THE LIFE AND TIMES NARRATIVES OF ISAAC BULLARD SR.



(1794 - 1860+)

& SON **HENRY BULLARD**



Depiction

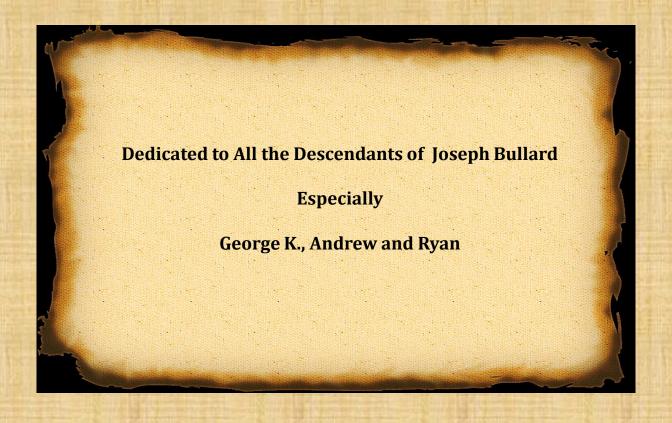
(1827 - ~1862)

Isaac Bullard Sr.: Second Generation Eastern Tennessee Pioneer in Claiborne & Rhea County, Tennessee, County Constable, Farmer, Father of 6 Children

Henry Bullard: Citizen of Claiborne County, Tennessee, Mexican-American War soldier, Civil War participant(Union); Father of 4 Children, Murdered by Confederate Soldier

> **BULLARD GENEALOGY NARRATIVES VOLUME III**

Eastern Tennessee farmers. Rescuing their lives from near oblivion.



To know the heart of the Bullard story, you have to go back to the beginning.

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PREFACE

A family history is priceless. "The Life and Times Narrative of Isaac & Henry Bullard" is done so present family members and later generations may know and appreciate the role of the Bullard pioneer families and their contribution to the settlement of the "western frontier."

This Narrative is not a scholarly nor literary work. It is a family story.

The intent is to document the life of **Isaac Bullard Sr.** & son **Henry Bullard** along with historical events and backdrops during the state of Tennessee's formative years. At the turn of the 19th century, the newly established United States of America was fragile and still in survival mode. The successful end of the Revolutionary War brought new social and political problems. During the first half of the 1800's, major historical events were unfolding in America.

This was a period of turbulent times in American history beginning with the Antebellum period and ending with the Civil War. During this time, ninety percent of Americans lived on farms. The Bullard Narratives are a series of four Volumes*:

- -- Volume I, "The Life and Times Narrative of Joseph Bullard"
- -- Volume II, "The Life and Times Narrative of John Bullard Sr."
- -- Volume III, "The Life and Times Narrative of Isaac & son Henry Bullard"
- -- Volume IV, "The Life and Times Narrative of Paris Bullard"

All four Volumes (and descendant charts) can be found at:

Bullardgenealogy.com

The Bullard Narratives are a work in progress and subject to on-going additions, revision and fact finding. Refer back periodically. Revision dates are noted on each Volume.



Author's note: This Bullard Narrative was created for the enjoyment of Bullard family members. Its primary purpose is to put into perspective the genealogy and American history of **Isaac Bullard and son Henry Bullard's** from eastern Tennessee. The information can be used as a road map for future research. Relevant sources are cited. Numerous endnotes and footnotes validate and authenticate the Narrative. Any errors are my own. A few portions of the Narrative are noted conjecture to move the story along. Names, dates, maps, and locales are accurate to the extent possible. Some references have been meticulously documented and others outsourced. Not all sources are cited. As with all genealogy research, there may be unintentional errors or omissions. Naturally, readers should self check all information for accuracy.

I would like to thank my wife, Bonnie, for her endless hours of patience, understanding and help during the years of research that made the Narratives possible.

Corrections, comments or additional information are welcome. Please email to: losBullardNCTN@aol.com

The author encourages readers to re-visit "Bullardgenealogy.com" often for the latest version and updated material.

Bernie Bullard

June 2018

Revision 2

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Bullard Genealogy Narratives: A New Approach

Bullard Genealogy Narratives

The Bullard Life and Times Genealogy Narratives are more than lists of names and dates. It is a vibrant story of geography, history, culture and politics. It puts into context the lives of the Bullard descendants and provides intimate insight into their daily lives.

The Bullard Narratives (Volume I, Joseph Bullard; Volume II, John Bullard Sr.; Volume III, Isaac Bullard and son Henry Bullard; and Volume IV, Paris Bullard) covers the Bullard family line from the 1730's to 1936. The Narratives are family stories of six generations of Bullards who originated in Northern Ireland (Scots-Irish), settled in the Northern Neck of Virginia then moved to western North Carolina and eventually migrated over the Blue Ridge Mountains into eastern Tennessee. This was a period of turbulent times in American history beginning with the European migration, Revolutionary War years, the Antebellum period, the Civil War, and the emergence of the United States as a world power.

Combining Genealogy and History

Genealogy investigation is usually confined by researchers who take great pains to accurately record and list descendant names, birthdates, marriages, and deaths . . . a sort of one-dimensional compilation of facts and some trivia. The Bullard Narratives take it one step further. It crafts and inter-weaves the how, when, why and where of their life and times. From raising families, planting crops, fighting Indians, serving on juries, etc., the Bullard Narratives give the reader a sense and understanding of their surrounding environs.

Maps are used extensively to give the reader a sense of place and geographical orientation. Comments, pictures and observations based on sourced materials are included to bring the Narratives to life. As the Narratives unfold, celebrated personalities and relevant historical events are intertwined with the story. Sources have been researched and are cited in end notes or footnotes.

Puzzle

Collecting information and evidence from the past is difficult. Names mentioned in early historical documents are misspelled or are no longer legible. Other records (including bible records) have been burned or lost. TVA reservoirs and dams have flooded old homesteads and graves. Some of the verifiable past is irretrievably gone.

However, one can ask questions from the evidence that **is** at hand and like a puzzle, piece together a chronological, multi-dimensional story. The Bullard Narratives are such a puzzle. Some of the pieces are missing, but the story lives on.

Reader Involvement

Readers are invited to contribute to the Narratives by offering their corrections, additions, and comments. Sourced documents and facts are welcome. The more input from readers and shared information, the more complete the Narrative. It is a living document to be read, amended, and updated.

The author encourages readers to start their own genealogy Narrative. If relevant, copy excerpts from the Bullard Narratives and place it in your own family story. Draw maps to show a sense of place. Don't be afraid to add family lore or oral history. Do whatever it takes to bring your descendants to life. A Narrative can start and end at any point in time. (i.e. Joseph Bullard lived from ~ 1732 to 1788, but, the bulk of his Narrative is told from 1775 to 1790.)

All four Volumes of the Bullard Narratives are available on the Internet in PDF files *gratis*. With the advent of Internet search engines and PDF file search tools, a reader can scan in seconds, a person's name or key word from the 200+ page document. The Narratives have complete lists of every person named in sourced documents. Some genealogists abbreviate sourced materials in order to highlight their own descendants. This hinders the sharing of information. For example, in the Bullard Narratives, not only are the Bullard names highlighted on a jury list, but all jury names are included. A reader researching a specific name can easily find their descendant. It can illuminate a reader's genealogy puzzle piece that was previously unknown or missing. Such a process extends genealogy research for the benefit of all.

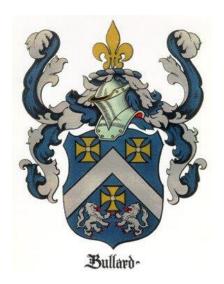
Origin of the Bullard Name*

There are two historical meanings of the name Bullard. The oldest is derived from the French word *bulle* which means letters, or church letters. The name was given to scribes who wrote or copied papal church documents or decrees that carried the "Papal Seal" or *bulla*.

The second origin was most probably derived from the French surnames *de Bulard*, or *de Bulwarde*. These French names first emerged around the 10th Century, and traveled to England with William the Conqueror in 1066. The name then journeyed with the Anglo-Saxons as they migrated an intermarried throughout England, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The name was given to one who worked as a bull herder or a keeper of cattle.

The Bullard surname is a derivative from the old English word *Bulluc* which means bull herder.

Through the centuries, there were different English spellings of Bullard: (Bullwarde, Buller, Bullen, Ballaugh, Bullar, Bullin, Bulla, Ballard and Bullard.)



Bullard Coat of Arms

Notations: Researching the Bullard Name in Virginia, North Carolina and Eastern Tennessee



Territorial and government records obtained for this Narrative were derived from court petitions, court pleas and judgments, jury notices, court findings, marriage records, land grant documents, U.S. census data, county deeds, slave sales, diaries, letters, abstracts and wills. Genealogy records and accounts are liberally referenced with endnotes and footnotes. Oral family history or conjecture will be noted. Historical events are derived from historical references.

In the mid to late 1700's, territorial, state and county records had **different spellings of the Bullard name**. With low literacy rates, scribes of early court sessions did not transcribe words very well. Officials and court clerks of the day did their best to phonically record and spell names when given orally. Consistency and uniformity was not a requirement in early court and legal documents. During this period, the Bullard surname was transcribed or translated as:

Bullard, Buller, Bullah, Bullaugh, Bullen, Bullar, Butler, Ballard and Bullin.

However, by the late 1790's, the Bullard surname appearing in Eastern Tennessee documents, census data, and court records, had pretty much settled on the "Bullard" spelling. Of note, registration of deeds and other court documents sometimes occurred a year or more after the transaction happened. (i.e. The sale of a deeded tract of land might have occurred in 1800, but the official court registration of the deed could have been registered months later or in 1801 or as late as 1802.)



Throughout this Narrative, the scroll icon denotes sourced Virginia, North Carolina or eastern Tennessee court documents, U.S. Census data or other written records. Documents and dates are transcribed verbatim from preserved records or sources that reference the Bullard name or offspring.



Early American Bullard Groups

There were many unrelated Bullard families who first settled in the American colonies in the late 1600's and early 1700's. From genealogy research, there appears to be four main groups of early Bullard families.

1. The Massachusetts English Group

The Massachusetts English Group settled near Dedham, Watertown and Medfield, Massachusetts around 1635. Some migrated to western Pennsylvania. Genealogists and related families have well documented this Bullard family group. Principal names include:

William, Benjamin, John, George and Robert Bullard, (Watertown, (Watertown, Dedham, Medfield MA); Richard N. Bullard (Sudbury, MA); Jeremiah, Benjamin, Asa Bullard (Middlesex, MA)

2. The Virginia/North Carolina English Group

One group of Bullard's came from England, settled in Massachusetts, moved to the northern neck of Virginia and eventually migrated to North Carolina. Principal names include:

Ambrose Bullard (Spotsylvania Co. VA) James Bullard, Thomas Bullard, Richard Bullard (Orange Co. VA)

One group immigrated to the Isle of Wight, Nansemond and Surrey County areas of coastal Virginia and later migrated west to the south-central region areas of North Carolina. Some settled in western South Carolina, northern Georgia and Florida.

Principal names include:

Thomas Bullard, Richard Bullard, Nathan Bullard/Reuben Bullard, Jeremiah Bullard, Robert Bullard, Benjamin Bullard, Henry Bullard, Ambrose Bullard, William Bullard, John Bullard, (Caroline/Johnston/Sampson/Robeson/Bladen/Edgecombe/Duplin Co. NC); James Bullard (Jasper Co. GA)

3. The Pennsylvania/Maryland/Virginia/North Carolina/Tennessee Scots-Irish Group

This Bullard group originated in Northern Ireland (Ulster), and immigrated to ports in Philadelphia, PA, Baltimore MD and New Castle, DE in the early 1700's. This group of Scots-Irish Bullard's migrated into western Pennsylvania and the northern neck of Virginia (in and around Augusta/Frederick Co. VA). From the mid to late 1700's, some settled in the Shenandoah Valley, (western Virginia) while others moved further south into western North Carolina (Granville District/Old Rowan County), and eventually into eastern Tennessee.

Joseph Bullard (b. ~1732) originated in this group and eventually settled in eastern Tennessee around 1775. Principal names include:

John Bullard, Joseph Bullard, Isaac Bullard, Nathaniel Bullard (Frederick Co. VA, Shenandoah Valley, (Granville District) in Old Rowan County, NC, Washington Co. NC/TN, Greene Co. and Claiborne Co. TN.)

4. Other Bullard Groups

A number of genealogists have concluded there are other Bullard family groups who settled in colonial America. Each with a short or sporadic descendant line. Of note, there are ten to twelve separate Bullard families (unrelated) who settled in colonial America.

Isaac Bullard's Parents^^



In the 1780's, the most popular months for weddings in eastern Tennessee were late December, January and early February. The crops were in, the Indians were in camp for the winter and settlers had more time to attend celebrations.

On Wednesday, January 4, 1786, **Isaac Bullard's** father, John Bullard Sr. registered with the Green County, NC courthouse to marry Agnes Nancy Kersey (Casey).* A surety bond was posted to give evidence there were no legal obstacles to the proposed marriage. (In the late 1700's, North Carolina marriage bonds were statements of intent of couples who planned to wed.) Luke Bowyer, family attorney and long time friend of the Bullard's, signed John Bullard Sr.'s security bond.



Greene County Court Session: Marriage Bond "John Bullard to Agnes Kinsey (Kersey/ Casey), January 4, 1786 Luke Bowyer, Sec." **

The wedding might have taken place at Joseph Bullard's farm/ranch, Isaac's grandfather, located on Little Limestone Creek in Greene County NC/TN or at the brides parents cabin located a few miles northeast on the banks of Lick Creek.

^^ A detailed life of **Isaac Bullard's** father can be found at "The Life and Times Narrative of John Bullard Sr." Volume II. Go to: Bullardgenealogy.com



"The Log Cabin Wedding" Illustration by Ronald Himler

The Wedding 1786

Bullard Family Migration to Jefferson County, Tennessee

In September 1787, seven years before the birth **of Isaac Bullard**, North Carolina awarded Isaac's grandfather, Joseph Bullard, a large 3,000 acres land grant for his patriotic service in the Revolutionary War. The land was located west of Greene County North Carolina, south of the Holston River in present day Jefferson County, Tennessee (in the vicinity of Beaver (Dam) Creek and Lost Creek.)

This land grant would later play a key role in the eventual migration of **Isaac Bullard's** family from Greene County to Jefferson County, North Carolina (later Tennessee) eventually settling in Claiborne County, Tennessee by the late 1790's.

In ~1787, Joseph B. Bullard, Isaac's older brother and first son of John Bullard Sr. and Nancy Bullard, was born in Greene County NC/TN.

A year later, in 1788, Isaac's sister, Anne Bullard was born. Anne married Woolery Beeler ~1811 and died in 1837.

*To be precise, **John Bullard** and Agnes Kersey (Casey) were married in Greene County, North Carolina. At the time, the State of Franklin was also in existence. In 1786, North Carolina had ceded the region to the Federal government (U.S. Territory South of Ohio River), but rescinded the cession shortly thereafter.

^{**} Sources: (1) "Early Marriages in Greene County. Source: Greene County Tennessee Marriages (1784-1824); (2) Tennessee's First Settlers & Soldiers, Edward C. McAmis, p. 363; (3) Tennessee Marriage Records, Vol. 3, Greene County 1783-1818. Creekmore, Pollyanna & Gertrude L. Soderberg. (Knoxville, TN: Clinchdale Press) 1965, p. 22/33; (4) Early East Tennessee Marriages, Vol I, Grooms, B&B Sistler, 1987, p. 46.

Jefferson County Tennessee*

The Years 1786-1793

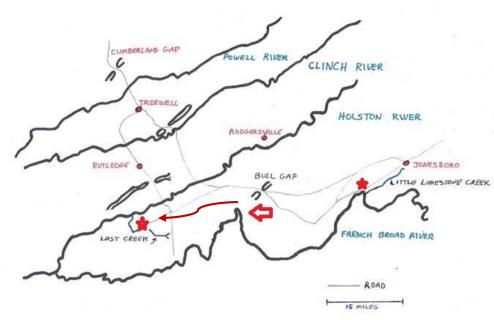
Sometime between 1789 and 1790, **Isaac Bullard's** father, John Bullard Sr. (~25) and mother, Nancy (20), moved from Greene County, Tennessee to Lost Creek in Jefferson County, Tennessee. Accompanying the couple were their eldest son Joseph (~3) and daughter Anne (2).

The family packed their wagons, gathered up their livestock, seeds, and farming tools and travel over 70 miles along crude roads and running streams to reach Lost Creek. Once there, the arduous task began to clear new land, build a cabin and out buildings, plant crops and gardens and start a new life.





Jefferson County, Tennessee (Bullard land tract area circled in blue)



Map: Bullard 1789/90 family migration from Lick Creek in Greene County (NC/TN) to Lost (Beaver) Creek in Hawkins/Jefferson County (NC/TN).



In September 1787, a constitutional convention was held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The United States Constitution, the supreme law of the land, was adopted and ratified by all the states.

In April, 1789, George Washington would be unanimously elected President of the United States.

John Adams elected the first Vice President.

In November, 1789, North Carolina becomes the 12^{th} state to ratify the U.S. Constitution.

^{*} In 1790 the Federal Southwest Territory encompassed the soon to be states of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. The population threshold for a territory to form into a state was 60,000. The 1795 Federal census showed the territory of eastern and western Tennessee to have a "free white" population of 67,000 along with a 11,000 slave population. On June 11, 1792, four years before Tennessee became a state, Jefferson County was formed by ordinance of the U.S. Territorial Governor William Blount. Jefferson County was formed from Greene and Hawkins Counties.

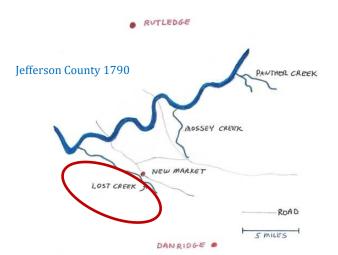
Jefferson County, Tennessee

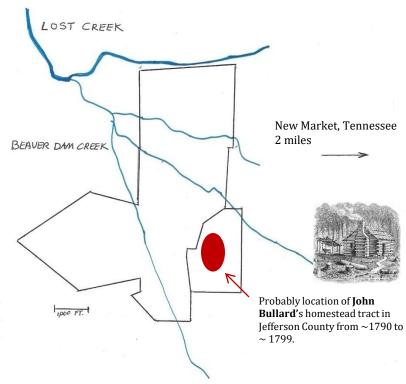
One could ask why the Bullard family left Greene County, Tennessee and moved to Jefferson County.

There are a number of possible reasons: (1) The patriarch of the family, Joseph Bullard was killed by Indians in 1788 and Martha, his wife, (~50) saw no reason to stay on at the family homestead, (2) plus, after ten years of living and growing crops on Little Limestone Creek, the soil was depleting, (3) the influx of new settlers was making the area too "crowded", (4) A number of Joseph Bullard's children, were now grown and getting married and seeking new, fertile land to raise their families, (5) After Joseph Bullard's 3,000+ acre land grant was established in Jefferson County, the Bullard's had an interest in staying together to manage and live on the land, (6) The Bullard's were aware that a Quaker colony had settled on portions of their Lost Creek land grant and wanted to be in close proximity to the tracts in order to deter squatters and administer to unused portions of the land.

Lost Creek

Lost Creek and feeder Beaver Creek are located in present day Jefferson County, Tennessee a few miles west of New Market, Tennessee and due south of Rutledge, Tennessee. The acreage lay south of Lost Creek between Beaver (Dam) Creek on the west and Lost Creek to the east to include some parcels at the headwaters of Lost Creek.





Above: Location of 782 acres of surveyed North Carolina land grants given to Joseph Bullard near Lost Creek and Beaver Dam Creek in present day Jefferson County, Tennessee. (The above survey plots are located two miles west of New Market, Tennessee at the intersection of Whitaker Rd and West Old Andrew Johnson Highway.) From 1795 to 1803, these land tracts were sold off by the "Bullard heirs" with the exception of a 100 acre tract in the southeast part of the Beaver Dam Creek area. This section was specifically sold by John Bullard Sr. and not the Bullard heirs to John Turner on July 21, 1800. The sale date coincides just after the time John Bullard moved from Jefferson County to Claiborne County, Tennessee.

The Years 1786-1793

Jefferson County, Tennessee

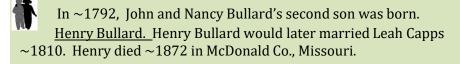
In the 1790's, most eastern Tennessee settlers lived on small farms. Owning a farm and the land it sat on meant economic security. It was the dream of most settlers who chose not to live in nearby towns.

Isaac Bullard's father, John Bullard Sr. based his prosperity and wealth on inheriting and managing **Isaac's** grandfather's (Joseph Bullard) revolutionary war land grant holdings. The Bullard heirs appeared not to have used bank loans to acquire land. Capital came from the proceeds of buying and selling the family land grants. Over a period of ten years, the Bullard heirs parlayed their holdings into doubling land ownership from 3,000 acres to 6,000 acres.

Court documents reflect Isaac's father, John Bullard Sr., was the primary family administrator who consolidated and managed the family's land grants. John Bullard Sr. signed almost every 'Bullard Heir' land holding on behalf of his mother, Martha, who was the legal administrator of her deceased husband's estate. (Although John's brothers, Isaac and Christopher Bullard, appeared on many land deeds, John Bullard Sr. was the prevalent signer.

Unlike some of their neighbors, the Bullard's were not of want. When John Bullard Sr. married and had children, he bestowed ample lands to most of his children and their families in order for them to establish their own homesteads and raise crops and livestock.







Eastern Tennessee

Jefferson County, Tennessee 1794

Isaac Bullard Born

On November 28, 1794 in present day Jefferson County,
Tennessee (Southwest Territory*) John Sr. and Nancy
Bullard welcomed their third son into the world. They named
him Isaac Bullard. (Isaac was probably named after John Sr.'s older
brother Isaac Bullard who lived in Greene County, Tennessee around
1800 and later settled in Livingston County in western Kentucky.



Depiction

24 years later, **Isaac Bullard** would married Nancy Elizabeth Black (b.~1799).

Isaac and Nancy would have six children:

- Joseph (b. 1825)
- Henry (b. 1827)
- Ann (b. 1828)
- Isaac Jr. (b. 1830)
- Christopher C. (b. 1835)
- Leah (b. 1840)



Depiction

Isaac Bullard died sometime after 1860 in Union County, Tennessee.



United States Territory South of the River Ohio

(Southwest Territory)



^{*} To be more precise, in 1790, the Federal government accepted North Carolina's second offer of cession of her western territories. This cession brought into being "The Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio," commonly known as the Southwest Territory.* The new Federal territorial government included the counties of Greene, Washington, Sullivan, and Hawkins. * (Jefferson County was founded in 1792 from Greene & Hawkins County.)
From 1790 to 1796, the counties where the Bullard family lived were under the jurisdiction of the Federal government. Eventually, in 1796, part of the Southwest

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Territory would become the 16th state in the Union, Tennessee.

Grainger/Claiborne County Migration

Sometime in 1798, when Isaac Bullard was 4 years old, his father, John Bullard Sr. moved north from Jefferson County, Tennessee and settled on the Clinch River in Grainger County, Tennessee.* (Three years later, Claiborne County would be established from parts of Grainger County

where the Bullard cabin was located.) The trek from Jefferson County to the Clinch River is less than 50 miles. Traveling by wagon, with trailing livestock and children was slow and cumbersome. On a good day, a settler could cover about eight miles. It probably took the Bullard clan 6 to 8 days to make the journey.



The Bullard family included John Sr. (\sim 33), his wife Nancy (\sim 28), siblings Joseph (\sim 11), Ann (\sim 10), Henry (\sim 6), **Isaac** (\sim 4), and William (\sim 1).

Like all migrating settlers in the late 1700's, the Bullard's journey involved traversing a number of river tributaries and creeks. The roads and trails were crude and the journey difficult.

When **Isaac's** father stopped along the trail in the evenings, he most likely hunted for fresh game. His mother was busy unloading the wagon, sorting the pots and cooking utensils to make ready for a hot evening meal. The older children helped searched for firewood and berries and filled water containers from nearby streams. When the Bullard group finally arrived along the Clinch River, they were no doubt exhausted from the trip.

In the mid 1790's, Claiborne and Grainger County became a frequent destination, both permanent and temporary, for pioneers heading into western Tennessee and northern Alabama. Two major rivers, Holston and Clinch Rivers, carried hundreds of travelers coming from the Shenandoah Valley via the Great Wagon Road into eastern Tennessee on their way west.



In ~1797, William Bullard, brother of Isaac, was born to John Bullard Sr. and Nancy Bullard. William married Barthena Posey in Claiborne County, Tennessee ~1819. William died on June 26, 1852.

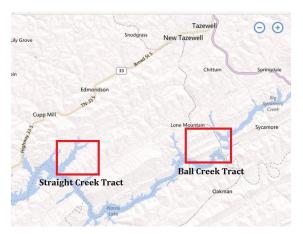
The Early Years 1795-1798

The Bullard home site could have been partially cleared by John Sr. before the family arrived, but trees still had to be cut down for the cabin walls and roof.

Most early cabins were built without windows. Windows were not a priority since most early settlers spent most of their time outside. When time permitted, windows would be cut out and wooden shutters put in place or covered with deer skins..

The space between the cabin logs were filled with a mixture of clay, straw and cow manure. Throughout all the site building, the family had to find time to clear more land, hunt game, end gardens, and plant crops. Undoubtedly, **Isaac Bullard** (4) played but also helped his older siblings with family chores.

