

**Third Place Winner
2011 GFO Writing Contest**

**A Journey Backward to a Journey Forth:
Buried Treasure in Manuscript Collections**

by Steve Turner

Genealogy is essentially a journey backward, revisiting the past to gain a fuller understanding of who we are. What we're familiar with we take for granted, so much so typically that we lack perspective and real understanding of the significance of everything we experience. There's nothing like trudging up the miserably rocky, steep and narrow approach to the Cumberland Gap, once the main route over the southern Alleghenies, to give you an appreciation of the most ordinary modern road. How much labor and investment of resources have gone into building roads in America in the last 200 years! It was hard to imagine anyone making it up to the Gap with wagons bearing all their worldly goods, hard to imagine the sheer grit of those determined pioneers. By all indications my own Turner forebears made a several hundred mile journey across the Alleghenies, probably via the Gap, to move from North Carolina to a new home in Kentucky in 1807/1808. What caused them to make such an arduous overland move at so early a date?

We know it was generally in the search for "opportunity," the hope of a better life, that so many of our ancestors made their way in stages across this continent, and "opportunity" would surely be the one-word answer. But this is the story of how I came to know something more specific and personal about this major move of two centuries ago in my own family history. It's also meant to illustrate the potential riches for genealogists to be found in often undiscovered and overlooked manuscript collections.

After three decades of combing the records of Henderson Co., KY, and Orange Co., NC, it was clear that my earliest known Turner ancestor, Elias Turner Sr., was the father of three sons, Elias Jr., William and Asa, though I couldn't say it was proven. The earliest record I'd established for him was Nov 1777 in Orange County¹ One 1789 deed there showed his wife's name was Mary.² The only Elias Turner in the country listed in the 1790 census was in Orange County;³ in 1800, Elias and 'Elias junr' were both listed there –twice.⁴ Early on I'd found an article in the *Indiana Magazine of History* describing a dispute between an Indiana pioneer and Elias Turner in Henderson County.⁵ It began over some wild hogs Turner had bargained for in 1807 in buying land, deeded to him 6 Jan 1808, and later involved Turner's late payments for the land. I sent for the case records from the Henderson County Court. The dispute proved to be almost absurdly ridiculous, but provided my earliest record of Elias Sr.'s presence in Henderson County.⁶ From 1809 he was in the Henderson County tax records as well as the censuses until 1825,⁷ when he disappeared without any trace I've ever found, much less any of Mary. And though a solid paper trail established their move to Henderson Co., KY by 1807 after thirty years in Orange County, NC, I knew nothing about that move, and virtually nothing about the family as people except that Elias Sr. was keen for hunting hogs.

In 2001, my luck suddenly turned better when I discovered manuscript collections. A colleague lent me a book entitled *Hidden Sources: Family History in Unlikely Places*.⁸ Within minutes it led me to an Internet website for the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, affectionately known as NUCMC. This is a partial catalog of a huge number and variety of collections of manuscripts, documents, personal and family papers, photos, maps, etc., all across the country.⁹

I was trying to make some breakthrough at that time with another family, who had lived in Gibson Co., TN, so I used Gibson and Tennessee as search terms. What came up was a very motley listing of papers totally irrelevant to my search, but the part with the hit on Tennessee jumped right off the page at me:

“Includes journals of Asa Turner’s trip from Kentucky through western Virginia and Tennessee 1804”¹⁰

Asa Turner! My Elias Jr. had named a son for his brother Asa. The few Asa Turners in early America had mostly been in New England. Mine should have been in Orange Co., NC, in 1804, but still, his family was in Kentucky by 1807... Could this be my Asa Turner? Studying the long entry my search called up, I saw the journals were in a large collection called the Draper Manuscripts, located in Wisconsin.¹¹

Here’s an important point: manuscripts may be located far from anywhere they might by logic belong geographically. There’s absolutely no connection to Wisconsin in Asa Turner’s journals, nor probably in most of the Draper Manuscript Collection. The connection is simply that Lyman Draper, the history buff who collected them, ended up as corresponding secretary at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The location of many collections depends on where the donors attended college, or where they resided late in life, regardless of what or where the papers may relate to. Certainly there’s a concentration of Wisconsin material in Wisconsin, and Tennessee material in Tennessee, but a search limited to any local area, state or even region may miss some quite relevant material. Similarly, though my Elias Sr. may never have set foot in Indiana, the wild hogs story was in an Indiana periodical.

