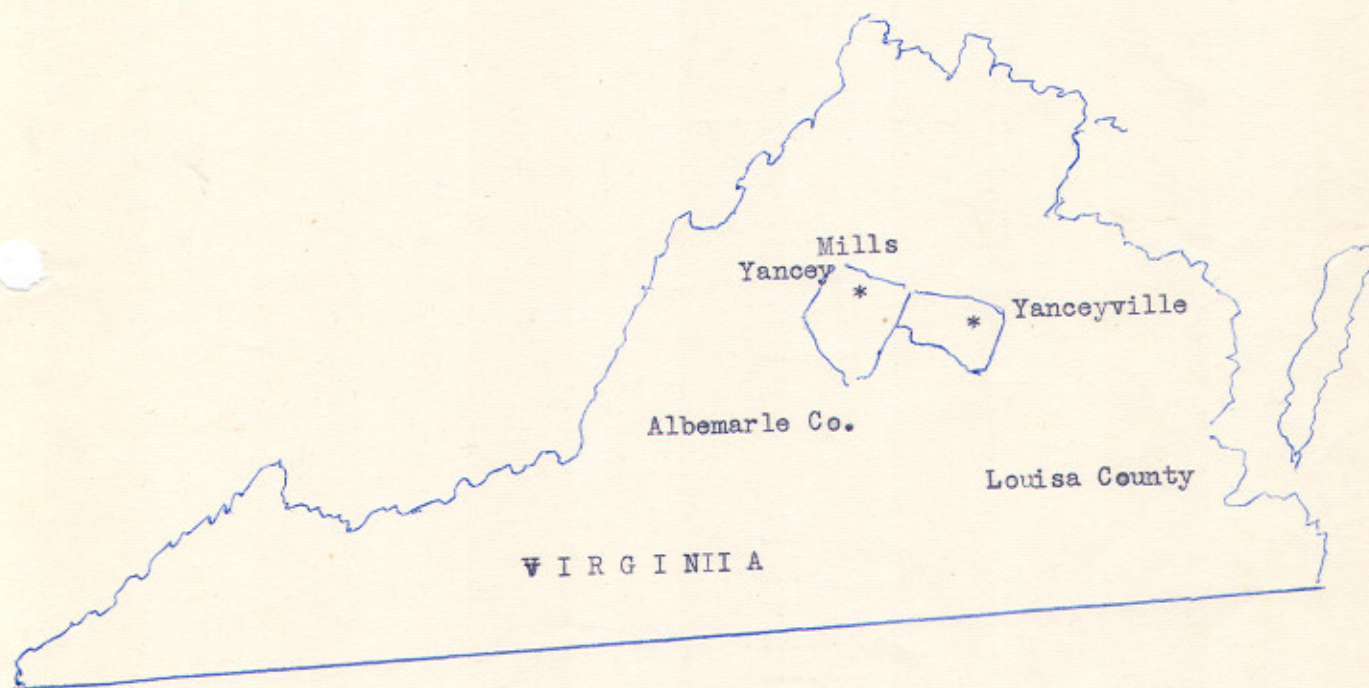


YANCEYVILLE, Louisa County, Virginia. Pop.100

Note from "History of Louisa Co.," by W.H. Harris, gives the following:
(see copy Libr.Sheet in Book.)

YANCEYVILLE was a town around 1800. Col. Robert Yancey and his father, Charles Yancey, conducted a milling and a general store business at this place. A large distillery was a large part of the business. The place is described in correspondence with the Federal Revenue Dept., as a town with a number of houses besides the mills and distillery. Col. Yancey owned Woodberry at the mouth of Fork Creek on the South Anna, more lately the home of the Kimbroughs.

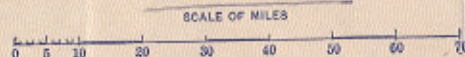


YANCEY MILLS. Albermarle County, Virginia. Pop.173

Book: "Albermarle Co., in Virginia" by Rev. Edgar Woods gives the following:
"Charles Yancey, who was a prominent man in the early part of the century, was the son of Robert Yancey of Buckingham... He conducted a store, tavern, mill and distillery at what was afterwards May's and still later Cock's, Tavern. This was originally the location of the postoffice called Yancey's Mills, and though transferred to the more important center of Hillsboro, the old name is retained.....etc.

MAP OF
KENTUCKY

*Important Stations of Pioneers. Over one hundred
others are not indicated.



Please Return.



