

THE FAMILY CEMETERY

An excellent source of indirect evidence of the relatedness of various Williams individuals in the vicinity of Cynthiana is found in the family burial ground located on the northeastern one third of Simon Williams' original patent that was deeded to Enoch Williams in 1834, which will be referred to in this book as Simon Williams Family Cemetery. It is important to remember that this was a private cemetery, not a church or public cemetery. As such, there is a clear and close relationship between nearly all of the people laid to rest there, which helps to prove relationships where no more direct proof of a particular relationship is known to exist. The tombstones that have been recorded here, together with the interactions of siblings in various court documents, combine to make a very compelling body of evidence that certain individuals were Simon's children.

The cemetery is located on the high point of Simon's former 160-acre patent, near the northwest corner of the property, not far from its western edge. It is just southwest of Cynthiana, about 550 feet south of Rogers Road and 600 feet west of Highway 68. At present, the cemetery occupies an uncultivated area of about 65 feet by 90 feet on a site that is actively being farmed. Most of the extant grave markers are located in the northeast quadrant of the cemetery, occupying about 20% of the site (around 1,200 square feet).

A visit to the cemetery in 2013 found that headstones were arranged rather haphazardly, most in rows that were irregular and oddly spaced, and with some rows at right angles to the others. Some stones were erect and fully intact, while many were broken and several were lying on the ground. After surveying the visible stones, eight hidden stone fragments were excavated in a very cursory reconnaissance of the site: a more intensive reconnaissance may uncover additional information. Most visible stones were located in the northeast quadrant of the cemetery in five rows: two rows of stones on the eastern edge of the cemetery running north to south and facing east, and three rows on the northern edge of the cemetery running east to west and facing north. A small percentage of stones were found outside this main area of the cemetery. In total there were thirty eight partial or complete headstones and six footstones that were still extant.

A number of depressions exist in the southwest quadrant of the cemetery, and the adjoining property owner, Celia Norman, stated that these have appeared since the 1990s. She believes these to be indicative of collapsed caskets. No headstones were found in the vicinity of these depressions.

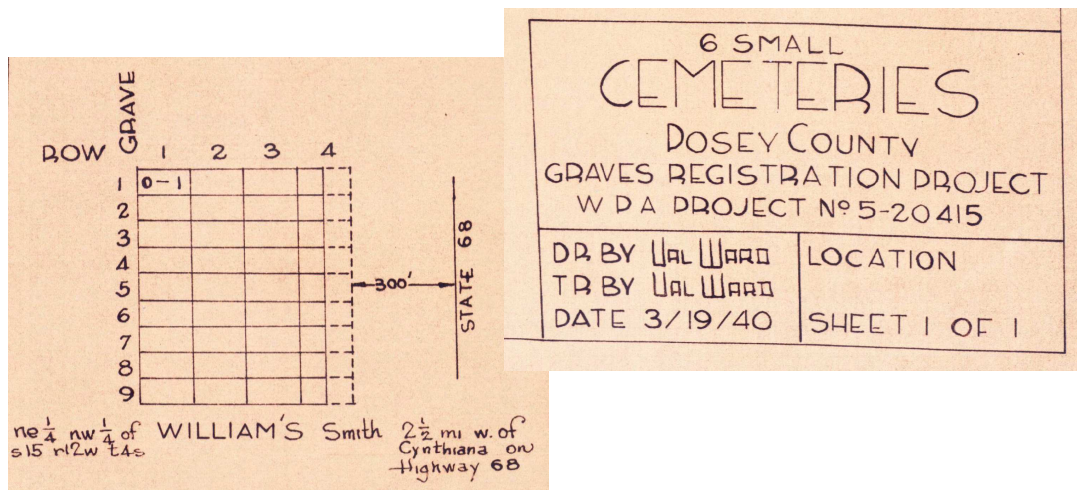
Based upon analysis of extant grave markers at the site, the main period of activity at the cemetery was from 1839 to 1871. But four stones pre-date 1839, and there are believed to be other burials that took place before that time. The oldest date of death noted on an extant stone is 1817. Only one marker has a date of death after 1871: that of Avery Allen in 1896. Avery's wife was interred there in 1852; they and their youngest son John share the same marker. Avery's burial occurred after the property had left family hands in 1888, so he likely had pre-arranged to be buried there with his loved ones.

The sequence of ownership of the property up until it left family hands is as follows:

1. Simon and Anna () Williams, who made their initial land entry for the land on 28 Mar 1814.
2. Enoch and Lydia (Lowe) Williams, from 2 Jul 1834 until Enoch's death on 2 Sep 1843,⁷⁴
3. The widow Lydia (Lowe) Williams from 2 Sep 1843 until the last of the interests in the property from Enoch's estate was sold on 27 Dec 1853.⁷⁵
4. Enoch's son Henry Harrison Williams, from 27 Dec 1853 until 21 Jan 1865,⁷⁶
5. Alfred and Lucinda (Williams) McReynolds, the sister and brother-in-law of Henry Harrison Williams, from 21 Jan 1865 until Alfred's death on 15 Nov 1877,
6. The widow Lucinda (Williams) McReynolds from 15 Nov 1877 to 2 Mar 1888, when she sold the property to Lucien B. Cosby, who is not known to be related to any descendant of Simon Williams.⁷⁷

Except for the grave of Avery Allen, evidence of interments there stops about six years after Alfred McReynolds took possession of the property.

The first known public record of the cemetery occurs on 19 Mar 1940, when it was documented as part of the Works Progress Administration's Grave Registration Project.⁷⁸ What is interesting here is that the cemetery bears no resemblance to the existing cemetery, and it is shown below to be located about 300 feet closer to Highway 68 than is currently the case (it appears unlikely that there was ever a significant realignment of Highway 68 that would explain this discrepancy). Note that at the time it was called William's Cemetery.



⁷⁴ Posey County, Indiana Deeds, Book G, page 82.

⁷⁵ Posey County, Indiana Deeds, Book V, page 30, who acquired it from the heirs of Enoch Williams.

⁷⁶ Posey County, Indiana Deeds, Book 2, page 244.

⁷⁷ Posey County, Indiana Deeds, Book 25, page 449.

