

william

Family Group Sheet		Husband's Full Name Matthew Roulston, Raulston, <u>Raulsten</u> , Ralston							
		Date of:	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State or Country	Additional Info.
Information Obtained From:		Birth:	1742			Augusta Co., VA		Bedford, VA	
Will of Matthew Roulston		Marriage:	1764			Augusta Co., VA		Botetourt, VA	
		Death:	29	December	1800	Jefferson Co., TN (tombstone)			
Sequatchie A Story of the Southern Cumberlands by J. Leonard Raulston and James W. Livingood		Burial:	Beth-Car United Methodist Church Cemetery		Jefferson Co., TN				
		Places of Residence:							
		Occupation:			Religion:		Military Record: Rev'l War		
The Raulstons by J. Leonard Raulston		Other wives							
		His Father:	William Roulston (1708-1767)		His Mother:	Eleanor <i>possibly</i> Botetourt (1712-1767)			
DAR application of: Virginia Elizabeth (Beaver) Smith - #599071		Wife's Full Maiden Name Martha "Polly/Pasty" Moore							
		Date of:	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State or Country	Additional Info.
		Birth:	1744			Augusta Co., VA			
		Marriage:	1764			Augusta Co., VA		Botetourt, VA	
Compiler: Audrey J. Lambert		Death:	1806			Jefferson Co., TN (tombstone)			
		Burial:	Beth-Car United Methodist Church Cemetery		Jefferson Co., TN				
Address: 39721 Timberlane Dr.		Places of Residence:							
City: St. Hts.,		Occupation:			Religion:		Military Record:		
State: MI		Other husbands:							
Date: 12/08/04		Her Father:	James Moore (1718-1780)		Her Mother:	Jean/Jennet Walker (1720-1762)			
Sex:	Children's Full Names:	Date of:	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State or Country	Additional Info.
M	1. Moses Roulston Full Name of Spouse: Pasty Cammorn	Birth:	ca.	1766		Bedford Co., VA		md 1 st Susanna White (1775-1791)	
		Marriage:							
		Death:	ca.	1829		Hamilton Co., TN		md 2 nd Mary Denny	
M	2. William Roulston Full Name of Spouse: Anne Moore	Birth:	ca.	1768		Bedford Co., VA			
		Marriage:	6	September	1795	Jefferson Co., TN			
		Death:	ca.	1831					
F	3. Anne Elizabeth Roulston Full Name of Spouse: William Jared	Birth:	6	January	1770	Bedford Co., VA			
		Marriage:	2	December	1792	Jefferson Co., TN			
		Death:	18	June	1835	Jackson Co., TN			
F	4. Samuel Roulston Full Name of Spouse: Betsey Lowrey/Lowery	Birth:	ca.	1775		Bedford Co., VA		md 1 st Patsy Moore	
		Marriage:	1	January	1802	Jefferson Co., TN			
		Death:	ca.	1830					
M	5. Colonel James J. Roulston Full Name of Spouse: Jane "Jennie" Simmons	Birth:	16	June	1778	Augusta Co., VA (Richmond, VA)		Colonel in the War of 1812.	
		Marriage:	8	January	1801	Knoxville, TN			
		Death:	7	August	1844	Jackson Co., AL		Jane Simmons, Sis/o Col. John Simmons.	
F	6. Ruth Roulston Full Name of Spouse: Mark Young	Birth:	ca.	1781		Bedford Co., VA			
		Marriage:	ca.	1806					
		Death:	ca.	1840		Putnam Co., TN			
		Burial:							

Martha Moore married Matthew Ralston in 1764 in Augusta County, VA. In 1789 Matthew and Martha sold their holdings in Botetourt Co., VA and within two or three years moved into what is now Tennessee and settled in Jefferson Co., TN. Matthew's 1800 Jefferson Co., TN Will was witnessed by James and John Moore, brothers of Martha (Moore) Raulston.

Sequatchie
A Story of the Southern Cumberlands
By J. Leonard Raulston and James W. Livingood - 1974
The Raulston Family
Pgs. 247-249

One of the families which appeared in the Highlands of Scotland near Paisley soon after the eleventh century was the Roll-Stones. The name came from the fact that they rolled stones down on invaders who were trying to enter the Highlands to attack them.

Records show that the Rollstones emigrated from Paisley and from Renfrew, Scotland, to America in the seventeenth century. A John Roulstone was in the shipping business in Scotland and sailed at intervals to Boston. Before 1676 he emigrated there, and he and his descendants lived in this locale for nearly a hundred years. Evidence in the Boston Archives shows how active they were in the life there. Later, a number of them went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and to Jamestown, Virginia.

In the Boston Record Commissioner's Report we find many spellings of the name of this family: Rowstone, Rowston, Roulstone, Rolston, Raulston, Roulston, Rawlston, and Ralston. When the family came South, they were generally using Roulston, but now the spellings usually seen are Raulston and Ralston.

In the public records of Augusta County, Staunton, Virginia, beginning in 1742, there are numerous evidences of the Raulston family in that area. John Ralston, descendant of the original John in this country, lived there with his family for many years. In 1767 the will of John Ralston's son, William, was recorded. In this instrument he divided his estate and named as one of his heirs his son, Matthew, who later came to Tennessee.

Augusta County was divided up; one segment became Botetourt Country with Fincastle the county seat. For a long time the Ralstons lived in this community on the Catawba and Looney's Mill creeks, tributaries of the James River.

William Ralston served as a member of the colonial militia under Colonel John Buchanan in 1758. His son, Matthew, made a number of land entries along Looney's Mill Creek and with his father established a large plantation adjoining historic "Greenfield," owned by the Prestons. Matthew married Martha "Polly" Moore, daughter of John Moore. He was a private in Captain Mills's company of militia from the lower half of Looney's Mill Creek.

In 1789 Matthew Roulston sold his holdings in Botetourt County and within two or three years moved into what is now Tennessee. Indian massacres, land speculation, and various other problems at that time dimmed the hopes of those who wanted to set up a state independent of North Carolina. President George Washington appointed William Blount as Indian Commissioner to try to establish peace and to referee disputes along the border. With William Blount came George Roulston, Matthew's cousin, to serve as the state's first printer. George moved to White's Fort (later called Knoxville); he not only was the first printer of the state from 1796 to 1804, but was the first clerk of the Southwest Territory, the first postmaster of Knoxville, and a trustee of Blount College, now the University of Tennessee. George Roulston was the publisher of the first newspaper west of the Appalachians, the Knoxville *Gazette*, and compiled all the laws for the Southwest Territory as well as for the state of Tennessee until 1804, the year of his death.

When Matthew came to what is now Tennessee, he settled in Jefferson County. Prior to his death his older daughter, Elizabeth, who married Captain William Jared, had moved to Sumner County, which had been established in 1797, and it was in that direction that the other children moved after Matthew's death. The farms they entered in what was then Sumner County are now in Putnam County (near Chestnut Mound). Matthew's younger daughter, Ruth, who married Mark Young, settled not far away in Buffalo Valley. A few years later William and Samuel settled nearby. Moses moved to Illinois, but returned a year later and with his children and grandchildren settled in Blount and Hamilton counties.

Matthew's other son, James, is the ancestor of the Sequatchie Valley Raulstons. He was born in 1778 in Augusta County, Virginia, and was about thirteen or fourteen when his family came to Jefferson County, Tennessee. In 1800 he married Jane Simmons, and they came to Middle Tennessee and opened an inn near Chestnut Mound in Jackson County which was called Roulston's Stand. In 1801 James was a delegate to Knoxville and was instrumental in the enactment of the necessary legislation to create the new country of Jackson (Tennessee). In 1808 he moved from the old Roulston Stand to Sequatchie Valley. His family and that of Captain Robert Bean entered over 57,000 acres of land there. James was the father of fourteen children, eleven boys and three girls. His home was built on what was later found to be the Tennessee-Alabama line when the boundaries were surveyed in 1817.

Andrew Jackson called on James Roulston to organize his area for an expedition against the Creek Indians in the Great Bend of the Tennessee. In 1809 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel commandant of the 18th Regiment of what was then called West Tennessee. Again General Jackson called on Roulston to serve in the War of 1812. In November 1814 he was commissioned colonel in command of the 3rd Regiment of Tennessee, which was mustered into service in southern Tennessee and was part of General William Carroll's division. Colonel Roulston and his regiment bore the brunt of the British advance in the battle of New Orleans.

Colonel Roulston terminated his military service and returned to his large holdings in the Sequatchie area. In 1828 he declared his domicile to be in Alabama and was elected representative of Jackson County to the Alabama legislature.

