

1: HEADRIGHTS GRANTED BY THE GEORGIA COLONIAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS FROM TO

Add tags for "Heirs of late Frank J. Simmons. February 26, February 26, -- Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed".

This indenture was made June 24, This indenture was made August 19, This indenture was made July 24, This bill of sale was made January 4, September 15, [Deed Book 25; pg. Now this indenture witnesseth that I Benjamin T. December 15, [Deed Book 25; pg. March 15, [Deed Book 25; pg. This indenture was mane January 30, June 15, [Deed Book 25; pg. This indenture was made January 29, Term by John J. This indenture was made August 27, SPEAR subscribing witness to the same. Let it be registered. This indentures was made November 27, This indenture was made November 27, The sale was made May 29, This indenture was made February 2, No part of these deed abstracts may be used for any commercial purposes. However, please feel free to copy any of this material for your own personal use and family research. If you find anything in these deeds that pertains to your families, I would strongly suggest that you either order a copy of the deed from the county or look at a copy of the microfilm on your own to check for errors or possibly other additional and helpful information.

2: J.K. Simmons - IMDb

THE HEIRS OF BERRY AND SARAH SIMMONS v. JAMES A. BOULIGNY AND LARRY SALLEE, AS INDEPENDENT EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF ELSIE SALLEE--Appeal from th District Court of Matagorda County.

Huddling in the alley behind the club, Lewis and Martin agreed to "go for broke", they divided their act between songs, skits, and ad-libbed material. They did slapstick, reeled off old vaudeville jokes, and did whatever else popped into their heads. The act consisted of Lewis interrupting and heckling Martin while he was trying to sing, with the two ultimately chasing each other around the stage. The secret, both said, is that they ignored the audience and played to each other. Hoping to improve their act, the two hired young comedy writers Norman Lear and Ed Simmons to write their bits. Wallis as comedy relief for the movie *My Friend Irma*. They also controlled their club, record, radio, and television appearances, and through these they earned millions of dollars. They were friends, as well, with Lewis acting as best man when Martin remarried in . Martin told his partner he was "nothing to me but a dollar sign". The act broke up in , ten years to the day from the first teaming. He was still popular as a singer, but with rock and roll to the fore, the era of the pop crooner was waning. Martin wanted to become a dramatic actor, known for more than slapstick comedy films. Though offered a fraction of his former salary to co-star in a war drama, *The Young Lions* , his part would be with Marlon Brando and Montgomery Clift. Tony Randall already had the part, but talent agency MCA realized that with this film, Martin would become a triple threat: By the mids, Martin was a movie, recording, television, and nightclub star. Like Sinatra, he could not read music, but he recorded more than albums and songs. Elvis Presley was said to have been influenced by Martin, and patterned " *Love Me Tender* " after his style. Martin, like Elvis, was influenced by country music. The image of Martin as a Vegas entertainer in a tuxedo has been an enduring one. For three decades, Martin was among the most popular acts in Las Vegas. Martin sang and was one of the smoothest comics in the business, benefiting from the decade of comedy with Lewis. Daughter Deana Martin continues to perform, as did youngest son Ricci Martin until his death in August . Their appearances were valuable because the city would flood with wealthy gamblers. Their act always in tuxedo consisted of each singing individual numbers, duets and trios, along with seemingly improvised slapstick and chatter. Sinatra and Martin supported the civil rights movement and refused to perform in clubs that would not allow African-American or Jewish performers. The show exploited his image as a carefree boozier. Martin capitalized on his laid-back persona of the half-drunk crooner , hitting on women with remarks that would get anyone else slapped, and making snappy if slurred remarks about fellow celebrities during his roasts. During an interview on the British TV documentary *Wine, Women and Song*, aired in , he stated, perhaps tongue-in-cheek, that he had someone record them on cassette tape so he could listen to them. His TV show was a success. This prompted a battle between Martin and NBC censors, who insisted on more scrutiny of the content. He later had trouble with NBC for his off-the-cuff use of obscene Italian phrases, which brought complaints from viewers who spoke the language. The show was often in the Top Ten. However, the validity of that ownership is the subject of a lawsuit brought by NBCUniversal. He borrowed the lovable-drunk shtick from Joe E. Martin starred in and co-produced four Matt Helm superspy comedy adventures during this time, as well as a number of Westerns. By the early s, *The Dean Martin Show* was still earning solid ratings, and although he was no longer a Top 40 hitmaker, his record albums continued to sell. At his death, Martin was reportedly the single largest minority shareholder of RCA stock. Now comfortable financially, Martin began reducing his schedule. The final " " season of his variety show was retooled into one of celebrity roasts , requiring less involvement. In the roasts, Martin and his panel of pals made fun of a variety of popular entertainment, athletic, and political figures. Later career[edit] For nearly a decade, Martin had recorded as many as four albums a year for Reprise Records. That stopped in November , when Martin recorded his final Reprise album, *Once in a While* , which was released in . His last recordings were for Warner Brothers Records. A follow-up single, "L. The film drama *Mr. He* played a featured role in the comedy *The Cannonball Run* and its sequel , both starring Burt Reynolds. In , he filed for divorce from his second wife, Jeanne. Less than a month after his second marriage had dissolved, Martin was 55 when he