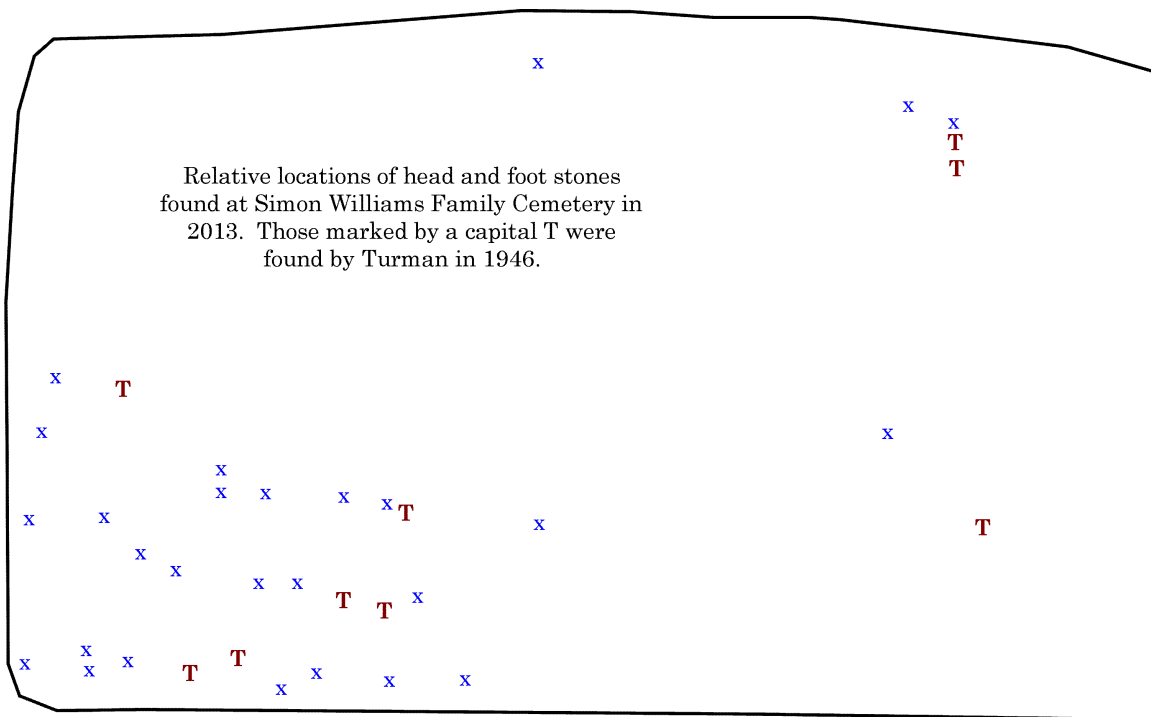
⁷⁸ The plan has the location of the cemetery in the incorrect section – Section 15 was the patent for George and Bennet Williams, and was a mile further west of Highway 68. It should say Section 14, which is where the cemetery is actually located.

In 1946 Robert E. Turman surveyed the cemetery, finding only twelve extant grave markers. He called the site Old Williams Cemetery, in order to differentiate it from Williams Private Graveyard in Johnson Township, Gibson County, Indiana. The earliest burial noted in his survey occurred in 1842, well after Simon had sold the property to his son Enoch.

But by 1979 Carroll O. Cox had recorded finding evidence of at least forty one burials at the cemetery, though in addition to extant headstones, his survey included undocumented sources. So it is *unclear* how much of the information he provided was based upon direct evidence, though a later analysis will narrow down the list of graves that likely were derived from other sources. Mr. Cox chose to call the site Cater Cemetery.

It is clear that some degree of restoration of the cemetery had taken place in the past: first, there are far more headstones now than were recorded in the initial survey of 1946; and second, evidence suggests that a number of stones had been reset in concrete. Hopefully no stones were imported from elsewhere, but without any known record of the cemetery's restoration that remains a possibility. However, there appears to be a close relationship between all the individuals interred there, so that possibility is likely rather small. After all, even small headstones can be exceptionally heavy to move and transport without proper equipment.

The map below shows the relative locations of extant stones noted by Turman (designated by a bold T) and those noted by Cox and Malone (designated by an x):



Not to scale. The bottom of the map is to the north.

This suggests that the property was likely overgrown with weeds and brambles at Turman's visit and that subsequent to (or concurrent with) the survey of the Coxes, many stones were recovered and possibly moved to the northeast corner of the cemetery site.

In 2004, the Indiana Department of Historic Preservation and Archaeology had a student from Ball State University survey the site, which is listed in their *State Historic Architectural and Archaeological Research Database* as site SHAARD-65-110 (IHSSI # 129-146-00004). The database contains very minimal information; it notes that there were 55 stones present (headstones and footstones), but did not itemize individual stones. The large number of stones is thought to be due to each fragment of a broken headstone being counted as a single stone, and because blank stone fragments (of which there were several found in a 2013 site visit) were also counted.

The Turman Survey

In 1946 Robert E. Turman recorded only twelve extant gravestones at the family cemetery on Simon Williams' 160 acre patent, noting them on pages 14 & 18 of his book, *Cemetery Records of Southern Indiana* (undated [1946]).⁷⁹ Information enclosed in square brackets has been added for clarity:

Page 14:

"Old WILLIAMS Cemetery one mile west of Cynthiana, Ind. on top of hill"

"Nancy [Lowe], wife of Andrew Cavett, b. 11.5.1788; d. 7.11.1854; age 65.8.6 [65 yrs, 8 mos, 6 das]."

"Winfield Scott Derling, b. 4.17.1819 [1849]; d. 7.13.1855."

"Nancy C. Cater, b. 9.9.1828; d. 11.21.1863."

"Greenberry Cater, b. 6.20.1825; d. _____."

"Jemima [Williams] Cater, d. 27 Jun 1864."

Page 18:

"WILLIAMS (Old) Cemetery west of Cynthiana, Ind. 1 mile."

"T. R. Cater, Co. M, 3rd Ky. Cav. (No other data)"

"Simon Harmon, d. 5.17.1842, age 35 years."

"George Williams, b. 5.15.1784; d. 5.8.1849, age 65 years."

"Enoch Williams, d. 9/2/1843, age about 49 years."

"Ordra E. Malone, dau of A [Absalom] & P [Permelia (Williams)] Malone, 1853-54."