Map taken from the Book "The Wilderness Road" by Robert L. Kincaid.
(Book from Blackfoot Public Library, Blackfoot, Idaho--Nov.1958)



Dup

Book, "The Wilderness Road" by Robert L. Kincaid
(Blackfoot Public Library, Dec. 1958)

The Foreword: The pattern of world civilization is determined largely by geographical factors. To understand the movements of peoples, look to the oceans, rivers, lakes, mountains and deserts. To evaluate their achievements, follow them in their struggles against the earth's natural barriers.

When the white men reached the shores of America, it was a wilderness jungle penetrated only by aboriginal trails, leading to rivers, over mts. and across plains to widely scattered tribal kingdoms. These trails the white conquerors followed to build a new civilization.

No single trail was more significant in the westward spread of English colonization than the Wilderness Road of Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. It was the first route opened across the Appalachian barrier. From 1775 to 1800 it was the principal overland entry into the limitless reaches of the West. It was the life line which saved the Northwest for the young republic. During the Civil War it was of strategic importance in the movement of armies.

P. 23 tells of an Abraham Wood a colonist of 17th century etc..

P. 40 William Beverly, son of Robert Beverly, first historian of Virginia

P. 49 the Cumberland Pass was named so in honor of Duke of Cumberland

P. 82 Tell something about Arthur Campbell . . . See Franklin State note

The book gives some tragic stories of the pioneers--when Indians massacred them.

In Back of book there is a map of this Wilderness road which I copied.
(This a good book to read again sometime)

Between the Birth of William Riley Yancey in June, 1825 and that of his sister, Adaline in 1827, in Nov., their parents, Hiram John and Elizabeth (Pratt) Yancey moved from Warren, Tenn. to Marion, Williamson Co., Ill., and all of their other children were born there, including Hiram John, Jr.

Hiram John, Sr., had a brother, Richard Kelley Yancey, who also lived in Ill. and his great-grandson Leonard Covert, married a girl named Ennis Dial. She told me by telephone, on 7 Nov. 1958, that the Dials and that branch of the Yancey family came from a place called "Six Mile Prairie."

In checking over the history of the state of Illinois, found that Williamson Co. was formed from Franklin County in 1839. I then took the book (Call No. Ill. F.2) at the Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City. This is a history of Franklin County. According to this reference, the first white settlers were in 1804.

The first phase of the history covers the agricultural economy established by the early pioneers from the South. This phase endured for almost a century, partly due to the late arrival of the railroad there.

Franklin County is in the center of the southern part of Illinois. It is the 4th county north of the southern boundary of the state, and third from both the east and west boundaries. Benton, the county seat, is 80 miles southeast of St. Louis, and 125 miles south of Springfield. The county was composed, in part, of prairie lands, and the rest was timbered. The county was divided into townships, of which Six Mile Prairie was at the extreme southwest corner of the county. The others were named: Webb, Townmount, Four Mile, Long, Fritzell, Rawlings, Knob, Horse, and Crawford Prairie(s). The Indians there were the Shawnee and Kaskaskia.

By 1818 there were at least nine white settlements (all named in this book). Of these the second settlement was in Six Mile township. It was founded in 1811 by Charles H. Humphreys, a Philadelphia School teacher and his brother, Edward. Under an agreement with the government, Charles built a ferry on the Big Muddy, and founded the Settlement. Until 1816, the best road was just a trail, but in 1816 it was improved. It was the Shawneetown-Kaskaskia Road. The first stage coach was in 1819. It traveled (1) from Kaskaskia to St. Louis, and later on the same year another stage went from Shawneetown to St. Louis, and crossed Franklin County.

As is the usual sequence, the settlers preceded the government surveys. They squatted on the land. The first lands that the government sold could be bought at \$1.25 per acre, at public auction. Before 1850 only 50% of the land (public-(government)) had been sold. After this, there was a rush to buy land along the Illinois Central Railroad, especially in Southern Illinois. Soon after 1854 all of the public lands in the state were taken up.

By 1818, Franklin County consisted of 1228 people. Of these there were 171 families. Of these families there were 52 persons who formed a colony of free negroes, and there were also 15 negro slaves, leaving a total of 1161 whites in all (not each) of the townships.

The first county seat was Garrett's Tavern, and the records started there in 1818. In 1826, Frankfort town became the county seat. Williamson County was formed in 1839, after which Franklin County seat was changed to Benton, in 1841, and after 1841 the records for Franklin County were kept at Benton, (after Mar. 1st.) The word "Prairie" was deleted from "Six Mile Prairie" in the period between 1872 to 1875. From Ill F.2-"Inventory of the Archives of Ill." Benton #28 Franklin County. According to this book almost all the records from 1818 to 1838 were burned, also some of 1838 to 1843 were also burned.

