

# **TWO PATRICK MORRISONS**

## **Who Were They and Where Did They Live?**

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### **Introduction**

While researching our Morrison family, we found that there was a problem with our family history as it had been passed down over the past two hundred years. Our family tradition is that a Patrick Morrison came to America and settled in the areas of Albemarle, Amherst, and Pittsylvania counties, Virginia. However, our fellow genealogists kept listing a Patrick Morrison born in Pennsylvania and migrating to the Rowan and Iredell counties of North Carolina. Who was right—our family traditions and histories that had been written down for over one hundred years or those who had listed Patrick Morrison from North Carolina? We were not the first to raise the question of whether there were two Patrick Morrison's who lived about the same time, and who eventually both lived in Tennessee. We took on this research project to resolve this issue, realizing that it will not end all the discussion on the Y-DNA-identified Q-Patrick Morrison and H2-Patrick Morrison.

These two Patrick Morrison's have been confused in the research for many years, until they were recently identified as two separate individuals.<sup>1</sup> This paper is written to clarify the distinctions between them even further.

Q-Patrick Morrison was a Revolutionary War patriot, an officer, and a man who blazed trails and was well respected. H2-Patrick Morrison was also a Revolutionary War patriot, a man who blazed trails and was well respected. This discussion tries to determine if Q-Patrick's path crossed with H2-Patrick's, and if they did, where those paths crossed.

As a result of our research, we believe that during the time that H2-Patrick lived in the area of Pittsylvania County in Virginia, in the Watauga and Nolichucky settlement areas of Washington, Sullivan, Greene, and Hawkins counties in North Carolina (later Tennessee), there is no evidence of Q-Patrick ever having lived there. At the same time, there is no indication that H2-Patrick ever lived in the Rowan County, North Carolina, nor Sumner or Wilson County Tennessee—the stomping grounds of Q-Patrick. We have found no evidence that their paths ever crossed, other than the remote possibility of one day, 21 June 1780, in Washington County, Virginia.

### **Untangling the Patrick Morrison's**

We will start with the easy part of Q-Patrick Morrison, his birth. If we understand the many folks who have included him in their research, his estimated date of birth was 1738 to 1745 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. His parents were William Morrison, born 1704, and Margaret Hay[e][s] Morrison.

According to the Q-Morrison family history, Patrick's father William and William's brothers, James and Andrew Morrison, left Pennsylvania for North Carolina: "The first

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<sup>1</sup> James Morrison, "The Two Patrick Morrisons" (unpublished paper, personal communication, 1 July 2015). See also [http://morrison-q.com/wp/?page\\_id=2116](http://morrison-q.com/wp/?page_id=2116).

of the brothers arrived about 1750 and all were there before the Revolution began,”<sup>2</sup> speaking of what would become Iredell and Rowan counties, North Carolina. The evidence is limited on how they came from Pennsylvania to North Carolina. There was a fourth brother, Thomas, who died in Pennsylvania, but his children still came on to North Carolina.

The estimated dates for Q-Patrick’s birth would make him the junior of H2-Patrick, whose year of birth is placed as early as 1719 and as late as 1735. As a note of explanation, H2-Patrick’s date of birth must have been before 1735, because his name was on a legal document as a witness in 1751, and 16 was the legal age at that time. Most likely, H2-Patrick was born in Scotland, as we have different descendants who have information from their ancestors that tells us this.<sup>3</sup> H2-Patrick lived the majority of his life in Virginia and only later moved into an area of North Carolina that would become northeastern Tennessee.<sup>4</sup> H2-Patrick would never live in Rowan or Iredell counties, North Carolina, nor would any of his children.

By the time the Revolutionary War broke out, both Patrick’s would have been of age to serve and fight. We know that H2-Patrick took the Oath of Allegiance in Pittsylvania County, Virginia in 1777 in William Witcher’s militia company.