"Avery Allen, b. 8.18.1802; d. 1.13.1896."

"Elizabeth, his wife, b. May 1802; d. 2.5.1852. (Lowe)"

Why Mr. Turman chose to split this cemetery on to two separate pages is unknown, but perhaps it was simply that he had given his manuscript notes to someone to be typed up and the pages were out of order, and what was intended to be one section became two. Markers for all but three of the graves noted above are currently found at the Simon Williams Family Cemetery. The three stones that are no longer extant are those of: Nancy Cavett (though a footstone likely survives), Winfield Scott Derling and Simon Harmon.

As shown earlier, when the above list of twelve graves is compared against the grave locations as currently found at the site, virtually none of the graves is found in close proximity to the others (the exception being those of Avery and Elizabeth [Lowe] Allen, who share a monument with their son, Dr. John Allen [whose grave was not recorded by

⁷⁹ A 1977 update to this manuscript was undertaken by Madge Yeager Olson. It states that the original was completed in 1946. No additional listings for Old Williams Cemetery are given, and her edits to the listings for this cemetery were minor. But she did combine all twelve of the above graves under a single listing for Old Williams Cemetery, which is found on page 16 of her version.

Turman]). The nine extant headstones are scattered amongst the few dozen stones currently found at the site, as shown in the earlier sketch.

Of the people that Turman listed, as you will learn later:

1. Nancy C., T. R. and Greenberry Cater were children of Joseph Cater. Jemima [Williams] Cater was his wife.
2. Nancy [Lowe] Cavett, Lydia (Lowe) Williams and Elizabeth [Lowe] Allen (wife of Avery Allen) were daughters of William Lowe.
3. Enoch Williams was the husband of Lydia (Lowe) Williams.
4. Simon Harmon was the son of William and Polly (Williams) Harmon.
5. George Williams was the husband of Audra (Journey) Martin Williams.
6. Ordra Malone was the granddaughter of Lewis and Elender (Cater) Williams.

Thus you have George and Enoch Williams buried in the same family cemetery as Jemima (Williams) Cater, the son of Polly (Williams) Harmon and the granddaughter of Lewis Williams. This certainly helps to corroborate Mrs. Ramsey's family history that these five individuals were Simon's children.

The one mystery in Turman's Old Williams Cemetery was the grave of Winfield Scott Derling, who was said to have been born in 1819. The only match in Census records is for a "Winfield S. Durlin," b. 1848, in the 1850 Census for Lynn Township, Posey County, so the year of birth was likely mistranscribed by Turman. He was the son of Andrew (b. 1809 in Pennsylvania) and Sarah J. [Cavett] Derling (b. 1824 in Indiana). Sarah J. Cavett was the daughter of Andrew Cavett and Nancy Lowe, so he was likely buried in the cemetery because Enoch Williams' wife was Nancy (Lowe) Cavett's sister.

The Cox Survey

A few decades later the cemetery was described as Cater Cemetery in Carroll O. Cox's book, *Posey County Cemetery Records, 1814-1979* (1979). It includes all but three of the people listed by Turman: it lacks Nancy Cavett (wife of Andrew), Winfield Scott Derling (Andrew Cavett's grandson), and Ordra Malone.⁸⁰ Cox lists more than forty-one graves, plus he also notes the four Smith Township graves of Simon Williams and his wife, and John and Ritter (Johnson) Williams, who supposedly were all buried together. This information is included because, if it is factual, then Simon Williams' 160 acre patent is the most logical place in Smith Township for them to be buried. These four grave listings will be examined more closely on the next page.

Carroll Cox began the research for his book in 1949, and it is clear that he relied upon information other than the tombstones he found at the cemetery. At the beginning of the book he tells us:

“Many people have told us who they thought were buried in certain graveyards but unless reasonable proof was given they have been omitted.”

It also appears that he added people who were mentioned as parents on their child's tombstone, even though in at least one case the parent was known to be interred elsewhere. So the Cox account, while of some value, is not completely accurate and may contain a few red herrings.

It is appropriate that he called this graveyard Cater Cemetery, as the first extant interment there was for Mary C. Cater, who died 20 Sep 1817 at 12 weeks of age.⁸¹ The second interment was for William Lewis Cater, who was born 15 Apr 1832 and died 3 Aug 1832. Also buried there are the siblings Elender (Cater) Williams (wife of Lewis Williams), Joseph Cater (husband of Jemima Williams), as well as several other Caters.

However, Census and land records show that the Caters all had lived near Lewis Williams' farm in Armstrong Township, Vanderburgh County (about three miles away) from at least 1830 on. So it is clear that at their death all but one of the individuals named in the preceding paragraph were transported from that vicinity to Simon Williams Family Cemetery, seemingly in order to be buried with other family members. While Lewis Williams had at times owned properties that were nearer to Simon's patent, with the exception of the 1840 Census he had lived on his property in Armstrong Township (in the 1830s he purchased a property abutting those of George, Bennet and Enoch, which is where he was living in 1840). This further reinforces the notion that this is where Simon and Anna are buried; related family members chose not to be interred in cemeteries closer to where they were living when a family death occurred (the notable exception being Bennet Williams, who together with several of his family members was buried on his abutting quarter section to the west).

⁸⁰ Cox notes under a grouping of Malone graves, “One stone, May 15, 1854.” This may be Ordra Malone, 1853-1854, as noted by Turman.

⁸¹ This was the daughter of Elender (Cater) Williams' brother, William.

John Clark Williams

Before moving on, it is necessary to address a couple of other bits of information of importance to us. As just mentioned, Carroll Cox has supposedly provided us with information about where four additional persons are buried: Simon Williams and his wife, and John and Ritter (Johnson) Williams. This should be gleeful news, as having proof of Simon's burial would be a key piece of evidence. But we need to closely examine and analyze what he has told us in his book.⁸² On page 67, in the section for Smith Township is found:

“WILLIAMS GRAVEYARD

“WILLIAMS

“Simon, ----

“Polly Ann, ----

“Mention made in a deed to his son, John Williams.