I couldn’t readily go to Wisconsin, but following a string of clues I learned I could order microfilm containing the journals. One step was consulting *Guide to the Draper Manuscripts*, which gave a bit more detail about Asa Turner’s journals, keyed to the microfilm reel list.¹² I requested the appropriate reel through interlibrary loan. At last it came— from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.¹³ As item #53 in a great hodgepodge, I found a 4-page handwritten journal signed with a flourish by Asa Turner.¹⁴ Was he my man?

It took a few days to transcribe the journal from the microfilm, mostly pretty legible. It turned out the pages weren’t in the right order, which slowed me down figuring things out. But I soon caught on that Asa and companions were starting out from someplace that looked like “the Diment Iland.” On the third day they reached Christian County and on the fifth they “travel^d Cro Red River Mouth of Sulpher fork” and into “Tenese state Roberson County.” The next day they crossed the Cumberland River and got into Nashville. Apparently they were coming from the direction of Henderson County, KY, and “the Diment Island” might well be in the Ohio

River. I followed the journey with the best maps I could get, including some showing the county boundaries at the time. With this and a couple of atlases showing towns, rivers, etc., I made out that they continued east across Indian territory in Tennessee, up into the western finger of Virginia, then down into North Carolina. Continuing east, on the 24th day they reached Hillsborough, the county seat of Orange County, and the 25th day's brief final entry says it all: "Came on Home."¹⁵

This could only be my Asa! Then I thought of those photocopies of records I got years before from that ridiculous Henderson County court case of Elias Turner and the wild hogs. I dug them out, and, sure enough, there were copies of two original notes signed by Elias [Sr.] and cosigned by Asa Turner in March 1808, and Asa's signatures, though less fancy, were a good match for the signature on the journal! In fact, the notes themselves had clearly been written out by Asa's own hand.¹⁶ Wow! Proof, even.

Then I remembered there were supposed to be "journals," so I resumed searching through the microfilm. Hundreds more pages of hard-to read handwritten items on all manner of unrelated stuff cranked by, and then suddenly as item #258 was another journal, unsigned, and in a somewhat different format, but very obviously in the same now familiar Asa Turner hand. Again the pages were jumbled from the order in which they were written. It didn't take long to figure out that this was the journal of the outward journey, as the dates were earlier, but it took me much study to realize that west of Abingdon, VA, they had traveled a completely different route. I was confused partly because it turns out there are places called Crab Orchard in both Kentucky and Tennessee, the one in Kentucky being at about the right place to make me think they were on the same Tennessee route. Asa clearly indicates they left Virginia via the "Cumb^d Gap" and headed from there right up into Kentucky, but I missed this until the third or fourth careful reading. Then their route through Kentucky pointed at Henderson County from the east this time.¹⁷

The outward journal begins:

"Monday Morning 3rd Sept^r 1804 I and M^f Chisenhall started out for walter Alvas out to Kentucky with his Mares & Colts Lodged that Night at His Fathers on free cost."¹⁸