Of note, by 1800, two other families with Bullard connections moved from Jefferson/Greene County to Grainger County: John Casey, brother-in-law of John Bullard Sr. and Joseph Nation, brother-in-law to John Bullard Sr.'s sister, Anne Bullard.



In the late 1700's, John Sr. Bullard bought two large tracts of land in Claiborne County. The Ball Creek Tract and the Straight Creek Tract. The Bullard homestead was located on the north side of the Clinch River west of Lone Mountain on the Straight Creek Tract. In time, the Bullard's would begin operating a ferry across the Clinch River.



Isaac Bullard Migration Document Trail 1800-1810

County/Location	<u>Year</u> 1800	<u>Document</u>
	1801	
	1802	
	1803	
	1804	
	1805	
	1806	
	1807	
Claiborne County, TN	1808	First Isaac Bullard Document
	1809	
	1810	

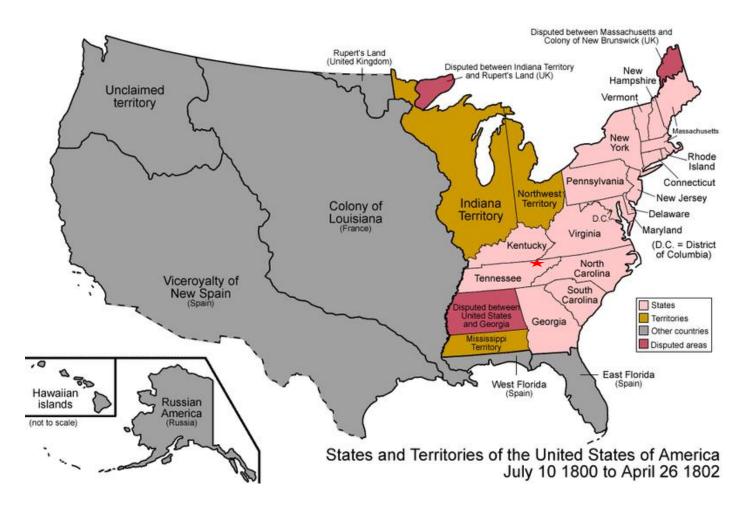
Isaac & Henry Bullard

The Year 1800



In 1800, **Isaac Bullard** was 6 years old. The population of Tennessee was 105,602. Ninety five percent of the nation lived in rural areas. Thomas Jefferson was elected President of the United States. In 1804, Jefferson commissioned the Lewis and Clark Expedition to explore the newly purchased territory of Louisiana.





★ Bullard Homestead

The Early Years 1800+

Isaac Bullard's Siblings

When **Isaac's** father, John Bullard Sr., moved from Jefferson County to Claiborne County, Tennessee he was a prosperous man of means and respectability. He would become one of the founding fathers of Claiborne County and his friends and neighbors were prominent citizens who had political clout.

Pioneer women in the late 1700's and early 1800's gave birth to six to fourteen children during their lifetime. Children were looked upon as indispensible assets to the economic livelihood of the family farm. Wives routinely bore a child every two years all the while working and maintaining the family farm.

In a span of 14 years (from 1786-1797), **Isaac's** mother, Nancy Bullard, bore 5 children. (Joseph, Anne, Henry, **Isaac**, and William.) Another seven children were born between 1800 and 1810. (Bowyer, Mahulda, Elizabeth, John Jr., Martha, Christopher, and Sarah.)

Sarah, Nancy's fifth and last daughter was born in 1810. Nancy was 40 years

old.



Isaac Bullard's Other Siblings

In ~1800, Elizabeth Bullard, second daughter of John Bullard Sr. and Nancy was born. Elizabeth Bullard married John McMahan ~1817. Elizabeth died after 1860 in Newton County, Missouri.

In 1803, Boyer John Bullard was born in Claiborne County, Tennessee. Boyer married Elizabeth Hodges in 1825 and died in 1855 in Newton County, Missouri.

In ~1804, Mahulda (Huldy) Bullard, third daughter was born. Mahulda Bullard married Alfred Moore in 1827. Mahulda died ~1843-44 in Missouri.

In ~1807, Martha Bullard, fourth daughter of **John Bullard** and Agnes Nancy was born. Martha Bullard married
Barnett Hicklin ~1829. Martha died ~1870 in Titus County, Texas.

On December 11, 1806, John Bullard Jr., sixth son of John Bullard Sr. and Nancy was born. John Jr. married Permelia Hodges ~1828. John Bullard Jr. died on October 13, 1876 in Ellis County, Texas.

On January 1, 1809, Christopher Bowyer Bullard, seventh son of John Bullard Sr. and Nancy was born. Christopher Bullard married Rebecca Hodges on November 10, 1838 in Claiborne County, Tennessee. Christopher died on October 18, 1844 at the age of 35 in Newton County, Missouri.

On Jun 15, 1810, John Sr. and Nancy Bullard welcomed, Sarah, their fifth and last daughter into the world. Nancy was 40 years old. Sarah Bullard married George W. Lewis in 1826 in Claiborne County, Tennessee. Sarah died at the age of 30 on August 12, 1840 in Union County, Tennessee.

The Early Years 1800-1805

John Bullard Sr.

John Bullard Sr., **Isaac Bullard's** father, was one of the founding fathers of Claiborne County, Tennessee. He was appointed a member of a commission to locate the site of the county seat in present day Tazewell, Tennessee and to lay out a "plan of the town" in order for the county to sell town lots.

The monument reads:

THIS MONUMENT IS DEDICATED TO THOSE INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE COMMISSIONED THE FIRST MAGISTRATES OF CLAIBORNE COUNTY AND THE INDIVIDUALS THAT TURNED IN THE PLAN OF THE TOWN OF TAZEWELL.

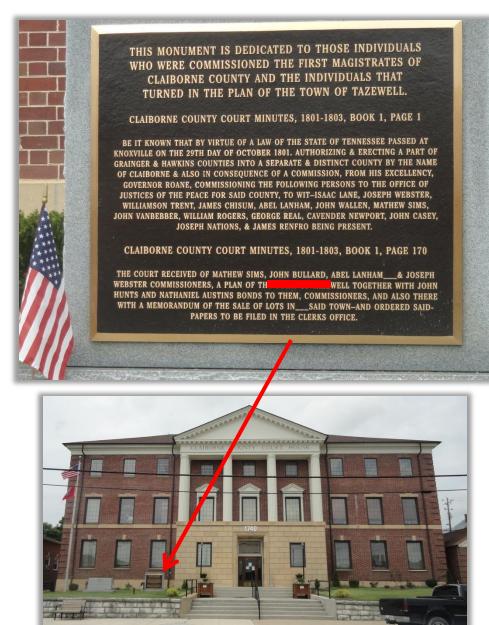
Claiborne County Court Minutes, 1801-1803, Book 1, Page 1

Be it known that by virtue of a law of the State of Tennessee passed at Knoxville on the 29th day of October 1801.

Authorizing & erecting a part of Grainger & Hawkins Counties into a separate & distinct county by the name of Claiborne & also in consequence of a commission, from his Excellency, Governor Roane, commissioning the following persons to the office of Justices of the Peace for said county, to wit - Isaac Lane, Joseph Webster, Williamson Trent, James Chisum, Abel Lanham, John Wallen, Mathew Sims, John Vanberber, William Rogers, George Real, Cavender Newport, John Casey, Joseph Nations, & James Renfro being present.

Claiborne County Court Minutes, 1801-1803, Book 1, Page 170

The court received of Mathew Sims, **John Bullard**, Abel Lanham ___& Joseph Webster Commissioners, a plan of the town of Tazewell together with John Hunt(s) and Nathaniel Austins bonds to them, Commissioners, and also there with a memorandum of the sale of lots in ___said town - and ordered said papers to be filed in the clerks office.



Present day Claiborne County Courthouse, Tazewell, Tennessee

Earliest Known Records of Isaac Bullard 1808

In the summer of 1808, Claiborne County, Tennessee court appointed Isaac's father, John Bullard Sr., as overseer of a county road construction, but for some reason the court later appointed Isaac's brother, Henry Bullard as overseer. Henry was in his mid teens. Since the road was near the Bullard family homestead, one could assume Henry's appointment was under the watchful eye of his father.



Claiborne County Court Session: August Term 1808 "Ordered that Henry Bullard be overseer of the road John Bullard was overseer of & have the same hands the said John Mad_____"

The earliest known court record of **Isaac Bullard** was a November, 1808 listing of road hands ordered by the Claiborne County, Tennessee court. For whatever reason (not enough laborers and/or possibly rough terrain), the court ordered additional workers to finish road construction.



Two of the additional road hands were John Bullard Sr.'s sons, Joseph Bullard (\sim 21) and **Isaac Bullard** (14). (Another worker enlisted was Woolery Beeler, who would marry John Bullard Sr.'s oldest daughter, Anne in \sim three years time.)



Claiborne County Court Session: November Term 1808 "Ordered that Henry Bullard have the following hands in addition to his former hands to work on his road.

(Viz) Wm. Hunter Woodrick (Woolery) Beeler

(Viz) Wm. Hunter John Montgomery John Rice

Caleb Shockley John Right

<u>Jos. Bullard</u> and Adam Idol" ** Isaac Bullard

In 1808, United States law made it illegal to import slaves into the United States. Slavery itself would continue until the end of the Civil War in 1865.

Claiborne County 1808

In November 1808, the Claiborne County court appointed a road crew to build (or maintain) a section of a road from John Bullard Sr.'s farm to Tazewell along Straight Creek. Further evidence John Bullard Sr.'s homestead was located on Straight Creek.



Claiborne County Court Session: November 1808

"Ordered that John Lebow be overseer of the straight (sic) Creek road from John Bullars (Bullard's) to Tazwell (sic) to John Branscomb and have the following hands: Larkin Smith, John Stone, Alexander Cabbage, Thomas Stone, Ruben Stone, Jonathan Wilson, Thos Markam, John Cardwell, Isom Jinens (Jennings) and George Jinens (Jennings)."



 ${\it The Bullard\ homestead\ located\ near\ Straight\ Creek\ in\ present\ day\ Claiborne\ County,\ Tennessee.}$

19

^{*} Claiborne County, Tennessee: Book of Minutes, September to August Sessions 1806 p. 113.

^{**} Claiborne County, Tennessee: Book of Minutes, September to August Sessions 1806 p. 137.

1810

Isaac Bullard Migration Document Trail 1808-1820

County/Location	<u>Year</u> 1810	<u>Document</u>
Claiborne County, TN Claiborne County, TN Claiborne County, TN	1811 1812 1813 1814	Court Documents Court Documents Court Documents
Claiborne County, TN	1815 1816 1817	Court Documents
Claiborne County, TN Claiborne County, TN Claiborne County, TN	1818 1819 1820	Court Document Court Document Court Documents

Isaac & Henry Bullard

Claiborne County 1810

Isaac Bullard's Family Farm Life: 1810's

Farm life in Claiborne County, Tennessee in the early 1800's was characterized by heavy labor in a pre-mechanized agricultural setting. Isaac Bullard and his siblings lived and work on their father's farm located on the Clinch River and Straight Creek.

Tilling the land was still done by oxen's and plowshares. Most eastern Tennessee farms still used primitive farm tools. Maintaining just a few acres of land was no small task. Farmers needed large families to plant and harvest crops on time.

Keeping a large family together and fed was a constant struggle. Children generally performed a variety of farm tasks. In the 1810's, **Isaac Bullard** (16+) and his siblings worked from sun up to sun down clearing fields, tilling the land, seeding, tending the gardens, caring for livestock, doing household chores and building structures.





Depiction

The 1810 U.S. Census recorded the total population of the United States at 7.23 million. Only 1 million lived west of the Appalachian Mountains. In 1810, the population of Tennessee numbered 261,727.

At the end of 1810, eleven of twelve Bullard children were still living on their father's homestead. Anne(~22) would married Woolery Beeler in a year's time. The other remaining children were: Henry (18), **Isaac** (16), William (13), Elizabeth (10), Boyer (7), Mahulda (6), John Jr. (4), Martha (3), Christopher (1), and newborn Sarah.



Depiction

An 1810 reconstructed Claiborne County tax list showed **Isaac's** father , John Bullard Sr., owning 400 acres of land along the Clinch River.* In the summer of 1810, **Isaac's** oldest brother, Joseph Bullard (\sim 24) married Lucy Campbell on July 26, 1810.

Claiborne County Constable: Isaac Bullard

In the 1810's the Claiborne County sheriff entrusted county Constables to collect court judgments on debts, delinquent fees and serve court papers within the jurisdiction of the county. Constables who were appointed by the court and summoned by the sheriff, "receive(d) one dollar per day," as compensation.*

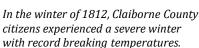
They traveled throughout the county on behalf of the county Sheriff. If the money collected was lost in transit, Constables were responsible to reimburse the court. Constables also assisted the court in seating appointed jurymen.



In May of 1812, **Isaac Bullard** was appointed a Constable of Claiborne County. He was 18 years old. It is assumed **Isaac's** father had some influence on the appointment. The \$500 security bond was posted by John Bullard Sr.'s brother-in-law, John Casey.



Claiborne County Court Session: May Term 1812. "Isaac Bullard is appointed a constable in Claiborne County is sworn and gives bond in five hundred dollars with John Casey for his Security_" **





Claiborne County 1812

In 1812, Dennis Condry was sheriff of Claiborne County, Tennessee.

In that year, **Isaac Bullard** collected three court ordered debts from William Hunter and returned the money to the court. In one of the collections, James Casey was the plaintiff.



NSTABLE

Claiborne County Court Session: August Term 1812. "James Casey vs Wm Hunter

An Execution is returned by <u>Isaac Bullard</u> constable in favour of James Casey for debt \$5.00. Interest 34 (cents). Constable for warrant & Levi __\$1.00 levied on the land where William Hunter lives. It is ordered by the court that the Sheriff proceed to sell said land for the Satisfaction of said debt and cost and accuring costs—" #



Claiborne County Court Session: August 24, 1812.

"Andrew Evans against William Hunter

In this case <u>Isaac Bullard</u> returns an Execution to court for debt in favour (sic) of the plaintiff for 83 cents debt and 50 cents cost levied on the land whereon said Hunger now lives__ It is ordered by the court that the order of sale Issue to the Sheriff to sell said Land for the Satisfaction of said debt and costs & accuruing (sic) costs.

August 24th 1812 court adjourned untill (sic) tomorrow 9 oclock." ##



Claiborne County Court Session: August 23, 1812. "Hezekia Branson against William Hunter

In this case <u>Isaac Bullard</u> returns an Execution to court for debt in favour (sic) of the plaintiff for \$4.40 debt & 50 cts costs levied on the land where said Hunter lives. It is ordered that an order of sale to the Sheriff issue to sell said Land for the Satisfaction of said debt & costs & accruing costs ____" ###

On August 25, 1812, Claiborne County court appointed a new Constable, Elijah Jones. (Solomon Dobbins and Aaron Davis served as bondmen for Jones.) It is unclear if the county appointed two constables, or **if Isaac Bullard's** term had expired.

Tennessee Records of Claiborne County, Minute Docket 1812-1814, (WPA), by Mrs. Ommie Gilbert, June 9, 1938, p.14, doc. p. 34.

Tennessee Records of Claiborne County, Minute Docket 1812-1814, (WPA), by Mrs. Ommie Gilbert, June 9, 1938, p.14. doc p. 34; And (Claiborne County, Tennessee Court Minutes, 1817, p.14.)

^{*}Laws of the State of Tennessee: including NC, Volume 2 Chapter 23, by Edward Scott, p. 223.

^{**}Tennessee Records of Claiborne County, Minute Docket 1812-1814, (WPA), by Mrs. Ommie Gilbert, June 9, 1938, p.53, doc. p. 116.

[#] Tennessee Records of Claiborne County, Minute Docket 1812-1814, (WPA), by Mrs. Ommie Gilbert, June 9, 1938, p.19, doc p. 46.; And (Claiborne County, Tennessee Court Minutes, 1817, p. 19.)

Bullard and Casey Family Connection

Claiborne County 1813

In 1812, Claiborne County court recorded a number of Bullard and related family entries. Three being John Bullard Sr. and James Casey.

The above 1812 court entries reflect: (1) **Isaac Bullard's** father, John Bullard Sr., served as a juror on the prestigious Tennessee Circuit Court, and (2) John Sr.'s brother-in-law, James Casey (~47) was living in Claiborne County, Tennessee in 1812. James Casey and wife Elizabeth would eventually move their family to Rhea County, Tennessee in the mid 1820's.^^ During this time, James Casey's sister, Elizabeth Blackwood (who married William Blackwood in 1793), would also move to Rhea County. **Isaac Bullard** would follow or accompany the Casey/William family to Rhea County.

In May 1813, **Isaac Bullard** was re-appointed Constable of Claiborne County, Tennessee. (William Bullard, Isaac's younger brother was appointed Constable in November, 1813.) **



Claiborne County, Tennessee Court Minutes, May Term, 1813 "(p.116)... **Isaac Bullard** is appointed a constable in Claiborne County is sworn and gives bond in five hundred dollars with John Casey for his Security __" ***



In the early 1800's, Benjamin Posey was a prominent Claiborne county citizen. He was a wealthy landowner in the county who lived on the north side of Tazewell, Tennessee. From all indication, Posey was a social and business associate of John Bullard Sr. Around 1819, Benjamin Posey's daughter, Barthena Posey, would marry **Isaac Bullard's** brother, William Bullard. In 1812, Posey was appointed Coroner of Claiborne County. Isaac's father, John Bullard Sr., posted the security bond.



Claiborne County, Tennessee Court Minutes: February 25, 1812 "The Court appointed Benjmin (sic) Posey. Coroner in and for the county of claiborne (sic) who is accordingly worn & give bond with **John Bullard** for Security." #

In August of 1813, **Isaac Bullard** (19) was sued by Benjamin Posey's wife Susanna (Chadwell) Posey. Why Susanna took Isaac to court is unknown, but Posey's attorney dismissed the dispute on behalf of Susanna. The suit was dropped and Posey paid **Isaac Bullard's** court costs. One could speculate that **Isaac's** father influenced the outcome of the suit.



(p. 507) Claiborne County Court Session: August Term1813. "Susanna Posey Against **Isaac Bullard** The plaintiff by attorney dismissed her Suit and it is considered by the court that the defendant go hence without day (delay) and recover against the plaintiff his costs by him in his defence (sic) on this behalf expended." ##

Global Cooling. From 1812 to 1817, the United States experienced five years of global cooling. It was not just a cold spell. The cooling was caused by a series of volcanic eruptions that occurred in the West Indies in 1812, the Philippines in 1814 and the most explosive eruption of the last ten thousand years, Tamboro in east Java in 1815. By 1817, the cooling led to crop failures and food shortages and stirred northern farmers to migrate to the west and southwest including Tennessee and the Southwest Territory.



^{*} Claiborne County, Tennessee: Inventories and Settlements of Estates, Wills: Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions: Tazewell Year: 1812, Reference: Claiborne: Probate Records County or Chancery Court) Wills and Inventories: Feb. 1812-Nov. 1814.

^{**} Claiborne County, Tennessee Court Minutes, 1813, doc p. 185.

^{***} Claiborne County, Tennessee Court Minutes, 1817, p. 53.

^{^^} Rhea County was established from Roane County in 1807.

[#] Claiborne County, Tennessee Court Minutes, 1812, doc p. 5.

Isaac Bullard: Juryman Claiborne County 1814

In May 1814, the Claiborne County, Tennessee court summoned and swore in a number of citizens to serve on the jury including **Isaac Bullard.** Isaac was 20 years old. Isaac sat on a case involving David McReynolds and John Henderson. The jury found for the defendant, John Henderson.



Isaac served on a jury only three times and mostly when he was in his early twenties. He does not appear on any jury roster after his twenty seventh birth year. It is notable since his father, John Sr., and other Bullard brothers served on a number of juries throughout their lifetime.



Claiborne County, Tennessee Court Minutes, May Term, 1814

"David McReynolds Justices present vs John Ward John Henderson Marcus Cook John Huddleston

1. John Jones 7. Ambrose Bryant

2. David H. Campbell 8. William Gowing (Goin)
3. Jesse Jones 9. Thomas Whitehead

4. James B. Shackleford
5. John Murphy
6. Thomas Gowing (Goin)
7. Homas Winteleas
10. Ranson Day
11. Thomas Hurst &

Who being Elected tried and sworn well and truly to try and the truth to speak in this case do say they find for the Defendant_ It is therefore considered by the court that the Defendant recover of the plantiff his costs in and about defending his said Suit in this Behalf Expended & & -" *



Clinch River

In 1814, James Casey, John Bullard Sr.'s brother-in-law, was listed on the neighboring Grainger County Tax List. By the late 1820's, James Casey and spouse (Elizabeth, last name unknown) would eventually move south to Rhea County, Tennessee along with **Isaac Bullard**.

In 1814, General Andrew Jackson replaced Sam Houston as Major General of the U.S. Army in the south.

The Bullard Family Farm

By 1815, most families in Claiborne County, Tennessee practiced composite farming. The men labored long hours over crop production and raising livestock while the women tended to household chores and the garden. Eastern Tennessee farmer's primary diet was corn, sweet potatoes and pork. Milk, cheese

and butter was plentiful.



Assorted fruits appeared in season. The big meal of the day occurred at noon. The more prosperous farmers, one being **Isaac Bullard's** father, had a family orchard.

Isaac Bullard and his siblings were fortunate. The family's wealth was derived from his grandfather, Joseph Bullard, owning large tracts of revolutionary war land holdings in neighboring Greene, Hawkins, and Jefferson County, Tennessee. In all probably, the Bullard's were not subsistence farmers.

Most Claiborne County farmers had a large cultivated garden, at least one milking cow and enough chickens and hogs to keep the family table well supplied. Families were "raised on hogs and hominy," and "bacon and greens."



Depiction

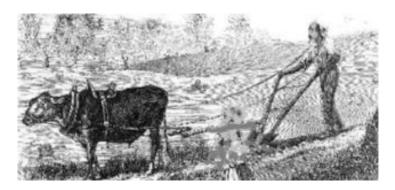
A small log building was separated from the main house for cooking. Accidental fires were common.

Claiborne County 1815

By 1815, **Isaac Bullard's** three oldest siblings had left the family farm. Joseph Bullard was ~28 and had married Lucy Campbell five years earlier. Anne Bullard (~27) married Woolery Beeler and was living across the Clinch River in Grainger County, Tennessee. Henry Bullard (~23) had married Leah Capps ~1810 and was living in Grainger County, Tennessee until 1814. Henry eventually moved south to McMinn (Rhea) County Tennessee.* (Henry's first daughter, Nancy, was born in McMinn Co in 1814.) **Isaac Bullard** (21) was unmarried and still living on his father's farm.

The remaining children living on the Bullard farm were,

- William Bullard, (~18),
- Boyer Bullard (12),
- Elizabeth (15),
- Mahulda (Huldy) Bullard (~11),
- John Bullard Jr. (9),
- Martha Bullard (~8),
- Christopher Bullard (6), and
- Sarah (5).



^{*} Henry Bullard was listed in the 1810 and 1814 Grainger Co. Tax List as owing 100 acres of land. A year later, he did not appear on the list. (Source: Grainger County Tennessee, Polls and Taxable Property 1814-1815, WPA project, Anna Ro Mims, 1936, page 5 and 29.)

The Bullard Family Humanitarians

As Claiborne County, Tennessee population grew, the number of needy persons increased. Welfare expenses to maintain the poor came from low-bid citizens who desired to support the underprivileged.

In 1814 and 1815, **Isaac's** father, John Bullard Sr. let his support to a Claiborne County poor person named Mary Aldridge.



Two years later in 1817, **Isaac Bullard** age 23, let support to Aldridge for the sum of \$14.50. What connection Mary Aldridge had to the Bullard family and why they supported her is lost in history. Too, it is curious why **Isaac Bullard** lent support to Mary Aldridge an not his father. It is assumed the monetary support came from Isaac's father.



Claiborne County, Tennessee Court Minutes: August 12, 1817

"Isaac Bullard takes Mary Aldridge for three months \$14.50

for Abner Childress under takes the Support of Isaac Childres
one of the poor of this county three months
for Ralph Shelton agrees to Support Daunah Harp one of the poor
Of this county till next Term for
Also Polly Armstrong one of the poor of this county
Three months for
\$15.00

D. Condary Shff." *

John Bullard Sr. continued "supporting and clothing and furnishing" Mary Aldridge until 1818. The county court ordered reimbursement to John Bullard for the sum of \$27.50.**



Claiborne County 1817

Clinch River, Tennessee

^{*} Claiborne County, Tennessee Court Minutes, 1817, p. 149, doc p. 375.

^{**} Claiborne County, Tennessee, Court of Pleas & Quarter Session, 1819-1821, WPA, p. 6 (Document p. 11).

Tazewell and Taverns

Claiborne County 1818

Claiborne County, Tennessee Court issues many "retail liquor and other accommodation" licenses to residents who wanted to establish and keep "a house of public entertainment. The February, 1812 county court minutes recorded no less than 5 new taverns being established in one session. Licenses to establish houses of public entertainment in Tazewell and surrounding areas were given to: William Rogers, James A. Perryman, esq., George Evans, Williams Dobbs, Christopher Damron, and James Rodye.^^

In 1820, two town folks, John Graves and Henry Sharp, owned and operated a whiskey distillery in Tazewell, Tennessee. Sharp's distillery employed two men and produced 1,500 gallon of whiskey selling at 50 cents a gallon. #



Corn Whiskey and Hard Cider

Up until the 1820's, America was a nation of drunkards. Drinking was a way of life. Alcohol was served and consumed everywhere. Hardly a social or work function went by where alcohol was not served; log clearings, road building, funerals, weddings, and crop cutting. Alcohol was a beverage of necessity that permeated every level of society. It also sparked many fights and arguments among neighbors and friends.



