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| FT-031 |

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| FT-XXX |  | FT-XXX |
| Father’s Name | Mother’s Name |  | Father’s Name | Mother’s Name |
| Birth Year | Death Year | Birth Year | Death Year |  | Birth Year | Death Year | Birth Year | Death Year |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| John Brock Harrison |  | Martha Hawkins |
| **Born** | 1780 | Married: | **Born** |  |
| **Where** | Berkley, VA, USA |  | **Where** |  |
| **Died** | 1860 | Where: | **Died** | 1829 |
| **Where** | Austin, TX? |  | **Where** |  |
| **Buried** |  | Source: | **Buried** | Minor Hill, TN, USA |
| **Source** |  |  | **Source** |  |

**Children:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Born** | **Where** | **Source** | **Died** | **Where** | **Buried** | **Source** |
| Martha Ann | 1810 |  | Ancestry.com | 1813 |  |  | Ancestry.com |
| Emily Harrison | 1811 |  | Ancestry.com | 1813 |  |  | Ancestry.com |
| William Ferdinand | July 27, 1816 |  | [Ancestry.com](https://www.genealogy.com/forum/surnames/topics/harrison/1730/) | 1885 |  |  |  |
| Mary Amanda | April 9, 1820 |  | [Ancestry.com](https://www.genealogy.com/forum/surnames/topics/harrison/1730/) | 1893 |  |  |  |
| Elizabeth Hawkins | 1822 |  | Ancestry.com | 1826 |  |  | Ancestry.com |
| Sarah Indiana | April 18, 1825 |  | [Ancestry.com](https://www.genealogy.com/forum/surnames/topics/harrison/1730/) | 1880 |  |  |  |
| Louisa Elizabeth | December 8, 1827 |  | [Ancestry.com](https://www.genealogy.com/forum/surnames/topics/harrison/1730/) | 1903 |  |  |  |
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**Other Marrriages:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Sources** |
| Husband – Other wife |  |  |
| **When** |  |  |
| **Where** |  |  |
| **Other Children** |  |  |
| **Comments** |  |  |
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| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Sources** |
| Wife – Other husband |  |  |
| **When** |  |  |
| **Where** |  |  |
| **Other Children** |  |  |
| **Comments** |  |  |
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| FT-031 |

**Story:**

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| **Activity** | **Sources** |
| Pictures (people, gravestones, houses, etc.) |  |
| Marriage Certificates |  |
| Land Deeds |  |
| Slave Schedule Information |  |
| War Service Records |  |
| Social Security Applications |  |
| Newspaper Articles |  |
| Where lived? |  |
| The story seems to be that John Brock Harrison moved out to the Texas territory in the 1820s. Martha Hawkins followed him in 1829 with 4 children but died along the way in Minor Hill, TN. The 4 children (William F. Harrison, b. July 27, 1816; Mary Amanda Harrison, b. April 9, 1820; Sarah Indiana Harrison, b. April 18, 1825; and Louisa Harrison, b. December 8, 1827) remained in the Minor Hill, TN area. Mary Amanda ended up marrying Starkey Arlington Sharp and Sarah Indiana married Henry Rice Sharp (both sons of Henry “Judge” Sharp)!  | [Martha Hawkins Death](https://www.genealogy.com/forum/surnames/topics/harrison/1730/)FT-026103 |
|  |  |
| 1790 US Federal CensusIn 1790, assistant marshals listed the name of each head of household, and asked the following questions:* The number of free White males aged:
	+ under 16 years
	+ of 16 years and upward
* Number of free White females
* Number of other free persons
* Number of slaves
 |  |
| 1800 US Federal CensusIn 1800, assistant marshals recorded the name of the county, parish, township, town, or city in which each family resided. Each family was listed by the name of the head of the household, and was asked the following questions:* The number of free White males and females aged, respectively:
	+ under 10 years of age
	+ of 10 years but under 16 years
	+ of 16 years but under 26 years
	+ of 26 years but under 45 years
	+ 45 years and upward
* Number of all other free persons
* Number of slaves
 |  |
| 1810 US Federal CensusIn 1810, the slate of questions asked by assistant U.S. marshals was identical to the 1800 census. This census recorded the name of the county, parish, township, town, or city in which each family resided. Each family was listed by the name of the head of household and asked the following questions:* Number of free White males and females aged, respectively:
	+ under 10 years of age
	+ of 10 years but under 16 years
	+ of 16 years but under 26 years
	+ of 26 years but under 45 years
	+ 45 years and upward
* Number of all other free persons
* Number of slaves

**First Economic Inquiries**In addition to population inquiries, the 1810 census was the first to collect data about the nation's manufactures. A May 1, 1810, act directed that, "it shall be the duty of the several marshals, secretaries, and their assistants aforesaid, to take, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and according to such instructions as he shall give, an account of the several manufacturing establishments and manufactures within their several districts, territories, and divisions." The act did not outline specific questions or prescribe a schedule, leaving those matters to the Secretary of the Treasury’s discretion.To facilitate data collection, the Treasury Department divided manufactured products into 25 broad categories, encompassing more than 220 kinds of goods. As the U.S. marshals and their assistants conducted the decennial census, they also visited the manufacturing establishments in their assigned areas to obtain economic data. These data generally consisted of the quantity and value of products manufactured.In March 1812, Congress authorized $2,000 for the Treasury Department to prepare a statistical report on the kind, quantity, and value of goods manufactured and the number of manufacturing establishments in each state, territory, district, and county. The May 1813 report noted that the economic data were of poor quality because of serious undercounting and omissions during the enumeration. |  |
| 1820 US Federal Census, Berkeley County, VA USAThe John B. Harrison family in Middletown, Berkeley County, VA in 1820 consisted of:* + 2 White males under 10 years of age
	+ 1 White male, 1 White female of 16 years but under 26 years
	+ 2 White males, 1 White female of 26 years but under 45 years
	+ 3 male Slaves of 14 years but under 26 years
	+ 2 female Slaves 45 years and upwards
* 4 people (including slaves) were engaged in commerce