This sentence nicely illustrates some of the challenges to understanding. Asa was no believer in punctuation, his spelling was inconsistent, and his capitalization rather random. Do the his's in this sentence mean Mr. Chisenhall's or Walter Alvas'? I believe I was eventually able to ascertain this. It turns out Walter Alves (originally from Orange Co.) was one of the principal beneficiaries of a huge Tennessee and Kentucky land venture. His father was James Hogg of Hillsborough, who late in life successfully petitioned the North Carolina legislature to change his sons' surname from Hogg to his wife's maiden name, Alves. Walter Alves, né Hogg's, wife was Amelia Johnston, whose father and James Hogg were two of the nine investors in the Transylvania Company, the land venture spearheaded in 1775 by Richard Henderson. It was not without some success and led to the development of large areas of Tennessee & Kentucky, including Henderson County, KY. One result was that by 1799 Alves and his wife owned thousands of acres in Henderson Co., which was named after Richard Henderson.¹⁹ Diamond Island was and is a good-sized island in the Ohio River a few miles below the town of Henderson, the county seat.

Asa Turner, from a farm family of piedmont North Carolina, was probably in his late 20s in 1804, still single, when wealthy neighbor Alves hired him to take those mares and colts out to western Kentucky. Indications are Asa was quite a capable fellow and probably the best educated man in his family. One feature that comes out in the journals is his carefulness about money, and they give the clear impression that feeding the horses was quite on a par with feeding himself. In view of the stated purpose of the trip, it's likely Asa was itemizing expenses for an expense account. After 2½ weeks at "the Diment Island" he and Chisenhall started back home with \$30 apiece, so they'd presumably been paid, at least for the trip there.²⁰ Interestingly, almost all the frequent transactions for food/feed, lodging, ferryage, etc. were expressed in pence, shillings and pounds — both British and American systems of money were in use at that time. The entries were brief ; remarkably, there wasn't one word about the weather the whole trip! But there was much of interest, including some wry and amusing bits, like the time they stayed at "a scoundrals House Got No Grain for our Hor□es/But a Dry pasture our Lodgin He Charg^d us 15 [shillings]/But I scolded him out of all But 12 [½]."²¹

The trip out via eastern Kentucky had taken 27 days; the somewhat longer return route across Tennessee, which he reckoned at 742 miles, they covered in two days less, being unencumbered by all the extra horses and colts, arriving home 6 Nov 1804.

There can be no doubt this journey was a vital precursor to the family's move some 3 years later: Asa and his father and brother, my ancestors Elias Turner Sr. and Jr., moved with their families to the same county in Kentucky that was Asa's destination in 1804, and bought land in the Smith Mills area less than five miles south of Alves's Diamond Island Plantation.²² My next Turner ancestor, a third Elias Turner, was born in Henderson County in 1813.²³ It occurred to me that virtually any variation in timing, location, or circumstances would have meant that particular individual Elias Turner, with his unique set of genes, would not have been born, and his entire branch of the Turner family would never have been, or would have been different people. Almost certainly I would never have been born if it weren't for the circumstances that led my Turner ancestors to make that move when they did. Some other fellow would have married my wife and they'd have other children. So many events in our ancestors' lives had to happen just as they did for us even to exist: life is a precious gift which for any of us depends on an intricate chain of family history down through the generations. That's an important perspective to gain from genealogy. I'm thrilled and deeply moved whenever I think about the significance to me of Asa's journey and our family's subsequent move, and how I found out about them.

Since I was planning to retire in 2004, my wife and I decided we'd retrace Asa's trip on its 200th anniversary in the fall of that year. Researching his route and the wonderful trip in 2004 may be the subject of another paper. Here I'll just cover the opportunity that trip afforded to do additional manuscript collection research leading to still more information illuminating Asa's trip and the family's subsequent move.

I had learned through NUCMC that there was an undated letter written by an Asa Turner at the University of North Carolina (UNC) at Chapel Hill. The University's library website includes detailed guides to their manuscript collections: this item was in the Cameron Family Papers, a major element of their Southern Historical Collection.²⁴ This was my and Pat's first time to actually visit and do research in a big official manuscript collection, and it was an experience!