We also know that Q-Patrick was a captain in the 1st Rowan Regiment, serving as early as 1776, according to his son, Hugh Morrison, and the Veterans Administration. The V. A.’s 1936 response to a letter written by Catherine Morrison stated he “resided in Rowan County, North Carolina during the Revolution, and was a Captain in 1776 in the 1st Rowan Regiment commanded by Colonel Griffith Rutherford in an expedition to Moore’s Creek, [for] thirty three days.”<sup>5</sup>

In looking at the reconstructed census for Rowan County, North Carolina, the evidence seems clear as to where Q-Patrick was living. His name is “on an address, Apr 1778 to the General Assembly from the militia officers of Rowan County stating they are unable to work on their farms and are concerned about a resulting lack of provisions.”<sup>6</sup> Also his name appears “on a petition, 26 Jan 1779, to the General Assembly from the militia officers of the western end of Rowan Co. asking to hold militia activities in the western end at Reed’s old field near Henry C.”<sup>7</sup> His name again appears in Rowan County in 1780 on a document that lists him with the words “in trust,” and, in household remarks, “Capt. Morrison’s District.”<sup>8</sup>

Now to the question of which Patrick Morrison signed a power of attorney in Washington County, Virginia, on 21 June 1780 in the estate of Hugh Hay[e][s] of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, probated 4 May 1779.

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<sup>2</sup> John A. Morrison, ““Morrison History 1700 to 1953”—Commentary,” Morrison-Q Genealogical Association Inc., <http://morrison-q.com/wp/?p=159>.

<sup>3</sup> William F. Morrison (son of David, grandson of H2 Patrick) at age 92, personal communication to descendent Elsa Morrison Stoffers, Ontario, Oregon, quoted in James Morrison, “The Two Patrick Morrisons” (unpublished paper, personal communication, 1 July 2015).

<sup>4</sup> Those folks never really did believe they were a part of North Carolina, hence the Watauga petition and the Free State of Franklin petition.

<sup>5</sup> Veterans Administration, letter 3 April 1936, *U. S., Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, 1800-1900* (database) [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>6</sup> *U. S. Reconstructed Census, 1660-1820*. Database. [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>7</sup> *U. S. Reconstructed Census, 1660-1820*. Database. [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>8</sup> *U. S. Reconstructed Census, 1660-1820*. Database. [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

H2-Patrick was living fairly close by this time, likely in the area of the Watauga and Nolichucky settlements along the Holston River in North Carolina. He had sold his property in August of 1779 in Pittsylvania County,<sup>9</sup> and was likely serving in the local militia. Q-Patrick was living in Rowan County and serving as a captain in the 1st Rowan Regiment.

So, who was the Patrick Morrison in Washington County? Several other facts point to Q-Patrick as most likely.

We believe that H2-Patrick did not sign the power of attorney. There is no evidence of family in Pennsylvania for him, and there are no connections evident between him and any of the people connected to Hugh Hay. And there *are* connections, and thus evidence, for Q-Patrick.

A deed on 7 Dec 1779 by Hugh, Andrew, and William Morrison, sons of Margaret Morrison, and nephews of Hugh Hay, late of Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania, to James Buchanan, is said to have been signed in Rowan County, North Carolina. These are the brothers of Q-Patrick, and this is where he lived.<sup>10</sup> This is the evidence proving Q-Patrick's mother is Margaret Hay Morrison.

On 20 June 1780, the day before the date of the signing in Washington County, Virginia, Q-Patrick's 1st Rowan Regiment was in a battle at Ramseur's Mill, North Carolina, but Q-Patrick was not there, according to battle rosters.

Patrick Morrison signed the document as being "of the county of Washington, and commonwealth of Virginia."<sup>11</sup> The power of attorney was assigned to James Buchanan, Q-Patrick's maternal first cousin, of Rockbridge, Virginia. Hugh Hay was thus Patrick's and James' maternal uncle.

There are three witnesses listed on that document, Robert Craig, James Montgomery, and John Kinkead. They all appeared at intervals in the court in Washington County in this period, as justices, lawyers, or tax commissioners.<sup>12</sup> John Kinkead was a tax commissioner, justice, and precinct captain in Washington County and thus officer in the militia. Robert Craig and James Montgomery were also captains in the Washington County militia, under Col. William Campbell.<sup>13 14</sup> All three of the witnesses fought at King's Mountain later that same year.<sup>15</sup>

There is a potential connection between James Montgomery and Q-Patrick over this matter. Mary Greenlee was the wife of Hugh Hay. Her sister, Margaret Greenlee, is recorded as marrying either a William or a James Montgomery.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Pittsylvania County, VA Deeds, 1778-1780, 338.

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.genealogy.com/forum/surnames/topics/hays/4819/>; Watts, Frederick, *Reports of Cases Argued and Adjudged in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania* 8, 3d ed. (Philadelphia, PA: Kay & Brother, 1881), 204.