married year-old Catherine Hawn, on April 25, Hawn had been the receptionist at the chic Gene Shacove hair salon in Beverly Hills. They divorced November 10, Eventually, Martin reconciled with Jeanne, though they never remarried. Sinatra shocked Lewis by bringing Martin out on stage. Lewis reported the event was one of the three most memorable of his life. Lewis quipped, "So, you working? Martin and McDonald married in and had four children: Martin and McDonald divorced in and Dean gained custody of their children. Betty lived out her life in relative obscurity in San Francisco, California. Their marriage lasted 24 years " and produced three children: Later years and end of career[edit] Martin returned to films briefly with appearances in the star-laden, critically panned but commercially successful *The Cannonball Run* and its sequel *Cannonball Run II*. Later, a tour with Davis and Sinatra in , undertaken in part to help Martin recover, sputtered. There he had his final reunion with Lewis on his 72nd birthday. In December , he congratulated Sinatra on his 75th birthday special. Crypt of Dean Martin, at Westwood Memorial Park Martin, a heavy smoker, was diagnosed with lung cancer at Cedars Sinai Medical Center in September , and was told that he would require surgery to prolong his life, but he rejected it. He retired from public life in early and died of acute respiratory failure resulting from emphysema at his Beverly Hills home on Christmas Day , at the age of The crypt features the epitaph "Everybody Loves Somebody Sometime ", the title of his signature song. An annual Dean Martin Festival celebration is held in Steubenville. Impersonators, friends and family, and entertainers, many of Italian ancestry, appear. A similarly named street was dedicated in in Rancho Mirage, California. *The Essential Dean Martin* , his fastest-selling album, which also hit the iTunes Top 10, and in it was certified "Platinum". It also went to No. Martin has three stars on the Hollywood Walk of Fame: Four of his surviving children, Gail, Deana, Ricci and Gina accepted it on his behalf.

3: Williams; Frank â€“ Hardeman County, TNGenWeb

Instead, Gaffey said, the estate would probably be split among the heirs, which include Cook and the five children of Mrs. Simmons' only son, Albert Everett Simmons, who died before his mother.

The following is a synopsis of business transacted in the County Court of Hardeman at its February term, Order allowing Virginia E. Order allowing the commissioners further time to report in the case of S. Order to pay the heirs and widow of W. BLACK from the payment of poll tax. Poor House Commissioners reported contract with N. Five overseers of roads appointed. Order binding John C. Order appointing commissioners to assign dower to Mrs. Order continuance in case State of Tennessee vs. Order continuance and alias summons in case M. Report sale land belonging to the estate of W. Order setting aside special fund to E. Order guardian adlitem and reference in case Malvena A. Order appointing commissioners to divide land between D. Order to sell undivided half of mills and land belonging to the legatees of J. Order to sell land belonging to the estate of John H. Pro-rata statements of the insolvent estates of E. CREWS presented, approved, and amounts due creditors ordered to be paid according to same. The following settlements, inventories, etc. A settlement with J. A settlement with W. A settlement with L. JOY, guardian of heirs M. A settlement with E. A settlement with Thomas H. An inventory property estate J. An inventory and account sales property estate G.

4: Joseph J. Simmons - Chronicle-Telegram

The death of Green Simmons, an old and well known colored landmark, of Dudley, occurred last night.. Goldsboro Daily Argus, 7 January In the census of South Side of the Neuse, Wayne County: cooper Green Simmons, 33, wife Betsy J., 26, and children Needham, 5, Cicero, 3, and Mary, 1.