Colonel James Roulston died August 7, 1844, and was buried in the family graveyard in Doran's Cove Cemetery.

The public record books, especially those of Marion County, Tennessee, and Jackson County, Alabama, are filled with the name Raulston (Roulston). In 1837, two years after Tennessee ratified its second constitution, Robert Simmons Raulston, one of Colonel James's sons, was the first chairman (county judge) of the Marion Country Court. Later he was elected a member of the Tennessee General Assembly from Marion County. After the Civil War he again served in the legislature and died in Nashville while serving a term. Colonel Hugh White Raulston served in the Civil war and was later elected to the upper house of the legislature.

The Raulstons

By J. Leonard Raulston

Published in 1970 by J. Leonard Raulston
South Pittsburg, Tennessee

Source: pg. 8-19: The Raulstons

The Raulston family originated in the British Isles in that sturdy land of the Celts, known in ancient times as Caledonia, but now called Scotland. It was once known as Scotia; the name Scotland originated from a tribe of Scots and was applied in the twelfth or thirteenth century.

Julius Caesar's legions found the Caledonians in the Southern Highlands as they moved northward in their conquest of Briton. The kingdom of Scotland is best established in date from the early years in the eleventh century when four tribal kingdoms, the Scots, the Britons, the Angles, and the Picts united. William Shakespeare wrote one of the world's greatest tragedies, MacBeth, from bits of history about the redoubtable Scots of the eleventh century and their struggles. One of the many clans which appeared in Scotland in the mountains near Paisley soon after the eleventh century was the Roll Stones. In the Highlands above the English border this tribe of Scots gained fame by the fierce resistance travelers, adventurers and invaders met when they sought to penetrate their sacred homeland. The Roll Stones lived high above the lochs and valleys seeking security from their enemies there. They depended greatly on the loose rocks around them for weapons; when invaders tried to enter their territory they were greeted with a barrage of large stones which gained momentum as they rolled down the cliffs and hillsides toward them. Thus, the form of defense resorted to by that family earned for it the title Roll Stones and tradition has it that from this the family name developed. It has taken on many forms during the ensuing centuries.

The records have it that the Roll Stones emigrated from Paisley, as well as from Renfrew, Scotland to America when the westward migration gained impetus in the British Isles. A John Roulstone was in the shipping business in Scotland and sailed at intervals to Boston. Before 1676 he emigrated there and he and his descendants lived in Boston for almost a hundred years. Evidence in the Boston Archives, as well as the Boston Commons, shows their active life there. A number of them went to Pennsylvania and Virginia to land at Philadelphia and Jamestown.

Men credited with military service in the various garrisons of King Phillip's War:

In the Garrison of Mendon December 20, 1675 – June 24, 1676 – John Roulstone. (N.E.H. & G. R. Vol. 43, Pages 259 and 267).

Soldiers who served under Captain Thomas Brattle in King Phillip's War:

October 19, 1675 – Nathaniel Roulstone (N.E.H. & G. R. Vol. 41, Page 278).

John Roulstone, member of the Provincial Congress from Northampton Country and a delegate to the Convention. (Lineage Book of National Society of DAR, Vol. X, pg. 111).

In the History of Salem, Massachusetts, April 1720 page 307, James Roulstone bought a ship from a group of Salem men for about \$6,000. Roulstone was listed as a merchant of Salem and the ship was commanded by John Beale of Marblehead. It traveled from Boston to London, and Balboa Spain, carrying such as guns, ammunitions, furniture, etc. (N.E. H. & G., R. Vol. XXXI, Page 108).

List of inn-holders, retailers, and taverns of spirits of Boston in 1714.

John Roulstone had license to operate same.

In the Boston Record Commissioner's Report of Births 1630-1699 a number of other spellings were found: Rowlstone, Rowlston, Roulstone, Rolston, Raulston, Roulston, Rawlston and Ralston. The following births were listed:

1686 Thos. of John and Mercy Roulston 7-28

1688 Joseph of John and Mercy Roulstone 11-28

1689 Joseph, son of Bosworth Rouston, was baptized First Church

1690 Joseph, son of John and Mercy, dyed 7-21

In the second volume 1700-1800 some were:

1712 John, son of John and Dorothy 8-17

1715 Peter, son of Peter and Eliz Rolston 6-6

1771 James, son of George and Mary Roulston 1-26

1773 Andrew, son of George and Mary 4-5

1775 Michael, son of George and Mary 5-6

In the public records of Augusta County, Staunton, Virginia beginning in 1742 we find numerous evidences of the presence of the Raulston family in that newly settled area. There John Ralston, descendant of the original John, with his family settled and lived peacefully for years. In 1767 the will of John Ralston's son, William is recorded. In this instrument he divided his estate and named as one of his heirs his son Mathew who later came to Tennessee.

Other countries were carved from Augusta, one being Botetourt County. Fincastle is the country seat. It was in this community that the Ralstons lived for three generations on the James River not far from Richmond on the Catauba as well as Looney's Mill Creek which were tributaries. The name "John" is most common throughout this family as is William, Samuel, James, and George and other names prevalent in the Scottish Highlands through the centuries as in all other areas of the British Isles. The will recites that one of William Ralston's sons is Matthew. They disclose that Matthew (Mathew) made a number of land entries for acres of land along Looney's Mill Creek which is a tributary of the James River, one of the greatest rivers in Virginia. There in that country Mathew and William established a large plantation next to the historic plantation "Greenfield", which was owned by the Prestons. Matthew married Martha "Polly" Moore, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Moore. The Moore family resided in that area, too. Mrs. Moore's brothers were James and Jesse whose names are found in the records of Botetourt County. Mathew Raulston was a private in Capt. Mills Company of Militia from the lower half of Looney's Mill Creek as far back as James Moore in Botetourt or old Augusta County, Virginia.* (*Kegley's Virginia Frontiers: pg. 418).

In pre-revolutionary war times, William Ralston, Mathew Roulston's father, served as a member of the Colonial Militia. He was a private and served as a member of the Colonial Militia. He was a private and served under the command of Colonel John Buchanan in 1758. Buchanan, Virginia, a city of some 1300, is now located in that country which obviously drew its name from the Buchanan family also of Scottish origin. This community furnished the fifteenth president of the United States.

In 1789, the year the United States Constitution was ratified and the United States had its birth as a nation, Mathew Roulston sold his holdings in Botetourt County and within two years moved into what is now Tennessee. At that time its destiny as a state hung in the balance.

Land speculation, Indian massacres and numerous other problems menaces the hopes of those who wanted to set up a state independent of North Carolina. President George Washington had appointed William Blount as Indian Commissioner to try to establish peace and to referee disputes as they arose along the border. With William Blount came George Roulston, Matthew's cousin, to serve as the State's first printer when it was organized. Roulston moved to White's Fort which later became Knoxville. He was not only the first printer of the State from 1796 to 1804 but he served as the first clerk of the Southwest Territory, as first postmaster of Knoxville and as trustee of Blount College, now the University of Tennessee. He was publisher of the first newspaper west of the Appalachians, The Knoxville Gazette, and compiled all the laws for not only the Southwest Territory but for the State of Tennessee up until 1804, the year of his death.

Prior to Matthew's death, his oldest daughter, Elizabeth, who married Captain William Jared of Revolutionary War fame, had moved to Sumner County which had been established in 1797 and it was in that direction that the other children moved after Matthew's death. The location of the farms which they entered in what was then Sumner County is today near Chestnut Mound in Putnam County. Sumner County was named after Major General Jethro Sumner, who stood with the Colonial forces in North Carolina against the British General Charles Cornwallis. Matthew's other daughter Ruth, who married Mark Young, also came and settled not far away in Buffalo Valley. Some few years later William and Samuel came and settled in Sumner and Williamson counties. Moses, the remaining brother, moved to Warren County, Illinois but a year later returned with his children and grandchildren and settled in Blount and Hamilton Counties.

Last Will and Testament of Matthew Roulston

In the name of God Amen. I Matthew Roulston of the State of Tennessee and Jefferson County, being weak in body, but of sound and perfect mind and memory, blessed be almighty God for the same, do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following (that is to say).

First: I do order and direct that all my just debts be paid.

Secondly: I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife, Martha, all of household furniture of every kind whatever and four milk cows, the choice of my stock, all of my stock of hogs and two hundred and forty bushels of corn to be paid her yearly off my plantation by my heirs, and ten bushels of wheat to be safely secured for her at the dwelling I now live in during her natural life. I also give unto my beloved wife my gray mare. I also desire and direct that my wife have the house and garden where she now lives.