(Such conduct eventually spawned the beginning of the 1830-1850 Temperance movement.)

By the mid 1820's, the average per person consumption of alcohol was seven gallons. More than three times what it is today. In the southern states, the drink of choice was corn whiskey and hard cider.

In the summer of 1818, **Isaac Bullard** age 24 (and William McConnell) were ordered by the court to pay \$12.10 to William Jennings. The reason for the judgment is unknown. Over the course of the next twenty years, there will be a number of court orders requiring **Isaac** to pay debts or monies to fellow citizens.



Depiction



Claiborne County, Tennessee Court Session: Wednesday, August 12^{th} , 1818 "William Jennings

Vs

William McConnell (Isaac Bullard)

This day came the parties by Jury who were sworn on yesterday who Sat together and heard the Evidence upon their oaths do say they find for the plaintiff twelve Dollars & ten cents beside his costs & on motion to render up a Judgment(sic) against **Isaac Bullard** the Security for the appeal in this case. It is considered by the court that the plaintiff recover against the defendant & **Isaac Bullard** his Security the sum of twelve Dollars ten cents the sum assessed by the Jury together with his costs & &"

^{^^}Claiborne County, Tennessee Court Minutes, 1817, p. 4.

[#] Claiborne County 1820 Census of Manufactures: "List of the Different Manufacturing Establishments in Claiborne County East Tennessee," The directory contains all the "Manufactorys" in the District that were assigned to John Hunt, assistant to the Marshall of East Tennessee.

^{*} Claiborne County, Tennessee Minute Docket 1818-1819, Book R, page 45, doc p. 95; and Claiborne County, Tennessee Court Minutes, 1819-1821, Book "R", p. 45

Claiborne County 1819

In November, 1819, Claiborne County court appointed 26 men to serve as alternate jurors when needed. Among the men were **Isaac Bullard** (25). It is unknown if the court ever called **Isaac** to serve on a jury.

Other jurymen included: Jeremiah Henderson, Elisha Bruice, William Ritter, James Williams, Thomas Whitehead, John Hedges (Hodges), Joseph Hurst, James Dobbs, John Bunch, George Shoults, John Bowman, John Carr, Martin Sharp, Mann Maddy, Emamel Sowder, and Elijah Harp. (John Condry and George Ford.) **





Minutes of Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions Claiborne County, Thursday November 11, 1819 "Ordered by the court that the following named persons be appointed a Jury to the next Term of this court to wit

Lewis Rice Wm. Gideon Robert Mann And. Davis Levi Jones John Hodges John Condray **Joseph Hurst** Frances Patterson **James Dobbs Jeremiah Henderson** John Bunch **George Shults** Elisha Bice William Ritter **John Bowman James Williams** John Harris Isaac Bullard John Carr Thomas Whitehead Martin Sharp Elijah Harp Manis Maddy George Ford **Emanuel Sowder** Issued" *

THE PANIC OF 1819

In 1819, Americans got a harsh lesson in the vicissitudes of capitalism when the economy crashed. The Panic of 1819 set off the nation's first major depression. The land rush into western Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi was motivated by a soaring demand for cotton. Settlers anticipated growing cotton and selling it at exorbitant prices. To serve the needs of the wave of settlers heading west, the new western states began establishing state banks. These banks, in turn, supplied settlers with credit in the form of unsecured state banknotes. State and Federal Banks were inept and issued banknotes freely. Speculators entered the land sale fever. Credit was easy. By late 1818, money reserves of specie, or hard money, plummeted dramatically in the South. Unfortunately, in the spring of 1819, world commodity prices collapsed; cotton prices fell by more than 50 percent.

Eventually, the U.S. Government demanded their loans be repaid with specie (gold and silver) and not with deflating state banknotes. As a result, many state banks collapsed. Sale of public lands collapsed. The huge optimism that had fueled the land boom gave way to the first economic depression in the United States. The collapsed land prices would not recover until the early 1830's.



^{*} Tennessee Records of Claiborne Country, Minutes of Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, 1819-1821, Prepared by the Historical Records Survey, Transcription Unit, Division of Women's and Professional Projects, (WPA), p. 16; And, Tennessee Records of Claiborne County Minutes of Court of Pleas and Quarter Session (1819-1821), WPA, February 1939, p. 23. + Tennessee County History Series: Claiborne County, by Edgar A. Holt, Joy Bailey Dunn, Editor, 1981, p. 20.

Land Rush Contributing to Isaac Bullard's southern migration to Rhea County, Tennessee

Claiborne County 1819

LAND RUSH

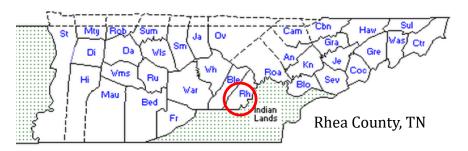
In the late 1810's, the United States government opened land offices in southern Tennessee and the Alabama Territory and began selling plots to white settlers. (The territory had been mostly cleared of Indian titles.) Many eastern Tennessee citizens (including **Isaac Bullard** and his older brothers' Joseph and Henry and sister Anne) would eventually begin the trek down the Clinch and Tennessee Rivers to settle in Rhea and McMinn County, Tennessee.

The phrase, "doing a land office business" originated from the large migration of settlers from Virginia, North Carolina and eastern Tennessee to southern Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi.

The years leading up to 1820 saw the beginning of the rapid rise in worldwide demand for American goods, especially agricultural staples like cotton, tobacco, and flour. Britain, with its abundance of textile mills had an insatiable demand for cotton. Cotton, selling for 27¢ a pound, transformed many Tennessee subsistence farmers to cotton producers. The commodity was easily shipped down and across the Tennessee rivers to the Mississippi River and then down to New Orleans for export.

In 1819, Alabama becomes the 22nd state in the Union.

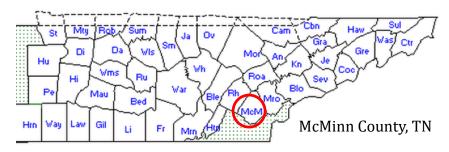
Tennessee Counties 1807





Rhea County, Tennessee

Tennessee Counties 1819

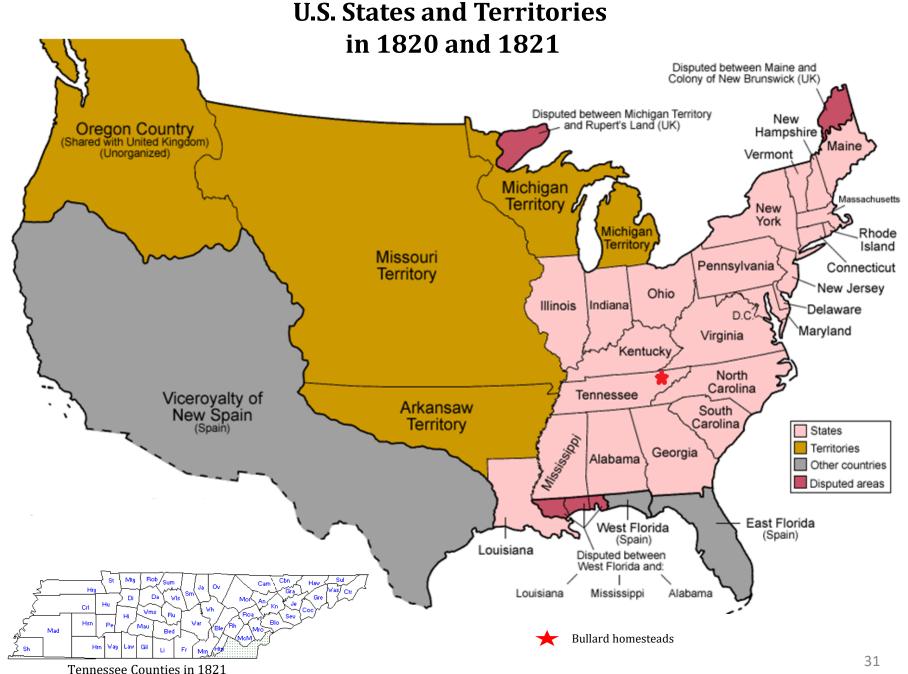




Isaac Bullard Migration Document Trail 1820-1830

County/Location	<u>Year</u>	<u>Document</u>
Claiborne County, TN	1820	Count Documents
Claiborne/Rhea Co., TN	1821	Poll Tax
Claiborne/Rhea Co., TN	1822	Poll Tax
Claiborne/Rhea Co., TN	1823	Poll Tax
Claiborne/Rhea Co., TN	1824	Poll Tax
Claiborne/Rhea Co., TN	1825	Poll Tax
Rhea County, TN	1826	Poll Tax/Peace Warrant
Rhea County, TN	1827	Pay property tax per court
Rhea County, TN	1828	Poll Tax
Rhea County, TN	1829	Court Documents
Rhea County, TN	1830	U.S. Census

Isaac & Henry Bullard



Tazewell, Tennessee 1820

Claiborne County 1820

By 1820, a number of prominent land owners and civic leaders had emerged in Claiborne County; one being **Isaac Bullard's** father, John Bullard Sr. John Sr. was a well established founding citizen, overseer of many road constructions, respected juror and Claiborne County Ranger. Another leading citizen, Hugh Graham, was a wealthy and well known merchant. (Hugh, along with his brother, William Graham, had successfully invested in land that straddled the Kentucky Road around Tazewell.) In time, Hugh Graham would be appointed the executor of John Bullard Sr.'s 1834 last will and testament.

No sizeable town could survive without its crafts and trade people. Tazewell was no exception.



In addition to storekeepers, innkeepers, physicians, attorneys, and ordinary houses, Tazewell had a number of trade businesses. In 1820, trade businesses had to register and pay a license fee. Trades were assigned to a Marshall Assistant. In 1820, John Hunt (Jr.), was Claiborne County's Marshall Assistant.*

Blacksmiths were usually the first tradesman to set up shop in an emerging town. In 1820, there were four <u>blacksmiths</u> in Claiborne County where horses were shod, tools fashioned, and farm equipment and wagons repaired. The blacksmiths were: Frederic Bowlinger (Bolinger), William Dobbs, Larkin Fogarson (Ferguson), and Peter Marcum.*

Other court registered businesses supplied goods and services to the community. There were three forgers; Daniel Coffett, James Walker and Andrew Crockett. In 1820, Walker's forger employed 16 men and produce 26 tons of iron worth \$10 per 100 lbs.*



There were two <u>shoe and boot makers</u> in town; Robert Mitchel (Mitchell) and Noah Alford. They made and repaired boots for neighboring farmers and field hands. Thread was made from waxed linen and needles from pig bristles. Tennessee Margraves owned a <u>tanner</u>. *



In 1820, Tazewell had a <u>hatter shop</u> owned by Elijah Evans.*



Daniel Rice owned a <u>gunsmith</u> shop and David Rogers owned a <u>powder mill</u>. Townsperson Crampton Harris was the proprietor of a <u>saddler</u> shop.*



All pictures and persons on this page are depictions of what Tazewell, Tennessee might have looked like in early 1820's.

1820 U.S. Census

As a note, half of the 1820 U.S. census schedules for Tennessee are presumed lost. Records from the Nashville District courts still exist, while the Knoxville District records (including most of the eastern Tennessee counties), no longer exist.



The absence of these census records And other accidental fires of county

court documents* makes an incomplete record of early eastern Tennessee population. However, partial lists have been reconstructed using enumeration schedules of taxable males in counties, state Petitions, and poll tax lists.#

In February, 1820, John Casey and Walter Evans sold five hundred acres of land to John Bullard Sr. Two witnesses to the land sale were **Isaac Bullard** (26), and William Blackwood. Blackwood married John Bullard Sr.'s sister-in-law, Elizabeth Casey in 1793. This deed reflects **Isaac Bullard** was still living in Claiborne County, Tennessee prior to his migration to Rhea County, Tennessee in the late 1820's.



Claiborne County, Tennessee, Court of Pleas & Quarter Session: February $14,\,1820$

"A Deed of conveyance from John Casey and Walter Evans to John Bullard for five hundred acres of land was proven in open court by the oaths of Isaac Bullard and William Blackwood admitted to Record and ordered to be Registered." **

Claiborne County 1820

In 1820, **Isaac Bullard** (26), pledged a security bond to townsman Abraham Murphy. Murphy petitioned the court to open an ordinary (eating/tavern establishment) in Tazewell, Tennessee.



Claiborne County Court Minutes: February Session 1820 "Abraham Murphy files his petition in court praying leave to keep an ordinary or house of public entertainment at his Residences in the Town of Tazewell and the court being Satisfied that he is a man of good demeanor it is therefore ordered that a license issue to him accordingly thereupon the said Abraham Murphy Entered into bond with John Lynch Esqr. And **Isaac Bullard** his security and was qualified as the Law dericts (sic)." ***

The 1820's saw the meteoric rise of Andrew Jackson who related to the working farmers and common man. He had a known distain for the wealthy, elitism of New England bankers and financial leaders. The Panic of 1819 and ensuing recession was blamed largely on the Federal Bank and other banking institutions. It was one of the economic forces that made many Americans look to Jackson as the liberator of the working class man an eventually was elected President of the United States from 1829-1837.



Andrew Jackson

Daniel Boone, American pioneer, explorer, folk hero, frontiersman, Kentucky rifleman and U.S. Congressman died on September 26, 1820 at the age of 85.

Daniel Boone painting by Chester Harding



^{*} Claiborne County, Tennessee had a courthouse fire in 1863 and 1932. Many early court records and documents were destroyed.

^{**}Claiborne County, Tennessee, Court of Pleas & Quarter Session, 1819-1821, WPA, p. 21 (Document p. 43).

^{***} Tennessee Records of Claiborne County Minutes of Court of Pleas and Quarter Session (1819-1821), WPA, February 1939, p. 34.

[#] Historically, a poll tax was a fee paid by local citizens who did not own property. It allowed them to vote and take part in court activities such as jury duty. It was also a means to raise revenue for local coffers. After the Civil War, poll taxes were misused to make it uneconomical for the poor to vote. In 1964, the 24th Amendment to the Constitution was ratified banning poll taxes altogether.

Claiborne/Rhea County 1820-1821

Isaac Bullard: 1820

In 1820, **Isaac Bullard** was living in Claiborne County, Tennessee. He was 26 years old and been appointed to sit on a Claiborne County jury as an alternate member.* In three years time, he would marry Nancy Elizabeth Black.





Minutes of Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions Claiborne County, Tuesday, February 15, 1820

Jury

Jeremiah Henderson John Bunch **George Shoults** Elisha Buice John Bowman William Ritter James Williams John Carr Isaac Bullard Martin Sharp Thomas Whitehead Mann Maddy **Emanuel Sowder** John Hodges Joseph Hurst

James Dobbs

Population of Tennessee 1821

Elijah Harp

(From Official returns of the Marshals (March 13, 1821)

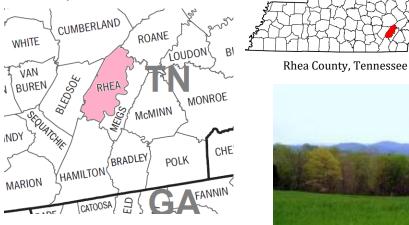
Selected Counties:

Green County	11,324
Claiborne	5,508
Grainger	7,621
Jefferson	8,953
Knox	13,034
McMinn	1,623
Rhea	4,215
Washington	9,557

Total population of East Tennessee in 1821: 135,545**

** Rhea County in Old Newspapers (1809-1834), compiled by Bettye J. Broyles

Isaac Bullard can be found in Rhea County, Tennessee Tax List documents from 1821 to the early 1830s. Isaac, along with brothers Joseph and Henry, had each acquired 160 acres of land near Agency Creek in Rhea County, Tennessee. ^ Isaac would not move permanently to Rhea County until 1926/27.



Tennessee County Tax Lists and Poll Taxes

Tennessee Tax Lists enumerated property (land and/or slaves) under the name of the owner responsible for paying the tax. Males between the ages of 21 and 50 were required to pay the tax. A person who resided in a different part of the state could still be listed on a tax list. Also, white males had to pay a "poll tax" from the age of 21 if they did not own any taxable property. Citizens were excused from paying a tax after age 50.

Isaac Bullard owned 160 acres in Rhea County starting around 1820 to the end of the decade. (Three other Bullard brothers also owned acreage in Rhea County in the 1820's: Joseph, Henry and Bowyer Bullard.) From the number of known Rhea Tax List documents, it appears **Isaac's** name was on the tax rolls, but did not reside in Rhea County until around 1828. Since there are no other known documents other than the Rhea Tax Lists, one could assume **Isaac** still resided in Claiborne County or possibly nearby Grainger County during most of the early 1820's.

^{*} Tennessee Records of Claiborne Country, Minutes of Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, 1819-1821, Prepared by the Historical Records Survey, Transcription Unit, Division of Women's and Professional Projects, (WPA), February 1939, p. 23

^{^^} Rhea County and McMinn counties were formed from the "Hiwassee District" Land Territory. Isaac Bullard's brother, Henry Bullard had purchased 160 acres of land in Hiwassee on November 18, 1820.

The United States has always been known for the great mobility of its people. The early beginnings of Manifest Destiny occurred in the early 1820's. Many farmers and settlers moved to the Southwest Territory encompassing the states of Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Migrating settlers took advantage of the opportunity to acquire cheap and fertile land in a warmer climate. Settler migration later attracted trades people, merchants and blacksmiths.

After the Panic of 1819, scores of Claiborne County citizens began selling their farms for what they could get. Some moved further south to southern Tennessee and northern Alabama.

Sometime around 1820, it appears the three oldest Bullard brothers (Joseph, Henry and **Isaac**) bought land in the Rhea/McMinn County, Tennessee. Eventually, all three brothers traveled down the Tennessee River to Rhea and McMinn County. Moving there was relatively easy considering the ease of traveling the navigable Clinch and Tennessee



Longboat on the Tennessee River

Rivers (via Longboats.) No doubt the Bullard brothers were attracted by the prospect of starting a new beginning for themselves and their families.



By 1820, John Bullard's son, Henry Bullard (~28), and wife Leah Capps were residing in Rhea County, Tennessee. Henry was appointed overseer of a road from Adam Miller's farm to Ross' Ferry.



Rhea County, Tennessee Minutes, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions: February 4, 1820.

"Henry Bullard appointed overseer of road from Adam Millers bounds to Rosses Ferry, "to have all the hands living on Tennessee River (south side below Dick Taylors place) and all living on the South West side of said Road to work thereon under him."



Rhea County Tennessee Minutes (Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions). 1820 "(p. 148) ...Edward Templeton appointed overseer of road from the divide South of Peares Tanyard to Rosses Ferry in room of Henry Bullard."**



A traveling missionary, David McClure, described a typical family group as it moved into the new lands (of southeastern Tennessee).

"The man carried an ax and gun, the wife the rim of a spinning wheel and a loaf of bread. Several little boys and girls, each with a bundle according to their size. Two poor horses, each heavily loaded. On the top of the baggage of one was an infant, rocked to sleep in a kind of wicker cage. A cow was one of the company, a bed-cord would around her horns, and a bag of meal on her back."#

^{*} Rhea County, Tennessee Minutes, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February 1820-February 1821, Rhea County Historical and Genealogical Society, p. 3. (Document page 11).

^{**} Rhea County Tennessee Minutes (Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions), February 1820 – February 1821, Abstracted/Transcribed by Bettye J. Broyles, p. 25.

Isaac Bullard and brother's Joseph & Henry: Rhea County, Tennessee Tax Lists

Rhea County 1821-1823

Isaac Bullard's first known Rhea County Tennessee Tay List recordi listed. V of land the roll Elizabe

c Bullara's first know	vn Knea (Lounty, T	ennessee	Tax List	10 14 14	WHA
rding was in 1821. His brother, Joseph Bullard was also						135
d. Whether Isaac lived in Rhea county or was just the owner						100
nd is unknown. Other Claiborne County families listed on						14
rolls were: Blackwell, Casey, and Mahan. (Isaac's sister,						13.5
abeth Bullard, married	d John Ma	ahan ∼18	317.)		53	17
Taxables in Captain Sam	uel McDaı	niels Comp	any 1821		Marin adams	118
Wh	ite Poll 7	Γown Lots	Black Poll	Stud Horses	60	1 1 22
Blackwell, Strother	1	-	-	-	A de	141
Blackwell, Washington	1				The second second	C. C

_		-	
Cou	ntv	Tax	LIST

The Markette State

	White Poll	Town Lots	Black Poll	Stud Horses	
Blackwell, Strother	1	-	-	-	

Bullard, Isaac Bullard, Joseph Casey, James Mahan, Isaac Mahan, John 1 And others...*

In November 1821, **Isaac Bullard** and brother, Joseph Bullard, were released from paying taxes on land located in Rhea County. One could assume the brothers had purchased property there but were not living on the land. (By the late 1820's, Isaac Bullard and brother Joseph were living in Rhea County, Tennessee.)



Rhea County Tennessee Minutes (Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions), November 1821 "(p.97)...Collector of Taxes is released from the payment of the following taxes for 1821: Jacob Hunter, Joseph Cowan, Joshua Moor(e), Hugh Murphy, Strother Blackwell, Alexander Mahan, Isaac Bullard, Joseph Bullard, and John Leuty."**

In 1822, Rhea County Tax List records **Isaac Bullard** and brother, Joseph, as owning land in the county.



Taxables in Captain Joel Ketchums Company 1822

White Poll Town Lots Black Poll Stud Horses Bullard, Isaac Blackwood, William Bullard, Joseph And others... ***

Isaac's brother, Henry Bullard, and John Casey were found in the 1820 Rhea County, Tennessee Tax List rolls of Captain Samuel McDaniels Company. ^^

In 1823, Rhea County Tax List records Isaac Bullard and brother, Joseph, as owning land in the county. Also appearing on the Tax List is James Casey. Sometime in the 1820's, James Casey (brotherin-law to Isaac's father, John Sr.)and his wife, Elizabeth resided in Rhea County. James' sister, Elizabeth Casey (William) Blackwood, also moved to Rhea or nearby McMinn County about the same time.

In order to track **Isaac Bullard** through the 1820's, one must also follow his siblings, Joseph and Henry Bullard plus James Casey and Jame's sister Elizabeth (Casey) Blackwood).



And others....#

Taxables in Captain Jackson's Company 1823 White Poll Town Lots Black Poll Stud Horses Buller (Bullard), Joseph Buller (Bullard), Isaac Casey, James (160 acres) - (no numerical entry)

By 1823, Isaac Bullard's brothers, Joseph Bullard (~36) and Henry Bullard (31), were living in Rhea County, Tennessee. They were giving witness statements in a divorce proceeding in nearby McMinn County. Methodist Evangelist preacher, Henry Price, alleged his wife Rynay (Renay) had "taken up with William Gossage and has children by the said Gossage."##

Rhea County, Tennessee Tax List, 1819-1829, Mountain Press, transcribed by Bettye J. Broyles, p. 59. (Originals are in collection at Tennessee Library, Knoxville, Tennessee.)

Tennessee Divorces 1797-1858, Taken from 750 Legislative Petitions and Acts, Gale W. Bamman, C.G. Debbie W. Spero, Acts of Tennessee 1823, #115, p. 78.

[^] Since no complete Tennessee censuses existed before 1830, Tax Lists and tax records are important documents for identifying early inhabitants.

^{*} Rhea County, Tennessee Tax List, 1819-1829, Mountain Press, transcribed by Bettye J. Broyles, p. 33. (Originals are in collection at Tennessee Library, Knoxville, Tennessee.)

^{**}Rhea County, Tennessee Minutes, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May 1821 - February 1823, Rhea County Historical and Genealogical Society, p.23 (Document page 97).

^{***} Rhea County, Tennessee Tax List, 1819-1829, Mountain Press, transcribed by Bettye J. Broyles, p. 45. (Originals are in collection at Tennessee Library, Knoxville, Tennessee.)

^{^^} Rhea County, Tennessee Tax List, 1819-1829, Mountain Press, transcribed by Bettye J. Broyles, p. 22. (Originals are in collection at Tennessee Library, Knoxville, Tennessee.) Rhea County and McMinn counties were formed from the "Hiwassee District" Land Territory. Isaac Bullard's brother, Henry Bullard had purchased 160 acres of land in Hiwassee on November 18, 1820.

Isaac Bullard Marries Nancy Elizabeth Black

Claiborne County 1823

Sometime around 1823, **Isaac Bullard** (~29 years of age) married Nancy Elizabeth Black. (~24).# Although not uncommon, Isaac married in his late twenties. The marriage documentation of **Isaac Bullard** and Nancy Elizabeth Black is elusive. There is no known record of their marriage nor the location.## It is assumed the marriage took place in Claiborne County, Tennessee.+ What is known is that **Isaac** married an "Elizabeth."

Isaac's marriage is referenced in "Early Settlers of Claiborne County" by P.G. Fulkerson. ^^ The source mentions **Isaac** married "Elizabeth Black." *

Their first child was Joseph Bullard, born \sim 1825. Assuming the couple married sometime around 1823, it is reasonable to assume they had their first child a year or two after the marriage. (Elizabeth had 6 children in a span of 11 years.)