His obituary also appeared in the Richmond Whig of 13 April The life of General John Pegram and his distinguished descendants deserve a separate volume to do justice to this branch of the family. This particular treatise, as noted in the preface, emphasizes the lineal descendants of Daniel Pegram⁴, son of Edward³ and Mary Scott Baker; with collateral branches being included to the extent feasible with the information at hand. In the case of General Pegram, essentially a resume of the information available on him and his descendants in the published literature, and other documents at hand, are included. References in the literature regarding him may be found in the Virginia Historical Index 1 , The Biography and Genealogy Master Index 3 , and other genealogical indices. He was a large land and slave owner. Some of the land that he owned during the period is listed in "Land Records of Dinwiddie County" He was in the Virginia House of Delegates from He served in the Virginia Senate from to or , and was in the Assembly again from to 40, He also signed a petition in the Assembly to make Christianity the Religion of the country. John Pegram was a Brigadier General in the Virginia Militia in , as shown by a letter which he wrote to the Governor of Virginia on 6 December of that year. The letter concerned military affairs of the fifteenth Brigade. He mentioned that Captain Pegram had made a tender of the services of his troop of horses, but stated that their guns and swords were in poor condition. Captain Pegram could be any one of a number of relatives, since most of them , from a painting. He held a number of positions of trust and honor. He was a trustee of Mount Pleasant Academy in Petersburg The State of Virginia established a literary fund in to support educational instructions to educate the poor. General Pegram was appointed director of the fund for Dinwiddie County He was a member of the old Bristol Parish, and Blanford Church, first known as old Saponey Church, which is still in use. A major contribution of General John Pegram and both of his wives was their distinguished descendants, 62, John and Elizabeth Coleman had but two children prior to her death in He was a graduate of the Philadelphia Medical College, class of They must have moved to Illinois after since their daughter Martha Ward was said to have been born in Dinwiddie in that year. John Pegram had also become a Christian John Coleman Pegram and Caroline had nine children as follows: Each individual, followed by his or her descendants, is treated below, according to age seniority. He moved to Carrollton, Illinois, with his parents. He first married Mary Catherine Andrews at Carrollton. George moved from Illinois to St. Mary, his wife, died there in November George afterwards married Harriet Howard, nee Bryan, who was a sister of Mrs. Louis on 19 January George died in St. Louis 27 April George was a successful entrepreneur in a variety of businesses. He was a merchant, a flour manufacturer, and steamboat builder, owner and operator. His firm operated three of the largest flour mills in St. Louis, and a fleet of steamers on the lower Mississippi River. He designed and built the first steamer to carry 1, tons in only six feet of water; a design quickly copied by other builders. George Pegram⁷ was a principal stockholder. The impoverishment of the South following the Civil War paralyzed trade. Several of the boats were lost by fire and explosion. Finally the company was forced to sell the fleet at auction to pay indebtedness. It was said that George was a man of large caliber, indomitable pluck, a great organizer, and regarded as a "commercial commodore. His children are listed below: John Baker Tapscott C. They moved to Christian County, Kentucky. Elizabeth Pegram died in Carrollton, Illinois in Benjamin Rush Pegram did not become a physician, but was a successful businessman. Benjamin Rush had a general store in Council Bluff, Iowa, and contracted for the transportation of goods across the plains, before there were railroads in the area. Benjamin moved from Iowa to St. Louis, Missouri, where his brother George was a successful business man. He became a steamboat captain of the largest freshwater steamboat in the country at the time. Like his brother George, he was an innovator. He and George designed and owned the boat which he captained. He devised the handling of stage planks by derricks, which was widely accepted. He was said to be the originator of turning steam into the vessel hold to extinguish a fire. Benjamin Rush and Mercy had the following children: He was

graduated C. Louis, Missouri in , with the highest rating that had then been attained. His first position was with the Utah and Northern Railroad in Idaho. He became assistant to the noted bridge builder, Shaler Smith. He had many positions of rank and honor, among them: He resigned in to travel in Europe, and subsequently opened an office in New York. He was consulting engineer to many large corporations. In he patented the Pegram Truss for bridges. He designed and built the Kansas City elevated railroad in ;the combined railroad and highway bridge across the Ar- 69 45 Kansas River at Fort Smith, Arkansas; railroad bridges across the Ouachita, Little and Red Rivers in Louisiana; and the train house of the Union Station in St. Louis, which displayed a new type of large roof construction. In one season he rebuilt the over one mile long bridge over the Snake River in Idaho. He obtained patents on the special machinery to rivet it up by power in the trench. He also handled many other large engineering projects. In he was appointed by the American Society of Civil Engineers to go to Russia to assemble information on opportunities for engineers in that country, for the members of the profession in the United States. He published a number of technical papers, was awarded honorary degrees, and served on, and was chairman of, many important committees and study groups. Louis in September They had three children: A biographical sketch and portrait of him appears in The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography 69 , which presents more detail than can be included here. John Coleman Pegram and Caroline Pegram, died of hydrophobia while young boys 45 ; one of the most tragic of deaths. Maria Virginia died 4 September , and is buried in Carrollton, Illinois. There were two children: She married William A. The following is of interest in regard to the wedding: John Pegram of Carrollton, Illinois. The Pegrams claimed to be of the first families of Virginia and made them a regular old Virginia wedding, and there was an "infair" at our house as fine as baked turkey, chicken, pies and cakes could make. Mary Caroline and Dr. Russell moved to Hamilton, Illinois, where she died on 5 February They had six children: Walker, on 3 July She died at Lincoln, Illinois in There were twelve children See male line. Edward Lyle was a 1st Lieutenant, 35th. Infantry on 31 March ; disbanded June He later attained the rank of Major. He was a lawyer by profession. Edward Lyle and Mary Pegram had five children: Pegram, son of Edward L. Pegram, was registered as a student at William and Mary College in the session of He entered October 9 at the age of 17 as a regular junior. He lived at the home of Dr. He was a physician.