According to the Postal Guide (Call No. RA.10 A.25) Six Mile is a Rural Branch Postoffice.

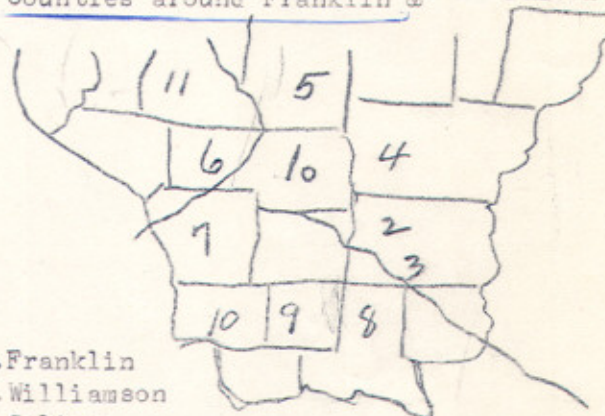
④
The rectangular form of Franklin County measures 24 miles east to west, 18 miles north to south; area is 430 square miles. The Big Muddy drains the center of Franklin County. Also there are the Little Muddy, Middle Fork, Pond Creek, and Saline River, and their tributaries. Some of the lesser streams in the county are: Casey's Fork, Gun Prairie Creek, Andy's Creek, Susan Camp, Markus, Taylor, Jordan, Drummond? Brush Tree Creeks. The streams and rivers flow generally in a south west direction. Aiken Creek and Cotton Wood Creeks also flow in Franklin County.

The original township of Townmount was renamed "Denning", at about the same time that "Prairie" was dropped from the name of Six Mile in the years 1872-1875. Franklin was predominantly Democratic in political matters. Franklin and Williamson Counties were all one county until the division in 1839. (There could therefore be some records in Williamson County that did not get burned in the Benton fire.)

Townships of Franklin County

Goode	Barren	Ewing	Northern
Tyrone	Browning	Benton	Eastern
Six Mile	Denning	Frankfort	Cave

Counties around Franklin & Williamson



1. Franklin
2. Williamson
3. Saline
4. Hamilton
5. Jefferson
6. Perry
7. Jackson
8. Pope
9. Johnson
10. Union
11. Washington

P.13 Two roads open from Benton to Marion in 1842.

P.14 The log cabin which served as the first courthouse at Benton, as well as the office of county clerk, was burned down on Nov. 18, 1843, and nearly all of the county records were destroyed. (County Court Record v D 1838-1846 p.121,122,125 also p. 25: The first poor farm (for the poor of the county) was in 1861 in Benton Township.

An early school was composed entirely of men "who work with their hands." It was to help them get more education, and was in Franklin County in 1858. (See if there are any records from this school available) *quies*

The early Church Denominations were: Baptist, Methodist, and Christian.

A Census of 1870 included Franklin County (9th Census of the U.S.) Railroad construction began in the late '70s. Franklin County soil was less fertile than the soils of central and northern Illinois, and in the early days they did not have any mills in Franklin County. The newspapers were "The Franklin County Independent", and the "Benton Standard." In 1880 coal was found in Williamson County. Sometime later, a valuable vein of coal was found in Six Mile Township, and the town of Zeigler was founded.

A common school system was in operation in 1825. (Are there any school records)

RECORDATION of Franklin County

In 1818 a recorder was appointed by the territorial governor of Illinois. After 1835 the office was filled by election. Records of Historical value are to be found - at
 1-Illinois State Historical Library,
 2-Archives Division of the State Library, Springfield, Ill.
 3-State University at Urbana
 (other records are kept in county offices and office buildings.)

HOUSING, Care and Accessibility of Records:

The present courthouse in Benton (County seat of Franklin County) was erected in 1874 and 1875. P.76: Franklin County is one of the older counties in the state, having been established in 1818. The County board met at first in Moses Garrett's tavern on the Shawnee-Kaskaskia road near Frankfort, and this was also where the records were kept until the first courthouse was built at Frankfort in 1826. Of this courthouse nothing is known, except that it was a log cabin. In 1839 Williamson County was partitioned from Franklin County. Benton was shortly thereafter named as the new county seat of Franklin County. A court-house was built there in 1840-41 and the records were moved from Frankfort. While the new county building was still under construction, the clerk's office building was destroyed by fire, and with it, most of the records that were kept there. These records pertained to the offices of the clerk of the circuit court, the county commissioners court, county recorder, and probate justice of the Peace.