(The 1850 U.S. census listed Elizabeth being 51 years of age and her first son 25 years old. Working backwards, Elizabeth bore her first son, Joseph Bullard, at the age of 26.)

Equally elusive is Elizabeth Black's family. There were five known Black family surnames in Claiborne/Grainger County, Tennessee in the early 1800's (Jacob Black, William Black, George Black, Andrew Black and Matthew Black). There is no known connection to any of these families to Elizabeth. There is, however, an assumption that Elizabeth was connected to one of the families. Further research is needed to determine Elizabeth's genealogy.

(Although speculative, Elizabeth might have had a brief marriage before marrying Isaac, thus retaining her married last name with an unknown maiden name.)

A few years after their marriage, **Isaac** moved his family to Rhea County, Tennessee.+ Isaac and Nancy Elizabeth Bullard had six children: Joseph, **Henry**, Ann, Isaac Jr., Christopher C., and Leah.



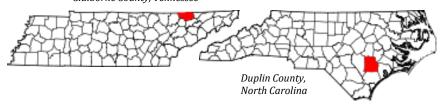
in Tennessee.



Depiction

There are a number of Claiborne County, Tennessee marriage abstracts referencing **Isaac Bullard** marrying a Polly Rogers. This is incorrect. The marriage is listed as being in Duplin County, North Carolina. There was in fact, an Isaac Buller (Bullard) who married a Polly Rogers in Duplin County on October 25, 1823,** but the marriage had no known connection to the Claiborne County Bullards. (The Duplin County Isaac was one of six children of Nathan Bullard and Sarah Stroud.) Duplin County is located in southeastern North Carolina. It is highly improbable that **Isaac Bullard** traveled 530 miles in 1823 to marry. Traveling such a distance and back again was not a common practice in 1822. Too, from known information, **Isaac Bullard** did not have the means nor reason to travel such a distance.

Claiborne County, Tennessee



Also, the 1850 U.S. Census lists Isaac's wife, Elizabeth, as being born

^^ P.G. Fulkerson (1840-1929) was a prominent lawyer in Tazewell, Tennessee and interested in genealogy. He wrote about the beginnings of Claiborne County and composed short paragraphs about some of the early settlers. Many years after his death, his granddaughter arranged for his articles to be published in the weekly newspaper "The Tazewell-New Tazewell Observer." These columns appeared from 1979 to 1981.

**Marriage Bonds of Duplin County, North Carolina, 1749-1868, by Cora Bass, p. 19.

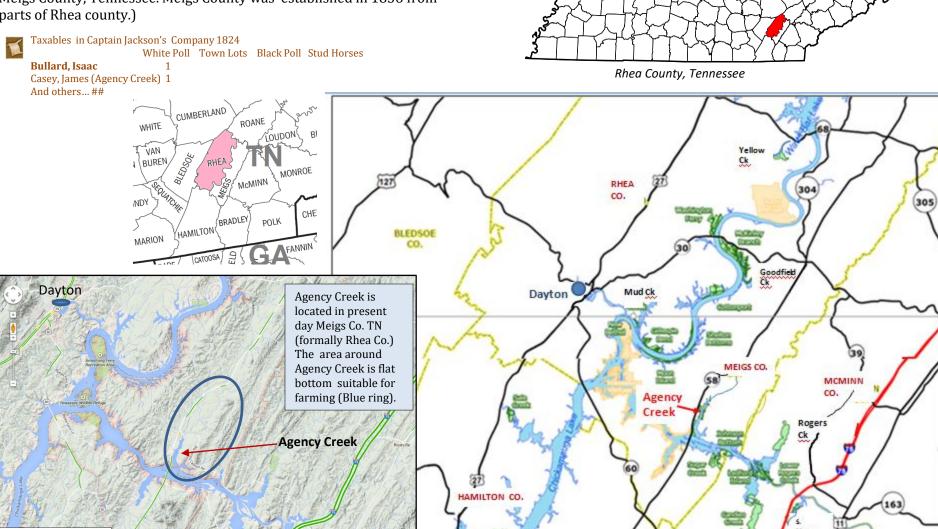
[#] The 1850 U.S Claiborne County census lists Isaac's wife, "Elizabeth" as being 51 years of age and born in Tennessee. Birthdate \sim 1799.) The surname could possibly be spelled "Blalack."

^{##} Claiborne County, Tennessee had a courthouse fire in 1863 and 1932. Many early court records and documents were destroyed.

⁺ The marriage could have possibly taken place in Rhea County, Tennessee. In the early 1820's there were two Black surname families residing in the county. George Black and William Black. Isaac could have possibly gotten married in Rhea County since he owned land there.

^{*} Early Settlers of Claiborne County: Organization of the County, by P.G. Fulkerson, article dated July 12, 1979, p. 31.

In 1824, Rhea County Tax List records **Isaac Bullard (**and James Casey) owning land near Agency Creek. (Agency Creek is presently located in Meigs County, Tennessee. Meigs County was established in 1836 from parts of Rhea county.)



Rhea County, Tennessee Tax List, 1819-1829, Mountain Press, transcribed by Bettye J. Broyles, p. 72. (Originals are in collection at Tennessee Library, Knoxville, Tennessee.)

Although not substantiated, it appears **Isaac Bullard** still resided in Claiborne County, Tennessee in 1825 and 1826, but owned land in Rhea County, Tennessee ;although there is some indication **Isaac** was spending more time in Rhea County.

Taxables in Captain Jackson's Company 1825

White Poll Town Lots Black Poll Stud Horses

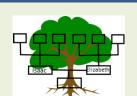
Bullard, Isaac 160 acres (Agency Creek)

And others...*

Taxables in Captain Powel's (sic) Company 1826

White Poll Town Lots Black Poll Stud Horses

Bullard, Isaac And others...**





In 1825, Isaac & Elizabeth Bullard's first son, Joseph Bullard^^ was born. Joseph was the first of six children. Little in known of Ioseph Bullard other than he served in the U.S. War with Mexico in 1846.

^^ Joseph Bullard should not be confused with "Joseph H." Bullard (b. ~1822) who was the son of Isaac's younger brother, William Bullard. "Joseph H." married Minerva (Manery) Dobkins in 1848.

- * Rhea County, Tennessee Tax List, 1819-1829, Mountain Press, transcribed by Bettye J. Broyles, p. 89. (Originals are in collection at Tennessee Library, Knoxville, Tennessee.)
- ** Rhea County, Tennessee Tax List, 1819-1829, Mountain Press, transcribed by Bettye J. Broyles, p. 107. (Originals are in collection at Tennessee Library, Knoxville, Tennessee.)
- # It is unknown if Isaac Bullard's family accompanied him to Rhea County. There is a possibility that he took the journey alone to build a homestead while his family still resided in Claiborne County. (Further research is needed.)
- *** County Court of Rhea County Minutes (Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions) May 1823-November 1828, Abstracted/Transcribed by Bettye J. Broyles, p. 80

Sometime between 1826 and 1827, Isaac Bullard relocated his family to Rhea County, Tennessee.# The peace warrant court entry (below) indicates Isaac was in Rhea County by the winter of 1826. The following year, in 1827, the Rhea County court determined he had enough property (chattels) and goods on his property to start paying taxes (see next page).



It is reasonable to assume Isaac Bullard was not a man of means and had very little monetary wealth. In the early Rhea County years, Isaac more than likely was a subsistence farmer. After a few years, his farming would be mixed with selling surplus products like eggs or hogs to the local market. **Isaac**, probably cleared no more than forty acres of land by the second or third year. The garden, attended by Elizabeth, produced all the vegetables they would need to get through the winter. Pioneer wives grew potatoes, turnips, pumpkins, watermelons, muskmelons, peppers, and cucumbers. The eastern Tennessee woods held large amounts of hickory nuts, walnuts, and wild grapes which helped supplement the family's basic diet.

Peace Warrant

In February, 1826, Rhea County court ordered Isaac **Bullard** to pay court costs on the condition of keeping the peace in the county. The security bond was waived, and Isaac confessed. The offense is unknown, but it must not have been serious since the security bond was waived.





County Court of Rhea County Minutes (Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions) February 8,1826.

"Justices on bench (8th February), James Wilson, Thomas Cox, John McClure, Carson Caldwell, and William Smith.

State VS Isaac Bullard (No. 1493). Peace Warrant. Came Thomas J. Campbell, Attorney General, and the Defendant "in his won proper person and the Prosecutor Isaac Mahan not further requiring sureties of the peace of the Said Defendant...consider by the Court that the Defendant go hence without day upon the payment of the cost accrued (sic) upon said prosecution. Whereupon came the Defendant and confesses Judgment for the costs..."***

Isaac Bullard: Living in Rhea County Tennessee

In February 1827, Rhea County court ordered **Isaac Bullard** and others be placed on the citizen tax rolls because they have sufficient "goods and chattels" in the county on their 160 acres of land to start paying taxes. This court document is evident that **Isaac** had moved to the county in 1826 and was now a bonified resident of Rhea County. There is also evidence that Isaac owned two 160 acre tracts of land in

Rhea County in 1827.

"Justices on bench (7th February (1827) – James Wilson, James McDonald, Josiah Fike, Robert Cooley, and Crispien E. Sheldon.

Ordered that the following tracts of land reported for the Taxes of 1827 by Nathaniel W. Wilson, Deputy Sheriff, be Stricken out of said report and returned to the Sheriff for Collection. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the claimants thereof have goods and chattels in Rhea County sufficient to pay the Tax due on Said land:

Acres Quarter Section Township Range
Isaac Bullard 160 S.E. 22 3 4W
Isaac Bullard 160 N.E. 28 2 3
Abner Casey.....others. *

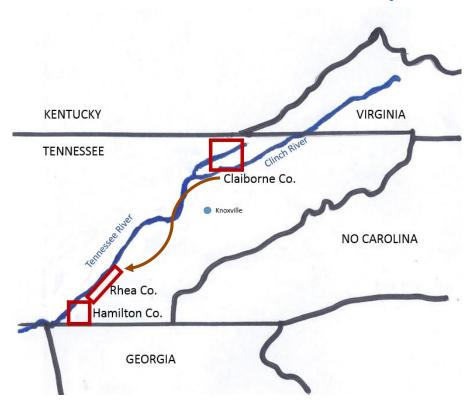
Traveling between Claiborne County and Rhea County, Tennessee (approximately 125 miles) was relatively easy for Isaac Bullard considering the ease of traveling via flatboats and keelboats down the navigable Clinch River and Tennessee Rivers..



Tennessee keelboats floating downriver loaded with men, women, slaves, cattle, horses, sheep, dogs, poultry and crops.

These boats were capable of carrying large cargo. The southwesterly flow of both rivers offered farmers and homesteaders an efficient and low cost way to travel and move goods. Using the Tennessee rivers as 'highways' continued as late as the 1880's. Since it almost impossible to work the keelboats back up rivers, boatmen and passengers had to returned upriver over trails and roads.

Rhea County 1827



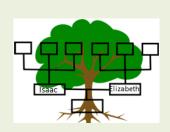
Isaac Bullard traveled from Claiborne County, TN to Rhea County, TN (appx. 125 miles) via the Clinch and Tennessee Rivers. In 1840, **Isaac Bullard** was found living in Hamilton County, TN

Disney's 1950s TV series "Davy Crockett Keel Boat Race," featuring the mythical Mike Fink, was patterned after the Tennessee keelboat era.



40

^{*} County Court of Rhea County Minutes (Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions) May 1823-November 1828, Abstracted/Transcribed by Bettye J. Broyles, p. 132.



In 1827, Isaac & Elizabeth Bullard's second son, Henry Bullard was born. The exact date is unknown. ^^ In all probably, Henry was born in Rhea County, Tennessee.

At the age of 26, Henry married Celia Haynes on September 26, 1853 in Claiborne County, Tennessee.

Henry and Celia had four children:

- William B. (b. 1853)
- Isaac H. (b. 1857)
- John A. (b. 1860)
- <u>Paris</u> (b. 1862)

Henry died during the Civil War ~1862 in Union County, Tennessee.







^^ The 1850 U.S. Census for Claiborne County, Tennessee lists Henry's age as 23, and living in his father's household. Many persons lived and died without knowing the date of their birth. One would often hear it said that the birthday of the person "had used up." This meant that the bible or page in the bible on which it had been written or recorded was worn out, lost or burned.

Too, Birth records were not required in Tennessee until 1914.

Isaac Bullard residing in Rhea County

Rhea County 1828

In 1828, **Isaac Bullard** appeared on Captain White's tax list as owning 160 acres of land in Rhea County, Tennessee.



"Taxables in Captain White's Company 1828

White Poll Town Lots Black Poll Stud Horses

Bullard, Isaac (160 acres) Blackwood, William (160) And others...*





In 1828, Isaac & Elizabeth Bullard's first daughter, <u>Ann Bullard</u>, was born. Ann was the third of six children. Ann married a Henson. Place and date of marriage and death is unknown.



* Rhea County, Tennessee Tax List, 1819-1829, Mountain Press, transcribed by Bettye J. Broyles, p. 146. (Originals are in collection at Tennessee Library, Knoxville, Tennessee.)

The Bullard's and other Claiborne County Families

By the late 1820's a number of Claiborne County citizens had migrated (or bought land) in the Rhea/McMinn County areas of southeastern Tennessee, including **Isaac Bullard's** siblings (Joseph, Henry, Martha (Barnett Hickin) and Bowyer Bullard.

Other known Claiborne County families were: James Casey and wife Elizabeth, John Mahan, Isaac Mahan, Brazeal & Alexander Mahan, William Blackwood and wife Elizabeth (Casey), John Clanton, John Lewis, John Hughes, John Martin Jr. and John C. Lewis.



One could surmise the eastern Tennessee farming methods in the early 1800's met the short-term needs of year-to-year survival, but the long-term effect on the land was harmful. Although individual fields and pastures were small in comparison to today's standards, early Claiborne County farmers quickly overused the soil. Most farmers simply grew food to supply the needs of their families. Extra income could be made from selling certain "cash crops" including cotton, tobacco, cured pork, and corn converted into meal or whiskey. The depletion of the land could have been the reason why these Claiborne County families migrated south to Rhea and McMinn County, Tennessee and parts of northern Alabama. Another reason could have been the second generation of Claiborne County families wanted to start a new life with their ever growing young families. This migration continued on to Missouri and Texas in the late 1830's and early 1840's.

Isaac Bullard residing in Rhea County

In 1829, **Isaac Bullard** appeared on Captain Fitzgerald's tax list as owning 160 acres of land in Rhea County, Tennessee (near Agency Creek.) Of note, **Isaac's** brother, Bowyer Bullard ,was on the 1828* and 1829 tax list as owning land but taxes not paid. Two Casey families were also listed. James Casey and Elizabeth (Casey) Blackwood.



"Taxables in Captain Fitzgerald's Company 1829

White Poll Town Lots Black Poll Stud Horses

Blackwood, William **Bullard, Isaac** (160 acres)

- (no numerical entry)

Bullard, Bowyer (160 acres) Casey, James (160 acres) (no numerical entry)(no numerical entry)

And others....**

In February 1829, the State (via the Rhea County court) brought an unknown monetary claim against **Isaac Bullard**. **Isaac** was ordered to pay \$10.04. It is assumed that Isaac owned the county or state back taxes on his land.



Rhea County, Tennessee Court Minutes February 1831 "...it appearing to Court that legal notice had been given...that a motion would be made against them to pay over monies collected by sd sheriff by his deputy John Lea...and \$10.04 on an execution State v Isaac Bullard, and the cost in this behalf expended (to pay out.)"

* County Court of Rhea County Minutes (Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions) May 1823-November 1828, Abstracted/Transcribed by Bettye J. Broyles, p. 129 (Bowyer Bullard #1667: 160 acres, NW Quarter, Section 11, Township 3, Range 4W.)

Rhea County 1829

Roads

It was normal practice for early Tennessee counties to appoint county citizens to view, construct and maintain certain sections of roads running through the county. County governments would provide funds to citizens who were called 'Overseers'. If overseers didn't have enough neighbors or 'hands' to work the road, the county would name and order hands to work. These hands would normally be landowner families (and slaves) who lived near or through a road being built.

In the winter of 1829, the Rhea County court appointed Isaac Bullard, James Cowen, Jacob (Warmack) Womack, William Peters and Addison Rigg to view and construct a road from McDonald's Ferry to Calhoun's farm. The road would traverse through Isaac Mahan's land. The appointment and naming of Isaac indicated he was indeed a resident of Rhea County, Tennessee in 1829. (Isaac would again be appointed to a road crew in 1832.)





Rhea County, Tennessee Court Minutes February (2), 1829 "Appt James Cowen, Jacob Warmack, William Peters, **Isaac Bullard** and Addison Rigg to view and turn a road from Mcdonalds Ferry to Calhoun on lands of Isaac Mahan and mark sd (said) road as turned, and sd Mahan agrees to cut out sd road and report to next session of this court."#

^{**} Rhea County, Tennessee Tax List, 1819-1829, Mountain Press, transcribed by Bettye J. Broyles, p. 170. (Originals are in collection at Tennessee Library, Knoxville, Tennessee.)

^{***}Rhea County, Tennessee, Tax Lists 1832-1834, and County Court Minutes, Volume D: 1829-1834, by Carol Wells, 67.

[#] Rhea County, Tennessee, Tax Lists 1832-1834, and County Court Minutes, Volume D: 1829-1834, by Carol Wells, 22.



Isaac Bullard Migration Document Trail 1830-1840

County/Location	<u>Year</u>	<u>Document</u>
Rhea County, TN	1830	U.S. Federal Census (Isaac & Henry)
Rhea County, TN	1831	Court reference
Rhea County, TN	1832	Court Documents (Road Crew)
Rhea County, TN	1833	Court Documents (Sold Land)
?	1834	
?	1835	
?	1836	
?	1837	
?	1838	
?	1839	
Hamilton County, TN	1840	U.S. Federal Census (Isaac & Henry)

Isaac & Henry Bullard

1830 U.S. Federal Census: Isaac Bullard

Rhea County 1830

In 1830, **Isaac Bullard** and family were living in Rhea County, Tennessee. The 1830 U.S. Census put the population of Rhea County, Tennessee at 8,182. (Tennessee had reached a population of 681,904.)

The 1830 U.S. Census data only recorded the name of each head of household, plus a number count of individuals in the household by age range and sex. Census date was June 1, 1830. (Recording the names and ages of every person living in each household did not occur until the 1850 U.S. census.) Nonetheless, one can make reasonable guesstimates as to who was in the household by looking at the age range of known parents and their children.

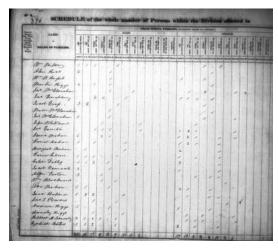
By 1830, Isaac Bullard's family consisted of:

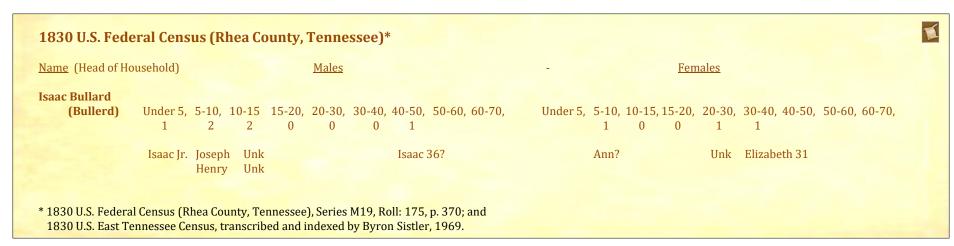
Isaac	36 ag
Elizabeth	31
Joseph	5
Henry	3
Ann	2
Issac Ir.	1

(Christopher C and Leah Bullard were born after 1830.)

The 1830 Rhea County census reveals another unknown family or persons were living in the Bullard household consisting of a female (20-30), and two males (10-15). Other revealing census information: 1) The Bullard household had six white persons under 20 years of age, 2) three white person from the age of 20 to 29, and 3) a total of nine free white people in the household. No slaves were recorded in the household.

Other Rhea County census family names in the vicinity of Isaac Bullard's household were: William Blackwood (married Elizabeth Casey in 1793), Alexander Mahan (married Blackwood's daughter, Mary Anne), Isaac Mahan, David Mahan, Brazeal Mahan, Jacob Womack, A. W. Wilson, and Alexander Rice.





1830 U.S. Federal Census Schedule: Rhea County, Tennessee p. 370*

NAMES W HEADS OF FAMILIES.	Under five year	Of fire and a	07 ts	8	1 0			MALES.												Barre profes	red.			
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 $^{^*}$ 1830 U.S. Federal Census (Rhea County, Tennessee), Series M19, Roll: 175, p. 370; and 1830 U.S. East Tennessee Census, transcribed and indexed by Byron Sistler, 1969.

Rhea County 1830

Rhea County, Tennessee 1830's

In 1830, the Rhea County courthouse was located near Smith's Crossroads in the southern part of the county. (In 1877, the town was renamed Dayton, Tennessee. The town became famous in 1925 for where the Scopes monkey trial was held. The trial was a pivotal point in the teaching of evolution in American schools.)

As in most small eastern Tennessee towns, Smith's Crossing's busiest days were centered around the week the Rhea county court was in session. Farmers and residents gathered up their families and traveled from all areas of the county to attend the week long sessions. When court was held, male citizens would congregate at the local tavern in the surrounding vicinity of the courthouse. Their conversations centered around land disputes, land deals, crops and politics. Women gathered together to talk about the latest merchandise coming from the coastal areas, home life, children and of course, the latest gossip.

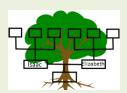


Depiction

Throughout the 1830's, if there was one thing that permeated the way of life of almost every Tennessean citizen was chewing or smoking tobacco. It was ubiquitous to the time and "the leisure vice of choice." Almost all men, and some women chewed, dipped or smoked tobacco. Spittoons were found at the entrance and inside every store and shop.



Spittoon





In 1830, Isaac & Elizabeth Bullard's third son, <u>Isaac Bullard (Jr.)</u>, was born in Rhea County, Tennessee.)* Isaac Jr. was the fourth of six offspring. Isaac Jr. married three times. (1) Rebecca P. Gibson on May 13, 1854 in Claiborne Co., TN, (2) Tempia Catherine Warwick on September 17, 1866 in Claiborne Co., TN and (3) Susan Neely, date unknown. Isaac Jr. died on December 9, 1898 in Knox County, Tennessee.

* There are a number of undocumented references that Isaac Bullard Jr. was born on July 27, 1833 in the Pruden area of Claiborne County, Tennessee. (Pruden is a small ridge line that straddles the northern border between Claiborne Co, Tennessee and Bell County, Kentucky.) The 1833 birth date conflicts with the later 1850 U.S. Census (Claiborne County, TN) where the census schedule records Isaac Jr. as being 20 years of age. (As a note, as it related to all of Isaac Bullard Sr. and Elizabeth Black's children, the 1850 U.S. Census is being used as the benchmark dates for **Isaac** & Nancy's children's birth years since all their children were living in the same household in 1850 and no court or bible documents are known to exist. This being the case, Isaac Bullard Jr. was born in 1830 and not 1833. Too, it seems highly unlikely that Isaac would move to the northern area of Claiborne County in 1833 when his father and brothers had extensive land holdings in the southern part of the county. Too, it has been established (via the 1830 U.S. Census for Rhea County, Tennessee) that Isaac Bullard Sr. and wife Elizabeth were living in Rhea County, Tennessee in 1830. In the 1830 Census, there is a stray smudged entry for a male under the age of 5 living in the household (that is assumed to be Isaac Jr. born in 1830.) Until further evidence is garnered, and using the 1850 U.S. Census as the source, it will be recorded in this Narrative that Isaac Bullard Jr. was born in 1830 and not 1833.

Rhea County 1831-1832

Isaac Bullard Rhea County, Tennessee

In February 1831, James Berry was the plaintiff in a Rhea County court document involving the distribution and obligations of the estate of William S. Luety. One of the obligations was an execution order involving the State (Tennessee) vs **Isaac Bullard**. It is unknown why **Isaac Bullard** owned the State \$10.11, (possibly taxes due on land). Regardless, the court ordered part of the monies collected by the county Sheriff from **Isaac Bullard** on behalf of the estate and the State be paid to the State.



County Court of Rhea County Minutes, February 11, 1831 "(p.130) Quorum Court _ Jesse Thompson, Crispien E. Sheldon, and James A. Darwin....

James Berry VS John Locke and Palatiah Chilton, Exers. 'Came the plaintiff and Defendants Locke and Chilton, Executors of William S. Luety; John Locke, one of the Executors of Richard Haslerig, dec'd, Robert Bell, Azariah David, and Mumford Smith, securities of Woodson Fracis as Sheriff of Rhea County; it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that legal notice had been given to said securities in this behalf that a motion would be made against them to pay over monies collected by said Sheriff by his deputy John Lea. It is therefore considered that the plaintiff recover against John Rice & John Roberson, the sum of \$3.45 on an execution in favor of James Lillard against Jacob Slover, and the sum of \$8.45 on an execution in favor of James Lillard against Jacob Slover, and the sum of \$10.11 on an execution the State vs Isaac Bullard, and the costs in this behalf expended." *

In September, 1831, **Isaac Bullard's** brother, Joseph, was residing in nearby McMinn County, Tennessee near Spring Creek. (By 1837, Joseph Bullard had moved to Hardeman County, Tennessee.)