<sup>11</sup> Watts, Frederick, *Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania*, 8, 3d ed. (Philadelphia, PA: Kay & Brother, 1881), 207.

<sup>12</sup> Chalkey, Lyman, *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia: Extracted from the Original Court Records of Augusta County, 1745-1800*, 1 (Rosslyn, VA: The Commonwealth Printing Co., 1912), <https://archive.org/details/chroniclesscotcooockgoog>.

<sup>13</sup> <http://sn1754.com/history/kings-mountain-07oct1780-campbells-regiment/>.

<sup>14</sup> [www.revwarapps.org/r795.pdf](http://www.revwarapps.org/r795.pdf).

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~scyork/RevWar/KingsMtnRoster.html>.

<sup>16</sup> 24th March, 1817. Samuel Greenlee vs. Mary Greenlee's administrator--O. S. 306; N. S. 109--Bill. On 14th March, 1809, Mary Greenlee of Rockbridge died a widow and intestate, leaving five children, viz:

A third sister, Grace/Grizel Greenlee, married the prominent Brigadier General Charles McDowell, who served under Brigadier General Griffith Rutherford and led forces at King's Mountain. Margaret, Mary, and Grace were cousins to McDowell, who must have also been acquainted with Q-Patrick, as both Q-Patrick and McDowell were captains in the Rowan militia early in the Revolution.

We believe that there was some sort of family connection between James Montgomery and Q-Patrick at the time of this meeting, perhaps that James Montgomery was the brother-in-law of Patrick's aunt, Mary Greenlee Hay, and had some knowledge and interest in the estate settlement. Could this have been a meeting of relatives to determine who had legal rights to share under Hugh Hay's will?

A last question to ask is whether Q-Patrick was actually ever in Washington County, Virginia. Was it, in fact, possible that one of the others drafted the power of attorney because he was a lawyer and that he put down Washington County, because that is where he practiced law? Did all four captains, because of their military responsibilities, meet somewhere else on 21 June 1780?

We fully realize this does not completely answer everyone's questions, but the one certain fact is that Q-Patrick never lived in Washington County, Virginia nor purchased property there. Q-Patrick's family was still in Rowan County, North Carolina. This can be verified by the absence of any documentation, other than the possibility that Q-Patrick was there for one day in June of 1780 and signed a legal document.

It is likely that in the decade after the close of the Revolutionary War, Q-Patrick, wife Ann, and children headed west. We have a possible snapshot as to the date because the executor of Q-Patrick's son, Hugh's, estate filed an application for pension benefits based on Q-Patrick's military service. A man named John Dukes stated in an affidavit, "he was well acquainted with Patrick Morrison and his wife Ann Morrison that he became acquainted with them in the year 1801 that they then lived in Sumner County Tennessee."<sup>17</sup> He went on to say he "understood from said Morrison that he moved to Sumner County at a very early date so much so that he stopt [sic] & lived in a fort called Whites Station to be protected from the Indians."<sup>18</sup>

White's Station was built by Major James White in 1791, who "built a fort about three and one-half miles northeast of Gallatin on the waters of Desha creek."<sup>19</sup> Many of these forts, sometimes called stations, were built between 1776 and 1794. The reason for the 1794 date is because the "Cherokees and the Creeks were constantly on the war path. There was no safety for the settlers until General Robertson ordered the destruction of

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Orator, James; Mary, wife of Hugh Hays; Grace, wife of Charles McDowell; David, and 6 grandchildren, children of her deceased son John; and 3 other grandchildren, children of her deceased daughter, Margaret Montgomery. James died November, 1813. Mary was over 102 years old. Chalkey, Lyman, *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia*, 2. (Rosslyn, VA: The Commonwealth Printing Co., 1912), 224; <https://archive.org/details/chroniclesscotc00lockgoog>.