Thirdly: I give unto my son Moses Fifteen pounds to be paid to him in trade three years after my decease, and all the debts he is now endue me. I give unto my son William all that part of my plantation that lies above the Waggen Road from the river as far as the foot of the hill at the edge of the first bottom. I also give unto my son Samuel all that part of my plantation between the first rise and the river, and from the Waggen Road down to the lawes Cross fence leaving the spring that Moses Roulstone's family made use of out and two poles of the bottom from this spring down the edge of the hill to the Cross fence. I also give unto my son James all that part of my bottom land below the said cross fence. It is also my will that the remaining part of my plantation be equally divided between my sons William, Samuel and James.

I also give unto my daughter Elizabeth ten pounds in property. I also give unto my Ruth ten pounds in cash and forty pounds in property. I request that my debts be paid out of the debts that is now due me, and if any remainder is: I desire that it go to the support of my granddaughters Patty, Betsy, Susannah, Maryann. And at the decease of my beloved wife, it is my will that all the property which I have given unto her, or so much as shall remain, shall be equally divided amongst my children share and share alike. I do also appoint my son Samuel Roulston and William Roulston Executors to this my last Will and Testament hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

As witness the said Matthew Roulston has set his hand and seal this 29th day of December, 1800.

Signed, sealed and published by the said Matthew Roulston to be his last Will and Testament in the presence of us.

/s/ Matthew Roulston

/s/ John Moore

/s/ P. Taylor

/s/ James Moore

Matthew Roulston's Will, as just stated, divided his estate among his six children whose vital statistics follow:

1. Moses, born 1766, married Polly Denny October 20, 1803 died in 1829. He was a subscription school-teacher and lived a good part of his life in and around Chestnut Mound and he and his descendants then moved to what is now Blount County and then to Hamilton County near Hixon.
2. William, born 1768, married Ann Moore September 6, 1795, died 1831. He settled in Williamson County, near Franklin.
3. Elizabeth, born 1770, married William Jared in 1792. He was in the Revolution. She died in 1835.
4. Samuel, born 1774, married Betsy Lowry, died 1830. He settled in Sumner County and served as an Ensign in the 39th Regiment of the War of 1812.
5. James, born 1778, married Jane Simmons 1801, died 1844. He settled in Marion County. Jane Simmons Raulston died 1870.
6. Ruth, born 1781, married Mark Young, died 1840. Settled in Putnam County (Buffalo Valley, TN).

One of Matthew's sons, James, is the patriarch of the Sequachee Valley Raulstons. Colonel James Roulston, pioneer settler of Marion County, was born June 16, 1778 in Augusta County, Virginia, the son of Matthew Roulston 1742-1800 and Polly Moore 1742-1801 with whom he came to Tennessee in 1792 and settled in Jefferson County. (Dandridge).

On Jane Simmons' way from Charleston through East Tennessee in 1800 she met Colonel James Roulston. They were married in Knoxville and stood on the banks of the Tennessee River and watched her family leave by boat for Louisiana never to see them again. Her father, Lieut. Robert Simmons, a soldier of the Revolution, planned to travel by boat down the Tennessee to the Ohio, thence to the Mississippi and on to New Orleans. They were on their way to take up lands in Franklinton, Louisiana which had been granted to him for military service. Jane Simmons was the granddaughter of Andrew Pickens of the old Waxhaw settlement of South Carolina. It was in this settlement that Andrew Jackson was born and lived for a considerable part of his boyhood on the farm of Jane's grandfather.

After marrying Jane Simmons, James came to middle Tennessee and opened up an inn in the Chestnut Mound area which was known as Raulston's Stand. He successfully operated with his brother-in-law, Mark Young (husband of Ruth Roulston), his inn, a powder mill, a distillery, and a very large farm.

In 1801 James Roulston was a delegate to Knoxville, then the Capitol of the State, and was instrumental in the enactment of the necessary legislation to create a new county. This was named in honor of Andrew Jackson. The next year, Jackson was appointed by Governor Blount as Judge Advocate of Davidson County. That county had been named for Brigadier General William Lee Davison who fought at King's Mountain and lost his life there at Cowan's Ford, North Carolina in 1781.

James was the father of fourteen children, eleven boys and three girls. In 1808 he moved from the old Roulston Stand to Sequachee Valley and there entered, with three of his sons, twenty thousand acres of land. He was one of the first settlers in the valley and soon became one of the leading men of the frontier area of this newly established state. He built his home on what was later found to be the state line between

Tennessee and Alabama when the boundaries were surveyed in 1817. Colonel Roulston's log house was located only a short distance from the Indian villages of Long Island, Nickajack and Running Water. There existed at this time much unrest among the Chickamaugas because they resented the loss of their land to the incoming white man.

James Roulston was called upon by Jackson to organize his countryside for an expedition against the Creek Indians in the great bend of the Tennessee River. In 1809 he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel Commandant* of the Eighteenth Regiment of Jackson County. Again he was called upon by General Jackson to serve under his command in the War of 1812. In November 1814, Colonel Roulston was commissioned Colonel in command of the Third Regiment of Tennessee, which was mustered in southern Tennessee and was a part of General William Carroll's Division. He was ordered to proceed to New Orleans as quickly as possible in order to defend that area against the British. Colonel Roulston and his Regiment bore the brunt of the British advance in the Battle of New Orleans and out of his Regiment over one hundred men were casualties. Upon their return to Tennessee, Colonel Roulston terminated his military service. He went back to the vast holdings of land located in what later became Jackson County, Alabama and Marion County, Tennessee.

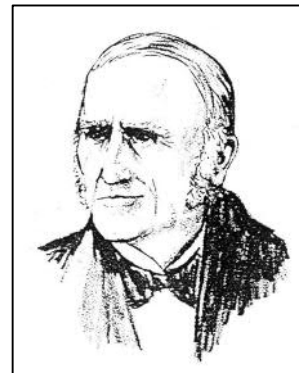
James Roulston's interests in Jackson were many. One tie was the fact that Old Hickory had been born on the farm of Andrew Pickens of South Carolina. Andrew Jackson was a personal friend of Colonel Roulston. This was doubtless partly due to the close friendship that existed between the Pickens and Jackson families. In 1828 Colonel Roulston declared his domicile in Alabama, as his home was built on the state line. He was elected and served as representative of Jackson County to the legislature at Montgomery. However, much of his time was spent surveying and looking after his extensive land entries in this section. While he was Indian Commissioner Andrew Jackson spent much of his time during summers in Doran's Cove (much of which was owned by Roulston) settling land disputes with the Indians. Colonel Roulston and Major James Doran worked with and were of great assistance to Andrew Jackson in the formulation of the Indian Treaty of 1817-1819. Many times Roulston and his wife were invited to the Hermitage as President Jackson's guests.

During the period that land grants were issued Colonel James Roulston's family and the family of Captain Robert Bean entered over 57,000 acres of land, much of it located in Sequachee Valley.

There are many descendants of Colonel James Roulston living in this vicinity. The records reveal that five Roulstons married five of the Beans. The Beans of this area are descendants of William bean of the Watauga settlement. Robert Bean, oldest son of William settled in this valley in 1806. The grave of Captain Robert Bean is the oldest marked grave in this section. He died in 1824 according to the beautiful marker erected by the DAR fifty years ago. Colonel Roulston died on August 7, 1844 and he was buried in the old graveyard. His grave is marked by a bronze plaque erected by the Daughter of the War of 1812. Both Marion County and Jackson County, Alabama consider him one of their most eminent pioneer settlers.

Some land entries made by James Roulston and others who came into this area with him:

Roulston, James, State of Tennessee	1808	A 20	200
Roulston, James		A 20	200
Patton, John		P 373	170
Patton, John I.			
Simmons, Nathan		21-308	11
Patton, R. A.		18-177	Cowan
Bean, Jesse		C-299	400 Acres
Bean, John		B-146	17 Acres
Bean, John from Robert Bean		B-146	16 Acres
Bean, Joe A. State of Tennessee		A-54	548
Bean, Obediah -1808		A-70	300 Elk River
Bean, Obediah		J-130	110
Bean, Robert, Sr.		J-131	217 Upper Bean's Creek
Bean, Robert		13.172	200 Cave Spring Creek
Bean, Robert State of Tennessee		A-13	200 Bean's Creek
Bean, William State of Tennessee		2-240	200 Elk River



George Roulston is the s/o George Roulston & Mary Stevens.

George Roulston
1767-1804

George Roulston, publisher of the Knoxville Gazette, the first newspaper west of the Alleghenies, was also Knoxville's first postmaster, Tennessee's first trustee of Blount College (University of Tennessee), clerk of the Southeast Territory and clerk of the first General Assembly of Tennessee. He codified, compiled and printed the "Laws of the State of Tennessee", in 1802. This book is generally referred to as "Roulston's Laws", and is considered the first book published in the state.