5: List of J. K. Simmons performances - Wikipedia

This auction presents a great opportunity to purchase a productive parcel Moody County SD Land that has been in the Davis/Westerland/Simmons family for over years since acquired in This is a productive parcel of land with a relatively high percentage tillable with the productivity of this land being enhanced by the installation of.

Lavonia Barnhill was choked to death while eating a peach on Saturday last week. Barnhill lives with her father, Mr. Joseph Hart near Williams Mill. Hawes in the murder of his wife and children at Birmingham is to be tried next week. Johnston of this place dropped dead this evening, age Land Office at Montgomery, Ala. July 29, Henry H. Jones has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in his claim in the Probate Court at Andalusia Ala. Witnesses to prove his continued residence: George Williamson, Willie A. Bell of Crenshaw were in Andalusia last week. Emily Lewis of Henderson is spending time with her daughter, Mrs. Emerson at this place. Josey in Red Level. Williams of Barbour County has decided to permanently locate among us. Hicks will remove to Hattiesburg, Miss. July 24, Charles Martin has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in his claim in the Probate Court at Andalusia Ala. He names the following witnesses: Watkins; Williams Mill, W. Stewart; Rose Hill, W. Petit Jurors- 1st week- L. Sasser; Rose Hill, Y. Hughes; Vera Cruz, J. George; Williams Mill, C. D Josey; Red Level, L. Richardson; Williams mill, T. Tindel; Rose Hill, Wm. Crosby; Green Bay, J. Ganus; Rose Hill, J. Cockroft; Williams Mill, W. Beasley; Red Level, J. Hodnett of Equality, Coosa County was scalded to death last week. Townsend of China Grove has a wooden trunk which has been in his family for 4 generations. It was brought from Germany. Wm Baker and wife are visiting relatives in Coffee County. Snider of Pike County is visiting her son, Rev. Snider of this place. Faulkenberry is having a cottage built in Andalusia. George Foster and Mr. Bose have been quite sick the past week. July 31, William S. Kervin has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in his claim in the Probate Court at Andalusia Ala. Turner; Vera Cruz, Ala. July 31, -Stephen R. July 31, Mary A. May 1, 10, ,viz: Williamson; Rose Hill Ala. Dunn, Middleton Riley, James F. He has been in Mississippi the past 3 years. Morton of Birmingham was bitten by a rattlesnake yesterday morning. Riley, Sunday Last on the 11th inst. He was the son of Mrs. He was interred at a Cemetery here on Monday afternoon. Foster of Greenville is visiting her son, Mr. George Foster who is seriously sick. He is staying at the home of Mt. Harrison Dorsey of Cool Springs on the 23rd day of July. F Martin of Chaffin is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Hill Pittman died 24 hours after being shot. Walt Kirby and Jiles Coon, who lived near the Florida line. Pittman leaves a wife and 2 small children. Kirby and Jiles Coon were arrested. Allen of Selma is spending time with his brother of this place, and Mr. Hogg of Oakey Streak found a rattlesnake and took it home. He was not bitten. Kelly of Opine, ran into the wire of the Cemetery with his horse last Wednesday. He had a narrow escape from death. He leaves a wife, 3 sons, 4 daughters. Bagley is the happy papa of an eleven pounder that came on the 21st Ult. Burke has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in his claim in the Probate Court at Andalusia Ala. Dunnivant, Henry Williams, George W. Law of Haw Ridge is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Emerson and family left for Geneva, we regret the departure. Garvin has the best turnip patch in the vicinity. Joseph Barron and Geo. Barnes, living near the post office in Iola, killed a sturgeon which measured over 5 feet. Stanley- 3 years in the penitentiary. The case of the state Vs. Joseph Hart was continued to next term of Court. Willis Riley of Greenville accompanied his daughter, Mrs. Burnett to this place recently. Ganus living 5 miles east of Andalusia was bitten by a snake on his hand. Shady Carter, was bitten on the hand by a snake a few days ago. Stanley near the Coffee County line was destroyed by fire Sunday night last. Thagard of Crenshaw County is dead. Brown has left our office with several sticks of Rice stalks. He was not killed. Henry Bardin and Mr. HART of Beda; d. Knowles , years old was accidentally burned to death in Butler County, Ala. He cut his throat with a razor. Brooks has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in his claim in the Probate Court at Andalusia Ala. Smith, Warren Adams; Loango Ala. Claud Riley left for highland Home College on Friday. John Nichols of Beda, cut himself severely on the leg and foot while hewing a log a few days ago. Ed Baisden is in Georgia where he will remain a month or two. George Dauphin of Rose Hill broke her arm recently. Monroe Stewart of Rose Hill, fell out the door and broke his leg. Stanley who escaped jail from here.