<sup>17</sup> "Morrison, Patrick, R. 7415." *U. S., Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, 1800-1900* (database) [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>18</sup> "Morrison, Patrick, R. 7415." *U. S., Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, 1800-1900* (database) [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>19</sup> Cisco, Jay Guy, *Historic Sumner County, Tennessee, with Genealogies of the Bledsoe, Cage and Douglass Families and Genealogical Notes of Other Sumner County Families* (Nashville, TN: Folk-Keelin Printing Company 1909), 18; [http://www.carolana.com/NC/Counties/sumner\\_county\\_nc.html](http://www.carolana.com/NC/Counties/sumner_county_nc.html).

the Chickamauga towns, and that order was successfully executed on September 13, 1794. After that time there was peace and safety.”<sup>20</sup>

According to several websites, all of Q-Patrick's children were born in Rowan County, North Carolina. While we are not aware of proof of this, it would be understandable since Q-Patrick and Ann were married in 1768 in Rowan County and did not remove to Sumner County until after 1789, likely after 1791.

There are also some land transactions that continue to place Q-Patrick in Rowan County until then. As examples, in Rowan County, on 9 August, 1787, the State of North Carolina made two adjoining grants, both for 456 acres, “unto Andrew William and Patrick Morrosen” on “Buffaloe Shoal creek.”<sup>21</sup>

On 28 September 1789, there were further transactions on this property in Deed Book A, pages 112-115, now in Iredell County: “Andrew, William & Patrick Morrison to James Miller of Rutherford Co. for 100 pds. 456 A on Buffalo Shoal Crk, Thos. Morrison, Martha Morrison, James Alexander.”<sup>22</sup>

There was a sale of property finalized around this same time, in August 1788, from Q-Patrick and wife Ann to James King for 630 acres on Snow Creek in Rowan County. This was property leased to James King on 11 September 1779.<sup>23</sup> James King could have been a relative of Patrick's brother-in-law, Robert King, the witness on the lease and married to Mary Morrison. Whether Patrick was present in 1788 to sign documents is unknown to us.

These transactions indicate that Q-Patrick did not leave Rowan County, North Carolina until 1789 or later.

Q-Patrick appeared on the Sumner County tax rolls in North Carolina (later Tennessee) in 1792 and 1794: “William Morrison and Partrick Morrison [sic], no acres listed, on Capt. Richard King's Company tax lists.”<sup>24</sup> Again in 1802, Patrick Morrison (200 acres), along with William Morrison, James Morrison, and James Morrison, Jr., are recorded on Sumner County tax rolls in Captain Neelie's District. On 16 October 1806, Patrick Morrison sold the 200 acres to James Clark on a branch of Drake's Creek, Sumner County.<sup>25</sup> On 3 November 1807, James Andrews sold Patrick Morrison 250 acres on First Creek in Wilson County.<sup>26</sup>

We know from Hugh Morrison's estate's application for his father's pension that Patrick did not move to Sumner County until after the war; we know from witness evidence in the same application that Patrick moved to Sumner County and then, after a number of years, to Wilson County.

Q-Patrick's property transfers in Rowan and Iredell counties suggest that he moved to Sumner County after 1789. The testimony about him taking refuge at White's Station suggests that the move was around or after 1791, when White's Station was constructed.

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<sup>20</sup> Cisco, 21.

<sup>21</sup> North Carolina Land Patent Book 67, 167 and 173, <http://www.nclandgrants.com>.

<sup>22</sup> Shirley Coulter, Edie Purdy, and Lois Schneider, abs. and comps., *Iredell County North Carolina Deed Abstracts*, 1, A-B (Statesville, NC: Abstract Publishers, 1977), 8-9.

<sup>23</sup> Rowan County, NC Deed Book 11, 469; <http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/KING/2000-01/0948742275>.

<sup>24</sup> <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~tnsumner/sumnt92b.htm>.

<sup>25</sup> Joyce Martin Murray, comp., *Sumner County, Tennessee Deed Abstracts, 1806-1817* (J & W Enterprises, 2003), 13.

<sup>26</sup> Wilson County, TN Deed Book C, 79.

Q-Patrick Morrison appeared on the Sumner County tax roll in 1792, 1794, 1795, 1796, and 1802, sold property in Sumner County in 1806 and bought property in Wilson County in 1807. He appears to have lived in Sumner County from at least 1792 to 1806, and then the remainder of his life in Wilson County, from 1807 to 1810.