P.81 Valuable records of the County, lost in the fire of 1843 have been in some measure replaced by affidavits made a few years after. Deeds records can be found in Volumes B.C.D.E.&F. In spite of the loss by fire, Franklin County is one of the few southern Illinois Counties that still retains its most important records more or less intact, and in fair condition. Of these the assessors and collectors books have several volumes missing (only for 1 year, for a few townships.) (We will probably have to write for these, as I have found none of them in the Salt Lake Gen. Library.) The most serious and irreplaceable loss was the destruction by fire in 1843 of all the proceedings of the county board prior to 1838. Otherwise, all the required records are represented in the archives of Franklin County. There are now ~~xxxx~~ 2851 volumes of records in the county clerk's office. 639 vol. in the Recorders office, 140 in the county ~~xxxxxxx~~ court office, 173 in the probate office, etc. For others see P. 82 of the book Ill F.2. Inventory of Franklin County.

p.117 Vital statistics, including births, deaths, marriages, physicians, and midwives, were kept by the county clerk. In 1842 a parent could appear and make affidavit of the birth of a child. The eldest next-of-kin could likewise make affidavit of a death since 1842. All birth and death records have been kept, but not all before. Marriage licenses have been recorded since 1880.

Before then (1180) some were required to make legal record, some were not. However those not recorded were supposed to have had their intentions declared. (Such intentions may have been recorded in the church or in the county records. My source did not make it clear where.) The County clerk also issued licenses to taverns, ferries, professions, doctors, midwives, dentists, chiropodists and veterinerians, and notaries public. The Assessors books are kept for the various townships.

Six Mile assessor records begin with 1872, and comprise 91 volumes. The Tax Collectors books from 1857 to 1871, 779 v. show the names of persons assessed, money paid, payee. SixMile records are 1872-74, 1876- 6 Vol, with the year 1924 the only one missing. There are similar records for the other townships also. Also in the County Clerk's office are:

Militia roll records (1861-1862)	inheritance tax papers
estrays records since 1855,	plats of school districts 1841-1870
applications for relief	reports of officials.
bonds of company officials	paid county orders 1869-1900;
Franklin County claims, 1892 to 1923	marriage licenses 1841-49;
insane papers 1859-92;	
declarations of intentions 1841-1906, entry 169	(could this be the intentions of
marriage required in lieu of marriage license	previously mentioned in this source
	for Yancey research)

6
Shoko
Notes from the book "The Lost State of Franklin" by S.C. Williams
(From Blackfoot Public Library, Dec. 1958)

Years before the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, spontaneous migrations of restless pioneers of the western parts of Virginia and No. Carolina had formed a nucleus of civilization in the secluded valley interposed between the Great Smoky mountains on the east and the Cumberland mts. on the west, thru which flowed the Watauga and the Nolachucky rivers. This community was destined to play a most important part in the successful termination of the Revolutionary War, and in the sinning of the West. It was the germ-cell of the colonization and civilization of the Upper Southwest.

The leading spirit on the upper reaches of the Holston, in Va. was Col. Arthur Campbell In the brain of the virile and strong-willed man, . . . was formed the conception of a separate State for the study population which was then flowing into the valleys of the Holston and its tributaries, in So. Western Virginia and the close-lying settlements for the south in No. Carolina.

What may be called the genesis of the State of Franklin was this document circulated (evidently early in Jan. 1782) by Col. Campbell among the settlers on the border.

That Arthur Campbell continued in earnest efforts to establish a new State at that time appears from a letter he wrote to A. Lee of Va. 9 June 1782.

P.268. . The population of Franklin was composed almost wholly of emigrants from Virginia and No. Carolina

*dup copy made and
sent it to K. Berens
21 Aug 1969*

copy here

In 1839 Williamson Co. was partitioned from Franklin County, Benton was shortly thereafter named as seat of Franklin Co. and the records were removed from Frankfort. While the new county was under construction, the Clerk's office building was destroyed by fire and with it most of the records that were kept there

Valuable records of the County, lost in the fire of 1843 have been in some measure replaced by affidavits made a few years afterwards. Deed records can be found in Vols. B, C, D, E & F. In spite of the loss by fire, Franklin County, there are few Southern Illinois counties that still retains its most important records more more or less intact

My Frandfather, Hiram John Yancey was born in Marion, Williamson Co., Ill. thus the reason for this history-- and you know that new counties are cut from old and large ones as the population increases.



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See Ltr 172-41-42