6: Martha J (Crockett) Simmons () | WikiTree FREE Family Tree

The heirs of the late KISS drummer Eric Carr "who replaced founding band member Peter Criss" have slapped the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame-bound band with a lawsuit over unpaid royalties.

Baxter Many inhabitants of the Cash community are descendants of Craighead County pioneers. Droughts and exhausted land in the East prompted many to move to the state. Others came to claim soldier bounty land. Some settlers were on their way to Texas and stayed in Arkansas after seeing the richness of the land. Whatever the reason, these pioneer families settled in the county and their descendants spread out across the area and intermarried with other families to the point that it could be said that practically everyone in and around Cash are related. This account will cover only a few families who currently have descendants in Cash. No attempt is made to bring lineage down to the present. Hopefully, enough information is given in some cases that one can determine his or her connection to the "ties that bind". Members of the Cook family moved southwest and settled in the Cash and Egypt vicinities. The Pierce family arrived from Giles County, Tennessee in John and his wife Nancy Pierce had the following children: Albert and Rebecca Pierce had the following children: James and Mary Darr had William H. Their sons John and Will died young. Probably married in Arkansas, they moved to Mississippi for a few years where their sons Thomas, John, and Hugh were born. Charles Lee, born in Virginia. Some years after the death of Dr. Charles Lee, the family moved to live near other Pierce relations in the old Grinder Settlement area. Charles and Eliza Lee had three children: Claiborne Norman Lee married Mary E. Leathers and their children were as follows: Rosa, Dora, and Kansas married a Darr. Four of Joseph and Sarah Simmons children were as follows: The Grinder family included not only Mahuldah and Barbary who married John and Thomas Simmons, respectively, but also their brother Joshua for whom Grinder Settlement was named; their mother Frances, widow of Joshua, Sr. Robert Grinder had an inn on the Natchez Trace where Meriwether Lewis either committed suicide or was murdered. John died of measles in Memphis during the Civil War. Simmons had two or three wives which included Mary Cook and Malinda Howell. Wade Simmons Voss Wortham Howell had the following children: Wortham, Joseph, Malinda B. Members of the Simmons and Grinders families had reputations for being rough characters, the three most noteworthy being Henry C. Some shootings and mysterious disappearances were blamed on Henry or Joe. However, nothing has ever been proved. Anna, Thomas, Rebecca, Henry C. Thomas married Malina, W. Cook settled close to the Cache River near the Egypt area. Thomas Patton died before near Strawfloor. Both Isaac and John T. Cook lived near the Pattons before Isaac and John T. Parker, 2 Laura Armour, daughter of Mary? Armour Crisler, 3 Ann C. Her children were as follows: In , a large number of families left Alabama and settled between Cash and Bono. Even though the four families are related to each other because of intermarriage with the Matthews family, only the Crislars and the Matthews ended up in the Cash vicinity. The Matthews family are of Welsh descent and immigrated from England to Virginia. Anna married a Hamilton; Louisa E. Simeon Willis who married Mary E. Armour; and James Henry. The Cash families with the Crislar surname are descended from George Crislar. The Crislar family migrated to Pennsylvania from Germany about From Virginia, the Crislars scattered to the western states with the Cash ancestors going to Georgia and Alabama. Other families that moved into the Cash area were related to the Loftin and Burkett families of Jackson County. From there, the family moved to Rutherford County, Tennessee. West and 2 Mary Leech. The Burketts came to Grubbs from either Mississippi or Tennessee where they lived for a few years after moving from Illinois. Robert and Anvalary Loftin had four children: Loftin served in the First Tennessee Infantry during the Cherokee Wars in In , he was one of three commissioners elected to select a site as the county seat of Craighead County which became Jonesboro. He also served as a deputy for the county. Though Robert did not enlist in the Confederate Army during the Civil War like his brother John, it is believed he was sympathetic to the Southern Cause. When Robert learned that the war had ended, he went down to the Cache River and sat all day on the bank, wondering what would become of him. He did not need to wonder. There are still descendants living near Grubbs and Cash. Sanliend and lived near her sister Anvalary in Daniel Boone Johnson, son of Thomas R. The Johnson and McGinnis families were