“John and Heneritta Johnson Williama [sic]”

The statement “Mention made in a deed to his son, John Williams” is poorly phrased. Was mention of the cemetery found in the deed, or was mention of Simon's relationship to John mentioned? It turns out that it doesn't matter what was intended, because neither statement is supported by facts. No such information is found in any of the three deeds where Simon sold his 160 acre patent, and these were the *only* deeds that Simon made in Posey County, Indiana. Thus this has the smell of a red herring, which is often a good sign that somebody has fabricated information, or at the very least come to a very faulty conclusion. But the above clearly suggests that someone thought that Simon and John Clark Williams and their wives were all buried together on Simon's property. Even though John Clark Williams was not Simon's son, he quite possibly was a relative of some sort, so it *is* possible they were buried in the same cemetery. The trouble is this and another entry in the book gives the *clear impression* that they were father and son.

A deed involving a John Williams that calls out a family graveyard does exist, and may be the source of the information inferred above; the deed involved the John Williams to whom Simon Williams had deeded two thirds of his 160 acre patent. This was the 1829 gift property that he had received from Joseph and Margaret (?) Rook Price, which occupied the eastern portion of Margaret Rook's original patent. The deed conveyed the property from John Williams to his daughter Matilda, and it called out a graveyard as being located north of Stillwell Road at the point where it curves more than 90 degrees and bears south-southeast towards Old Evansville Road. This is the location of Callahan Cemetery, where his mother-in-law and stepfather are buried (Cox calls the cemetery Carnahan Cemetery – there is no record of any Williams being interred there). So it wasn't that John was buried with *his* parents, but is more likely where John's wife was buried with *her* parents. It is easy to imagine how this fact could be mangled as it passed from person to person, eventually becoming the factoid published by Mr. Cox.

⁸² *Posey County [Indiana] Cemetery Records, 1814-1979* by Carroll O. Cox (1979), page numbers as noted.

On page 243 of the same book, in the section for Robb Township is found:

“CEMETERY TO THE RIGHT OF INTERSECTION OF 68 AND I-64

“There are no stones and no dates.

“It contains the following:

“WILLIAMS

“Simon,

“Phebe Ann, his wife,

“WILLIAMS

“John, their son

“Heneritte Johnson, his wife.”

Clearly, these are the same individuals described in the Smith Township burial, though the actual distance between the two sites is less than three miles. The property in question above was never owned by either Simon William or John Clark Williams – the owner was John Clark Williams’ namesake son, though for a very brief period of time John Clark Williams had owned an abutting parcel of land. It is interesting that this entry implies that John’s headstone says he was Simon’s son, *which is pretty much unheard of for an adult*, but being fairly common for children that don’t reach adulthood. While it *may not* have been the Coxes that created these red herrings, by publishing the information they gave these factoids a degree of credibility that neither deserves. Of course John Clark Williams’ son married Elizabeth Creek, which is likely another factor that led to the birth of this red herring.

Both factoids appear to lack any factual basis, and for that reason this information has no value to our investigation. It is included in the composite cemetery listing that follows later, but it and other unverified information will be clearly labeled as such, so that it is possible to distinguish fact from factoid.

In *Volume 2, Addendum 4* is a detailed assessment of the family of John and Ritter (Johnson) Williams, showing that no direct evidence supports the notion that Simon was his father. The fact that Ritter was the sister of the spouses of two of Simon Williams’ children is the only information that even points in that direction, and her marriage occurred at least a few years before Arthur Johnson and Simon Williams are known to have been in the same county at the same time.

The Author's Survey

On 14 and 15 Apr 2013, the author visited the cemetery located on Simon Williams' patent. The visit was serendipitous, as the surrounding crop fields were dry, the previous season's crop stubble had just been burned off, and the graveyard, which is maintained only twice per year, had just been mowed. A neighboring property owner, Celia Norman, allowed access across her property to the graveyard and assisted by loaning a shovel, which allowed me to probe for buried stones. She stated that the owner, who lived across the main highway to the east, did not object to people visiting the site.

I learned belatedly that Indiana state law requires that, prior to commencing work in a grave yard; a plan must be submitted to the Indiana Department of Historic Preservation and Archaeology in Indianapolis. However, there are no state laws that specify how to preserve cemeteries and/or gravestones. It appears that the intent of the law is simply to encourage people to use best practices in cemetery restoration, to insure that no stones are removed or damaged, and to document any changes to the site. Adding that step would have made it impossible to survey the cemetery at that time, and the intent here was merely to uncover shallow stones, not to relocate them. The following is a list of these uncovered stones, which were left where they were found in the field:

1. "wife of / James Cater / Died 1835 / AGED / about 78 years."⁸³
2. "LYDIA / wife of / ENOCH WILLIAMS / BORN."
3. "who departe... / LIFE /Jan 22 A. D. 18... /Aged 33 years / 8 ms 11 ds."
4. "Apr. 6, 1852 / Aged 8 m 6 ds."
5. "Lavinia [last name unreadable]."

Stones 1, 2 and 5 were laid flat and were not visible. They were located under a few inches of soil by probing most of the area of the cemetery with a shovel, and the grass and topsoil was cleared away to expose the stones. None of the information found on the above fragments match information noted for intact headstones that had been documented in the Turman or Cox surveys, so these are new finds.

There were also several footstones found at the site (not buried) that included only initials. Except where noted, matching headstones were also found:

1. IE – Isabella Eaton.
2. LW – Probably Lewis Williams (found beside his headstone), or possibly Lydia (Lowe) Williams.
3. NCC – Nancy C. Cater (no headstone found for her).
4. SAC – Samuel Asbury Cater.
5. ?V - Either Green Vickers or Elizabeth Caroline (Cater) Vickers.

(In Nov 2014 Dan Elliott made an initial survey of this site, confirming most of the above information. His results are posted at http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~inposey2/cemeteries/Williams_Simon.html. A follow-up survey was planned after the publication of this book.)

⁸³ This stone had also been discovered by Gloria Hope (Montgomery) Cox at some point after the publication of *Posey County Cemetery Records*, as it is noted in an undated typescript of a Cox family history found in *The Cox Collection* at Willard Library in Evansville, Indiana.

Comparison of Surveys

The Cox survey includes information of unknown origin. Comparing his survey against those of Turman and the author has highlighted where he appears to have introduced unsourced information into his listing. Documentary evidence of the survey conducted by the author can be found at www.findagrave.com for those memorials for Simon Williams Family Cemetery that include a photo (note that the cemetery listing includes memorials not created or documented by the author, which may or may not be accurate, as no documentary proof is associated with those memorials).