"(P-18) Monday 5th Septr 1831. Ordered by the Court that Richard Morgan be appointed Overseer of the road leading from Kelys ferry to Calhoun in the room of <u>Joseph Bullard</u> resigned from the Top of Spring Creek ridge to Calhoun and have the same bounds of hands the former Overseer had. 2d class.) **

Isaac Bullard's brothers Henry and Bowyer Bullard and Clanton

Isaac Bullard's brothers, Henry Bullard was listed in the Rhea County Tax List rolls in the early 1830's. It is unknown if he just owned land or was a resident of the county. Of interest, Henry was also taxed with having one "Black Pole" slave.



Rhea County, Tennessee Court Minutes August 1832
"List of Taxables in Captain Moyers Company for 1832
Names acres White Pole Black Pole
Bullard Henry - 1 1" #

Isaac Bullard's brother, Bowyer Bullard was listed in a supplemental Rhea County Tax List rolls in 1832 from Captain Bakers Company. It is unknown if he owned land or was a resident of the county. John Clanton was also listed. (John Clanton (b.1810) was married to Nancy Bullard; Isaac Bullard's niece and the daughter of brother Henry Bullard and wife, Leah Capps. (Although conjecture, there is a possibility that Isaac Bullard and wife Elizabeth named their daughter, Leah (b. 1840) after Leah Capps.)



Rhea County, Tennessee Court Minutes August 1832
"Supplemental Tax List taken by Clerk 1832
Names acres White Pole
Bullard, Bowyer 160 1
Clanton, John - "##

November 28, 1832 Presidential Election Results

Rhea County Andrew Jackson 338, William Clay 3 McMinn County Andrew Jackson 516 William Clay 13.^

Rhea County, Tennessee Tax Lists 1832-1834, and County Court Minutes, Volume D: 1829-1834, Carol Wells, Heritage Books, Inc., p. 6; And , Rhea County, Tennessee, Tax Lists 1832-1834, and County Court Minutes, Volume D: 1829-1834, by Carol Wells, p. 6

Rhea County, Tennessee, Tax Lists 1832-1834, and County Court Minutes, Volume D: 1829-1834, by Carol Wells, p. 10

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^Rhea County in Old Newspapers (1809-1834), compiled by Bettye J. Broyles, p. 154

^{*} County Court of Rhea County Minutes, (Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions), February 1829 – August 1834, Abstracted/Transcribed by Bettye J. Broyles, Rhea County Historical and Genealogical Society, 1992, p. 48

^{**} McMinn County, Tennessee Road Orders as extracted from the 1831-1840 County Court Record Book, extracted by Joyce G. Reece, court document page 18.

Isaac Bullard Sells Homestead in Rhea County, Tennessee

Rhea County 1832-33

Sometime between August of 1832 and February 1833, **Isaac Bullard** and his family left Rhea County, Tennessee. Two Rhea County court documents reflect that Isaac was appointed to a road crew in August of 1832, but sold his 160 acres of land by February the following year.

It is unclear if **Isaac** stayed in Rhea County, or moved to another county in 1833. What is known is that **Isaac Bullard** appears in nearby Hamilton County, Tennessee by 1840.



Why **Isaac sold his** land in Rhea County, Tennessee is lost in history. Some factors that could have contributed to his move were: His father, John Bullard Sr., was in poor health and had written his last will and testament in 1833. Isaac could have moved back to Claiborne County, but that seems unlikely.# He could have moved near his brother, Joseph, who was living in nearby McMinn County. (His other older brothers, Henry and Bowyer appeared to own land in Rhea County but were not residence.)

Ouite possibly, it might have been difficult for **Isaac** to start homesteading in an area where there was little family support.

In August of 1832, **Isaac Bullard** was appointed a road hand in Rhea County, Tennessee. The road hands included Isaac Bullard's relatives; John Casey, James Casey, John Lewis, and Alexander Mahan.



Rhea County Tennessee Minutes (Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions), August 6, 1832.

"(p. 219)... James Howser appointed overseer of said road from the big ridge to where it intersects McKenzies Road and to have the following hands to work under him: Jesse Warren, Martin F. Gerrald (Fitzgerald), George W. Selvidge, James Taylor, Benjamin McKenzie Jr., Allen Daulton, Henry Daulton, John Casey, James Casey, John Lewis, Isaac Bullard, John Martin Jr., Henry Askins, Lot Addison, and Alexander Mahan." *

As a note, in 1833, Claiborne County recorded a list of free male inhabitants who had attained the age of 21 years and upwards. The list included: John Bullard (Jr.), Boyer (Bowyer) Bullard, Christopher Bullard, William Bullard, George Lewis, Alfred Moore, David Moore, David Kersey (Casey), James, McMahan, Benjamin Posey.*** Isaac Bullard was not listed.

In November, 1832 Isaac Bullard sold 160 acres of land for \$500 near Agency Creek in Rhea County, Tennessee to Jacob Wammack (Wommack). It is assumed **Isaac Bullard** left Rhea County shortly after the deed was conveyed since the deed "was proven" in court in February, 1833 (meaning that Isaac had concluded the transfer of land but was not present in court when the deed was recorded.) This was standard practice at the time.



Rhea County Tennessee Minutes (Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions) November 6, 1832.

(p.53)

Deed of Conveyance, Isaac Bullard to Jacob Wammack, 160 acres in Hiwassee District for \$500. Indenture dated 6 November 1832. Witnesses: Samuel f. Gerrald and Josiah Houser. Situated on Agency Creek; SE 1/4 Section 14, FT 3, R 4 W. Certified for registration at 1833 February Session of County Court; registered 4 March 1833." ^^



Rhea County Tennessee Minutes (Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions), February 5, 1833.

"(p.252)

...Isaac Bullard to Jacob Wammack (Wommack). Deed of Conveyance for SE1/4 Section 15, T3, R4W; proven by Samuel f. Gerrald (Fitzgerald) and Josiah Howser; certified for registration."**

- * Rhea County, Tennessee, Tax Lists 1832-1834, and County Court Minutes, Volume D: 1829-1834, by Carol Wells, Heritage Books Inc., pp 95-96; and County Court of Rhea County Minutes (Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions) February 1829 - 1834, Abstracted/Transcribed by Bettye J. Broyles, Rhea County Historical and Genealogical Society, 1992, p. 78.
- ^^ Rhea County, Tennessee, Deed Book F, December 1831-July 1838, Abstracted by Bettye J. Broyles, Rhea County Historical and Genealogical Society, p. 9.
- ** County Court of Rhea County Minutes (Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions) February 1829 - 1834, Abstracted/Transcribed by Bettye J. Broyles, Rhea County Historical and Genealogical Society, 1992, p. 89; and Rhea County, Tennessee, Tax Lists 1832-1834, and County Court Minutes, Volume D: 1829-1834, by Carol Wells, p.107.
- ***Claiborne County, Tennessee 1836 Tennessee Civil Districts and Tax Lists, by James L. Douthat, p. 130.

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Claiborne County 1834

Isaac Bullard's father, John Bullard (Sr.), dies

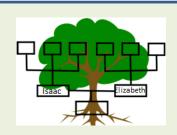
Sometime in 1833/34, Isaac Bullard's father, John Bullard Sr., knew he was in failing health and wrote has Last Will and Testament. At the time, an epidemic of Asiatic cholera sweep over Tennessee in 1833/34. Urban areas were paralyzed and many small towns were depopulated.

It is not known how John Bullard Sr. died, (old age, illness or cholera.)* What is known is that sometime before September 1834 he died. John Sr. was ∼69 years old. His wife, Nancy (Casey) Bullard, was 64. They had been married 48 years.



Depiction

In September 1834, Hugh Graham and John Cocke were appointed administrators of John Bullard Sr., Last Will and Testament. The estate administrators were entrusted by John Bullard's sons (Joseph, Henry, **Isaac**, William, John Jr., Bowyer and Christopher Bullard)* to dispose of their father's estate "of said John Bullard Deceased" and "do make the following award and divisions.." ** (John Bullard Sr. 's will was written sometime before September of 1834. It wasn't recorded in the Claiborne County courts until March 26, 1836.)





In 1834 or 1836, Isaac & Elizabeth Bullard's second daughter and last offspring, Leah Bullard, was born in Claiborne County, Tennessee. Although not documented, Leah married William Bill Rogers. Leah's death date in unknown. (Although conjecture, there is a possibility that Isaac and wife Elizabeth named their daughter after Leah Capps, wife of Isaac's brother, Henry Bullard.)

By the time John Bullard Sr.'s children became adults, he began passing down the family wealth to his children. This tradition was established by John Sr.'s father, Joseph Bullard.) This family characteristic was evident throughout the early 1800's when John Bullard Sr. began parceling out his acquired land holdings to his sons and (via his son-in-laws) to his daughters. He undoubtedly taught his sons the practice of buying cheap land early, waiting for more settlers to arrive and later selling it at a profit.

From known documents, it appears **Isaac Bullard** had acquired 400 acres of land in Claiborne County, Tennessee before the early 1830's, but sold it to his brother, Bowyer Bullard, via a bill of sale, in 1836. Isaac had acquired two 160 acres of land in Rhea County, Tennessee in the early 1920's, but he eventually sold the land in 1833. These are the only two known land holdings of Isaac

Bullard.

When John Bullard Sr. died in ~1833/34, all his children lived in eastern Tennessee. All were married except for Christopher Bullard.

John Bullard's children	<u>Age</u>	In 1834, Residing in
Joseph Bullard	(~47)	Hardin/Franklin Co. TN
Anne Bullard Beeler Henry Bullard	(46) (~42)	Claiborne County, Tennessee Rhea County, Tennessee
Isaac Bullard	(40)	Rhea/Claiborne/Hamilton Co?
William Bullard	(~37)	Claiborne County, Tennessee
Elizabeth Bullard McMahai	n (~34)	Rhea County, Tennessee
Bowyer Bullard	(31)	Claiborne County, Tennessee
Mahulda (Huldy) Moore	(~30)	Claiborne County, Tennessee
John Bullard Jr.	(28)	Grainger County, Tennessee
Martha Bullard Hicklin	(~ 27)	McMinn County, Tennessee
Christopher B. Bullard	(25)	Claiborne County, Tennessee
Sarah Bullard Lewis	(24)	Claiborne County, Tennessee

^{*} In the 1800's, the order of the names in a will sometimes, but not always, reveal the chronological ages of the offspring. Although not always accurate, court recordings as a rule began with the oldest known siblings in order of their births.

^{**} Claiborne County, Tennessee Administration Papers, January 17,1834, Book M., page 114.

Comments and Observations on John Bullard Sr.'s Last Will & Testament

Claiborne County 1834

After bequeathing part of his family farm to his wife, John Bullard Sr. awarded other land tracts to his sons and daughters living in Claiborne County, Tennessee. Four of John Bullard Sr.'s sons (William (~ 37) , John Jr. (28), Bowyer (31) and Christopher (25) were still living in the Claiborne County area in 1834.

All were well established and prominent land owners in the county and received land tracts along Big Barren Creek, Bear Creek and Straight Creek in Claiborne County, Tennessee. The remainder of John Bullard's land holdings would be partitioned off to sons and daughters (and their spouses) who were still residing in the area.

Daughters, Anne Bullard Beeler (age 46), Elizabeth Bullard McMahan (~34), Sarah Bullard Lewis (24), and Mahulda (Huldy) Bullard Moore (~30) were all given tracts of land along Straight Creek and the Clinch River in Claiborne County, Tennessee. As was the practice in the 1830's, land titles were held by males. Although John Bullard Sr.'s bequeaths were directed to his daughters, title went to their husbands.

Martha Bullard Hicklin (~27), was not mentioned in John Bullard Sr.'s Will. Martha was living in McMinn County, Tennessee, but after 1833, she and her husband, Barnett Hicklin moved to Titus County, Texas.

John Bullard Sr. placed a value on his land tracts and requested the value be subtracted from each heirs estate share. The list of deductions were recorded by the estate administrators. Once the estate was settled, each heir received equal shares in bank notes.

John Bullard's Last Will and Testament mentioned "some of said heirs"* had already received land before the Will was written. It is presumed, one such heir was **Isaac Bullard**.

John Bullard Sr.'s three oldest sons, (Joseph (~47), Henry (~42), and **Isaac Bullard** (40), resided in other parts of Tennessee.



The three brothers were not listed by name in the will, but were identified as "...the other heirs."* John Bullard Sr. willed these sons "...have no lands awarded (to) them because it is the desire of all that they should have money in lien (lieu) of lands."* Isaac was in transition out of Rhea County, Tennessee at the time of his father's death. It is unknown how much, or if he ever received any money, from his fathers' estate.



John Bullard Sr.'s legacy was providing his family the opportunity to own land in order to give them a heads start in life. By the early 1830's, it is well documented John Bullard Sr. gave or sold numerous acres of land to his twelve children (and in-laws) throughout his adult life. In the 1800's, land ownership represented wealth, stability, influence and power. Most of his children not only inherited his genetic make up, but also inherited the need to pass along to their children the property wealth they had also acquired. Owning land outright made it easier to raise families and assure the survival of the next generation of Bullard's.

Each of John Bullard Sr.'s 12 children married and bore between five and twelve offspring. By the late 1840's, the Bullard owned large tracts of land holdings near the Clinch River in Claiborne County, Tennessee had been diluted many times over by third and fourth generation descendants who had migrated to other parts of Tennessee, northern Alabama and Missouri.

51



Will of John Bullard Sr. September 1834 Claiborne County, Tennessee*



We Hugh Graham of Claiborne County and John Cocke of Grainger County being chosen by Joseph Bullard, Henry Bullard, <u>Isaac Bullard</u>, William Bullard, John Bullard, Boyer Bullard, Christopher B. Bullard, Woolry Buler who intermarried with Anna Bullard, Elizabeth McMahon, Alfred Moore who intermarried with Huldy Bullard, George Lewis who intermarried with Sarah Bullard, Barnet Hecklin who intermarried with martha (sic) Bullard Children and heirs of John Bullard deceased and Nancy Bullard widow of said John Bullard Deceased have in compliance with said appointment taken upon themselves the Burten (burden) there of do make the following award and divisions First because some of said heirs have heretofore Received Lands on advancement and in word others of parts prefer that no land should be awarded them and other less lands may be awarded them, it is ordered and awarded that all to whom lands are not here in awarded shall receive in current Bank noted a sum in addition to what they and each of them have heretofore received that shall make the Share of each equal deducting the amount apposite their names on a paper written by hugh (sic) Graham, headed September 1834 and marked at the bottom by John Cocke advancements.

It is awarded that Nancy Bullard have her dower in the land of her husband John Bullard out of the home tract to be measured and laid off to her so as to include the Dwelling house, a part of the land on the River and up the road with the free and uninterrupted use of the Spring at all times, the said Dower to contain twenty acres in the middle of the Bottom extending from the River back to the fence at the road leading down the river and to be equal in width on the Road and River then to include fifteen acres of the cleared land past the said road up towards Tazwelll (sic) and North of the main road and also that said Dower include the free and uninterrupted use of fire wood and timber necessary to keep the fences to be taken from the house tract wherever the said Nancy may think proper to take the same

2nd It is awarded that Woolry Buler (sic) and wife Anna have three fourths of the tract of land on the South side of Clinch River to be taken off the upper end of said tract to run from River and as near as may be parallel with the River and the upper line of the tract.

3rd It is awarded that Elizabeth McMahan have the other forth of said tract and also the tract on the north side of Clinch River called the Joe tract and that she account with the other heirs for four hundred dollars being the estimated value of said two tracts to be deducted out of her share of the estate.

4th It is awarded that George Lewis and wife Sarah have the mill tract and that they account with the others heirs four hundred dollars, the estimated value of the said mill tract.

5th It is further awarded that Alfred moore (sic) and wife Huldy have the lower end of the home tract up the Robinsons Branch running up the Branch to the mud lick hollow then to the back line of the tract across the ridges towards the Sand Lick Road.

6th It is awarded that the Residue of the home tract be equally divided between Bowyer Bullard and Christopher B Bullard. Bowyer Bullard to have the upper end of the tract, and Christopher B. Bullard to have the lower end to be divided from the River bank to the line next Tazewell and to run as to divide according to quality and quantity subject however to the dower of Nancy Bullard the widow and the said Boyer v Christopher account with the other heirs for eleven hundred and fifty dollars each being the estimated value of the lands awarded them.

7th It is further awarded that Nancy Bullard in addition to what is already awarded her have the free use of the sugar camp and Orchard above the creek being the same she hs heretofore used.

8th It is further awarded that the other heirs have no lands awarded them because it is the desire of all that they should have money in lien of lands to be paid to them in current Bank notes after deducting the sums each and every of said heirs received agreeable to the names above referred to which is made a part of this award.

Given under our hands and Seals this 26th day of March 1836.

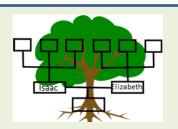
Claiborne County 1836

Isaac Bullard sell 400 Acres in Claiborne County, Tennessee

In March of 1836, **John Bullard's** Last Will and Testament was settled and recorded in the Claiborne County court house. In the same year, **Isaac Bullard** sold, via a Bill of Sale, an unspecified amount of Claiborne County property for \$75 to his brother Bowyer Bullard.* One could speculate he was disposing of his land holdings to his brother because he resided outside of Claiborne County. This is the last known land transaction recorded by **Isaac Bullard** (42). Of interest, the land transfer was done by a bill of sale (BS) an not a Deed. (**Isaac** had sold 160 acres of land in Rhea County, Tennessee in 1833.)

Land was abundantly inexpensive and, for Isaac, readily obtained from the family land holdings. Although speculative, it appears **Isaac Bullard**, did not endeavor, or found it difficult, to earn a living as a farmer working the land.

1	Grantor Name	Grantee Name					
	Bullard, Isaac	Bullard, Bowyer	BS	1836	R 400	\$75.00	
	Bullard C. B (Christopher) Bullard C.B	Bullard, Bowyer		1843 1841	R 399	\$11.00 \$300.00	**





In 1835, Isaac & Elizabeth Bullard's fourth child, Christopher Columbus Bullard, was born in Tennessee. It is unknown the location of his birth. At the age of 31, Christopher married Mary Ann Covey on October 2, 1866 in Kerr County, Texas. Christopher died May 18, 1909 in Edwards County, Texas.

By 1836, the United States economy was still dominated by agriculture. 90% of the US population lived in rural areas.

The Texas War of Independence between Mexico and Texas settlers began in October 1835 and ended April 1836. In 1836, The Battle of the Alamo was fought. It was a central event in Texas' independence that inspired the battle cry, "Remember the Alamo."



Among the Americans killed at the Alamo were Davy Crockett, Jim Bowie, Sam Houston and William Travis. A month later, the Texas militia defeated General Santa Anna's Mexican army ending the Texas revolution.

A year later, in 1837, President Andrew Jackson served out his last year in office. He arrived in Washington D.C. in a horse carriage and left on a train. The transportation era was in full swing. During Jackson's administration, his impact on the south and eastern Tennessee was twofold. He was the catalyst in removing the Cherokee Indians from their tribal lands and relocating them (The Trail of Tears) to Oklahoma. Jackson also played a pivotal role in selling off numerous western Indian lands to settlers in the south and west. Jackson's land policies would eventually spear the migration of a number of Bullard families to later settle in Alabama, Texas and Missouri.

Then the U.S. economy experienced the Panic of 1839. Credit to farmers and southern land owners dried up. A crisis in the banking institutions developed. Banks failed at an alarming rate and the U.S. money supply evaporated.

^{*} Claiborne County, Tennessee General Index of Deed Book of Records Grantor: 1801-1865, Vol 1,INS;BS, Book R, p. 400.

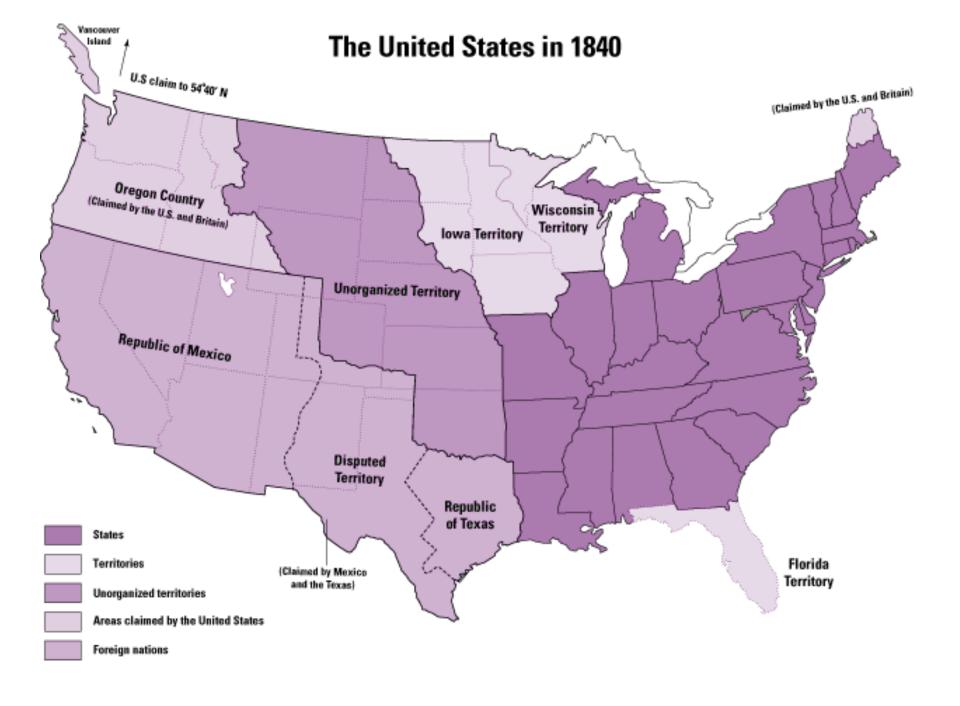
^{**} Claiborne County, Tennessee General Index to Deeds, 1801 – 1865, Grantor and Grantee, transcribed by Mrs. Ommie Gilbert and Miss Grace C. Chadwell for WPA, 1939, reprinted by Byron Sistler & Associates, 1998, p.

1840

Isaac Bullard Migration Document Trail 1840-1850

County/Location	<u>Year</u>	<u>Document</u>
Hamilton Co., TN	1840	U.S. Federal Census (Isaac & Henry)
?	1841	
?	1842	
?	1843	
?	1844	
?	1845	
Grainger/Claiborne		
County, TN	1846	Mexican- American War Enlistment
	1847	
Grainger Co. TN	1848	Tax List/Marriage Document
?	1849	· · · · · ·
Claiborne Co., TN	1850	U.S. Federal Census (Isaac & Henry)

Isaac & Henry Bullard



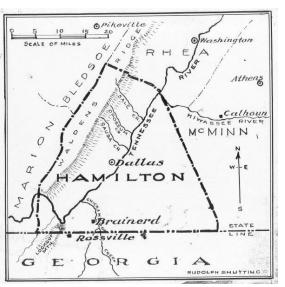
1840 U.S. Federal Census (Hamilton Co. Tennessee): Isaac Bullard

Rhea County 1840

In 1840, **Isaac Bullard** and family were living in Hamilton County, Tennessee. A Hamilton County is adjacent to Rhea County, Tennessee. (There is evidence that Elizabeth Casey, widow of **Isaac's** deceased brother-in-law, James Casey, had remarried to a Lewis, and was also residing in Hamilton County in 1840 with some of her Casey children.)

By 1840, **Isaac Bullard's** family consisted of:

Isaac	46 age
Elizabeth	41
Joseph	15
Henry	13
Ann	12
Isaac Jr.	10
Christopher C.	5
Leah	1



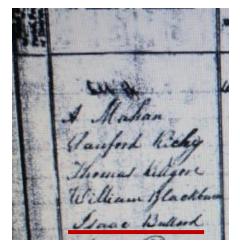
The 1840 U.S. Census data only recorded the name of each head of household, plus a number count of individuals in the household by age range and sex. Census date was June 1, 1840. Nonetheless, one can make reasonable assumptions as to who was in the household by looking at the age range of known parents and their children. All six children (ages 1 to 15) were recorded living in Isaac's household. Also living in the household are three unknown persons. A male between the age of 20-29, another male between the age of 15-19 and a teenage female between the age of 15-19. Who these people are unknown.

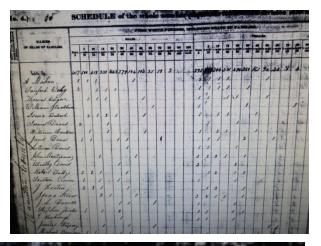
Other revealing census information:
(a) Six people in **Isaac Bullard's**household were employed in
agricultural, (b) only 1 person over
20 could not read or write, (c) There
were eight white people under 20,
(d) Two free white people between
the ages of 20 and 49, and (e) the
total number of white people was
11. No slaves were recorded in the
household.