Wilson County came into existence 26 October 1799. Q-Patrick's property on Drake's Creek was on the north side of the Cumberland River, the eventual boundary line between Sumner and Wilson counties, so he only lived a short distance from Wilson County, which was just being settled then. According to Goodspeed's History, "[b]eyond an occasional migratory and venturesome hunter, trapper or scout, who passed through the vast forests and canebrakes in quest of the abundant game or in pursuit of marauding bands of Indians, the presence of white man was unknown in Wilson County previous to 1790."<sup>27</sup>

It appears that Q-Patrick may have been the first of his family to move to the Sumner County area but not the last, as it has been reported that others from the Morrison-Q lines came through around this time and later. Among them, Q- James Morrison is claimed to have had a ferry with one of the Snoddys on the Cumberland River, and a Q-William Morrison and his wife Rachel Patton were in Sumner County for three years before 1799, per his pension statements.

There are claims that various Q-Morrison, including Q-Patrick and his sons, were in Sumner County and signed the petition for the State of Franklin. Tennessee history tells us that North Carolina ceded to the U. S. Congress their claim to all the land west of Alleghany Mountains to the Mississippi River in 1783, and then rescinded that claim shortly afterward. The following April 1784, people living in the four-county area of Spencer (now Hawkins), Washington, Greene, and Sullivan counties declared their freedom from North Carolina. In 1787, these counties submitted a petition for statehood signed by those people living in those counties.

We now have a copy of the original signed State of Franklin document, and H2-Patrick and his four sons, William, James, John, and David, are grouped together when they signed the document.<sup>28</sup> There are also members of associated families, along with several other men who signed the Oath of Allegiance in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. We know for certain that H2-Patrick was in Greene County and appeared on the 1783 tax rolls.

There do not appear to be any Q-Morrison signers of the petition. Q-Patrick could not have signed the petition as he was not a resident of any county in Tennessee that was claimed by North Carolina in 1787.

After his move to Tennessee, Q-Patrick's offspring seem to all have been with him in Sumner and Wilson counties. His 1810 will mentions the "four that is home may get their share,"<sup>29</sup> stating those four children who are still at home as James, Joseph, Martha, and Mary. He makes Zacheus Alexander and William Morrison his executors. The witnesses are Hugh and Andrew Morrison. So assuming that William is the oldest,

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<sup>27</sup> William C. Colley, Jr., *The Goodspeed History Of Wilson County, Tennessee* (Woodward & Stinson Printing Co., 1886). <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~tnwilson/goodsp01.html>.

<sup>28</sup> North Carolina Committee on Public Bills, Joint Sanding Committee, "Petition from the Inhabitants of the Western Country," General Assembly Session Records, Nov-Dec. 1787 Session. State Archives of North Carolina: Raleigh, North Carolina, 7 December 1787.

<sup>29</sup> Patrick Morrison, will 5 July 1810, Wilson County, TN.

then Andrew, Hugh, and John, these four are no longer at home but living elsewhere, "as I have given to those that have left me what I have allowed for them."<sup>30</sup>

By the time a Revolutionary War pension application was filed for Q-Patrick, all of his children were dead except Hugh, who had left Wilson County for Crittenden County, Kentucky. This is confirmed by an affidavit for benefits by Benjamin Belt, executor of the estate of Hugh Morrison, stating that Hugh's father lived "until the 16th day of July 1833, when he, Patrick Morrison died that his wife Ann survived him & continued his widow until the 20th day of September 1838 when she died and left but one child and heir at law to wit Hugh Morrison above named who was the only surviving child and heir at law of Patrick & Ann Morrison."<sup>31</sup>

There is a question on Q-Patrick's date of death. After Q-Patrick's will was signed in 1810, it was proved in court in Wilson County in September 1810 and recorded in December of 1810. It appears that Benjamin Belt misstated Q-Patrick's date of death.

And why did Ann not file for a widow's pension after his death? It may be that she was not eligible to do so for most of her lifetime. Q-Patrick served in the 1st Rowan County Regiment of Militia.<sup>32</sup> Being in the militia, he was not eligible for a bounty warrant for land from North Carolina: "Militia soldiers (home guard) were not entitled to this land."<sup>33</sup> Unless disabled and unable to work, he would not apparently have been eligible for any military service pension until the federal government changed its laws much later:

In 1806, the United States enlarged its pension act to include [disabled] state militia as well as Continental Line soldiers . . . the federal pension records prior to 1813 were destroyed when the British burned Washington, DC.<sup>34</sup>

The first pension law in 1776 granted half-pay for life to soldiers disabled in the service and unable to earn a living. The first pension law based on service [and financial need] was passed in 1818, but it was later amended to make eligible only those soldiers unable to earn a living. The pension act of 1832 allowed pensions again based on service and made [some] widows of veterans also eligible to receive pension benefits. Fires in 1800 destroyed the earliest Revolutionary War pension application records;<sup>35 36</sup>

On July 7, 1838, Congress passed an act which granted a 5-year pension to widows whose marriages took place prior to 1 January 1794.<sup>37</sup>

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<sup>30</sup> Patrick Morrison, will 5 July 1810, Wilson County, TN.