Only two stones of the Turman survey were not documented in the other surveys: Nancy Cavett and Winfield Scott Derling. It is interesting that the Cox survey included Andrew Cavett, husband of Nancy and grandfather of Winfield, while Turman noted those two but not Andrew. It seems Mr. Cox may have inferred that Andrew was buried there based upon the graves of his wife and grandson, but then forgot to list them as well.

The Cox survey shows eleven graves not found by either Turman or Malone. These would appear to have been derived from Mr. Cox's uncited sources. Six of these were daughters or granddaughters of Lewis Williams, suggesting some sort of bible record of that family was in existence during their research in the 1970s or earlier. These eleven records are struck through in the table that follows, since there is no direct evidence that these graves ever existed at the family cemetery.

Since the Malone survey found buried stones not listed in the two earlier surveys, and since there is evidence of unmarked graves at the site, it is fairly probable that additional buried stones exist there. If so, they are likely buried more than a few inches below ground, and there could be other stones obscured by the brush pile or by a small pile of monument bases found on the site. It is also possible that additional headstones are buried under existing, relocated headstones.

The listing on the following pages is a compilation and comparison of all three surveys. It provides the name, date of birth, date of death as recorded on the monuments, plus the relationship to Simon Williams and which of the three surveys list each entry. Dates that have been calculated from the age given on a particular stone are shown in square brackets [], as are inferred names. Maiden names have been added in parentheses () to aid in understanding relationships amongst the listed individuals.

A plot map is provided after the table (keyed to the entries therein), which shows the locations of most of the extant stones at the cemetery. Following the map are three charts that show how those interred at Simon Williams Family Cemetery directly relate to one of three men: Simon Williams, William Lowe and James Cater. Nearly three quarters of the extant stones trace directly back to these individuals. Those not included in the charts are mostly in-laws of one sort or another.

Table 3.01 – Comparison of Cox, Turman and Malone Surveys of Simon Williams Cemetery*Records that have been **struck through** were inferred by the Coxes – no direct evidence of these graves is known to exist.*

	Name	Born	Died	Relationship to Simon Williams	Survey ⁸⁴
1	Allen, Avery	18 Aug 1802	13 Jan 1896	In-law of his sons, Enoch & William.	C, T, M
2	Allen, Elizabeth (Lowe)	Mar 1802	5 Feb 1852	In-law of his sons, Enoch & William.	C, T, M
3	Allen, John (Dr)			In-law of his sons, Enoch & William.	C, M
4	Allen, Leander <i>and his two infants</i> ⁸⁵		16 May 1856	In-law of his son, William.	C, M
5	[Cater], Ellender (unknown)	[1757]	1835	Daughter-in-law's mother.	M
6	Cater, Greenberry	29 Jun 1825	14 Jan 1863	Grandson	C, T, M
7	Cater, Jemima (Williams)		27 Jun 1864	Daughter	C, T, M
8	Cater, Joseph	[7 Nov 1795]	11 Dec 1859	Son-in-law	C, M
9	Cater, Mary C.	[6 Sep 1817]	20 Sep 1817	His son-in-law's niece.	C, M
10	Cater, Nancy C. ⁸⁶			Granddaughter	T, M
11	Cater, Samuel A.	22 Feb 1840	11 May 1861	Grandson	C, M
12	Cater, T R, 3 rd Ky Cav			Grandson	C, T, M
13	Cater, William Lewis	15 Apr 1832	3 Aug 1832	Grandson	C, M
14	Cavett, Andrew		27 Feb 1858	In-law of his son, Enoch.	€
15	Cavett, Nancy (Lowe)	5 Nov 1788	11 Jul 1854	In-law of his son, Enoch.	T
16	Derling, Winfield Scott	17 Apr 1849	13 Jul 1855	Son's grandnephew.	T
17	Eaton, Isabella (Ross)	1787		Wife of granddaughter's father-in-law.	M
18	[Eaton], Mary J.	20 Jan	20 Feb 1857	Granddaughter's niece.	C, M
19	Eaton, Thomas	1790	27 May 1839	Granddaughter's father-in-law.	C, M
20	[Eaton], William A.	15 Feb 1858	2 Jan 1861	Granddaughter's nephew.	C, M
21	Harmon, Simon	1807	17 Aug 1847	Grandson	C, T

⁸⁴ C = Cox Survey, T = Turman Survey, M = Malone Survey. Photos of all stones found in the Malone survey can be found on *Find A Grave*, however (M) denotes that no photo was taken.

⁸⁵ Cox transcribed his first name as "Linander."

⁸⁶ The only evidence found for this grave in the Malone Survey was a footstone inscribed "NCC."

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	Name	Born	Died	Relationship to Simon Williams	Survey⁸⁴
22	Knowles, Arelna	31 Dec 1864	23 Jul 1865	Great granddaughter	C, M
23	Knowles, John W.	3 May 1839	19 Feb 1870	His son William's son-in-law.	C, M
24	Knowles, Lee Hiram	10 Aug 1869	2 Jan 1870	Great grandson.	C, M
25	Knowles, Lyddie (Allen)⁸⁷			Probably a great granddaughter.	C
26	Malone, Eleanor			Great granddaughter	C
27	Malone, Laura	16 Sep 1851	1 Sep 1853	Great granddaughter	C
28	Malone, Levnia M. ⁸⁸	8 Nov 1848	6 Apr 1849	Great granddaughter	C, M
29	Malone, Louisa	22 Oct 1849	21 Oct 1850	Great granddaughter	C, M
30	Malone, Lucinda (Williams)	15 Jun 1820	15 Jan 1841	Sister in law of a granddaughter.	C
31	Malone, Mary Lucinda	27 Jul 1855	28 Aug 1855	Great granddaughter	M
32	Malone, Ordra E. ⁸⁹	1853	1854	Great granddaughter	T, M
33	Meadows, Matilda		22 Feb 1822	In-law of his sons, Enoch & William.	C, M
34	Sharp, Franklin	20 Jun 1830 ⁹⁰	5 Aug 1867	In-law of a grandson.	C, M
35	Vickers, Elizabeth Caroline (Cater)	14 Aug 1860 ⁹¹	9 Sep 1888 ⁹²	Granddaughter	C, M
36	Vickers, Green E.	[14 Jan 1856]	2 Aug 1858 ⁹³	Great grandson	C, M
37	Williams, Elder Lewis	19 May 1789	7 Aug 1864	Son	C, M
38	[Williams,] Elender (Cater)		29 May 1870	Daughter-in-law	C, M

⁸⁷ It is doubtful that this was a separate stone, but more likely she was added because her name was on the stone of her son, Lee Hiram Knowles. In fact, the headstone for Lydia (Allen) Knowles Barnett is found at Liberty Cemetery on the opposite side of Cynthia. *Find A Grave*, memorial #96488525.