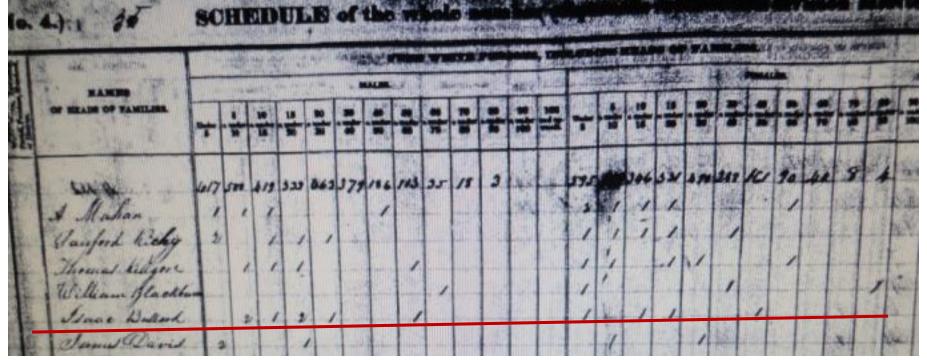


1840 U.S. Federal Census (Hamilton County, Tennessee)* Hamilton County. Name (Head of Household) Males **Females** Under 5, 5-10, 10-14, 15-19, 20-30, 30-40, 40-49, 50-60, 60-70, Under 5, 5-9, 10-14 15-19, 20-29, 30-40, 40-50, 50-59, 60-70, Isaac Bullard Christopher Henry Joseph Unk Isaac Sr. Leah Elizabeth Unk Ann Isaac Unk * 1840 U.S. Federal Census (Hamilton County, Tennessee), Series, Roll: 525, p.178

1840 U.S. Federal Census Schedule: Hamilton County, Tennessee p. 178 *







Hamilton County 1840's

Isaac Bullard: Hamilton County, Tennessee

It is unknown when **Isaac Bullard** moved to Hamilton County,
Tennessee. In 1833, Isaac sold his land in nearby Rhea County,
Tennessee. There are clues that **Isaac** moved to Hamilton County by the mid 1830's.



A 1836 Hamilton county Tax List references an "Elizabeth Casey, son James W. Casay (Casey) living in District 9, a Samuel Lewis living in District 9, and a Martin Fitzgerald in District 7. *All these families had lived in neighboring Rhea County in 1830. **Isaac Bullard** had followed these families from Claiborne County, Tennessee to Rhea County, Tennessee in the 1820's and speculation could be he followed them to Hamilton County in the mid to late 1830's.

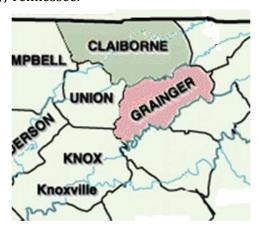
For some unknown reason, these Rhea County families from Claiborne County had migrated south to Hamilton County by 1840. (Other Claiborne County families found in the Hamilton County, Tennessee 1840 Census were: William Blackwood, Alexander Mahan, Joseph McMahan, Robert McMahan, John Gowen (Goin), Elizabeth Wilson, W.D. Fitzgerald, Stephen Moore, Pryor & Preston Gowen (Goin), and Nases Fitzgerald.



Hamilton County, Tennessee

In 1840, while **Isaac Bullard** was living in Hamilton County, three of his brother's and two sisters are found still residing in Claiborne County, Tennessee; Elizabeth Bullard McMahan, William Bullard, Bowyer Bullard and Christopher Bullard and Elizabeth Bullard McMahan.** The 1840 U.S. Census also reflected **Isaac's** younger brother, John Bullard Jr., was living in Grainger County, Tennessee.

(In 1848, **Isaac Bullard** and family are found living in Grainger County, Tennessee and eventually moving to Claiborne County, Tennessee by 1850.)





In 1840, the United States population reached 17 million people, equaling the population of England. The population of Tennessee was 829,210.

^{* 1835} Hamilton County, Tennessee Tax List by Civil Districts, James L. Douthat.

^{**} Index to 1840 Census, Claiborne County, Tennessee, transcribed by Elizabeth Riggins Nichols from MFilm Roll M704-051B, p.201, 204, and 209

Isaac Bullard's son, Henry, wounded in the Mexican-American War

In 1845, the United States annexed Texas. The annexation sparked the Mexican- American War. United States to declare war on Mexico on May 13, 1846. President James Polk and the U.S. Congress declared war in hopes of expanding American land interest in Texas, plus establish California as a new state. Fighting ended when U.S. troops captured Mexico City in September 1847. The war officially ended in 1848. The U.S. eventually purchased the land from the Mexican government for \$15 million.

When the war began, Tennessee called for volunteers to fight the Mexicans. Tennessee's quota was 2,800 volunteers, but 30,000 responded. Tennessee thus became known as the "Volunteer State."



Tennessee began organizing a number of military militia units and muster points throughout the state.

Two of Isaac Bullard's sons (Henry Bullard (b. 1827) and older brother Joseph Bullard (b. 1825) "Joined for duty and enrolled" at Tazewell, Tennessee and "Mustered in unit" at Knoxville, Tennessee as Privates in the Tennessee 1st Mounted Infantry, F Company. The majority of troops were armed with flintlock muskets.



U.S. soldiers 1846

Both Henry and Joseph enlisted on June 10, 1846 and served as Privates in Captain Evan's Company. ^ Henry was 19 years of age.

Henry's F Company "Muster-out Roll" was dated May 31, 1847 in New Orleans, Louisiana. He experienced an early discharged in October, 1846. "Discharged 10 miles south (of) Corpus Christi Texas -Oct 27, 1846 on Surgeons Certificate of disability." On discharge, Henry received \$42.00 for "Am't for cloth'g in kind or money adv'd." *

It is unknown what kind of disability Henry encountered. He could have been shot with a musket ball or had a limb amputated (which was the norm of Army surgeons at that time) or suffered from diseases or illness such as dysentery or malaria from camp conditions. #

^^ This company subsequently became Ltd. Brock's F Company. 1st Regiment, Tennessee Mounted Infantry. Historians point out that their ranks of Junior Officers in the Mexican War included men such as Ulysses S. Grant, George B. McClellan, and Robert E. Lee, officers who later went on to command the great armies of the Civil War.

Claiborne/Grainger County, Tennessee 1846

As with most Tennessee volunteer units raised locally, they allowed relatives, friends, and neighbors to serve together. Other Bullard's from Claiborne County, Tennessee who enlisted in Tazewell on June 10, 1846 and served in F Company were Henry's cousins: Bowyer Bullard, Pvt/Co. F (b. ~1823); Joseph H. Bullard Pvt/Co. F (b. ~1823); and William Bullard Pvt/Co.F (b. ~1818).*

All the Bullard volunteers were discharged on May 31, 1847 after 11 months of service except for Henry Bullard. Due to his "surgeon certificate disability", he was discharged early after serving only four months.





Henry Bullard's Mexican War Enlistment and Discharge Records (National Archives and Records Administration; Washington D.C.)*

[#] Although American forces suffered almost 13,000 deaths during the war, only 1,700 soldiers died in combat. Most deaths occurred from diseases or illnesses from poor sanitary conditions in camps.

^{* (1)} National Archives and Records Administration; Washington D.C.; Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers Who Served During the Mexican War in Organizations from the State of Tennessee; National Archives Microfilm Publication: M638; Roll: 4; Record Group Title: Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1762-1984; Record Group Number: RG94. (2) Volunteers: Tennesseans in the War with Mexico by Reid Brock, Thomas O. Brock, and Tony Hays, p. 39.

Isaac Bullard living in Grainger County, Tennessee

In October, 1848, Grainger County, Tennessee tax records listed **Isaac Bullard** (54) and family living in the county (District 13). The listing records 5 children in the household.* Although the listing does not name the children, in all probability, the 5 children were: **Henry Bullard** (21), Isaac Jr. (18), Ann (20), Christopher C. (13), and Leah (8). The oldest sibling, Joseph (23), married Minerva Dobkins in July of 1848 and probably lived in another household. In the same District, **Isaac's** younger brother, John Bullard Jr. (married Permelia Hodges), was listed as living in Grainger County with 6 children in his household.*



Grainger County Tennessee, Tax List 13th District Recorded October 18, 1848

Parents	No. of Children
Wlry (Woolry) Beeler	1
Isaac Bullard	5
John Bullard	6
Joseph Capps	5
Abraham Haynes	5
Sterling Haynes	5
Sarah Haynes	4
Margaret Haynes	3
Lucy Carter	3
And others*	

Other neighboring families listed in the 1848 Grainger County tax list were the Sterling Haynes household (5 children) and Abraham Haynes household (5 children). In five years time, **Isaac Bullard's** son, **Henry Bullard**, would marry Sterling Haynes' daughter, Celia Haynes.



Depiction

Grainger County 1848





Isaac Bullard: Bad, Doubtful and Desperate Debts

In October 1848, a Claiborne County resident, Henry Sharp died. The probated estate and inventory listed three categories of debt owed to Sharp. (1) IOU Notes and accounts that were "Solvent," (2) notes that were "Doubtful" and (3) notes that were "Desperate." A debt listed as "Desperate" meant that Sharp did not think he could ever collect the obligation.



One of the persons listed on the desperate account was **Isaac Bullard** who owned Sharp \$7.93. It appears it was known that Isaac's financial situation reflected his lack of means to pay the \$7.93 debt.



"Inventory of the Estate of Henry Sharp, deceased October the 5th 1848

List of Desperate Notes come into the hands of the Executors of Henry Sharp, deceased: Anderson Barton \$110.00 **Isaac Bullard** \$7.93 Valentine Ball \$5.50 William Blackwood \$23.23 Marcurous Cook \$23.23 Dennis Condry \$100.00 Elias Dagley \$22.00 Ambrose Day \$22.00 Lewis Edwards \$61.00 Joseph Evans Preston Goforth \$5.90 Silas Landrum \$2.66 Campbell Hurst \$1.62 ½ Squire Hurst \$1.75 A. W. Hansard \$5.20 William Henderson \$18.12 ½ William Johnson \$8.00 Leonard Keller \$10.00 John Longmire \$6.50 Hugh McAdams \$16.00 Isaac Miller \$6.12 ½ Joseph McClary \$5.50 Michael Moyers \$20.00 Thomas Nation \$.75 John Odare \$.75 William Patterson \$5.00 James Rogers \$3.00 Richard Stanley \$1.50 John Satterfield \$5.00 Michael Shofner \$29.81 Lewis Widner \$2.00 Samuel Webster \$279.00*

Desperate notes that could not be collected: Richard Stanley \$1.51 M. Shofner \$5.75 Leonard Keller \$1.50 John O. Dean \$.75 James Rogers \$3.00 Silas Glandon \$14.61 A. W. Hansard \$7.07 ½ John Longmire \$6.50 Lewis Edwards \$61.00 John Satterfield \$5.00 William G. Henderson \$12.62 ½ Joseph McClary \$5.90 Isaac Miller \$6.12 ½ Lewis Widner \$2.00 Squire C. Hurst \$4.55 Dennis Condray \$100.00 Ambrose Day \$2.00 William Johnson \$9.00 Joseph Evans \$3.00 Samuel Webster \$279.00 Michael Moyers \$14.00 Michael Shofner \$18.81 ½ Marcurious Cook \$23.23 Preston Goforth \$5.90 Isaac Bullard \$7.93 Hugh McAdams \$16.00 William Patterson \$5.00 Anderson Barton \$47.00 S. C. Hurst \$1.75 Campbell Hurst \$1.62 ½" *



In November, 1848, an final estate sale of Claiborne County, Tennessee resident, Benjamin Sewell was held. Part of the probate proceedings was the listing of persons who owned the Sewell estate money. Sewell's estate listed scores of "bad and doubtful" IOU notes due. Listed under "book accounts considered Bad and Doubtful" was Isaac Bullard (54) who owned Sewell \$5.47. It appears Isaac's lack of financial means was reflected in Estate debt listing showing Isaac's IOUs are being bad or doubtful.



Other Bullard families with IOU's, notable Bowyer Bullard and Elizabeth Bullard McMahan, were listed as being good debts for collection.



Sale of the Estate of Benjamin Sewell, deceased (held on the 23rd day of November 1848). (Excerpts):

"Book accounts (lists of notes) considered Bad and Doubtful...

- Isaac Bullard \$5.47
- John Bullard Jr. for \$18.37.
- John McMahan (husband of Elizabeth Bullard) for \$36.54.
- Barthena Ballard (Bullard) who married William Bullard (son)
 \$7.27

Additional List of Accounts – some of which are good:

- Bowyer Bullard \$4.30
- -Elizabeth McMahan \$5.22 1/2 #



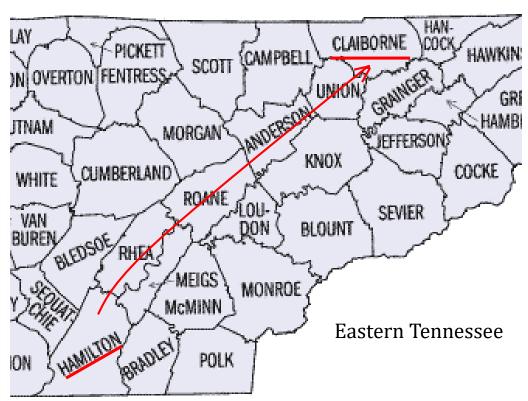
Grainger & Claiborne County 1847-48

Isaac Bullard: Migration

There were very few known county court documents or tax records tracing **Isaac Bullard's** activities during most of the early 1840's. In 1840 he lived in Hamilton County, Tennessee. It wasn't until 1846 that **Isaac's** family surfaced when Isaac's son, **Henry Bullard**, enlists as a soldier in the Mexican – American War in Tazewell, Claiborne County, Tennessee. It is not know if Isaac was living in Claiborne County in 1846. He was listed and living in the Grainger County, Tennessee's tax list in 1848.



Depiction



Seeds of Isaac Bullard's Siblings Migration to Missouri

By the late 1840's, some of **Isaac Bullard's** siblings were beginning the process of leaving Claiborne County, Tennessee to begin a new life west of the Mississippi River. One could speculate the Bullard's saw hordes of settlers coming from the well traveled Shenandoah Valley, Virginia and North Carolina wagon roads as they passed through Claiborne County seeking cheap land in the Missouri territory. In all likelihood, the Bullard farms, owned and tilled for many years along the Clinch River, were probably overworked. Livestock grazing was becoming scarce and more fences were being erected around them.

There seemed to be no real reason to stay in Claiborne County. John Bullard Sr. had died in 1834 and wife, Nancy, was in her twilight years. Although speculative, Nancy could have been in deteriorating health , possibly frail or with dementia. By the 1840's, Nancy would have been $\sim\!78$ years of age. It was time to move on and seek new opportunities for the next generation of Bullard's.

Sometime after the 1840 U.S. census was taken, **John Bullard's** daughter, Mahulda (Huldy)Bullard, and her husband Alfred Moore migrated from Grainger County, Tennessee to Newton County, Missouri. In 1843/44 Mahulda died in Missouri at the age of ~39. This was the early beginning of the Bullard sibling migration westward from Tennessee to Missouri. At this time, Missouri (and Texas) were the western most "frontier" for settlers.



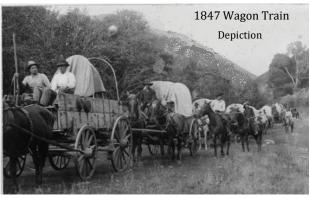
Depiction

Sometime in 1847-48, wagon trains of settlers left Tennessee and Alabama for the long journey to Missouri. In all probability, the wagon train carrying a number of Bullard families to Missouri followed the "Northern Land Route." The same path taken by the Cherokee "Trail of Tears" ten years earlier.

The Bullard families who moved to Missouri from Claiborne County in the late 1840's were in their middle age years (40's and 50's). They probably thought it was time to move while they still had their health. More importantly, they probably saw an opportunity, like their father John Bullard Sr., to settle new lands early before others followed.

Claiborne County 1840-1849

In 1840, Isaac's mother, Nancy Bullard, was living out the remaining years of her life in Claiborne County at the home of her son. Christopher. The start of the new decade also saw Christopher and brother Bowyer Bullard, journeying to Newton County, Missouri to acquire new land. While in Missouri, Christopher was of ill-health and wrote his last will and testament. He was found back in Claiborne County by 1843 but journeyed back to Missouri a year later and died there.





Isaac returned to nearby Grainger County, Tennessee around 1846.

Decline of Bullard Presence in Claiborne County, Tennessee

Throughout the first half of the 1800's, the Bullard family wealth came from Joseph Bullard's (b. ~1732) revolutionary war land grants which were later consolidated and divided up among Joseph's sons; John Bullard Sr. (b. ~1765), Christopher Bullard (b.~1774) and Isaac Bullard (b.~1760). Isaac Bullard's father, John Bullard Sr., bought and sold large land tracks throughout Greene, Jefferson, Hawkins, Grainger, and Claiborne County, Tennessee. By the mid 1830's John Bullard Sr. had sold off many of his land holdings to his sons and in-laws (the Beeler's, Capps', Hodges', Moore's, Lewis' and McMahan's.) Throughout the 1840's, the Bullard holdings were sold off due to migrations, diluted, or gifted to heirs and their descendants.

After 1855, only one son of John Bullard Sr. was still living in Claiborne County, Tennessee, **Isaac Bullard**. 63

1850

Isaac Bullard Migration Document Trail 1850-1860

County/Location	Year	Document
Claiborne Co., TN	1850	U.S. Federal Census
Claiborne Co., TN	1851	Court Document
?	1852	
Claiborne Co., TN	1853	Marriage Document (Henry)
Claiborne Co., TN	1854	Marriage Document (Isaac Jr.)
?	1855	
?	1856	
?	1857	
?	1858	
?	1859	
Claiborne Co. TN	1860	U.S. Federal Census

Isaac & Henry Bullard

1850 U.S. Federal Census: Isaac Bullard

Claiborne County 1850

For the first time, the 1850 U.S. Census (taken in October, 1850) recorded the names of every person living in each household. Census takers recorded age, sex, color, birthplace, occupation of males, literacy and property values. (The 1850 U.S. Census is being used in this Narrative as benchmark dates for Isaac & Elizabeth's children's birth years since, in this year, all their children were living in the same household and no court or bible documents are known to exist.)

The 1850 U.S. Census finds Isaac Bullard, age 56, living back in Claiborne County, Tennessee on or near the property of his brother Bowyer Bullard. The census does not reflect any real property value owned by Isaac. Isaac was listed as living next to his brother Bowyer Bullard whose property value was listed at \$2,600. One could assume Isaac was living on Bowyer's property. (The last known track of land Isaac Bullard owned was a track he sold to Bowyer (via a bill of sale) in 1836.)



Depiction

One could speculate Bowyer provided **Isaac** a homestead or tract of land to farm to raise his family. The census report lists Isaac's occupation as a farmer.

The Census also lists his wife Elizabeth (51), and offspring, Joseph (25)-farmer, **Henry** (23)-farmer, Isaac Jr. (20) -farmer, Ann (22), Christopher (15), and Leah (10) living in the same household. The 1850 Census also revealed Isaac 's mother, Nancy was 80 years old and living next door with Isaac's brother, Bowyer Bullard and his family.

The 1850 U.S. Census reveals Isaac Bullard's son. **Henry Bullard**, was 23 years old and living with his father and mother and his 5 siblings. Henry's occupation was listed as "Farmer."



Depiction

SCHEDULE I .- Free Inhabitants in the yet Subclevision to be to in the County of Claude or enumerated by me, on the Worth day of Getter 1850, We Mickelly And March **U.S. 1850 Census** Claiborne County, Tennessee* Margant Merry 44 % Household #806 Martin More Alfred Marco 12 m "Isaac Bullard 56 Farmer 2 802 Augen Hareker 26 cm Deany Haroles 33 % Elizabeth Bullard 51 Daniel Hitcher 12 m William H Halleton & m. Joseph Bullard 25 Farmer Janus B Hoteker 1 m **Henry Bullard** 23 Farmer Isaac Bullard 20 Farmer Ann Bullard 22 Booker d lattime 3 % Christopher Bullard 15 Loren at Hilliam 1 2 Leah Bullard 10 Nolly Amillian 22 % Hallanowle William 3 % Household #807 illia la Williame 1 de Bowyer Bullard 50 Farmer Joseph Bullove 25 10 Elizabeth Bullard 42 Nancy J. Bullard 21 Martha B. Bullard 19 Leak Bulland 14 4 SUX 807 Berger Bulland 54 mm Emerenzina Bullard 17 Colorabith Bulland 42 # Nancy & Bullow 21 1/4 Hulda Bullard 15 Tia 13 13 1/100 19 % John G.G. Bullard 13 Hulau of Bullowe 15 4 Labor lift rulliary Sarah M. Bullard 10 Rhoda or Minerva Bullard 8 Susannah Bullard 6 S HEDULE I .- Free Inhabitants in the deleanment of the Country of lifter large makes Catherine Bullard 4 A merefee enumerated by me, on the Level day of Coliffee 1850 Seall Chel Ho and Manhal 96 Wm.(William) H. Bullard 1 Nancy Bullard 80" Queruk W. Bullow 6 % Contraring Bulland 4 % min of Bulland 1 m ent Burch 37 % m HS Buch

In 1850, the population of Tennessee was 1,002,717.

1850 U.S. Federal Census Schedule: Claiborne County, Tennessee, p. 295B*

Dwelling-houses numbered in the order of visitation.	Families numbered in the order of visitation.	The Name of every Person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1850, was in this family.	Age.	ii &	Color, Sheek, or mulmeto.	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each Male Person over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate owned.	PLACE OF BIRTH. Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year. Attended School within the year.	ver 23 y	Whether deef and damb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.	
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Isaac Bullard's Mother Dies

Sometime between October 1850 and November 1851, **Isaac Bullard's** mother, Agnes Nancy (Casey) Bullard, age 81, died in Claiborne County, Tennessee. **Isaac Bullard** was 57 years old, and son Henry Bullard was 24.

This pioneer woman lived in the time when the Patriots won the Revolutionary War, the inauguration of George Washington, the Antebellum years, and the political storm brewing on the eve of the Civil War.



Depiction

Nancy's real and lasting legacy was giving birth and raising 12 children and overseeing her many offspring during a time when eastern Tennessee was in its infancy. The death of Nancy Bullard saw the end to the second generation of the Bullard lineage in America.



Depiction

Claiborne County 1851

Bullard Estate Sale

With the passing of Nancy Bullard, her husband's final estate sale occurred in November 1851. The sale included all of the Bullard household possessions and slaves. The estate administrators were **Isaac Bullard's** brothers, William and John Bullard Jr.

Scores of Claiborne County citizens bought the last remaining possessions of John Sr. and Nancy Bullard.

Of note, **Isaac Bullard** bought a few kitchen utensils, cups and a bed. **Isaac's** son, Henry Bullard bought a pair of "gears" for .50 cents.



Extract from John Bullard Sr.'s Estate Sale (November 1851)

"Isaac Bullard – cow and yearling \$13.00;

crock \$.16; skillet \$.06; four glass tumblers \$.30; cups and saucers \$.14; coffee mil \$.12 ½; bed and stead \$12.06; skillet \$.20

Henry Bullard – pair gears \$.50

J. H. (Joseph H.) Bullard - loom \$4.00



Bowyer Bullard – pair andirons \$.80 ½; cupboard \$.06 ½; candlestick \$.01; lot of flax \$.37

George W. Lewis (Husband of Sarah Bullard, deceased.) - skillet \$.10" *

[^] John Bullard Sr.'s tangible estate sale was conducted in 1851. Final settlement of all assets and land holdings did not occur until 1854.

^{*} Claiborne County, Tennessee Will Book, Volume 2, Claiborne County, Tennessee Wills & Estates John Bullard Sr.

Henry Bullard marries Celia Haynes

On Monday, September 26, 1853, at the age of 26, **Henry Bullard**, son of **Isaac Bullard**, and Celia Haynes (age ~22), went to the Claiborne County courthouse and obtained a marriage license.

Jacob Cloud, Justice of the Peace, performed the ceremony.

Henry had known Celia for at least 6 years. He lived with his father in the same 1848 Grainger County, Tennessee tax district as Celia and her

father, Sterling Haynes.

Long engagements were common; it was not considered proper for a young couple to marry until the man could support his wife in a decent home and until the bride had collected her bridal clothes and established her trousseau, which included such important items as bedding, linens, curtains, and kitchenware. Before 1860, a typical couple was married by the Justice of the Peace or at the bride's home in the presence of a minister among immediate family members and a few close friends.



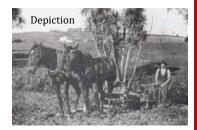
Depiction

Two months after their marriage, Celia gave birth to their first son, William B. Bullard, on November 26, 1853.

Throughout most, if not all, of his adult life, **Henry Bullard** was a farmer. Celia would bear four children before Henry's untimely death around 1862.

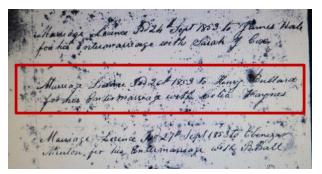
Their children:

- William B., born 1853
- Isaac H., born 1857
- John A., born 1860 and
- Paris Bullard, (born ~1862.))

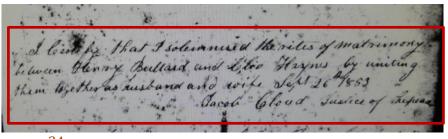




Claiborne County, Tennessee Marriage Registry pp. 33-34*



p. 33
"Marriage License
Isd (issued) 26th
1853 to **Henry Bullard** for his
marriage to Celia
Haynes"*



p. 34
"I certify that I solemnized the rites of matrimony between Henry Bullard and Celia Haynes by uniting them together as husband and wife Sept 26th 1853

Jacob Cloud Justice of the peace (sic)" *

^{*} Tennessee State Marriages 1780-2002, Nashville TN, Tennessee State Library and Archives. Microfilm; Original document pp. 33-34. (Ancestry .com on line data and images); and Early East Tennessee Marriages, Vol I, Grooms, B&B Sistler, 1987, p. 46, and Tennessee, Marriages, 1796-1950," index, FamilySearch (https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/XD32-8NG: Henry Bullard and Celia Haynes, 26 Sep 1853; citing Claiborne, Tennessee, reference; FHL microfilm 898,393.