neighbors in Illinois but it is not known if they were related. Thomas Johnson left Kentucky with some of his children from a previous marriage and located in Illinois where he married Nancy. It is said that a dozen or more children resulted from his multiple marriages. His son, Daniel Johnson married when he was about nineteen in Illinois to Sarah Hall who died in The mother Nancy was now dead, the father having died before Davis who married a sister, Laura Johnson, was involved in the guardianship case. About , Daniel Johnson hoboed his way to Arkansas and came to the Cash area. Daniel McGinnis, reputed to be a preacher, followed him down later. James Noel Johnson also came down to Arkansas. He was eventually blinded after being kicked in the head by a mule. Two Johnson sisters and their families also moved down from Illinois and located near Cash: Nancy Emma who married G. Daniel Johnson became a notable citizen of Craighead county, having accumulated enough land and stock to leave his heirs nice farms. Despite the vast improvement in his life and increase in material possessions, he did not forget his humble beginnings. Having been a hobo in his early days, he never turned one away from his door. He and his wife Elizabeth M. Johnson had the following children: Gibson son of Isaac Gibson, Jr. Several families from Franklin and Coffee counties Tennessee located in Craighead countv after Sarah married Hugh Foster. Their children were William C. Boyd married Eliza who may have been a Puryear, John G. Boyd married Nancy who may have been a Turner, William C. Foster married Sarah J. Catherine "Katie" Hall; Samuel C. McAnally; and Grant married Sarah M. Members of the Thomas P. Hall family intermarried with the Boyds. The family located in Arkansas about along with other Georgia and Alabama families. Catherine "Katie" Hall married Turner W. Boyd, and America A. Katie Hall Boyd was said to be petite with jet black hair and pretty as a picture. Henrietta Hall Boyd was as fair as Katie was dark. The above account does not cover all the links between the old Cash families. Other families that contribute to the "binding ties" are the Howells, the Hamiltons, the McAlisters, the Dodsons, the Downs, the McDaniels, and the Curetons, just to name a few.

7: Tracking Your Roots: Births, Deaths, & Marriages from Covington Co, AL Newspapers

J.K. Simmons is an American actor. He was born Jonathan Kimble Simmons in Grosse Pointe, Michigan, to Patricia (Kimble), an administrator, and Donald William Simmons, a music teacher. He attended the Ohio State University, Columbus, OH; University of Montana, Missoula, MT (BA in Music).