We were given some help to get oriented; in an open library setting, they had many detailed and helpful guides and indexes to their papers. We were readily given access to the papers we requested, but had to accept and adjust to quite strict rules for actually seeing the manuscripts. They assigned us a windowed isolation booth, and we could take nothing in with us but an order form for copies and a pencil—none of our own papers or notes. Maybe a laptop would have been allowed, but definitely no cameras there. All we could do was examine the papers and fill out the order form for whatever we wanted copies of. They supplied giant acid free bookmarks to place by the papers to be copied. It was frustrating not to have access to our own papers or notes, but the manuscripts were marvelous.

I instantly recognized my Asa's now familiar handwriting in the Asa Turner letter. It was written from Kentucky to his sister's husband back in Orange County, regarding a lawsuit for which Duncan Cameron of the Cameron Family Papers was acting as Asa's lawyer. Asa was suing regarding a slave he'd purchased whose health he claimed had been misrepresented.²⁵ It was both sad and comical—Asa was full of particulars about how the case must be handled, and I could see Mr. Cameron rolling his eyes when the letter eventually came to him. The case proved to be from 1811-12,²⁶ and the letter instructed that William Turner, still back in Orange County, should be called as a witness.

We were excited to find some of Walter Alves' papers there too, including an inventory of his lands which he compiled in 1806. He described his 2250 acre Diamond Island Plantation as follows: "lying opposite & extending below the Diamond Island - this land generally is of the richest quality rather flat, valuable for its situation as a landing place and being in the neighborhood of an extensive & never-failing range."²⁷ In view of this it sounds likely Asa's destination was not Diamond Island itself but Alves' plantation just across from it. (Apparently, Alves didn't own the actual Island.)²⁸ There were also two great letters of 1805 we found in Alves' papers, written to him by Samuel Goode Hopkins of Henderson Co. He, too, described Alves' Plantation in glowing terms, as well as giving details of splendid new colts, presumably from the very mares Asa had delivered the previous autumn. He mentioned Nathaniel Dezern (a former Orange County man), clearly the overseer of the Diamond Island Plantation;²⁹ Asa referred to "Mr. Discarns" upon his arrival at the "Diment Island." And the previous day they had been "fed at Hopkines."³⁰ Hopkins' own plantation, Spring Garden, was in the eastern part of the county through which Asa had passed. It was wonderful to find and hold these documents that brought Asa's trip so much more into focus. The archives folks made us free copies of all the items we requested, but they had to be mailed later as they don't make copies "while you wait" and we'd have no chance to return on that trip.

Fortunately I learned that some of the UNC manuscript collections are also available on microfilm. I've since worked my way through many of the 65 rolls of the Cameron Family Papers available through interlibrary loan. These wonderful materials going back to the mid-to-later 1700s include extensive records of a local store where I've found the first and only explicit indications so far that my Elias Sr. was indeed the father of sons Elias Jr., Asa and William. For accounts on credit, the entries always specify who made the charge and to whose account. So, for example, an entry might show a charge to "Elias Turner [per] son Elias" or to "Elias Turner Junr. ... [per] brother Asa."³¹ Beyond this, these store records were surprisingly helpful and interesting, showing what people bought and sometimes what they sold, as they often paid their

bills partly in trade. In my family's case, I got a strong hint why all but young Asa of Elias's five known children married in 1797: it was apparently the first year the family had made a tobacco crop and had a nice infusion of cash. The store records also suggest the sons thereafter gained something of the status of partners instead of just working for Dad: they accounted for most activity from 1797 on, and after Jan 1800 Elias Sr. did not carry an account in his own name. The account activity suggests William, an older son, launched off more on his own after 1797, while Elias Jr. and Asa, the youngest, stayed more closely tied to Dad. As a bonus, the store accounts provided a remarkably elegant resolution of a strange and maddening ambiguity as to which Elias was the groom on one of the 1797 marriage bonds.