Since 1807 the Raulston family, their descendants and their connections such as the Beans, the Pattons, the Bibles, the Wynnes, the Martins, the Kellys, the Spiegles, and the Tates have distinguished themselves in many fields and have played a prominent part in the history of this area.

The record books of Sequachee Valley, especially those of Jackson County, Alabama and Marion County, Tennessee are filled with the name Raulston. In 1837, two years after Tennessee ratified its second Constitution, Robert Simmons Raulston, a son of Colonel James, was the first chairman of the Marion County Court, an office that corresponds to that of County Judge. Later he was elected a member of the Tennessee General Assembly from Marion County. His election came a short time before the tumultuous disagreements over various questions were to divide the state and the nation and precipitate the Civil War. He also served in the Legislature after the war and was later elected to the Legislature.

Judge John Tate Raulston who received international fame while presiding over the anti-evolution trial at Dayton, Tennessee in 1925, was the great grandson of the original Colonel James Roulston of the valley. He also served as a member of the Tennessee General Assembly in his early years as did two of his brothers, Samuel Houston Raulston and Dr. Joe Lancaster Raulston, the latter serving at one time as County Judge of Marion County.

The Honorable Sam Polk Raulston is now Judge of the 18th Judicial Circuit Court of Tennessee, and had been a distinguished lawyer for many years before his appointment to the bench. He was at one time a law partner of Judge John T. Raulston as well as a law partner and brother-in-law of Federal Judge Leslie Darr, who married his sister, Barbara Raulston. Judge Sam Polk Raulston's son, Sam Bob Raulston, is one of Sequachee Valley's most prominent lawyers. Judge John Goins, present Circuit Judge of Hamilton County, is the husband of Martha Raulston, a descendant of the original Raulston of Marion County.

The Honorable Jackson C. Raulston served as Circuit Judge of Sullivan County and is now an active member of the Bar of Kingsport. In addition to the above-mentioned, other descendants who were lawyers were: Frank P. Raulston of Knoxville, D.M. Raulston of Chattanooga, Leonard Raulston who has also served on the County Commission and the County Court of Marion County, and Judge Walter Dietzen of Hamilton County whose mother was a Raulston.

Jobyna, motion picture actress, was considered one of the most beautiful women of her day. After appearing on Broadway in "Two Little Girls in Blue" and other plays, she was asked by Max Linder, the French comedian, to come to Hollywood. There she co-starred in a number of his films. Later Jobyna appeared with Harold Lloyd in "The Freshman," "Grandma's Boyd," and many others. After this she was in a number of pictures with Eddie Cantor. She starred with Richard Arlen, Clara Bow, Gary Cooper, and Buddy Roger in "Wings" in 1927. This picture won the first "Oscar" awarded by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. She and Arlen, a pilot both on the screen and in private life, were married in 1927. They had one son, Richard Ralston Arlen.

Some other Ralstons who have made noteworthy contribution in various fields to their communities and their country are:

Ernest Ralston, a former Chattanooga, and for many years a member of the faculty of Centenary College of Shreveport, Louisiana was a classmate of Fred Waring of the University of Pennsylvania and later sang with his Pennsylvanians.

Edward Angus Raulston, brother of Jobyna, is one of California's outstanding builders. His company has thousands of homes under construction at a time.

Dennis Ralston is the great and famous tennis player.

Bob Ralston is a well-known pianist and organist with Lawrence Welk's orchestra.

John Ralston is an international columnist of Washington D.C.

Governor Sam Ralston of Indian who in 1918 was a candidate for the democratic nomination for president of the United States.

The Honorable James L. Ralston who served as Defense Minister of Canada during the Second World War.

William Chapman Ralston who made a great contribution to the development of San Francisco in the era of the "gold Rush" – the middle of the nineteenth century. He was instrumental in procuring millions of dollars for the promotion of the West Coast. Monuments, markets, streets and ships have been named for him. The good ship, William C. Ralston, served the West Coast for many years and finally went to her watery grave in 1956 out from the Golden Gate in 13,000 feet of water.

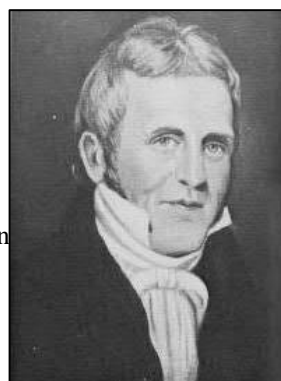
There are numerous other Raulstons in America today. Members of this branch of the clan can be found in the family tree which follows.

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Col. James Roulston
1778 – 1844

Colonel James Roulston pioneer, settler and landowner, was born June 16, 1778 near Richmond, VA and died August 7, 1844 in Marion Co., TN. He married Jane Simmons of Charleston, SC 1802 in Jefferson Co., Tennessee. She was the granddaughter of Colonel Andrew Pickens of SC. In 1801 Colonel Roulston was elected to go to the legislature in Knoxville to present legislation which established Jackson Co., TN. He was Colonel in command of the Third West Tennessee Regiment, United States Army. Colonel Roulston fought in the Battle of New Orleans, War of 1812, under General Andrew



Roulston's Store Records beginning 1851.
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Kegley's Virginia Frontier: The Beginning of the Southwest. The Roanoke of Colonial Days 1740-1783

F. B. Kegley

With its vast territorial rights and claims, Virginia at one time had the most extensive frontier of any of the original thirteen states and colonies. Moreover, Virginia served as a gateway for the various migrations to the west, northwest, and southwest by early colonists, including the intrepid Scotch-Irish. By far the most authoritative and comprehensive account of the advance of the Virginia frontier in colonial times is Kegley's Virginia Frontier--a mammoth work detailing the social, religious, and family life in Southwest Virginia from 1730 to 1790.

The importance of this extraordinary work to genealogists cannot be overstated. Kegley culled through a multitude of original records to ensure that his work would be the most reliable sourcebook available on this subject. To help the reader understand the migration into this new area, Kegley focuses particularly on the settlers themselves. He identifies each newcomer with his place of settlement, and then examines the pioneer's experiences and subsequent movements, using nearly three dozen maps to show more definitively the location of settlements and important homesteads. More than sixty additional illustrations further enhance and clarify the text.

The narrative is divided into five parts: Part I covers the Virginia frontier from the beginning of the colony to 1740; Part II covers the period from 1740 to 1760; Part III tells the story of the Virginia frontier in the French and Indian War; Part IV covers the closing years of the war and the settlements from 1760 to the organization of Botetourt County in 1770; and Part V details the organization and development of Botetourt County from 1770 to 1783. Throughout each of these parts--in section after section--there are biographical sketches and countless lists of land grants and deeds of conveyance identifying thousands upon thousands of settlers and their family members. This documentary history is without a doubt the premier source of information on the pioneers of the Virginia frontier.

Source: Kegley's Virginia Frontier: The Beginning of the Southwest.

The Roanoke of Colonial Days 1740-1783 by F. B. Kegley: pg. 418

Matthew Roulston (Raulston) served in the American Revolution in Captain Mills' Company from Augusta Co., Virginia, Militia in 1783. "Captain Mills' Company was made up of men living along the lower half of Looney's Mill Creek and Back Creek extending as far west as James Moore's and Thomas Rowland's."

The said **Matthew Roulston** is the ancestor who assisted in establishing American Independence, while acting in the capacity of Member of Grand Jury and Viewer of Way for road. Pg. 407: March 11, 1777, **James Moore**, William McClelon and **Mathew Ralston** were ordered to view the way through which it is proposed to establish a road from the court house to William Ward's saw mill.

Pg. 418: In 1783 Captain Mill's Company of Militia included these men who were then living along the creek and on the river.

<u>Name:</u>	<u>Horses:</u>	<u>Cattle:</u>	<u>Slaves:</u>
Matthew Ralston	17	12	0
James Moore	9	15	0
John Moore	4	15	0

Other names listed are: William Anderson, William Aston, George Bright, Andrew Clark, Samuel Conner, William Cox, William Crow, Andrew Daner, James Gills (is), Thomas Hardy, James Hulst, John Johnston, Samuel Johnston, George Kelly, Isaac Kelly, Isaac Layman, James Leatherdale Sr., James Leatherdale Jr., John Leatherdale, Robert Leatherdale, William Leatherdale, Valentine Martin, John Mills,

William McClelon, Robert McNeely, Hugh McNeill, James Moore, John Moore, Joseph Paxton, Benjamin Peck, Joshua Phipps, John Pryor, Joseph Pryor, Nicholas Pryor, Thomas Ross, Thomas Rowland, Samuel Todd, James Vickers, Christopher Waggoner, Samuel Walker, William Ward, Henry White, Matthew Wilson, John Wood (Doctor), Jonathan Wood, Martha Woods, Samuel Young.