If this is our John Brock Harrison, William Ferdinand would have been about 4, and depending on when the Census was taken, Mary Amanda might have been a newborn baby (born April 9, 1820). John Brock would have been about 40, and there are two White males listed that would match. We have no idea about Martha Hawkins birth date yet, but there is a White female between 26 and 44 years old.So still not sure if this is the right John B. Harrison yet. | 307, 307a |
| 1830 US Federal Census, enumerated in Berkeley County, VA, USAIn 1830, in Berkeley County, VA, the John Brock Harrison family consisted of:* 1 White male under 5 years
* 1 White male 5 to 10 years
* 2 White males 10 to 15 years
* 1 White female 30 to 40 years
* 1 White male 40 to 50 years
* 1 White male 50 to 60 years
* 4 Slave males and 1 Slave female under 10 years
* 1 Slave male and 1 Slave female 10 to 24 years

In 1830, John Brock would have been about 50 (2 choices for that), Martha Hawkins would have been dead, William Ferdinand would have been about 14 (2 choices for that), Mary Amanda would have been about 10 (none listed), Sarah Indiana would have been about 5 (none listed), and Louisa Elizabeth would have been about 3 (none listed). The white people in this family do not match very well. Plus, if the stories are correct about the family traveling from VA to TX in 1829, then they should not have been in VA in 1830. 4 of the youngest children should have been in Giles County, TN.So maybe this is not the right John Brock Harrison family, or when Martha died, John Brock took the family back to VA before the 1830 Census. | 306, 306a |
| 1840 US Federal CensusEach head of family was asked:* The number of free White males and females, respectively:
	+ under 5 years
	+ 5 to 10 years
	+ 10 to 15 years
	+ 15 to 20 years
	+ 20 to 30 years
	+ 30 to 40 years
	+ 40 to 50 years
	+ 50 to 60 years
	+ 60 to 70 years
	+ 70 to 80 years
	+ 80 to 90 years
	+ 90 to 100 years
	+ 100 years and upward
* The number of slaves and free colored persons of each sex, respectively:
	+ under 10 years
	+ 10 to 24 years
	+ 24 to 36 years
	+ 36 to 55 years
	+ 55 to 100 years
	+ 100 years and upward
* The number of persons in each family employed in mining; agriculture; commerce; manufacture and trade; navigation of the ocean; navigation of canals, lakes and rivers; and learned professional engineers.
* Name and age of pensioners for Revolutionary or military service.
* The number of White persons who were deaf and dumb:
	+ under 14 years
	+ 14 and under 25 years
	+ 25 years and upward
* The number of White persons who were were blind.
* The number of White persons who were insane and idiots (at public and private charge).
* The number of Colored persons who were deaf, dumb and blind.
* The number of Colored persons who were insane and idiots (at public and private charge).
* Number of colleges or universities, primary schools, and grammar schools.
	+ Number of students or scholars associated with each institution.
	+ Number of scholars at public charge.
* Number of White persons age 20 years and older who could not read and write.
 |  |
| 1850 US Federal CensusThe 1850 census saw a dramatic shift in the way information about residents was collected. For the first time, free persons were listed individually instead of by family. There were two questionnaires: one for free inhabitants and one for slaves.**Schedule No. 1 - Free Inhabitants**Listed by column number, enumerators recorded the following information:1. Number of dwelling house (in order visited)
2. Number of family (in order visited)
3. Name
4. Age
5. Sex
6. ColorThis column was to be left blank if a person was White, marked "B" if a person was Black, and marked "M" if a person was Mulatto.
7. Profession, occupation, or trade of each person over 15 years of age
8. Value of real estate owned by person
9. Place of BirthIf a person was born in the United States, the enumerator was to enter the state they were born in. If the person was born outside of the United States, the enumerator was to enter their native country.
10. Was the person married within the last year?
11. Was the person at school within the last year?
12. If this person was over 20 years of age, could they not read and write?
13. Is the person "deaf, dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict?"

**Schedule No. 2 - Slave Inhabitants**Slaves were listed by owner, not individually. Listed by column number, enumerators recorded the following information:1. Name of owner
2. Number of slaveEach owner's slave was only assigned a number, not a name. Numbering restarted with each new owner
3. Age
4. Sex
5. ColorThis column was to be marked with a "B" if the slave was Black and an "M" if they were Mulatto.
6. Listed in the same row as the owner, the number of uncaught escaped slaves in the past year
7. Listed in the same row as the owner, the number of slaves freed from bondage in the past year
8. Is the slave "deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic?"

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| **Age** | **Gender** | **Color** | **Other** | **Age** | **Gender** | **Color** | **Other** |
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| 1860 US Federal Census1. Number of dwelling home in order of visitation by the enumerator
2. Number of family in order of visitation by the enumerator
3. Name
4. Age
5. Sex
6. ColorEnumerators could mark "W" for Whites, "B" for Blacks, or "M" for Mulattos.
7. Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age
8. Value of person's real estate
9. Value of person's personal estate
10. Place of birthEnumerator could list the state, territory, or country of the person's birth
11. Was the person was married within the last year?
12. Did the person attend school within the last year?
13. If the person was over 20 years of age, could he not read or write?
14. Was the person deaf and dumb, blind, idiotic, pauper, or convict?
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| 1860 Slave Schedule

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Age** | **Gender** | **Color** | **Other** | **Age** | **Gender** | **Color** | **Other** |
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