The store records also bear interestingly on the timing of the Turners' move. Seven weeks after Elias Turner Sr. sold his dwelling plantation 12 Jan 1807,³² Asa's last charge was for 200 nails on 3 Mar 1807, crossed out and marked Paid. Elias Junr. charged "one Sett Cart Boxes" for 17 shillings 6 Jun 1807, but his last recorded purchase was some paper and a bottle of snuff 15 Oct 1808. His account was paid off in cash 21 Dec 1808.³³ Elias Jr. sold his dwelling plantation 26 Oct 1808.³⁴ In view of these facts and the evidence that Elias Sr. bargained for his Henderson County land in 1807 and closed the sale in early 1808, it's likely more than one trip was made to the new country, the first in 1807, then Elias Jr.'s family and perhaps the mother making the move in 1808 or even 1809. In 1813, Asa was given Power of Attorney for another trip back to North Carolina to sell property the family had retained,³⁵ suggesting they took care not to burn all their bridges until they felt sure of their new home.

The Cameron Family Papers indirectly provided a final key revelation regarding the Turners' move. *Piedmont Plantation*, a fine book based on the collection, gave me this great connection: "The years 1795, 1806, and 1847 brought particularly heavy floods" [to the Eno River area, where both the Camerons' and the Turners' lands were located.]³⁶ Elias Sr.'s last "plantation" on the lower Eno River was almost surely subject to these floods.³⁷ I can't help but conclude since their relocation was underway by early 1807 that Asa's view of Henderson County in 1804 was the carrot while the flood of 1806 – the second in a dozen years – was likely the stick that decided them on that long move.

The book gave yet another valuable insight: "The raising of livestock was another important aspect of farming: sheep for their wool and meat; cattle for their milk, leather and meat; mules and horses for pulling plows, wagons, and carriages; hogs in quantity for pork, ham, bacon, lard and leather, and all for the valuable manure they supplied. Hogs were particularly profitable."³⁸ This is likely why Elias Sr. was so keen about the wild hogs on the land he bought in Henderson County, especially as they were essentially domestic stock run wild.

We made one more wonderful find at UNC: a letter written from Henderson, Kentucky 2 Jan 1813, describing an overland trip from Orange Co., NC, by members of the Henderson and Alves families with a wagon, women and children, arriving after much snow and cold in Henderson 15 Dec 1812. The route is not specified, but included much wilderness like Asa's trip. While I don't know in what season my folks made the trek, this letter shows I can't assume

it was in the mild part of the year. The experience described shows what hardy folks even the well-to-do could be in those times. Mrs. Alves was said to have walked at least 150 miles, preferring it “whenever there was the least danger...” The trip was hard and cold, though they had a “commodore,” Mr. Davis, who “was always at hand to put things to right again,” as when their tent blew down four times one night in the wilderness in a dreadful storm of wind, hail, rain and snow, with trees falling nearby. The last 50 or 60 miles, after a 6-inch snow, were extremely cold and unpleasant, but they arrived “safe and generally in good health and spirits.”³⁹ Likely Asa, relatively seasoned, was the Turner party’s unpaid “commodore,” hopefully one with enough good sense to avoid the winter months for such a trip. It must have been rough enough in any season!

We are very grateful for the efforts of libraries, historical and genealogical societies, archives and manuscript collections, even a database like NUCMC, to preserve and provide access to important and even mundane records of the past that could shed so much light on a piece of family history providing such personal meaning to us. There is a huge amount of manuscript material in hundreds of collections across the country. If you haven’t already tried digging for this buried treasure, give it a try, perhaps starting with a determined search of NUCMC and WorldCat.⁴⁰ Follow any promising leads diligently, and may you be as richly rewarded as we have been.

1. Orange County, North Carolina Deed Book 2:58 (Alston to Abercromby; witnessed by Elias Turner); FHL microfilm 305,924.

2. Orange County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 4:324 (Turner to Alves); FHL microfilm 19,475.

3. “1790 United States Federal Census,” database, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>); only Elias Turner entry is in St. Mary’s District, Orange County, North Carolina .