Pg. 405: The town of Fincastle, in the country of Botetourt, VA.

The town of Fincastle was named for George Lord Fincastle. Lots at the courthouse were taken as soon as they were laid off. Deeds were not made until later orders of the court were recorded. One of the first merchants at the village was Patrick Lockhart who was there in 1772. This is shown in his deed for land formerly owned in Beverley Manor. About this time Andrew Lewis and Rev. Adam Smyth entered for the County 400 acres of lots. Smyth bought eleven lots, titles to which were not made until after the deaths of Andrew Lewis, 1782; his son and heir-at-law, John Lewis, 1784, and Adam Smyth, 1785. Deeds for the first lots sold were made and recorded in 1776 and the years following.

Pg. 407: March 11, 1777, **James Moore**, William McClelon and **Mathew Ralston** were ordered to view the way through which it is proposed to establish a road from the court house to William Ward's saw mill.

Pg. 413: The James River Communities in the New County of Botetourt, 1770-1783. Developments in the Valley of Looney's Mill Creek and in the Forks of James River.

Since it was expected that the settlements on the waters of the Mississippi would be cut off into a new county in the course of two or three years, the county seat of Botetourt was located somewhat north of the general line of travel to have it nearer the center of the territory that would be left in that county when a new should be established. The selection of the site on Catawba stimulated interest in the development of that immediate region and in the intervening land along Looney's Mill Cree, James River, Cedar Creek, Buffalo and Wood's Creek between Fincastle, the new town, and Staunton, the old frontier center. What land was left along this route was now taken up and new owners were occupying places being left by those who were then moving on to the far west. William Preston is again the surveyor of the county. Here he surveys for **Matthew Ralston** 46, 98 and 150 acres on the waters of Looney's Mill Creek; for Elias Linkenhauger, 70 acres above the Beaver Dam Spring; James Gillis, 150 acres on Looney's Mill Creek; James Lauderdale, 182 acres on Back Creek; Margaret Buchanan, 16 acres on the north side of James River; Mathew Hair, 125 acres on a small branch of Looney's Mill Creek; Samuel McClenachan, 179 acres on a branch of Looney's Mill Creek; William McClenachan, 79 acres on Looney's Mill Creeki; James Barton, 60 acres on Purgatory Creek.

Looney's Mill Creek, 1770-1783, New Grants: pg. 414: 1787: **Matthew Ralston** – Grant, 46 acres at the head branch of Looney's Mill Creek.

Source: The Raulstons by Leonard Raulston, Published by South Pittsburg, Tennessee, 1970

Pg. 8: RAULSTONS

The Raulston family originated in the British Isles in that sturdy land of the Celts known in ancient times as Caledonia, but now called Scotland. It was once known as Scotia; applied in the twelfth or thirteenth century.

Julius Caesar's Legions found the Caledonians in the Southern Highlands as they moved northward in their conquest of Briton. The kingdom of Scotland is best established in date from the early years in the eleventh century when four tribal kingdoms, the Scots, the Britons, the Angles, and the Picts united William Shakespeare wrote one of he world's greatest tragedies, MacBeth, from bits of history about the redoubtable Scots of the eleventh century and their struggles. One of the many clans which appeared in Scotland in the mountains near Paisley soon after the eleventh century was the Roll Stones. In the Highlands above the English border this tribe of Scots gained fame by the fierce resistance travelers, adventures and invaders met when they sought to penetrate their sacred homeland. The Roll Stones lived high above the lochs and valleys seeking security from their enemies there. They depended greatly on the loose rocks around them for weapons: when invaders tried to enter their territory they were greeted with a barrage of large stones which gained momentum as they rolled down the cliffs and hillsides toward them. Thus the form of defense resorted to by that family earned for it the title Roll Stones and tradition has it that from this family name developed. It has taken on many forms during the ensuing centuries.

The records have it that the Roll Stones emigrated from Paisley as well as from Renfrew, Scotland to America when the westward migration gained impetus in the British Isles. A John Roulstone was in the shipping business in Scotland and sailed at intervals to Boston. Before 1676 he emigrated there and he and his descendants lived in Boston for almost a hundred years. Evidence in the Boston Archives, as well as the Boston Commons, shows their active life there. A number of them went to Pennsylvania and Virginia to land at Philadelphia and Jamestown.

Men credited with military service in the various garrison of King Phillip's War:

In the Garrison of Mendon December 20, 1675 – June 24, 1676 – John Roulstone. (N.E.H. & G. R. Vol. 43, Pages 259 and 267).

Soldiers who served under Captain Thomas Brattle in King Phillip's War.

October 19, 1675 – Nathaniel Roulstone (N.E.H. & G. R. Vol. 41, Page 278).

John Roulstone, member of the Provincial Congress from Northhampton County and a delegate to the Convention. (Lineage Book of National Society of DAR, Vol. X, pg. 111).

In the History of Salem, Massachusetts, April 1720, page 307, James Roulstone bought a ship from a group of Salem men for about \$6,000. Roulstone was listed as a merchant of Salem and the ship was commanded by John Beale of Marblehead. It traveled from Boston to London, and Balboa Spain, carrying such as guns, ammunitions, furniture, etc. (N.E. H. & g. R. Vol. XXXI, Page 108).

List of inn-holders, retailers, and taverns of spirits of Boston in 1714.

John Roulstone had license to operate same.

In the Boston Record Commissioner's Report of Births 1630-1699 a number of other spellings were found: Rowlstone, Rowlston, Roulstone, Rolston, Raulston, Roulston, Rawlston and Ralston.

The following births were listed:

- 1686 Thomas of John and Mercy Roulston 7-28
- 1688 Joseph of John and Mercy Roulston 11-28
- 1689 Joseph, son of Bosworth Roulston, was baptized First Church
- 1690 Joseph, son of John and Mercy, dyed 7-21

In the second volume 1700-1800 some were:

- 1712 John, son of John and Dorothy 8-17
- 1715 Peter, son of Peter and Eliza Rolston 5-6
- 1771 James, son of George and Mary Roulston 1-26
- 1772 Andrew, son of George and Mary 4-5
- 1775 Michael, son of George and Mary 5-6

In the public records of Augusta County, Staunton, Virginia beginning in 1742 we find numerous evidences of the presence of the Raulston family in that newly settled area. There John Ralston, descendant to the original John, with his family settled and lived peacefully for years. In 1767 the will of John Ralston's son, William is recorded. In this instrument he divided his estate and named as one of his heirs his son Mathew who later came to Tennessee.

Other counties were carved from Augusta, one being Botetourt County. Fincastle is the county seat. It was in this community that the Ralstons lived for three generations on the James River not far from Richmond on the Catawba as well as Looney's Mill Creek which were tributaries. The name "John" is most common throughout this family as is William, Samuel, James and George and other names prevalent in the Scottish Highlands through the centuries as in all other areas of the British Isles. The will recites that one of William Ralston's sons is Matthew. They disclose that Matthew (Mathew) made a number of land entries for acres of land along Looney's Mill Creek which is a tributary of the James River, one of the greatest rivers in Virginia. There in that country Mathew and William established a large plantation next to the historic plantation "Greenfield:", which was owned by the Prestons. Matthew married Martha "Polly" Moore, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moore. The Moore family resided in that area, too. Mrs. Moore's brothers were James and Jesse whose names are found in the records of Botetourt County. Mathew Raulston was a private in Capt. Mills Company of Militia from the lower half of Looney's Mill Creek as far back as James Moore in Botetourt or old Augusta County, Virginia.* (*Kegley's Virginia Frontiers, pg. 418).

In pre-revolutionary war times, William Ralston, Mathew Roulston's father, served as a member of the Colonial Militia. He was a private and served under the command of Colonel John Buchanan in 1758. Buchanan, Virginia, a city of some 1300, is now located in that county which obviously drew its name from the Buchanan family also of Scottish origin. This community furnished the fifteenth president of the United States.

In 1789, the year the United States Constitution was ratified and the United States had its birth as a nation, Mathew Roulston sold his holdings in Botetourt County and within two years moved into what is now Tennessee. At that time its destiny as a state hung in the balance.