Celia Haynes (b. ~1831)

Celia Haynes was born in Grainger County, Tennessee around 1831. Celia's father, Sterling Haynes (b. 1791) married Lucy Lay (b. ~1789) on July 25, 1810 in Grainger County, Tennessee. A number of Haynes family members settled in the "Haynes Community" located on the Clinch River in the northwest corner of Grainger County. ^^



(This part of Grainger County was later incorporated into Union County, Tennessee in 1850.) In the 1840 U.S. Census, Sterling Haynes household listed 2 females between the ages of 5-10 years old. (Individual names weren't recorded until the 1850 Census.) Celia would have been ~9 years of age when the 1840 Census was taken.

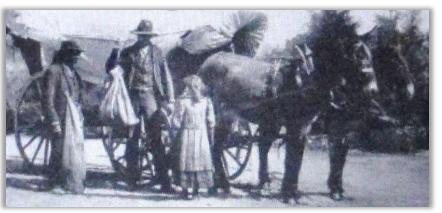
There are some genealogy sources that reference Celia's father as Abraham Haynes. This is incorrect. Abraham was the first son of Sterling Haynes and older brother of Celia. (There are no females recorded between the ages of 5-10 years of age in Abraham Haynes' 1840 Census (Grainger County) household listing. #)

Too, the 1850 Grainger County, U.S. Census list, for the first time, the names of individuals in each household. The 1850 Census records a "Sely" (Celia), age 19 living in the household of Sterling Haynes. The age and nickname is consistent with Celia Haynes as being "Sely." (Other censuses have spelled the name "Sily" and Celah.")

(Other's listing in Sterling's 1850 household are Celia's brothers Thomas (33) and Hugh age 17.)

In 1850, Celia's father, Sterling, age 59, was in ill health and died sometime between 1850 and 1851. Abraham Haynes was administrator of the estate. Two years after Celia's father died, she married Henry Bullard in 1853.

Claiborne County 1853



Depiction

^^ There were a number of Haynes households in and around Grainger Co. in 1850. Sterling Haynes bought land in Hickory Valley by the Clinch River in the early 1800's. The 1850 census records the following families living in the same area. Abraham Haynes (39), Carlisle Haynes (43), Daniel Haynes (23), Jacob Haynes (34), Josiah Haynes (24), Margaret Haynes (36, no husband), Sarah Haynes (59, no husband, and Sterling Haynes (59.)

There is no record of a female Celia's age in Abraham Haynes' 1840 Grainger Co. TN household. Nor does she appear in Abraham's 1850 census data where they list names. Abraham married Penelope Ousley on January 8, 1832. There first son, Isaac, was born in 1833. Goodspeed's Tennessee Biography recorded the second son of Abraham was, Christian, who was born in 1834.) Celia was born in ~1831....before Abraham Haynes and his wife had their first child.

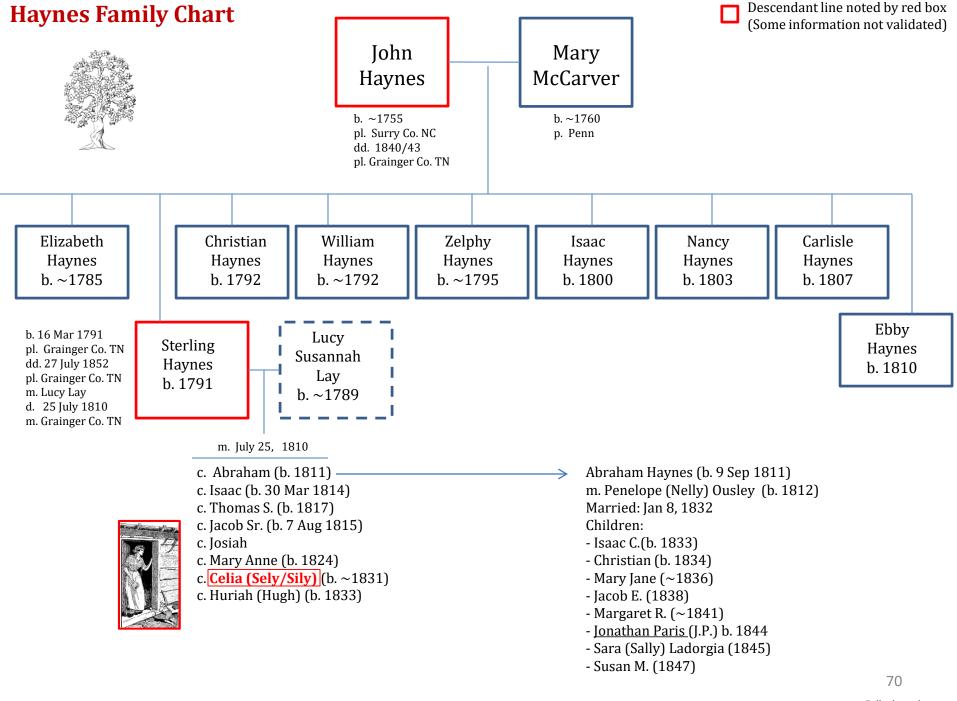
1840 U.S. Federal Census (Grainger County, Tennessee)

Name (Head of Household) Under 5, 5-9, 10-14 15-19, 20-29, 30-40, 40-50, 50-59, 60-70, Sterling Haynes *

Abraham Haynes **

Females Under 5, 5-10, 10-14, 15-19, 20-30, 30-40, 40-49, 50-60, 60-70,

* 1840 U.S. Federal Census (Grainger County, Tennessee,) Roll: 525, Page, 130, Image 265: Family History Library Film: 0024546 ** 1840 U.S. Federal Census (Grainger County, Tennessee), Roll: 525, Page 138, Image 281, Family History Library Film: 0024546



Difficult Times in Claiborne County

In the 1850's, Claiborne County was experiencing hard times. The 'flux' or dysentery spread throughout the county. Drought and poor crops were prevalent throughout the area and citizens were moving to other parts of the country. Below are letters from Claiborne County citizens expressing the hard times in the county.*

"November the 18. 1850 Dear sister & Brother

After a delay of some considerable time, we put pen to paper to give you some information concerning our selves and cuntry (country) ... I will now state to you that we are all well as common, and so as the connection. The Helth (Health) of this County and adjoining ones ar(e) generally good times ar(e) hard in this cuntry. (country). Corn crops ar(e) very indifferant (sic) this season. Corn is going to b a very good price. Other property at tolerable prices. Their is nothing very strange in thi as (sic) parts. Their as a good many People leaving East Tennessee, some for Arkansas & some for Texas and other places and their is a great many preparing to leave this state for verrious (various) places to tedious to mension (mention),..."

June 23, 1857 Letter, Lone Mountain, Tennessee Correspondence from David Moore in Claiborne County, Loan (sic) Mountain, Tennessee to family in Linn County, Missouri. This letter contains info about hardship, deaths and family news)." He continues with, "Times has bee (sic) so hard that good men cannot pay there debts unless they are corn sellers. The corn is worth from one to one and a half dollars per bushel and very scarce at that. We have between three and four hundred dollars yet at interest and 1 horse, 1 cow, our household and hitching furniture so you need not be a feared of our suffering for something to eat provided it can be had for mony (sic)." David takes over writing, "July the 5th 1857 I have concluded to finish my letter and can in form you that the wheat crop is now redy for cuttin and thereis a tolerable good crop and has come in good time for the corn is very near consumed (sic)."

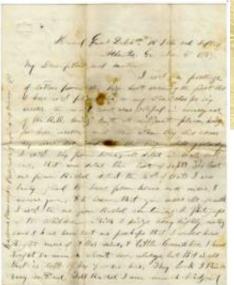
Claiborne County 1853 - 57

"June the 30 day 1853 my...

there has been the greatest Droueth (drought)in this country this season that ever has been known Since the county was first Settled there hant (hasn"t) been but one rain in too months that wet the ground more than one inch deep..."











Depiction

BANKETAZEWELL 30

Bank of Tazewell \$50 bank note issued May 1, 1854.

Isaac Bullard's son, Issac Jr., Marriages

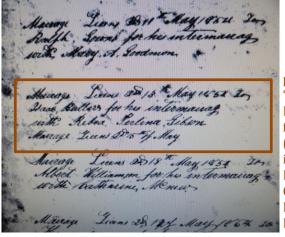
Claiborne County 1854

Isaac Bullard, Jr. (b. 1830), was the fourth of six offspring of Issac & Elizabeth Bullard. Isaac Jr. married three times. ^^ (1) Rebecca P. Gibson on May 13, 1854 in Claiborne Co., TN, (2) Tempia Catherine Warwick (Worwick) on September 17, 1866 in Claiborne Co., TN and (3) Susan Neely, date unknown. Isaac Jr. died on December 9, 1898 in Knox County, Tennessee.



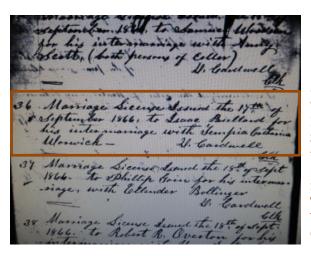
On May 13, 1854, Isaac Bullard Jr. married Rebecca Perlina Gibson. A second notation was made (possibly a correction) that the marriage license was issued on May 15, 1854.

Twelve years later Isaac Jr. marries Tempia Catherine Worwick on September 17, 1866. Isaac Jr. married a third time to Susan Neely. Little is known of the third marriage.



p.44

"Marriage License
Isd 13th May 1854
for Isaac Bullers
(Bullard) for his
intermarriage with
Rebec Perlina
Gibson
Marriage License
Isd 15th of May" *



#36.

"Marriage License Issues the 17th of September 1866, to Isaac Bullard (Jr.) for his intermarriage with Tempia Catherine Worwick W. Cardwell Clk"*

^^ In 1870, Isaac Bullard Jr. was 36 and married to Tempia Catherine (Worwick) Bullard, age 24. The 1870 census records 6 children in Isaac Jr.'s household. Four from his first wife, Rebecca Gibson who he married in 1854: (Nancy A. (14), Celia (12), Elizabeth (10), and Joseph M. (8). Rebecca died sometime after Joseph M was born. Isaac Jr. remarried in 1866 to Catherine (Worwick) Bullard. Their first son, William C. was born ~1867 and their second child, Paralea was born in 1869, a year before the census was taken.

1860

Isaac Bullard Migration Document Trail 1860-1870

County/Location	<u>Year</u>	<u>Document</u>
Claiborne Co., TN	1860	U.S. Federal Census (Isaac & Henry)
	1861	
	1862	
	1863	
	1864	
	1865	
Claiborne Co., TN	1866	
	1867	
	1868	
	1869	
	1870	U.S. Federal Census

Isaac & Henry Bullard



1860 U.S. Federal Census: Isaac Bullard

On June 1, 1860, Henry Bullard and Celia (Haynes) Bullard were living in Claiborne County, Tennessee with their first three of four children. The 1860 U.S. Federal Census in Claiborne County, Tennessee lists*:

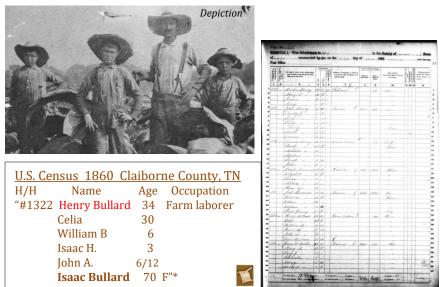
- Henry (34),
- Celia (30),
- William B. (6) (middle name most likely Bowyer),
- Isaac H. (3) (middle name most likely Henry),
- John A. (6 mo.) (middle name most likely Abraham).

Also living in Henry Bullard's household was his father, Isaac Sr. (70). A remarkable lifespan considering the time period.) Henry's occupation was a "Farm laborer." (For census purposes, a "Farm laborer" is one who "tills land on a farm and assumes no risk of crop failures or other contingencies. He has a definite wage assured him."*

Meaning Henry did not own the farm he was farming and was hired to work the land. The value of his real estate was listed at \$0, and the value of Henry's personal tangible estate was \$120.



As a note, by the 1870 U.S. Federal Census, Celia was listed as head of the household. Living with her were her sons, William, Isaac, John A and Paris. Isaac had died sometime after 1860 and his son, Henry's, untimely death was in the early 1860's.^^ Who passed away first is unknown.



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^^ Henry's death is not documented. There is a possible scenario that he was divorced from Celia or had left the area altogether.

^{*} U.S. Federal Census, Claiborne County, Tennessee, Subdivision 10, Roll: M653-1244; Page: 351; Family History Library Film: 805244; and 1860 U.S. Federal Census, Claiborne County, Tennessee, p. 207-28.

^{**} Thirteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1910, Volume 5, General Reports and Analysis, Agricultural Schedules, p. 905.

CIVIL WAR - Claiborne County, Tennessee



Claiborne County 1861

The American Civil War, was a war fought from April 12, 1861 to April 9, 1865 to determine the survival of the Union or independence for the Confederate states. Among the 34 states as of January 1861, seven Southern slave states, including Tennessee, declared their session from the United States and formed the Confederate States of America.*

Claiborne County and the Cumberland Gap, Tennessee area changed hands four times during the war. Today, traces of the old military road that connected battlements on the pinnacle above Cumberland Gap can still be discerned.

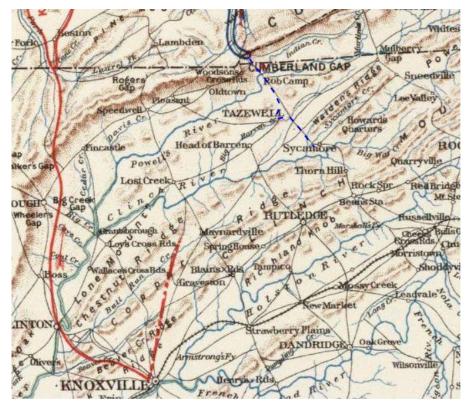
During the Civil War, the citizens of Claiborne County often were divided. Division often happened within families, and many neighbors took opposite sides. There was strong Unionist sentiment throughout Claiborne County, and slavery was not as important in eastern Tennessee as in other parts of the state. Claiborne County furnished thousands of troops to the Union Army.



The Union Army organized its Tennessee recruits into three cavalry and four infantry regiments.

No major military battles took place in Claiborne County. Although no battles were fought, there were several bloody skirmishes including "The Battle of Tazewell" fought in 1862. The Civil War devastation was less in Claiborne County than what occurred in other parts of the South san the burning of Tazewell in the Fall of 1862.

Although Claiborne County was mostly pro Union, some members of the Haynes family were Confederates. Celia Haynes' first cousin, Jacob E Haynes, son on Abraham Haynes, enlisted in the 14th East Tennessee Confederate Calvary, Company F in August of 1862. Family oral history says he died 10 weeks later. One wonders if some of the Haynes family members were ostracized in the community after the war was over.



The average age of a Civil War soldier was 22 years old. Male ancestors who were born between the years 1828 and 1847, had a good chance of serving during the War.

The Battle of Tazewell, Tennessee

In the summer of 1862, at the height of the Civil War, the Union Army occupied the strategic mountain top overlooking Cumberland Gap, Tennessee. Confederate troops occupied the land just south of Tazewell, Tennessee along the Clinch River.

On August 2, 1862, The 16th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, marched south from their stronghold at Cumberland Gap toward Tazewell, Tennessee to relieve the $14^{\rm th}$ Kentucky unit.

The purpose of their mission was to find and acquire forage and supplies for the Federal garrison holding Cumberland Gap. During several days of foraging and extended trips further south of Tazewell, some periodic skirmishes occurred with Rebel cavalry forces .



Depiction

One such skirmish was the Battle of Tazewell. On August 6th, as Union troops successfully filled their wagons with much needed food and hay for their animals, they encountered a week of see-saw fighting in and around the town of Tazewell. Eventually, the Union troops withdrew back to Cumberland Gap. Between 50 and 150 Union and Confederate troops were killed or wounded during the encounter.

Later that Fall, on November 11, 1862, upon the evacuation of Tazewell by a small contingent of Confederate troops stationed in the town, a fire broke out in town and destroyed the greater portion of the area. The cause of the fire is unknown.



About twenty buildings were burned, including the courthouse, a large brick hotel and several brick storehouses. From this severe loss, the town never fully recovered.

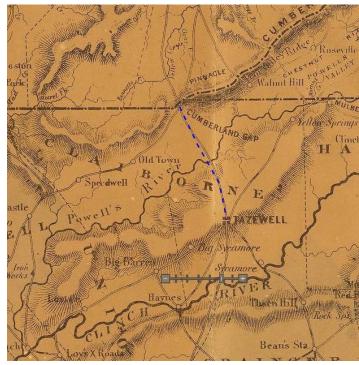
Many early Claiborne County,
Tennessee court documents and deeds
were destroyed in the fire of 1862.



Claiborne County 1862



Union troops at Cumberland Gap (drawing)



Civil War Union Map 1861

Henry Bullard murdered



Family oral history reveals that Henry Bullard, around age 35, although not in the Union Army, might have been a courier for the Union troops due to his familiarity with the surrounding area.* (Some of Henry's in-laws, the Haynes families, sided with the Confederacy.

Henry's first son, William B. Bullard, who was around the age of 8 or 9 years old at the time, was an eye witness to the story of Henry's demise. As the account is told, in 1862 or 1863, during the first years of the Civil War, an escaped confederate soldier (or deserter) was holed up in a hillside cabin near Union Co. Tennessee.

Henry Bullard knew the confederate soldier and notified the authorities of his whereabouts. The local Union company commander gathered some soldiers and surrounded the isolated cabin. Henry accompanied them and walked up to the front of the cabin porch and coaxed the confederate soldier out in the open.



Depiction

When the soldier came out and realized he had been tricked by Henry, he was upset and said, "I see what you have done Henry, I'm going to have to tap you."

The Confederate soldier lunged at Henry and stabbed him in the chest with a pen knife.



Depiction



Depiction

* In 1846 Henry Bullard was a soldier in the Mexican-American War and discharged with a "surgeons certificate." Although speculative, Henry might have had a war disability that prohibited him from serving as a regular in the Union Army.

At first, the wound did not appear too severe. During Henry's recuperation, he contracted pneumonia. The authorities wanted to hang the confederate soldier for attempted murder, but Henry asked them to wait. Henry requested that if he died, he wanted an autopsy conducted to see if the knife puncture his heart.

Henry told the Union officer that if the knife blade perforated the heart, he requested they hang the soldier. Henry later died and the authorities examined Henry. The knife blade just barely penetrated Henry's heart. The deserter was hung for murder.



Family Oral history mentions that Henry Bullard is buried in Yadon Cemetery in Union County, TN. The burial site is located in an unmarked grave next to another unmarked grave (depression in the ground.) The other unmarked grave is believed to be Henry's son, Paris Bullard (b. 1862, d. 1936.)

By 1864/65, the Confederate Army had pulled its troops out of eastern Tennessee.

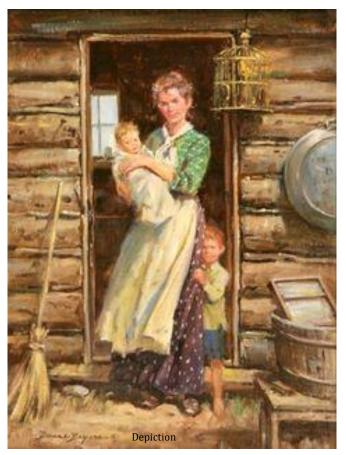
Family oral history suggests that after Celia Bullard's husband, Henry, died, she might have lost her standing in the family. Celia remained in Claiborne County. Tennessee until at least 1870. There is no known record of Celia after the 1970 Census. She died sometime after 1870 and before 1880.

Henry Bullard's son, Paris Bullard, is born

It is unknown the exact year Henry Bullard was knifed by a Confederate soldier and eventually died. What is known is his last son, **Paris Bullard** was born in July 1862. It is unknown if Henry was alive when his son was born. Paris was the fourth and final known child of Celia (Haynes)Bullard. There is an assumption that Paris was named after Celia's first cousin, Jonathan Paris (J.P) Haynes.*

In time, **Paris Bullard** would marry Lucy Cornelia Walker (b.1867) in 1882. He would marry his second wife Dicie (Lingar) Kibert (b. May 24, 1886) in 1911. Paris would marry for a third time in 1916 to Martha Venters (c. 1874).

Claiborne County 1862



(In 1870, J.P. founded the Knoxville, Tennessee Haynes-Henson Shoe Company located on Jackson Avenue. For whatever reason, Celia named her last son, Paris. Whatever the connection between Celia and J.P. is lost in history. (It is unknown if her husband, Henry Bullard, died before Paris was born, but their first three son's were named after Bullard men (William, Isaac and John). Paris was the last son who might have taken a Haynes name.)

^{*} Although conjecture, there is a good assumption that Paris Bullard was named after Celia Bullard's first cousin, Jonathan Paris (J.P.) Haynes (b. 1844.) "J.P." was the son of Celia's older brother, Abraham Haynes.



Unidentified Group photo taken in Claiborne County, Tennessee c. 1865



Isaac Bullard Migration Document Trail 1860-1870

County/Location	<u>Year</u>	Document
Claiborne Co., TN	1870	U.S. Federal Census (Celia & Paris)
	1871	
	1872	
	1873	
	1874	
	1875	
	1876	
	1877	
	1878	
	1879	
	1880	

Isaac & Henry Bullard

Celia Bullard living in Claiborne County with sons

The 1870 U.S. Federal Census* reports Celia Bullard (39) was living in Claiborne County, Tennessee with her four sons:

- William B. (15)
- -Isaac (13)
- John A. (11)
- Paris (8)

The 1870 Census listed Celia as being the head of the household and living in District 2.** Celia's occupation was "Keeping house", while William (15) and Isaac (13) "works on farm."

The 1870 Census noted that Celia could read but could not write. William (age 15) had "attended school within the year" and could read and write. Isaac (age 13) had not attended school the previous year but could read but not write. John A. (age 11) could neither read nor write. Paris was 8 with no recording of his skills.

No recording notations were made regarding Celia owing land or tangible assets. It is assumed that after Henry's untimely death, he did not leave his wife or sons a farm and with very little means of support. (Of note, Newton Haynes (22) married to Nancy was living nearby.)

There is no known record or mention of Celia after the 1870 Census. It is assumed she died between 1870 and 1880. The date and location is unknown. #



Depiction

1 2	3	14	5	6		8	0	10		Marie Co.		
53 53	Moore William	29	11	4	Harmer		200	Marslina	1			1
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	" Samuel	1 100	14					Jenn				
	" Sizzie		4	ul	40 0			Jem				1
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	Rhea Junes V	55	11.	ef	Humer	200	225	Jenn			1	
	" Sallie		41	4	Keeping house			Term			1	1
	" John le	13	120.1	4	workson fun			ale.				

1870 U.S. Census, Claiborne County, Tennessee, p. 212A*

U.S. Cens	sus 1870 Claiborne Co	unty,	<u>TN</u>
H/H	Name	Age	Occupation
"56-54	Bullard Ceila (Celia)	39	Keeping house
	" William	15	works on farm
	" Isaac	13	works on farm
	" John	11	
	" Parris (Paris	s) 8	*

The first Transcontinental Railroad was competed at Promontory Summit, Utah Territory in 1869

^{*1870} U.S. Federal Census, Claiborne County, Tennessee, District 2, Roll:M593-1518; Page 212A, Image 428; Family History Library Film: 553017.

^{**} Of note, Celia (Haynes) Bullard (b. 1831) should not be confused with Celia J. Bullard (b. ~1858). Both appear in the 1860 and 1870 Claiborne County Tennessee Census. Celia J. Bullard is Henry Bullard's niece and the daughter of Henry's brother, Isaac Bullard Jr (b. 1830.)

Epilogue

Isaac Bullard was born when George Washington served as President of the United States and died at the start of the Civil War. Isaac's son, **Henry**, was born in the Antebellum period in America and died during the Civil War. The life and times of father and son spanned almost 70 years in the early days of America.

The deaths of **Isaac Bullard in** ~1861 (third known generation of Bullard's) and Henry Bullard in ~1862-63 (fourth generation) heralded in the **fifth generation** of the American Bullard descendant line, **Paris Bullard**.



Depiction

And so the Bullard Narrative continues ...

APPENDIX

- A. Generational Descendant Charts
- B. Isaac & Henry Bullard Time Line
- C. Isaac Bullard Sibling Profile
- D. Direct Descendant Life Spans
- E. Bullard Narratives, Volume I,II,III,IV
- F. Tennessee County Map

Appendix A

Generation Charts

Generation I (John Bullard the Elder)

Generation II Joseph Bullard

Generation III John Bullard Sr.