Bouligny and Larry Sallee independent executor of the Estate of Elsie Sallee, which awarded appellees title to certain land in Matagorda County by virtue of adverse possession. The land in question is a acre tract originally purchased by Berry and Sarah Simmons in the Simmons tract and purportedly conveyed to and occupied by appellees since By eight issues, which we renumber and reorganize as follows, see TEX. Citation was made by publication, and appellants answered on April 7, The case proceeded to jury trial on May 7, , from which we drew the following background facts. It is undisputed that the Simmons tract was bought by Berry and Sarah Simmons in To that end, in addition to their claim against the Simmons heirs regarding the acre Simmons tract, appellees also brought claims in the same petition against defendants Mac and Marlin Milner, the Unknown Heirs of Henry Clay, and the Unknown Heirs of George Harrison to try title to two fifty-acre tracts of land, the Henry Clay fiftyacre tract and the Harrison fifty-acre tract. The jury returned a verdict in favor of appellees against the Harrison heirs, granting appellees title to the Harrison tract, but the Harrison heirs did not appeal the verdict. See Henry Clay Heirs v. In , Armstead conveyed to Bouligny and J. Sallee "an undivided twenty-five 25 acres" of the Simmons tract Deed Two. Appellees maintained at trial that they paid all taxes owing on the tract and granted leases to various individuals to graze their cattle on the tract. Appellees also presented evidence that they built and maintained a fence around the tract,5 built a road, cleared the land for better grazing, implemented various projects to improve drainage on the tract, and commissioned soil and seismic studies to assess the property. The identity of Frank Cochran and his relationship to the parties is not clear from the record. Sallee is the deceased father of appellee Larry Sallee and husband of decedent Elsie Sallee. Bouligny testified at trial that he and J. Appellants dispute the nature and extent of the fencing around the acres. After the close of evidence, the trial court submitted questions to the jury under all four of the adverse possession statutes as follows: Do you find that [appellees] held the Simmons Acre Tract in peaceable and adverse possession under a duly registered deed for a period of five years AND used, cultivated or enjoyed the property during such period and paid the applicable taxes on the property during such period? Do you find that [appellees] held the Simmons Acre Tract in peaceable and adverse possession for a period of 10 years, and used, cultivated or enjoyed the property during such period? Do you find that [appellees] held the Simmons Acre Tract in peaceable and adverse possession for a period of 25 years, and used, cultivated or enjoyed the property during such period? Do you find that [appellees] held the Simmons Acre Tract in peaceable and adverse possession for a period of 25 years in good faith and under a deed or other instrument purporting to convey the Simmons Acre Tract that is recorded in the deed records of Matagorda County, Texas? The jury answered "yes" to each question, and the trial court entered judgment in favor of appellees. San Antonio, pet. Notice of repudiation must be clear, unequivocal, and unmistakable. By this issue, appellants claim that they are cotenants with appellees in the Simmons tract. However, they provide no citation to authority or the record and offer no substantive legal analysis to support their threshold assertion that they are co-tenants with appellants. As discussed above, appellants provide no authority or substantive legal analysis to support their threshold assertion that they are somehow co-tenants with appellants in the Simmons tract. Baylor College of Med. Standard of Review We may sustain a legal sufficiency challenge only when: In determining whether there is legally sufficient evidence to support the finding under review, we must consider evidence favorable to the finding if a reasonable fact-finder could and disregard evidence contrary to the finding unless a reasonable fact-finder could not. City of Keller v. Anything more than a scintilla of evidence is legally sufficient to support the finding. When the evidence offered to prove a vital fact is so weak as to do no more than create a mere surmise or suspicion of its existence, the evidence is no more than a scintilla and, in legal effect, is no evidence. More than a scintilla of evidence exists if the evidence furnishes some reasonable basis for differing conclusions by reasonable minds about the

existence of a vital fact. Specifically, by their fifth issue, appellants argue that the only evidence of use offered by appellees were grazing leases that appellees granted to various cattle runners and that those leases do not evidence continuous and exclusive use of the entire Simmons tract for the requisite statutory period. In further support of this issue, appellants point to testimony allegedly showing that seventy percent of the Simmons tract was not usable for grazing; appellants argue that this testimony is evidence that appellees did not show exclusive use and possession of the entire Simmons tract. However, we are not persuaded by this argument because, when asserting title by adverse possession under the ten-year statute, the claimant need not rely on a deed or other instrument purporting to convey title. *Austin*, no writ stating that there is no need for a deed at all to perfect title under ten-year statute of limitations. Under their fifth issue, appellants further contend that the actions taken by appellees did not suffice to give constructive or inferred notice to appellants that they were repudiating their co-tenancy. Having already determined that appellants inadequately briefed their co-tenancy issue, we are also unpersuaded by this argument. Applicable Law In the context of a civil jury trial, the sufficiency of the evidence is reviewed in light of the charge submitted if, as is the case here, no objection is made to the charge. The jury charge in this case read, in relevant part, as follows: You are further instructed that "hostile to the claim of another" means that the claim of an adverse possessor must be hostile to and inconsistent with the claim of another. However, appellants made no other objections to the ten-year charge or to any of the definitions in the jury instructions. Moreover, appellants advance no issues regarding the jury charge on appeal. Notice can be actual, express notice or record notice. However, the notice need not be actual, express notice or record notice; instead, constructive notice may be presumed from the nature and extent of the acts of adverse possession such as use of the land by [appellees]. It is not essential that all 3 be shown to prove adverse possession, only one of the 3 is required. A claim of right may be established by a public declaration of the claim or by open and visible acts. Grazing livestock is a permissible use the jury can consider in determining whether a claimant may acquire title to a piece of property through adverse possession. *Waco*, no writ. When grazing is the only claimed use of the land in question, the claimant must usually prove the tract of land was "designedly enclosed" for the grazing use. Where the fence existed before the claimant took possession and the claimant failed to demonstrate the purpose for which the fence was erected, the fence is considered a 9 In actuality, appellees presented evidence of multiple uses and enjoyments of the land, including the following: Repairing or maintaining a casual fence, even for the express purpose of keeping livestock within the enclosed area, does not change a casual fence into a designed enclosure. However, a "claimant may so change the character of a casual fence that it becomes a designed enclosure. In fact, in some circumstances, "a showing of designed enclosure" is unnecessary where a claimant can prove "active and total use of the pasture grazing capacity to the exclusion of all others" and that its livestock was "continuously present and visible. *De La Cruz, S. San Antonio*, writ denied. See *Rhodes, S.* Here, there was evidence at trial that Boulogny and J. The record contains leases between Boulogny and various lessees from to . Although the leases do not consistently and clearly cover the entire Simmons tract and do not account for every year between and , the testimony at trial established that cattle have grazed on the entire Simmons 11 tract during that time period and through the present. At trial, the various lessees described their tenures on the tract. The lessees all stated that they were out on the tract monitoring and managing their cattle nearly every day; that they mowed the grass and maintained the pastures on a regular basis; that they patrolled the fence line of the property; and that no other cattle or livestock were allowed on the tract during their leases. See *Butler, S.* The testimony at trial indicated that, although a majority of the tract is wooded or covered with thick brush, the cattle nonetheless roam over and graze the entire tract; in fact, it was noted by one lessee that the wooded areas of the tract are particularly important during the wintertime because the cattle take shelter in the brush from the cold and rain. In addition to the evidence specifically regarding the grazing of cattle, there was also testimony that, during the time period of to the present, Boulogny has regularly paid for bulldozer work on the tract to clear brush and cultivate grass for grazing; that the piles of brush from the bulldozing were "as big as this [court]room"; that Boulogny dug a water well and pond on the tract and ran electricity to the well to provide water for the cattle; and that Boulogny has commissioned several projects on the tract to improve drainage and make the land more suitable for grazing. Finally, there was evidence at trial concerning the