Land speculation, Indian massacres and numerous other problems menaced the hopes of those who wanted to set up a state independent of North Carolina. President George Washington had appointed William Blount as Indian Commissioner to try to establish peace and to referee

disputes as they arose along the border. With William Blount came George Roulston, Matthew's cousin, to serve as the State's first printer when it was organized. Roulston moved to White's Fort which later became Knoxville. He was not only the first printer of the State from 1796 to 1804 but he served as the first clerk of the Southwest Territory, as first postmaster of Knoxville and as trustee of Blount College, now the University of Tennessee. He was publisher of the first newspaper west of the Appalachians, The Knoxville Gazette, and compiled all the laws for not only the Southwest Territory but for the State of Tennessee up until 1804, the year of his death.

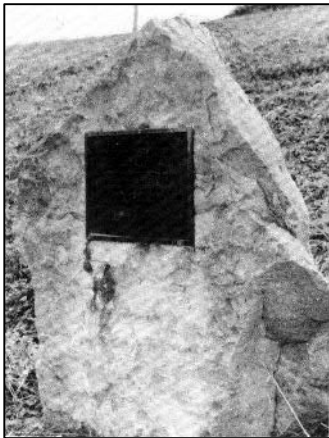
Prior to Matthew's death, his oldest daughter, Elizabeth, who married Captain William Jared of Revolutionary War fame, had moved to Sumner County, (TN) which had been established in 1797 and it was in that direction that the other children moved after Matthew's death. The locations of the farms which they entered in what was then Sumner County is today near Chestnut Mound in Putnam County, (TN). Sumner County was named after Major General Jethro Sumner, who stood with the Colonial forces in North Carolina against the British General Charles Cornwallis. Matthew's other daughter Ruth, who married Mark Young, also came and settled not far away in Buffalo Valley. Some few years later William and Samuel came and settled in Sumner and Williamson counties. Moses, the remaining brother, moved to Warren County, Illinois but a year later returned with his children and grandchildren and settled in Blount and Hamilton Counties.

Source: BEFORE THE RAILROAD, BEFORE US 70-N, BEFORE I-40, THERE WAS WALTON ROAD

Herald Citizen Newspaper: 150th Putnam Anniversary
Sunday, September 5, 2004 by W. Calvin Dickinson

The Raulston Stand site on US 70 N, located east of Chestnut Mound in Putnam County, is marked with a bronze plaque on a boulder. Built and operated by James Raulston soon after the Walton Road opened, this stand sheltered many travelers, including the three President from Tennessee. James McKinley bought the stand in the 1820's, added a post office and changed the name to Mount Richardson. The McKinley family operated the stand until the 1920's, when it was torn down.

Later in the 19th century one of the dramatic events of Walton Road history occurred near **Raulston Stand**. In 1881, the Nashville stage was robbed by three masked men – "Bug" Hunt and Edwards boys. Taking several hundred dollars from the passengers, the bandits fled into the nearby woods. Hunt was captured after cluding the sheriff's posse for several days, and he served some years in the penitentiary. The Edward brothers were never apprehended.



This marker was erected by the Old Walton Road Chapter of the DAR in 1956. Located on old Hwy 70 going toward Cookeville, TN 1st house on the right hand side of the road, Putnam Co., TN.



First tavern on the old Walton Road. This marker stands at the site of old Roulston Stand, later known as Mt. Richardson. Matthew Roulston settled here in 1795 and opened the first tavern on the old Walton Road. Presidents Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, and Andrew Johnson were guest here.

Source: Upper Cumberland Historic Architecture by W. Calvin Dickinson – Michael E. Birdwell & Homer D. Kemp.

Pg. 8: Putnam County, with its boundary just east of Chestnut Mound, contained more miles of Walton Road than the other three counties it crossed. The road grade generally paralleled U. S. 70N on the ridges in the western part of the county and ran with the railroad in the eastern part.

The site of Raulston Stand on U. S. 70N, located east of Chestnut Mound in Putnam County, is marked today with a bronze plaque on a boulder. Built and operated by James Raulston soon after the Walton Road opened, this stand sheltered many travelers, including the three presidents from Tennessee. James McKinley bought the building in the 1820's, added a post office, and changed the name to Mount Richardson. The McKinley family operated the inn until the 1920's when it was torn down.

Later in the nineteenth century, one of the dramatic events of Walton Road history occurred near Raulston Stand. In 1881 the Nashville stage was robbed by three masked men – "Bug" Hunt and the Edwards boys. Taking several hundred dollars from the passengers, the bandits fled

into the nearby woods. Hunt was captured after eluding the sheriff's posse for several days and served some years in the penitentiary. The Edward brothers were never apprehended.

Source: Siftings from Putnam County, Tennessee by Mary Hopson

Pg. 2: The Last Stage Coach Hold-Up: A marker on U.S. 70N in western Putnam County commemorates the last stage coach hold-up. "A History of Putnam County," published in 1925, describes the event as follows: "One day in the year 1881, as the old Nashville stage coach came lumbering down the Walton Road in the vicinity of Pond Springs, three masked men stepped from a clump of bushes on the road side, and ordered Uncle John Reyburn, the veteran driver, to hold up his hands. The outlaws were "Bug" Hunt and two Edwards boys. After securing several hundred dollars from the passengers they disappeared in the woods. Miss Z___Martin, Cookeville, was en route to Nashville, but the robbers courteously refrained from taking her valuables. Hunt was later captured and jailed and the Edwards boys were never apprehended.

Source: Putnam County Tennessee 1850-1970 by Mary Jean DeLozier

Pg. 90 – 91: Famous in the region, was the last recorded stage-coach holdup in Tennessee, which took place in Putnam County in 1882. Near midnight on October 11, "Bug" Hunt and "the two Edward boys" stopped the Cookeville-Nashville stage driven by John Rayburn, at Pekin, a post office sixteen miles west of Cookeville. There were five passengers on board, and according to one, a Miss Z. Martin, the masked robbers ordered them out of the coach, relieved the men of their pocketbooks, and searched the mail pouches, splitting them with a long, sharp knife. The driver tried to hide \$2.50 in his mouth, and one passenger stood on two twenty dollar gold pieces, but the thieves were not fooled and seized the money. Ett, Martin's brother, however, managed successfully to conceal most of his coins in his shoe, and the robbers missed the registered mail pouch, the principal target of the robbery.

After the thieves had disappeared into the darkness, the stage rumbled on to Chestnut Mound, where word of the robbery was sent back to Cookeville, and Sheriff Henry J. Brown immediately organized a posse and started in pursuit of the outlaws. Several days later Jeff Lea, Bob Maddux, and David Haynes apprehended Hunt, who was tried and sent to prison. The Edward boys escaped.

1850 census 13th Civil Dist., Jackson Co., TN: Dwl: 247

Young, Mark 70 M W farming (value of real estate, 1,500 VA)

Young, Ruth 70 F W VA

Young, James 41 M W farming TN

Young, John 39 M W (value of real estate, 500) TN

Camron, Samuel 18 M W farming TN *Samuel Cameron md Elizabeth "Besty" Austin*

Camron, Clinton 16 M W farming TN

Census Place: 1880 District 11, Putnam Co., Tennessee

Source: FHL Film 1255275 National Archives Film T9-1275 Page 161A

	Relation	Sex	Marr	Race	Age	Birthplace
Peter YOUNG	Self	M	M	M	64	TN
Occ:	Farmer	Fa: VA	Mo: VA	<i>(Peter Young, s/o Mark Young & Ruth Raulston)</i>		
Mary YOUNG	Wife	F	M	M	62	TN
Occ:	Keeps House	Fa: VA	Mo: TN			
Peter JARED	Nephew	M	S	M	14	TN
Occ:	Works On Farm	Fa: TN	Mo: TN			
Prudy CARTIER	Niece	F	S	M	36	TN
		Fa: TN	Mo: TN			

<http://www.ajlambert.com>



Source: Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society: COUNTY CAPSULE BURIED: Quarterly Newsletter: Vol. 8, No. 3, Summer 1996: Front Cover, Contents of Issue:

FRONT COVER: The Tennessee Bicentennial Celebration continued Saturday, April 27, 1996 in Nashville at the new Bicentennial Mall where the ninety-five counties' time capsules were buried. These time capsules will not only give future Tennesseans a slice of life for 1996, but they will also send a message about the unique aspects of each county. Pictured burying Smith County's time capsule are four generations of several of **Tennessee's first settlers: John Lancaster, Sr., Thomas Ensor, Matthew Roulston, William Jared and James Trousdale.** Descendants of 1st settler Lancaster are Left: Betsy Formosa Hudson, Front: Taylor Shivers (a tenth generation Tennessean), Mary Lancaster Leftwich, (Right: with shovel), Mary Ruth Leftwich F. Lewis.

The Descendants of John Roulstone

and

Mercy Bumstead

Generation Number 1

JOHN ROULSTONE was born about 1653 in Scotland, and died about 1717 in Boston, Massachutes. He married 25 Apr 1681, in Boston, MA, **MERCY BUMSTEAD**, daughter of Thomas Bumstead and Susanne Chambers. Mercy was born about 1648/49 in Boston, Massachutes. Her death date is unknown.