⁸⁸ "Levniam" in Cox Survey.

⁸⁹ This is likely the Cox Survey listing of "One Stone," which was included in a grouping of Malone headstones.

⁹⁰ It is likely that this year of birth was mistranscribed and should be 1838 (possibly 1839).

⁹¹ Per the 1850 and 1860 Census, her year of birth was 1830. The fragment of this stone found in the Malone survey contained no dates.

⁹² This is likely a transcription error and should be 1868: no Census record for 1870 or 1880 could be located.

⁹³ Aged 2y 6m 19d.

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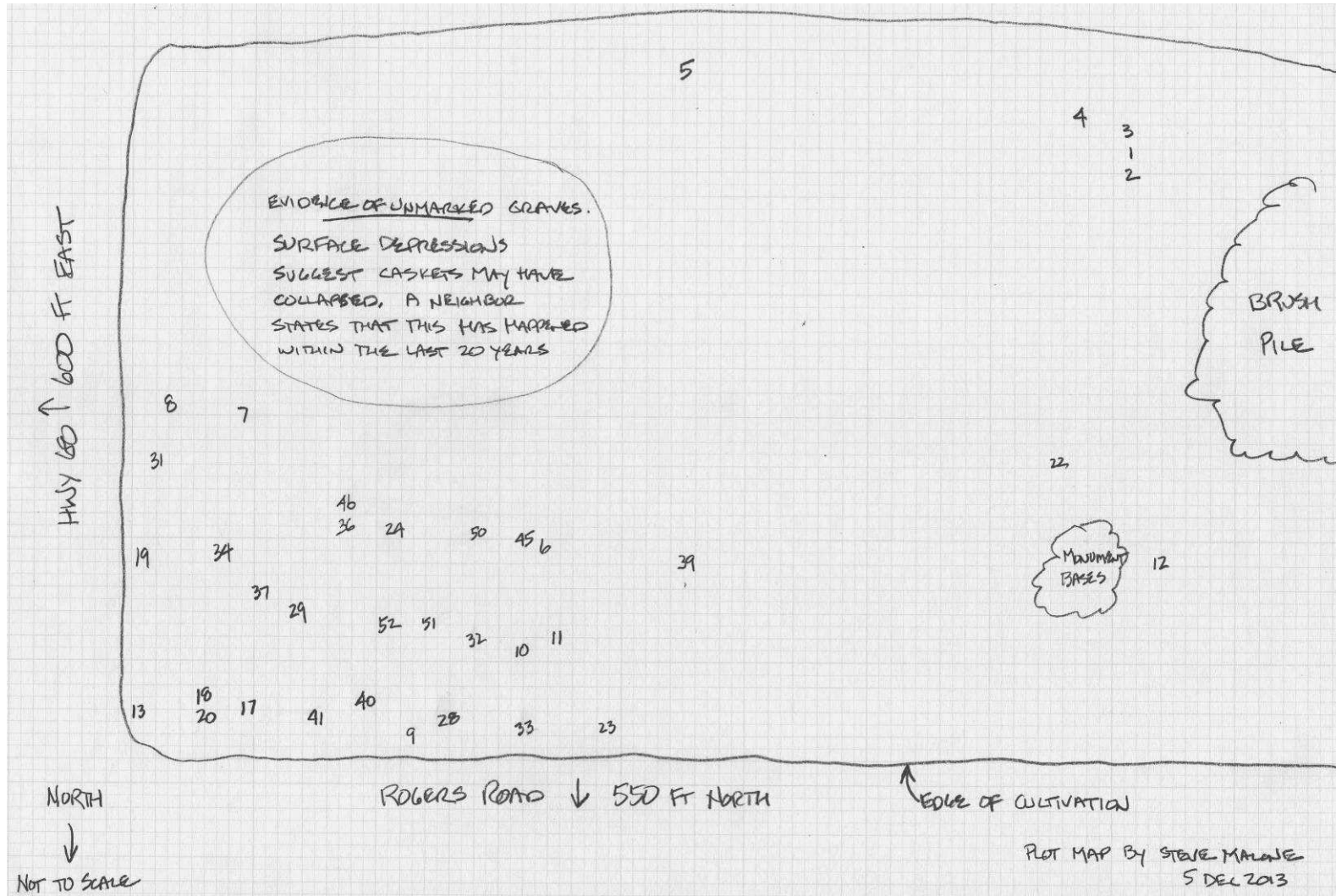
	Name	Born	Died	Relationship to Simon Williams	Survey ⁸⁴
39	Williams, Enoch			Grandson	C, M
40	Williams, Enoch	[1794]	2 Sep 1843	Son	C, T, M
41	Williams, George	15 May 1784	8 Mar 1849	Son	C, T, M
42	Williams, Heneritta (Johnson)			Daughter in law	€
43	Williams, Jessie A	2 Jul 1849	29 Aug 1850	Grandson	€
44	Williams, John			Son	€
45	Williams, Lydia (Lowe)			Daughter-in-law	M
46	Williams, Martha J.	17 Oct 1822	24 Dec 1846	Granddaughter	C, M
47	Williams, Polly Anna (unknown)			Wife	€
48	Williams, Sarah	9 Mar 1818		Granddaughter	€
49	Williams, Simon			Himself	€
50	Unknown	[1851]	6 Apr 1852 ⁹⁴	Unknown relation	M
51	Unknown	[12 May 18??]	22 Jan 18?? ⁹⁵	Unknown relation	M
52	Unknown	16 Mar 1854		Unknown relation	M
53	Unknown		22 Oct 18??	Unknown relation	M
54	Unknown, Lavinia			Wife of Grandson?	(M)

One additional burial may also have been performed at the Simon Williams Family Cemetery. Per Richard A. Prewitt on page 20 of *Moses Pruitt, Sr. & Rachel: Their Descendants* (1997): "Moses B. Pruitt died in Armstrong Twp., Vanderburgh Co., IN on April 6, 1839, and was buried at the old farm outside Cynthiana, Indiana." That would seem to describe where this cemetery is located. He certainly died at the height of the cemetery's use, so in that respect the account is credible. And while none of his other family members are known to have been interred there, most of their deaths occurred after the cemetery land had passed from family hands.