4. 1800 U.S. census, Orange County, North Carolina, pp. 597, 599 (stamped); NARA microfilm publication M32, roll 34. The three-person entries for Elias Turner in this semi-alphabetized census are identical on both pages; the five-person entries for Elias Turner junr, immediately preceding and following on the respective pages, show two fairly explicable discrepancies. I believe these households were inadvertently enumerated or copied twice.

5. *Indiana Magazine of History*, 18 (Mar 1922): 104-5.

6. Henderson County, Kentucky, Circuit Court Case #1238, complaint of Elias Turner, 1809(?), photocopies supplied by George T. Raber, Circuit Court Clerk, Henderson.

7. Henderson County, Kentucky, Tax Lists, [1799-1840]; FHL microfilm 8,032.

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8. Laura Szucs Pfeiffer, *Hidden Sources: Family History in Unlikely Places*. (Orem, UT: Ancestry, c2000)
 9. *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* (hereafter *NUCMC*), online catalog (<http://www.loc.gov/coll/nucmc>).
 10. *NUCMC*. "Draper manuscripts: Draper's historical miscellanies, 1720-1887," description, etc. ([http://lcweb.loc.gov/cgi-bin/zgate?present+255226+Default+2+1+F+1.2.840.10003.5.10+2+/...](http://lcweb.loc.gov/cgi-bin/zgate?present+255226+Default+2+1+F+1.2.840.10003.5.10+2+/)) : accessed 19 Feb 2001), 1.
 11. *Ibid.*, 4.
 12. Josephine L. Harper, *Guide to the Draper Manuscripts*. (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1983).
 13. Now the Wisconsin Historical Society.
 14. Asa Turner, untitled travel journal/expense account, [Henderson County, Kentucky to Orange County, North Carolina], 13 Oct-6 Nov 1804, Draper Manuscripts, 53Q1 (microfilm edition, 1980, reel 43). State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison.
 15. *Ibid.* Quotations as rendered in "Outward Trip of Asa Turner, 1804," rev. ed., (2007), Stephen Wayne Turner and Dorothy Louise Robison Turner, transcribers. MS transcription held by the Author, Woodburn, Oregon, 2011. This transcription and that of the Homeward Trip (note 18) have also been published in "Journeys," program syllabus of the Fall Workshop of the Eastern Washington Genealogical Society. (Spokane: The Society, 2007), 15-21.
 16. Elias Turner, promissory notes to Jesse Kimball, 24 Mar 1808; among records of Henderson County, Kentucky, Circuit Court Case #1238, photocopies supplied by George T. Raber, Circuit Court Clerk, Henderson.
 17. Asa Turner, untitled travel journal/expense account, [Orange County, North Carolina to Henderson County, Kentucky], 3 Sep-29 Sep 1804, Draper Manuscripts, 278Q1 (microfilm edition, 1980, reel 43). State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison.
 18. *Ibid.* This and later quotations as rendered in "Homeward Trip of Asa Turner, 1804," rev. ed., (2007), Stephen Wayne Turner and Dorothy Louise Robison Turner, transcribers. MS transcription held by the Author, Woodburn, Oregon, 2011. See also note 15.
 19. "The Alves Family of Henderson, Kentucky," in *Kentucky Ancestors, Quarterly of the Kentucky Historical Society*, 21-4 (Spring 1986), 210. "Hogg, James," by Mark F. Miller, in *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina, c1979-1996), 3:160-1. "Colonel Richard Henderson," in *Henderson County Historical and Biographical Notes, Commemotating the One Hundred Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of Kentucky*. (Henderson: Henderson County Genealogy Society, 1967), 95-7. The Alves holdings are

documented in Henderson County, Kentucky, Tax Lists [1799-1840]; FHL microfilm 8,032. See also note 27.