Generation IV Isaac Bullard

Generation V Henry Bullard

Generation VI Paris Bullard

Generation VII George K. Bullard

Generation VIII (Living) Generation IX (Living)

Customary 18th Century Family Naming

- 1st Son Father's Father
- 2nd Son Mother's Father
- 3rd Son Father
- 4th Son Father's oldest Brother or Mother's oldest Brother
- 5th Son Father's 2nd oldest Brother or Mother's 2nd oldest Brother
- 1st Daughter Mother's Mother
- 2nd Daughter Father's Mother
- 3rd Daughter Mother
- 4th Daughter Mother's oldest Sister or Father's oldest Sister
- 5th Daughter Mother's 2nd oldest Sister or Father's 2nd oldest Sister

Legend

b. = born

dd. = died

m. = married

d. = date

Generation I

(Earliest Known Generation)



Descendant line noted by red box (Some information not validated)

John Bullard (the Elder)*

b. ~1710

Northern Ireland

dd. Oct/Nov 1780 Washington Co. NC Mary (Unknown)

b. ~1710

pl. Northern Ireland

dd. After 1780

Washington Co. NC/TN

John Bullard II

b. ~1725

pl. Unk

dd. Before 1780

pl. Greene Co. TN

m. Anne Nation#

Ch: Nathaniel?

Joseph Bullard

. ~1732

pl. Northern Ireland or VA

dd. September 20, 1788

pl. Lookout Mtn., TN

m. Martha (Unk)

d. ~1758

Isaac Bullard

b. Unk

ol. Unk

dd. Late 1778

or early 1779

pl. Washington County (NC)

m. Unknown

Nathaniel Bullard?

b. Unk

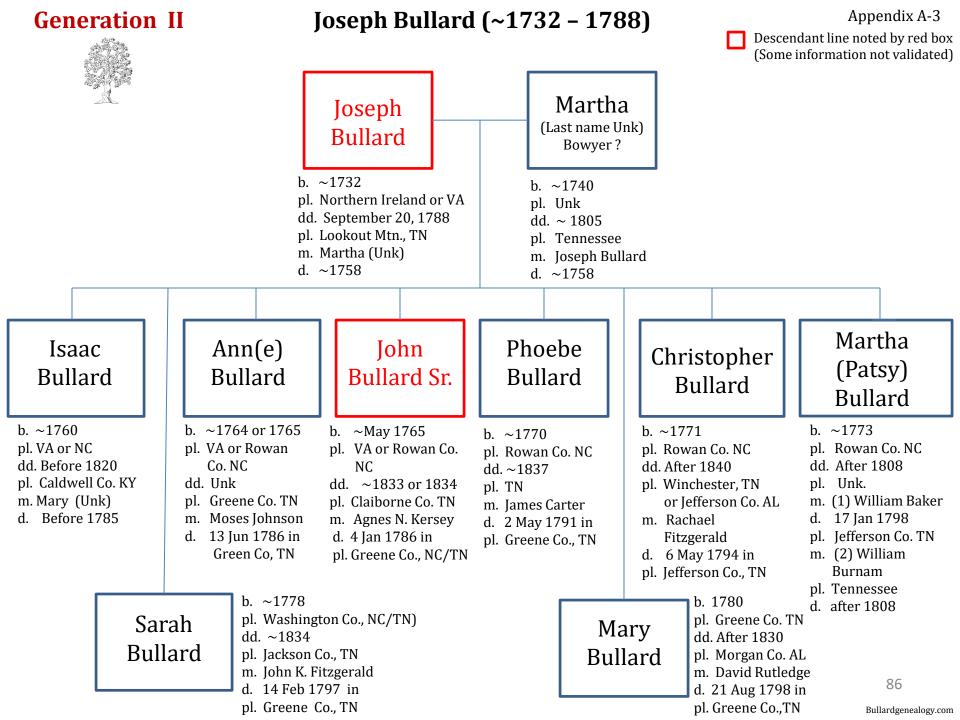
dd. After 1792

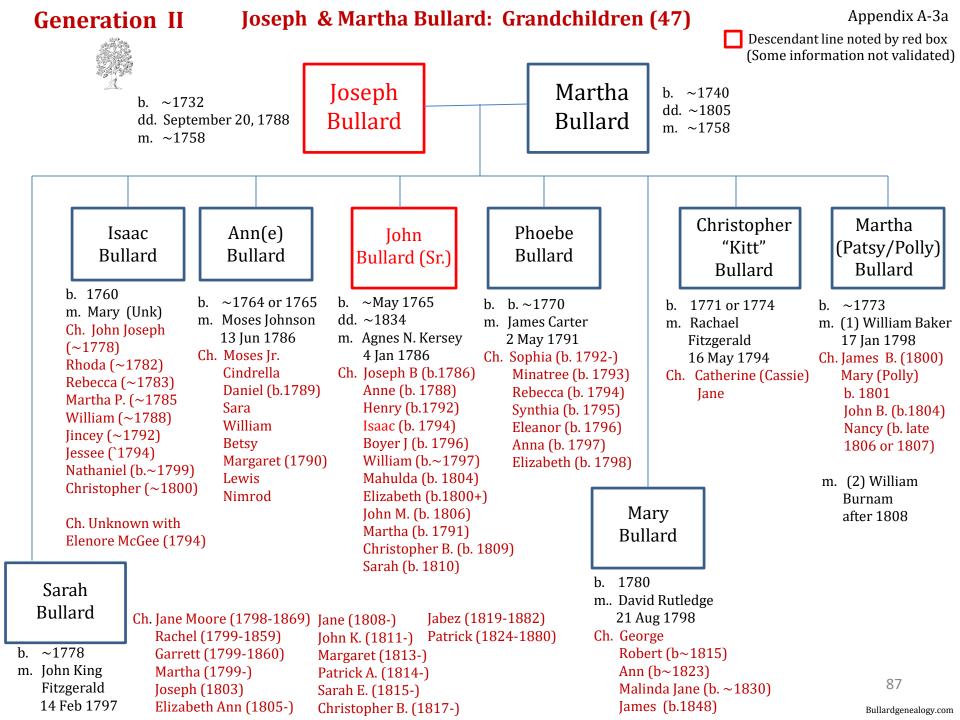
Unknown

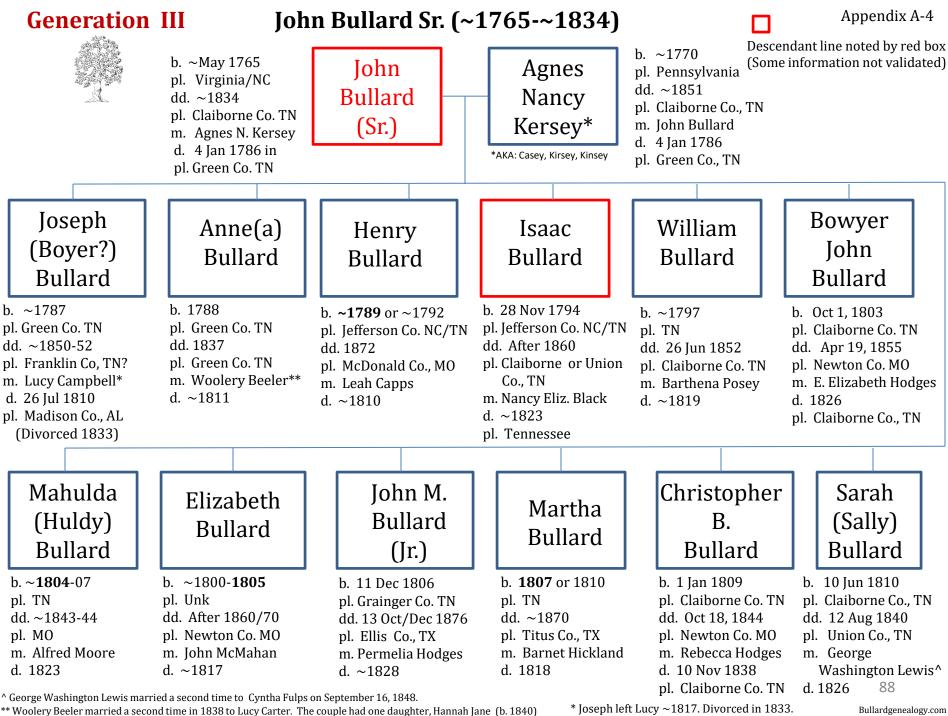
Bullards**

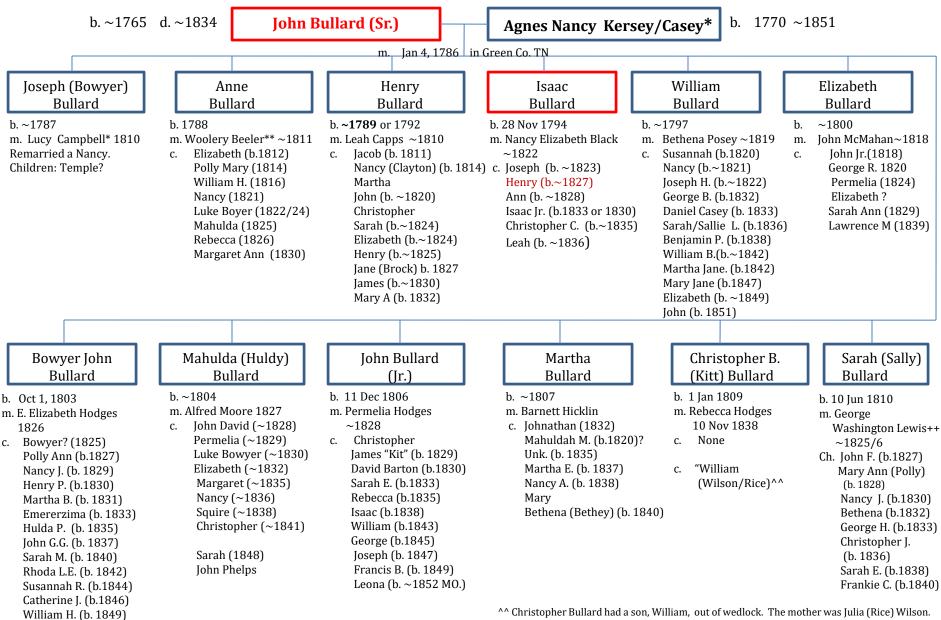
^{*} John Bullard is identified as "the Elder" to distinguish him from offspring with the same first name.

^{**} Presumably, there were a number of unknown Bullard daughters who married unknown spouses. # Ann (Nation) Bullard died after 1790.









^{*} In 1833, Joseph Bullard and Lucy Campbell divorced.

^^ Christopher Bullard had a son, William, out of wedlock. The mother was Julia (Rice) Wilson.

^{**} Woolery Beeler married a second time in 1838 to Lucy Carter. The couple had one daughter, Hannah Jane (b. 1840)

[#] Alfred Moore married a second time to Lucretia Scott. Children: Syntha (b.~1848) and Lucinda (b.~1849)

⁺⁺ George Washington Lewis married a second time in 1848 to Cynthia (Synthia) Fulps in Tazewell, TN. Children were Rebecca C. (b.1849), William L. (1851), Joseph A. (1853), Robert Lee (1856), Margaret V. 1858), Henry A. b.1862; step children were Amanda Jane (b. 1844) and Milton Fulps (b. 1840.) 89

Generation IV

Isaac Bullard (1794 - 1860+)

Appendix A-5



Descendant line noted by red box (Some information not validated)

b. 28 Nov 1794 pl. Jefferson Co. NC/TN dd. After 1860 pl. Claiborne Co., TN m. Nancy Eliz. Black d. ~1823

Isaac Bullard Sr.

Nancy Elizabeth Black

- b. ~1799
- pl. Unknown
- dd. Between 1850-1859
- pl. Claiborne Co. TN
- m. Isaac Bullard
- d. ~1823
- pl. Tennessee

Joseph Bullard

b. 1825 pl. Unk dd. Unk.

Henry Bullard

pl. Tennessee

- b. 1827
- pl. Claiborne Co. TN
- dd. ~1862
- pl. Lafollette, TN
- m. Celia Haynes
- d. 26 Sep 1853

Ann Bullard

- b. 1828
- pl. Rhea/Claiborne County, TN
- dd. Unk
- pl. Unk
- m. Henson

Isaac Bullard (Jr.)

- b. 1830
- pl. Rhea County, TN
- dd. 9 Dec 1898
- pl. Knox Co. TN
- m. (1) Rebecca P. Gibson
- d. 13 May 1854 in Claiborne Co., TN
- m. (2) Tempia Catherine Warwick (Worwick)
- d. 17 Sep 1866 in Claiborne Co., TN
- m. (3) Susan Neely
- d. Unk

Christopher Columbus Bullard

- b. 1835
- pl. Tennessee
- dd. 18 May 1909
- pl. Real Co., TX
- m. Mary Ann Covey
- d. 2 Oct 1866
- pl. Kerr Co., TX

Leah Bullard

- b. 1840
- pl. Tennessee
- dd. Unk
- pl. Unk
- m. William Rogers?
- pl. Tennessee

Generation V



Henry Bullard (1827 - ~1862)

Descendant line noted by red box



b. ~1829 b. ~ 1827 Henry Celia pl. Grainger Co/later Union Co. TN pl. Tennessee dd. Between 1870-1880 Bullard dd. ~1862 Haynes pl. Unk pl. Claiborne Co. TN Henry Bullard m. Celia Haynes 26 Sep 1853 d. 26 Sep 1853 pl. Claiborne Co., TN pl. Claiborne Co., TN John A. William B. Isaac H. **Paris** (Abraham) (Bowyer) (Henry) Bullard Bullard Bullard Bullard b. 26 Nov 1853 b. 19 Jan 1860 July 1862 b. ~1859 pl. Union County, TN pl. Claiborne Co. TN pl. Claiborne Co., TN pl. Claiborne Co. TN dd. June 10, 1936 dd. 10 Feb 1936 dd. 1908 dd. 30 Jun 1929 pl. Columbiana Co. Ohio pl. Union Co. TN pl. Unk pl. Union Co., TN Buried: Knoxville, TN m. Sarah A. Rogers* m. Unk m. (1) Sarah A. Jesse

Children:

d. 16 Dec 1871

pl Tennessee

-Stella b.1872

b.1875 -Chester

-Jesse L. b.1876

b. 1878 -Jarvis

b.1886 -Mary E.

-Cam(w)H.b. 1886

-Hassie L. b. 1889

-William R. b.1892

Children:

-Isaac Paris (b. 13 Aug

d. Between 1900-1910

1880)

-Others: Unk

d. Oct 22, 1879

m. (2) Mary A.

m. (1) Lucy Cornelia Walker

d. 18 Sep 1882

pl. Union County, TN

(2) Dicie (Lingar) Kibert

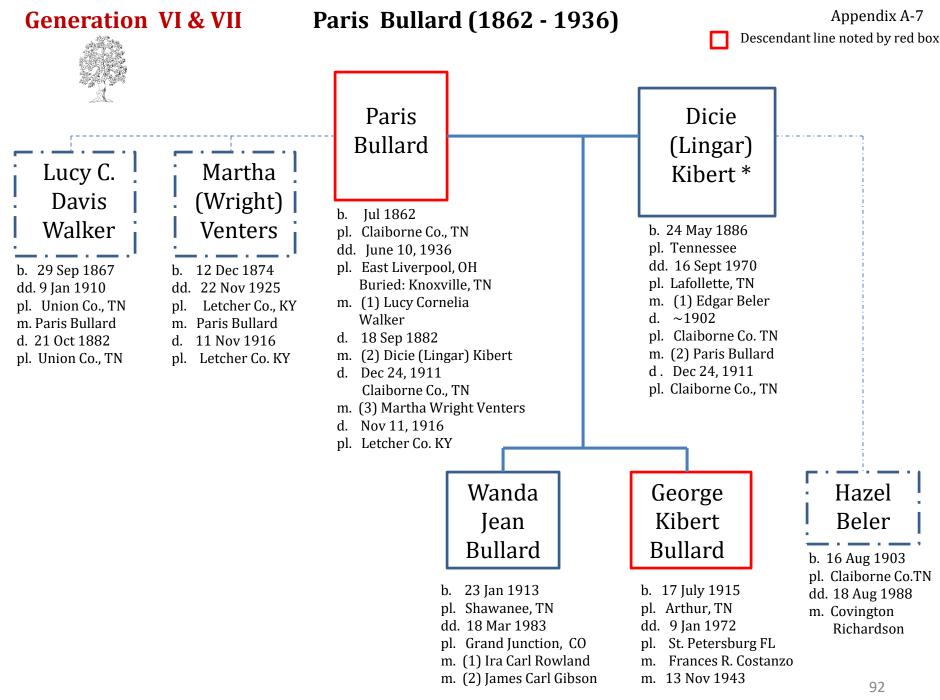
Dec 24, 1911

pl. Claiborne Co., TN

m. (3) Martha Venters

Nov 11, 1916

pl. Letcher Co. KY





Generation VIII & IX

Living

Isaac Bullard and son Henry Bullard Timeline of Events

YEAR	Isaac	Henry	EVENT	Τ
	Age	Age		
1785			Bullard family living in Green Co. NC/TN	T
1786			Isaac's Parents wed (John Sr. and Nancy Casey)	T
1787				Г
1788				Γ
1789			Bullard family moves to Jefferson Co., TN	
1790				
1791				
1792			(Jefferson Co. TN established)	
1793				
1794	0		Isaac Bullard born (4th of 12 siblings)	
1795	1			
1796	2			
1797	3			
1798	4		Bullard family moves to Grainger/Claiborne Co. TN	
1799	5		Elizabeth Black born (Isaac's spouse)	
1800	6			
1801	7			L
1802	8			L
1803	9			L
1804	10			
1805	11			L
1806	12			L
1807	13			L
1808	14		Earliest known document mentioning Isaac (Road crew)	
1809	15			L
1810	16			1

YEAR	Isaac Age	Henry Age	EVENT	
1811	17			Г
1812	18		Isaac appointed Claiborne County Constable	Γ
1813	19		Isaac court order to pay debt (case dismissed)	
1814	20		Isaac appointed Juryman	
1815	21			
1816	22			
1817	23		Isaac supports poor in Claiborne County, TN	
1818	24		Isaac court order to pay debt	
1819	25		Isaac alternate juryman	
1820	26		Isaac post tavern security bond/juryman/deed witn	
1821	27		Isaac on Rhea County, TN tax roll	
1822	28		Isaac on Rhea County, TN tax roll	
1823	29		Isaac Bullard weds Elizabeth Black	
1824	30		Isaac on Rhea County, TN tax roll	
1825	31		Isaac on Rhea County, TN tax roll/ Joseph B. born	
1826	32	0	Isaac moves to Rhea Co., TN/ Court Peace Warrant	
1827	33	1	Henry Bullard born/ Rhea Co. TN property tax roll	
1828	34	2	Isaac on Rhea Co. TN tax roll/ Ann Bullard born	
1829	35	3	Rhea Co. tax roll/Debt paymt. ordered/road crew	

More...

Isaac Bullard and son Henry Bullard Timeline of Events

YEAR	Isaac	Henry	EVENT	П
	Age	Age		
1830	36	4	Isaac Bullard Jr. born	
1831	37	5	Rhea Co., TN order to pay debt	
1832	38	6	Rhea Co. road crew/ Sold 160 ac land	
1833	39	7	Rhea Co. Court recorded land sale	
1834	40	8	Isaac's father dies John Sr. ~1833/34	
			Leah Bullard born (~1834 or 1836)	
1835	41	9	Christopher B. Bullard born	
1836	42	10	Isaac sold 400 ac. Claiborne Co. land to Boyer Bullard	
1837	43	11		
1838	44	12		
1839	45	13		
1840	46	14	U.S Census Isaac residing in Hamilton Co. TN	
1841	47	15		
1842	48	16		
1843	49	17		
1844	50	18		
1845	51	19	Bullard family back in Claiborne/Grainger Co. TN	
1846	52	20	Henry Bullard wounded in Mexican-American War	
1847	53	21		
1848	54	22	Isaac in Grainger Co. TN. (bad debt estate papers)	
1849	55	23		

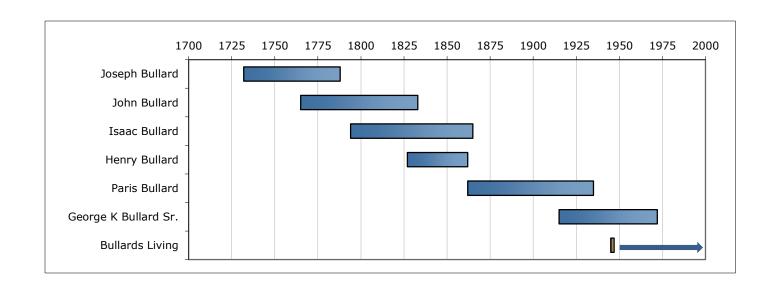
1	YEAR	Isaac	Hommi	EVENT
	TEAR	100.00	Henry	EVENI
		Age	Age	
	1850	56	24	U.S Census (C.C.) Isaac & Henry living in same H/H
	1851	57	25	Isaac's mother dies (Nancy) ~1850-51
	1852	58	26	
	1853	59	27	Henry weds Celia Haynes
	1854	60	28	Isaac Jr. weds Rebecca Gibson
	1855	61	29	
	1856	62	30	
	1857	63	31	
	1858	64	32	
	1859	65	33	
	1860	66	34	U.S Census (C.C.) Isaac living in Henry's H/H
-	1861	67	35	Isaac dies (between 1860 and 1869)
_	1862	68	36	Henry Bullard murdered/ Paris Bullard born
	1863	69		
-	1864	70		
	1865	71		
	1866	72		Isaac Jr. weds T. Catherine Worwick
	1867	73		
	1868	74		
	1869	75		
	1870			U.S. Census (Claiborne Co., TN)
				Widow Celia Bullard living with 4 sons (Paris)



- 1. JOSEPH BULLARD (b.~1787) married Lucy Campbell on July 26, 1810. He left her ~1817. Children unknown. The couple divorced in 1833. By 1812, Joseph lived near his uncle, Christopher Bullard, in Franklin County, Tennessee. He owned land in Rhea or McMinn County, Tennessee. He died ~1852.
- 2. ANNE BULLARD (b.1788) married Woolery Beeler ~1811. The couple had nine children. Ann and Woolery lived with John Bullard Sr. and Nancy Bullard around 1830. The Beeler's lived their entire lives in Claiborne and Grainger County, Tennessee.
- 3. HENRY BULLARD (b. ~1792) married Leah Capps ~1810. Henry and his family migrated south from Claiborne County to McMinn County, Tennessee. In his later years, Henry Bullard moved to Missouri.
- **4. ISAAC BULLARD** (b. 1794) married Elizabeth Nancy Black ~1823. The couple had six children. Isaac Bullard moved south to Rhea County, Tennessee in the early 1820's. He lived in Hamilton County, Tennessee by 1840 before moving back to Claiborne County sometime in the late 1840s.
- 5. WILLIAM BULLARD (b. \sim 1797) married Barthena Posey \sim 1819. William Bullard was a wealthy land owner and one of the largest slave owners in Claiborne County, Tennessee.
- 6. ELIZABETH BULLARD (b.~1800) married John McMahan ~1817. The couple had 4 possibly 5 children. Elizabeth moved to Rhea County, Tennessee. In her later years, Elizabeth migrated to Missouri.
- 7. BOWYER BULLARD (b. 1803) married Elizabeth Hodges ~1825. The couple had 12 children. Bowyer lived in Claiborne County, Tennessee and eventually moved to Missouri. Bowyer was estranged from his younger brother, Christopher Bullard.
- 8. MAHULDA (Hudy) BULLARD (b. ~1804) married Alfred Moore in 1827. They had eight children. Mahulda died in Missouri at the age of ~39.
- 9. JOHN BULLARD JR.(b. 1806) married Permelia Hodges ~1828. The couple had 11 children. John lived in Grainger County, Tennessee and later moved to Missouri.
- 10. MARTHA BULLARD (b. ~1807) married Barnett Hicklin ~1829. The couple had six children and lived in McMinn County, Tennessee and eventually moved to Titus County, Texas.
- 11. CHRISTOPHER B. (Kitt) BULLARD (b. 1809) married Rebecca Hodges in 1838. The marriage was estranged. The couple had no known children. Christopher conceived a boy, William, out of wedlock with Julia Wilson. Christopher died in 1844 in Missouri.
- 12. SARAH BULLARD (b. 1810) married George W. Lewis in 1826. She died at the early age of 30. The couple had 8 children.

Joseph Bullard Direct Descendant Line Life Span

Bullard Descendants	Born	Died	Age
Joseph Bullard	1732	1788	56
John Bullard	1765	1833	68
Isaac Bullard	1794	1865	71
Henry Bullard	1827	1862	35
Paris Bullard	1862	1936	74
George K Bullard Sr.	1915	1972	56
Bullards Living (4)	1945+		



THE BULLARD NARRATIVES Descendant VOLUMES I, II, III, IV,

Volume I

The Life and Times Narrative of Joseph Bullard

- Narrative Approach and Bullard name
- Immigrant Years (Early Family History)
- Settlement & Western Frontier Years
- Cherokee Wars
- Government Years
- Revolutionary War Years
- Greene County/State of Franklin
- Final Years

Volume II

The Life and Times Narrative of John Bullard (Sr.)

- Early Family History
- Marriage Years
- Jefferson County, Tennessee Years
- Grainger/Claiborne County, Tennessee Years
- Wills and Estate Settlements

Volume III

The Life and Times Narrative of Isaac Bullard & son Henry Bullard

- Family History
- Claiborne County, Tennessee Years
- Rhea County, Tennessee Years
- Pre Civil War Years

Volume IV

The Life and Times Narrative of Paris Bullard

- Claiborne County, Tennessee Years
- Union County, Tennessee Years
- Knox County, Tennessee Years
- Marriages
- Early 1900's to 1940 Years

All Bullard Narratives are posted at: Bullardgenealogy .com