⁹⁴ Aged 8 m 6 ds.

⁹⁵ Aged 33y 8m 11d.

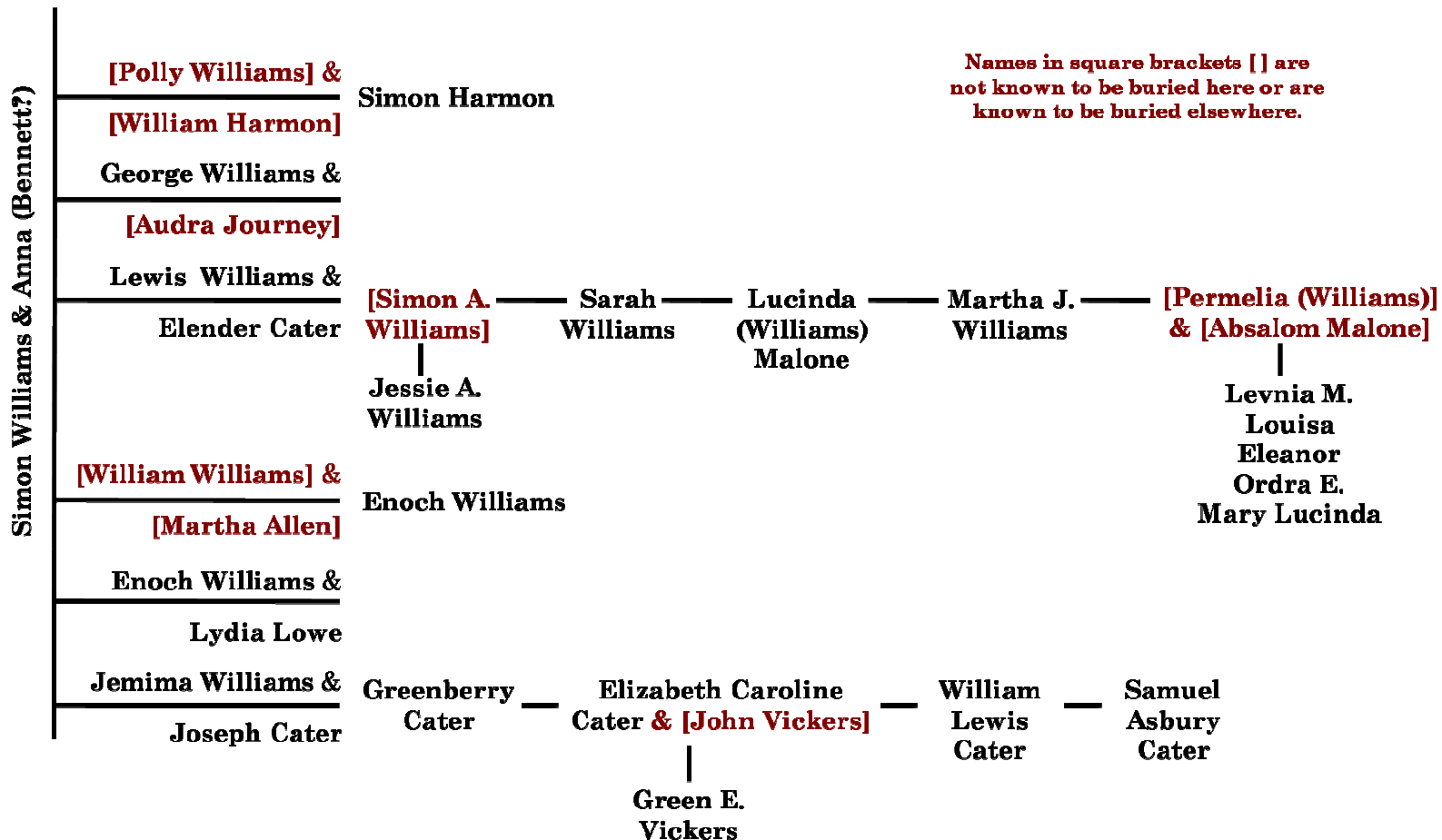
Cemetery Map: Grave Locations



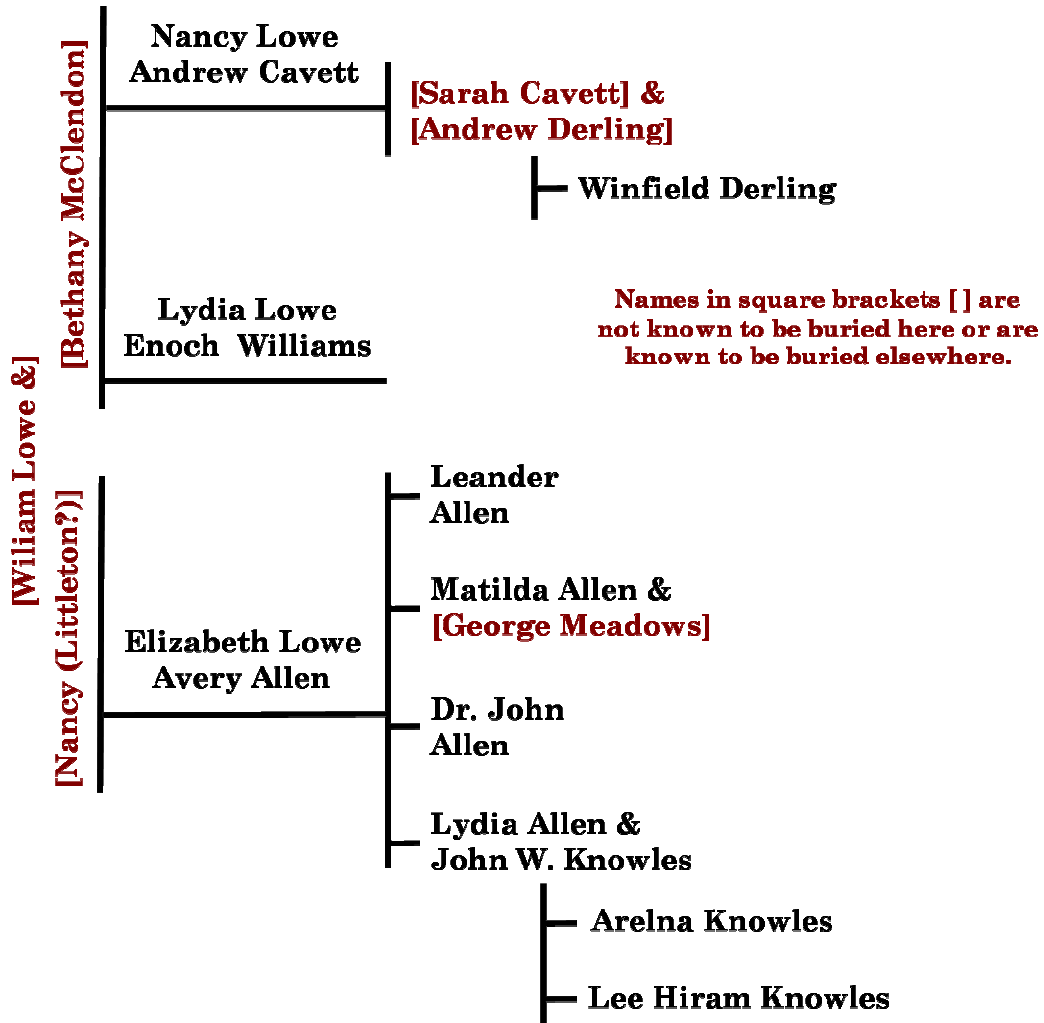
Map of monument locations based upon numbering in the preceding table.

SIMON WILLIAMS FAMILY CEMETERY

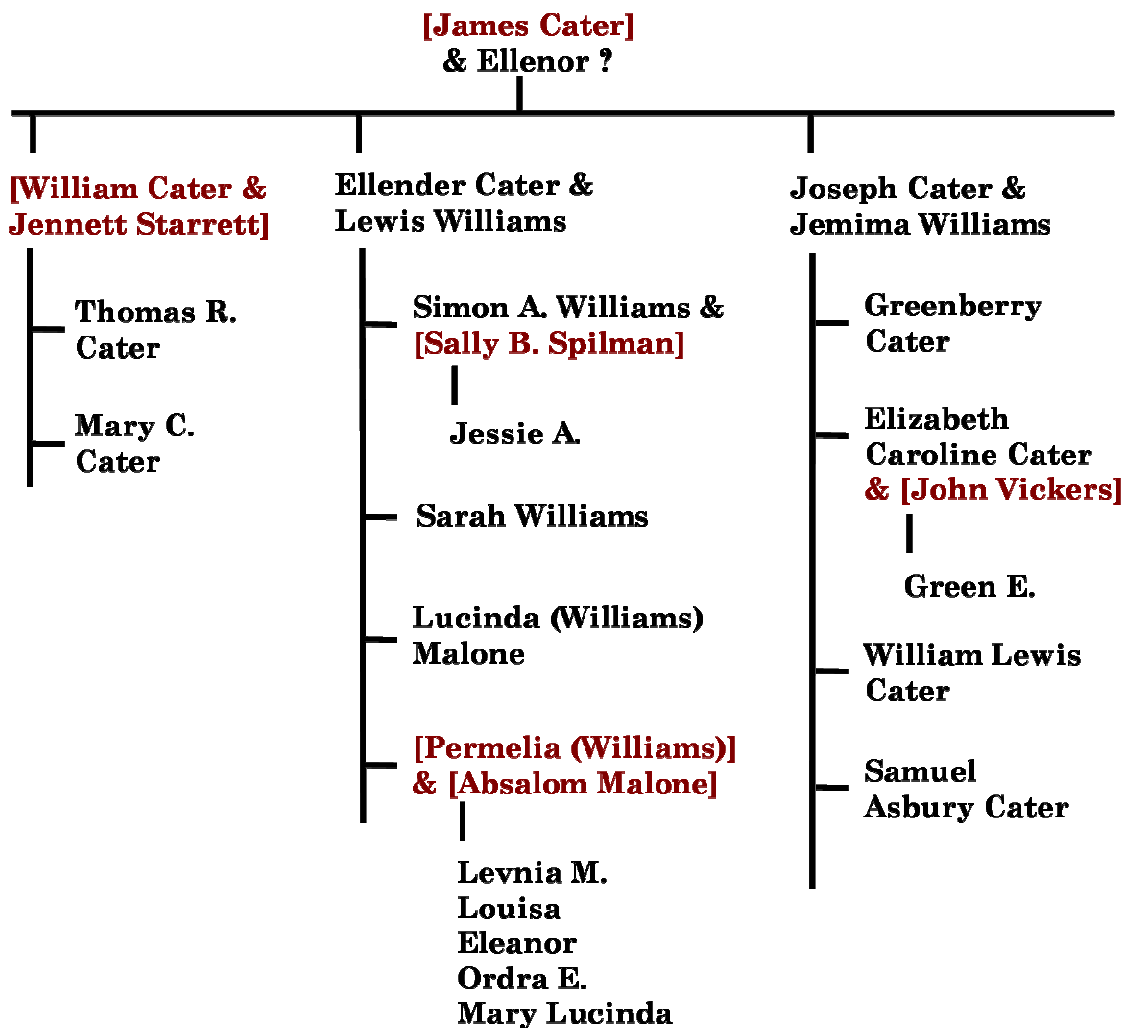
GRAVES OF DIRECT DESCENDANTS OF SIMON WILLIAMS



SIMON WILLIAMS FAMILY CEMETERY
GRAVES OF DIRECT DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM LOWE



SIMON WILLIAMS FAMILY CEMETERY
GRAVES OF DIRECT DESCENDANTS OF JAMES CATER



Names in square brackets [] are not known to be buried here or are known to be buried elsewhere.