Children of JOHN ROULSTON and MERCY BUMSTEAD:

1. MERCY ROULSTON, b. 1682, Boston, MA, d. 1705.
2. **JOHN ROULSTON, II**, b. 1684, Boston, MA, d. 1744, Augusta County, VA (See Generation Number 2).
3. THOMAS ROULSTON, b. 1686, Boston, MA.
4. JOSEPH ROULSTON, b. 1688, Boston, MA, d. 1690, Boston, MA.

Generation Number 2

JOHN ROULSTON, II, son of John Roulstone and Mercy Bumstead, was born 1684 in Boston, Massachutes, and died 1744 in Augusta County, Virginia. He married 09 March 1707, in Boston Massachutes, **DOROTHY NICHOLSON**, believed to be the daughter of George Nicholson. Dorothy was born in 1687 and died in 1721.

Children of JOHN ROULSTON, II and DOROTHY NICHOLSON:

1. **WILLIAM ROULSTON**, b. 1708 in Boston, MD, d. 1767, VA (See Generation Number 3).
2. Mercy Roulston, b. 1710, Boston, MD, d. 1711, Boston, MA.
3. JOHN ROULSTON, III, b. 1712, Boston, MD, d. 1775; m. Ruth Everden.
4. MARY ROULSTON, b. 1717, Boston, MD.

Generation Number 3

WILLIAM ROULSTON, son of John Roulston, II and Dorothy Nicholson, was born 1708 in Boston, Massachusetts, and died 1767 in Virginia. He married, in Botetort County, Virginia, **ELEANOR UNKNOWN**. Eleanor's birth and death dates are unknown.

Children of WILLIAM ROULSTON and ELEANOR UNKNOWN:

1. DAVID ROULSTON.
2. ROBERT ROULSTON.
3. WILLIAM ROULSTON.
4. **MATHEW RAULSTON** (See Generation Number 4).
5. SAMUEL ROULSTON.
6. ANDREW ROULSTON.

**ABSTRACTS OF WILLS OF AUGUSTA COUNTY VIRGINIA.
AUGUSTA COUNTY COURT.**

WILL BOOK No. 4.

Page 23.--16th December, 1766. **William Ralston's will: Wife Eleanor**, executrix. Son **Robert**, 10 sh.; son **David**, 10 sh., to be overseer. Teste: **Samuel McFeeters, Wm. and Samuel Ralston**. Proved, 18th August, 1767, by the witnesses. Executrix qualifies (her mark), with Saml. and Wm. Ralston.

Generation Number 4

MATTHEW RAULSTON was born 1742 in Augusta or Botetort County, Virginia, and died about 1801/02 in Jefferson County, Tennessee. He married, in Virginia, **MARTHA "POLLY" MOORE**. Martha was born 1742 in Virginia, and died about 1801/02 in Jefferson County, TN.

Children of MATTHEW RAULSTON and MARTHA "POLLY" MOORE:

1. MOSES RAULSTON, b. 1766, Botetort County, VA, d. 1829, TN; m. Polly Denny.
2. WILLIAM RAULSTON, b. 1768, Botetort County, VA, d. 1831, TN; m. Ann Moore.
3. **ELIZABETH RAULSTON**, b. 06 Jan 1770, Botetort County, VA, d. 1835, TN; m. 06 Dec 1792, **WILLIAM JARED** ([Soon there will be a link to The Descendants of Thomas Jared](#)).
4. SAMUEL RAULSTON, b. 1775, Botetort County, VA, d. 1830 TN; m. Betsy Lowry.
5. JAMES RAULSTON, b. 1778, Botetort County, VA, d. 1844, TN; m. Jane Simmons.
6. RUTH RAULSTON, b. 1781, Botetort County, VA, d. 1840, TN; m. Mark Young.
- 7.

Source: Botetourt County Virginia, Early Settlers: From the earliest times through 1795, in the area that was Botetourt County in 1782. Covers parts of present-day Counties of Montgomery, Bath, Giles, Floyd, Alleghany, Roanoke, Craig, and Monroe. Compiled and arranged by Charles T. Burton, Genealogist, R. 2 Box 1919, Troutville, VA 24175.

FOREWORD: This book is an attempt to unify information from several sources, on the early settlement of the area that was Botetourt County, Virginia. In 1782, the county was much, much smaller than it was at its formation, just 12 years earlier. And, in 1782, it encompassed areas now in the Virginia Counties of Montgomery, Bath, Giles, Floyd, Alleghany, Roanoke and Craig; and in West Virginia, Monroe.

Locations were not always clear, in the records, but my intention is to give the names of the settlers in this 1782 area, from the earliest 1740's through 1795. Some of these, stayed a little while, and moved on; others remained.

The true settler is the person who is attached to the land, therefore the land records have been searched and abstracted. These records include, deeds of Augusta and Botetourt Counties, Surveyors Records, Wills, Land Tax Records, etc.

The first settler on a tract of land, owned it through a grant from the King of England, or the Governor of the State. Records of the grants are preserved on the Land Office in Richmond, and have not been viewed by this searcher. Information on these pages, on the grants, come from recitations in later deeds, Surveyors Records, and from Kegley's memorable Virginia Frontier.

The pioneer who wished to own land, was required to, first, get a permit, called a Warrant, from the agent of the King, or the Governor. This would allow him to legally settle on any land not claimed by anyone else. All, or nay part, of the Warrant could be sold and assigned to others. Two men, James Patton and Benjamin Borden, were very important in the settlement of the area. They were not true settlers, but they received Warrants for thousands of acres, and assigned small tracts to the real first settler.

The holder of a Warrant, or Assignment, would, then locate open land that he liked, and "enter" it and have it surveyed. The dates of Entry and Survey were important; the legal title went to the first person there. Like the Warrant, the Entry and Survey could be sold and assigned to another. Up to this point, the newcomer had very little invested in the land, and some would just move on to another location. This deserted land would then become, again, 'open' for settlement by another person.

The Surveyor's description of the tract was then sent to the Land Office, where it was written into the new grant. Some of the early surveys were not very accurate; for this, and other good reasons, the later owner could get permission, and have the Surveyor re-survey the outside lines of his tract, and have a new grant issued. This was called an Inclusive Survey and Inclusive Grant.

Deeds of conveyance were not always recorded; the new owner had no legal title, but his name is sometimes learned from later deeds, Land Tax Records, Chancery Court papers, etc.

Before the Revolution, the Quit-rents, (or Land Tax) was levied by the Church; these Church records, for this area, have not been found. The first Land Tax records to be recorded in the Courthouse, were for the year 1782. With the earliest of these, there is a list of the new grants for the past year. These are found on microfilm at the Courthouse.

For brevity, I have used many abbreviations; when the meaning is not clear, refer to the following list.

A **Augusta County, VA**
adj. adjoining
Atty. Attorney
B **Botetourt County, VA**
Br. Branch
bro. brother
Ch Chalkely's Records of Augusta County, VA
Ck. **Creek**
d. died
DB **Deed Book**
Est. Estate
Ex. Executor
K **Kegley's Virginia Frontier**
m. married
N.C. North Carolina
O Orange County, VA
Pa. Pennsylvania
R. **River**
Rh Rockingham County, VA
Sis. sister
SR **Surveyors Records**
WB Will Book
WPA **Works Projects Administration**

The settler's names are listed in alphabetical order; following each name are the date of his death, and his wife's first name, if it is known, and, if shown, his place of residence, if outside the area. If he was on the 1782 Land Tax list, this is shown.

Below each settler's name, is this information: the source of the information; the date; the number of acres; it's location; also how it came into his possession, or to whom it was conveyed.

RALSTON, MATTHEW (Martha) 1782 tax on 730 acres
B DB5-63 78, Looney Ck. from James Ewings
B DB2-10 11/9/1780, 435, wtrs. Looney Ck. from John Ralston
B DB3-454 2/13/1787, 8, wtrs. Looney Ck. to Christian Hansbarriger
B SR (1799-1822) 114 7/19/1787, 71, Cave Run, Looney Ck. from new grant
B DB4 - 61 11/10/1788, 150, (parts of 71 + 435) to Samuel Moires
B DB4-138 12/8/1789, 78, Looney Ck. to James Dunsmore
B DB4-192 4/21/1790, 561, wtrs. Looney Ck. (date of inclusive survey)
B DB4-192 6/8/1790, 263, (part of 561) to Peter Neffsinger

RALSTON, JOHN (Agnes)
A DB437 9/2/1751, 435, wtrs. Looney Ck. from James Patton
B DB3-10 11/9/1780, 435, wtrs. Looney Ck. to Matthew Ralston

Source: Hamilton County Pioneers, by John Wilson, 1998, pp 242-244.

