Cox, and William married her sister Cornelia, both daughters of William Cox.

James Gray, born ca. 1763, married Amy McCullers, daughter of David McCullers and Amy. Children---Sarah Gray, born 24 July 1785.

James Gray, Jr., born 10 August 1788, died in 1844; married Betty Hadley, probably the daughter of Ambrose Hadley in Warren County, Georgia, 1 January 1811.

Elizabeth Gray, born 24 November 1789, died in 1844; married William Ball, son of Edward Ball and Rebecca Baker in Warren County, 6 June 1806.

Samuel Gray, born 13 August 1791, married Mary Burkhalter; probably a daughter of a neighbor, John Burkhalter, also spelled Burgholder, in Warren County 18 December 18127.

Faithy Gray, born 9 May 1793, died 1 February 1815.

Seaborn Gray, born 10 March 1796, married Mary Matthews, daughter of Moses Matthews, Jr. and Mary Ann Truitt.

Lydia Gray, born 7 August 1799, died 23 November 1815.

Simeon Gray was born 19 July 1804.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. FAMILY PUZZLERS MAGAZINE, published in Warren County, Georgia; Issue No. 778, dated September 16, 1982, Vol. 19.