20. "Homeward Trip of Asa Turner, 1804," Day 1.

21. "Outward Trip of Asa Turner, 1804," Day 14.

22. Henderson County, Kentucky Deed Book E:28-9 (Elias Turner Senr to Asa Turner, 1822); FHL microfilm 572,574. "Walnut Bottom" map, in *An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Henderson and Union Counties, Kentucky; from actual surveys...* (: D.J. Lake & Co., 1880), 11, shows locations of Turner properties inherited from Asa Turner's estate, and Alves property facing Diamond Island.

23. *History of Howard and Chariton Counties, Missouri...* (St. Louis: National Historical Co., 1883), 779.

24. Cameron Family Papers #133, Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

25. *Ibid.*, Subseries 1.8, Box 80, Folder 1894; undated letter, Asa Turner (Henderson, Kentucky) to John Phipps.

26. Cameron Family Papers, Subseries 3.1, Client Cases, Folder 3264; Turner, Asa vs. Thomas Reavis, "A Memorandum of...James Starkes...," 25 Sep 1811.

27. Walter Alves Papers #3792, Southern Historical Collection, UNC, Box 1, Folder 5; "Schedule of the Estate of Walter Alves, real & personal," 30 Apr 1806; 1.

28. Henderson County, Kentucky, Tax Lists, [1799-1840]; FHL microfilm 8,032.

29. Walter Alves Papers, Box 1, Folder 5; letter, Samuel Goode Hopkins (Spring Garden, [Henderson County, Kentucky]) to Walter Alves, 12 Sep 1805.

30. "Outward Trip of Asa Turner, 1804," Days 26-27.

31. Cameron Family Papers, Subseries 6.4.2, Stagville Store accounts: Elias Turner entries, 19 Dec 1791-23 Jun 1792, 34:23; Elias Turner Junr entries, 9 Nov 1804-7 Jan 1805, 53:8.

32. Orange County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 18:281-2 (Turner to Reavis); FHL microfilm 19,479.

33. Cameron Family Papers, Subseries 6.4.2, Stagville Store accounts: Asa Turner entry, 3 Mar 1807, 56S:80; Elias Turner [Jr] entries, 6 Jun 1807, 59S:15; 15 Oct 1808, 61S:38; and 21 Dec 1808, "Cash to Sundries" accounting of 31 Dec 1808. 61S:76.

34. Orange County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 14:52 (Turner to Leathers); FHL microfilm 19,478.

35. Henderson County, Kentucky Deed Book C:71 (Power of Attorney, Elias Turner et al. to Asa Turner, 14 May 1813); FHL microfilm 572,573.

36. Jean Bradley Anderson, *Piedmont Plantation: the Bennehan-Cameron Family and Lands in North Carolina*. (Durham: Historic Preservation Society of Durham, 1985), 68.

37. 3 Dec 1789 Elias Turner and wife Mary exchanged with Walter Alves and wife one property along the Eno for another about 2½ miles downstream, moving from the Eno's north bank not far above the mouth of Little River to the south bank just below it. Turner added two adjoining pieces to the latter property in 1791 and 1792, and sold all three as one tract 12 Jan 1807. See Orange County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds, 4:306-7 (Alves to Turner); 4:324 (Turner to Alves) 4:534 (Alston to Turner); 4:582 (Southerland to Turner); FHL microfilm 19,475; and 18:281-2 (Turner to Reavis); FHL microfilm 19,479.

38. Anderson, *Piedmont Plantation*, 72.

39. Cameron Family Papers, Subseries 1.2; Henderson, Richard, (Henderson, Kentucky) to Thomas D. Bennehan, letter, 2 Jan 1813. The Author believes this Richard Henderson was a younger relative of the Richard Henderson for whom Henderson County was named.

40. *Worldcat*, online catalog (<http://www.worldcat.org>) ; you can limit searches to archival materials, but Worldcat is also an outstanding resource for identifying relevant books.