fencing around the Simmons tract. Bouligny testified that the Simmons tract was completely fenced when he and J. Bouligny further stated that Armstead also leased the land for 12 cattle grazing and that at the time appellees bought the tract, the fence was suitable for "turning cattle. The evidence at trial indicated that after they acquired the Simmons, Harrison, and Clay tracts, appellees then re-built and maintained a fence around the entire acres they claimed in this lawsuit, and the testimony established that the Simmons tract was contained within this fence. See Temple Eastex Inc. Larry testified that there is a fence around the "top" half of the Simmons tract that his family has possessed separately from Bouligny since and that the gate on this fence is locked unless he is at or near the property. There was testimony at trial that all of the fencing built and maintained by appellees was meant to keep cattle in and trespassers out. The testimony at trial also established that appellees and their lessees built and maintained three-quarters of the fence and that the neighboring property owner built and maintained the final one-quarter of the fence bordering his property. There was testimony that this sort of shared fence maintenance is standard practice in the ranching community. Appellants contend that the fencing claimed by appellees is a casual fence and does not suffice to prove adverse possession by grazing alone. Appellants point to the fact that the neighboring property owner built and maintained one-quarter of the fence as their 13 primary support for this contention. We disagree that the fencing around the tract is a casual fence. Although Bouligny testified that the fence existed before he and J. There was, therefore, evidence demonstrating the purpose of the existing fence, and based on our review of the record, we cannot conclude that the fence is a casual fence for purposes of determining adverse possession. There was testimony at trial that sharing fencing maintenance is a standard practice in the ranching community. Arguably, then, through the conduct of their lessees, appellees were maintaining the entire fence. Finally, even if we were to assume that the fence is a casual fence, there is ample evidence that appellees so changed the character of the fence that it became a designed enclosure after their acquisition of the property. Additionally, the evidence established that appellees and their lessees actively and totally 14 used the pasture grazing capacity to the exclusion of all others and were a continuous and visible presence on the tract, which would negate the need for a designed enclosure. In sum, based on the foregoing, we conclude that appellees established that they adversely and peaceably possessed the Simmons tract for a period of ten years through the grazing of cattle on the property from through the present. Under the law as set forth in the jury charge, the evidence showed that appellees actually and visibly appropriated the property under a claim of right that is inconsistent with and hostile to any claim by appellants and exclusively and continuously possessed the property for the duration of the statutory period. Viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to the verdict, we conclude that there was more than a scintilla of evidence that, for at least ten years, appellees used and cultivated the tract for grazing and constructed and maintained the requisite fencing for that purpose. See Cazarez, S. Austin , no writ stating that there need be no deed at all for the perfecting of title under ten-year statute of limitations.

8: Simmons | Fourth Generation Inclusive

James R. Williams is listed as one of the signatories to the settlement between the heirs of Robert Simmons and Robert M. Simmons in Could James be sole heir of John and Anne? James Williams (Fn) lived next to the Rebecca Deas family (fn)in the Census. Census Washington Parish, p. (28 Oct) James Williams 35 M.

9: The Ties That Bind

This would probably have been John Simmons the Burgess from Surry (although no records show he was a Burgess in but he did serve as a Burgess before and after), but in it could have been John Simmons d as a very young man.

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