RAWLSTON:

Matthew Roulston fought for the Patriots in the Revolution alongside his neighbors from the lower half of Looney's Mill Creek in Augusta County, VA. After selling his Virginia lands in 1789, he became one of the earliest settlers of the future Tennessee, going to the section that became Jefferson County. Some of his descendants made their way to Hamilton County prior to the Indian removal.

The Roulstons (later spelled Raulston or Rawlston) are listed on the roster of Scottish clans in 1147 as having risen out of Ayrshire. The name is said to have come from the fact they rolled stones down from their highland homes to protect themselves from enemies.

Matthew Roulston traces back to John Roulston, who was born in Scotland in 1653 and was in the shipping business – hauling passengers and cargo between England and America. John Roulston emigrated from the region of Paisley and Renfrew to Boston and married Mercy Bumstead Bosworth, widow of Samuel Bosworth. John Roulston served in King Phillip's War. He was licensed in 1714 to operate a tavern and inn at Boston. He died three years later. His children included Mercy, John II, Thomas, Joseph who died in 1690 as a small child, and Mary. John Roulston II, who was born in 1684, made his way to the region of the James River near Richmond, VA, in the early 1740s. He married Dorothy Nicholson. John Roulston II died in 1744. His children were William, Mercy, John who married Ruth Everden, and Mary. William Roulston and his wife, Eleanor, lived at Botetourt County, VA. He was a member of the colonial militia under Col. John Buchanan in 1758. He died in 1767. His children were David, Robert, William Jr., Matthew, Samuel and Andrew.

The Revolutionary soldier Matthew Roulston married Martha Moore, daughter of James Moore. Matthew Roulston in 1795 established a "stand" on the Walton Road. It was the first tavern on the well-traveled road and guests included Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk and Andrew Johnson. This was about 12 miles west of Cookeville. One of the daughters of Matthew Roulston was Elizabeth, who married another Revolutionary soldier, William Jared. Another daughter, Ruth, married Mark Young. Other sons were William who married Anne Moore and Samuel who married Besty Lowry. Samuel Roulston fought with Jackson in the battle of New Orleans. Another son, James Raulston, lived in a log cabin that straddled the Alabama and Tennessee line. A legislator, he was a lifelong friend of Andrew Jackson and was one of his commanders. James Raulston was the patriarch of the Sequatchie Valley branch of the family. His wife was Jane Simmons. One descendant was Leonard J. Raulston, South Pittsburg attorney and historian. He wrote a book on the Raulstons.

Another son of Matthew Roulston was Moses Roulston, who received from his father "15 pounds to be paid to him in trade three years after my decease." Moses was first married to Susannah White and they had four daughters. These were Martha who married John Yearout, Susannah who married James Bogle, Elizabeth who married Lewis Reno Vance, and Mary Anne who married James Cook. After the death of his first wife, Moses Roulston married Mary Denny. Moses Roulston mainly lived at Chestnut Mound in the later Putnam County. A subscription schoolteacher, he later moved to Blount County. He died in 1829.

One of the daughters of Moses Roulston by his second wife was Jane, who was first married to a Millsaps and then to George Bowers. A son, William Jarrett Rawlston, was born in 1811. He married Martha Jane Arnett, daughter of George Arnett, in 1837. They obtained a land grant along the Tennessee River in Hamilton County at Gold Point in 1840. Nine children were raised on this 200-acre farm. They were Thomas Washington who married Bessie Taylor Samples, Isabel who married William Pleasant Hodges, William Seward who married Winnie Caroline Adams, Elizabeth who married William Watkins, John who married Elizabeth Caroline Rogers, George who married Sarah Hixson, James Frances who married Tennessee Lovelady, Mary "Molly" who married McKinney Hixson, and Martha Virginia who married Frank Hixson, brother of McKinney Hixson.

The Rawlstons at Gold Point sided with the Union. Thomas W. Rawlston in a letter to his cousin, Caroline Millsaps, referred to "the place where we once had to hide from the Rebs. I can never forget you for kind favors that you showed us while we were in the wild cliffs of Waldons Ridge and I am bound to you for every favor that you should ask from me as long as my head is above the sod." T. W. Rawlston was working in the post office at Chattanooga at the time the letter was written at the end of 1864. He also spoke of a letter from his brother, Will, that was written from near Columbia, TN. Will reported "they had marched there a foot and at that date they were throwing up breast works three miles from the Rebs. Since that time they have had a fight and I do not know what loss the regiment suffered." William Seward Rawlston rose to the rank of corporal in Co. K. of the Fifth Tennessee Infantry after being wounded in the shoulder on May 14, 1864. His brother-in-law, William Watkins, also fought for the Union.

William Jarrett Rawlston died in 1883 and Martha Jane Arnett Rawlston in 1894. On her death bed, she called the children one by one – from the oldest down to the youngest – to bid them goodbye. The family then vowed to have an annual reunion and the first one was held at the Thomas W. Rawlston home at Ooltewah on Thanksgiving Day 1894.

James Francis Rawlston was postmaster at Gold Point from 1891 to 1895 and William Seward Rawlston was the Gold Point postmaster beginning in 1897. This post office was discontinued and moved to Hixson in 1907. William Seward Rawlston was the Chattanooga postmaster from 1905 to 1913.

Thomas W. Rawlston was a schoolteacher. His sons included William, Zachary Taylor who married Rose Ella Watkins, and Thomas W. Jr who was a deaf mute who married Cynthia Rebecca Mynatt. Children of John R. Rawlston were Addie who married William Washington Hixson, Luther who died as a small child, Margaret J. who died when she was 11, Sophia who married Doc Rogers, Robert Lee who married Mary E. Hixson and then her sister Minerva Hixson, and Carrie Elizabeth who married Creed Jackson. Children of George Rawlston were Joseph who married Mae Gann, Lossie who married Harry Brown, Ophia who married Eugene A. Hixson, and Lucille who married Lester Henry. Children of James Francis Rawlston included Martha Minerva, Mary Virginia, Cora Elizabeth, William Sevier who married Eva Hixson, John Wesley who married Lou Holcomb, Rosa Belle who married George Holcomb, Early who married Eunice Freeman, Zach, Jim, Ethel and Noah.

Several of the children of William Seward Rawlston were educators, John Taylor Rawlston was principal of Gold Point School. He married Louise Hale and then Maude Martin. George McKinney Rawlston was principal of Ganns-Middle Valley School. He married Varina Brogden and then Nancy Dent. Their brother, Thomas Monroe Rawlston, was a streetcar conductor, then he ran a general store. He married Bertie Johnson. Another brother, Leonidas "Lon" worked in the post office. He married Ida Knox. Another brother, Samuel Grant Rawlston, married Blanche Miller. He had a restaurant and then worked in a silk mill. Their children included Dorothy who married Carl J. Williams, Clara Mae who died when she was 15, Edna Rose who married Otis Howard Sims, Samuel Lamar who married Eloise Morgan and then Janie Ruth Sosebee, and Rita Ruth who married Cyrus Cecil Barger. Another daughter, Mary Elizabeth Rawlston, has researched the history of the family. Another son, John William Rawlston, married Betty Thomas. Their sons are John Jr., a photographer at the Free Press, and Mark, a detective with the city police. Daughters of William Sherman Rawlson were Eliza Cleo who married William Jackson and then William Thomas Miller, and Tamer Lee who married James Hayne Roberson.

***Note: Jane (Simons) Roulston**, b. 27 March 1783, Charleston Co., SC – d. 12 May 1870, Marion Co., TN, md **Col. James Roulston**, b. 16 June 1778, Augusta Co., VA - d. 7 August 1844. Jane (Simmons) Roulston, d/o **Robert Simmons**, b. 3 January 1758, Charleston Co., SC – d. bef. 1830, Washington Parish, LA & **Ann Miller**, b. 28 September 1762, Richmond Co. SC – d. 1843, Washington Parish, LA. Jane (Simmons) Roulston is buried in the Bean-Roulston Graveyard, Jasper, Marion Co., TN. Children: William O. Raulston (1802-1870); Evander McKeever Raulston (1818-1870 & Napoleon Bonapart Roulston (1821-1878). Col. James Roulston is buried in the Dorans Cove Cemetery, Jackson Co., AL.

Dorans Cove Cemetery, Jackson Co. AL:

Bean-Rouston Graveyard, Marion Co., TN: GPS Coordinates: Latitude: 35.07667, Longitude: -85.79083

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