<sup>31</sup> "Morrison, Patrick, R. 7415," *U. S., Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, 1800-1900* (database) [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>32</sup> [http://www.carolana.com/NC/Revolution/nc\\_rowan\\_county\\_regiment.html](http://www.carolana.com/NC/Revolution/nc_rowan_county_regiment.html).

<sup>33</sup> <http://archives.ncdcr.gov/Portals/26/PDF/findingaids/Circulars/AIC13.pdf>.

<sup>34</sup> <http://archives.ncdcr.gov/Portals/26/PDF/findingaids/Circulars/AIC13.pdf>.

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[https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Revolutionary\\_War\\_Pension\\_Records\\_and\\_Bounty\\_Land\\_War\\_rants](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Revolutionary_War_Pension_Records_and_Bounty_Land_War_rants).

<sup>36</sup> <http://revwarapps.org/revwar-pension-acts.htm>.

<sup>37</sup> <http://revwarapps.org/revwar-pension-acts.htm>.

Ann Foster Morrison died 20 September 1838, having perhaps been eligible for a widow's pension for a little over two months. Benjamin Belt's pension application was ultimately denied because a veteran's grandchildren were ineligible.<sup>38</sup>

On 5 March 1936, a Catherine Morrison inquired of the Veterans Administration about the Revolutionary War service of Patrick Morrison for the purpose of joining the D. A. R. Catherine was from Kingston, Tennessee, which places her in East Tennessee. She didn't describe how Q-Patrick would be related to her through any children, except she stated that her Patrick "participated in the Battle of Kings Mountain." A. D. Hiller of the V. A. reported to her on the service record of Q-Patrick Morrison contained in the pension application file.<sup>39</sup>

We have since located Catherine Morrison and, just as we had suspected earlier in our research, it was confirmed that she was an H2-Morrison. Catherine was a lifelong resident of Roane County, descended from H2-Patrick through his son James, and then his son John, who left Hawkins County for Roane County.

### **H2-Patrick Morrison Timeline**

In summary, we have been able to track H2-Patrick, from 1751 in Virginia to his migration to the Watauga/Nolichucky settlements of North Carolina/Tennessee, and many of his children who followed him.

- 3 June 1751 - Appeared as a witness to a land purchase in Albemarle County, Virginia.<sup>40</sup>
- 26 November 1761 - Mortgaged Livestock and Household Goods to Henry Key, witnesses were John Pater (Peter), Elias Smith, and John Manning.<sup>41</sup>
- 6 March 1764 - Was a defendant in court for debt of corn and tobacco.<sup>42</sup>
- 15 August 1764 - Granted 228 acres on the north branch of Piney River in Amherst County, Virginia.<sup>43</sup>
- 1 August 1765 - Bought 50 acres from Elias Smith in Amherst County.<sup>44</sup>
- 5 August 1765 - Sold 228 acres in Amherst County to Henry Key, wife consents, but not named.<sup>45</sup>
- 4 April 1768 - As "Patrick P. Morrison," leased 200 acres from Hugh Rose, in Amherst County: "Lines: Ward's old shop; to hold during term of his own and wife, Eliz, and son, Patrick's lives—yearly rent on April 10 of £1-1-6 (except during first three years when it is to be rent free) but Morrison to pay all taxes due our Sovereign Lord the King. He is to plant 200 peach and 100 apple trees and fence them and shall yearly manure and prune them. 5 pds. consideration."<sup>46</sup>

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<sup>38</sup> "Morrison, Patrick, R. 7415," *U. S., Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, 1800-1900* (database) [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>39</sup> "Morrison, Patrick, R. 7415," *U. S., Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, 1800-1900* (database) [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>40</sup> Albemarle County, VA Deed Book 1, 378.

<sup>41</sup> Amherst County, VA Deed Book A, 26.

<sup>42</sup> Amherst County, VA, Court Session, May 1768, Court Order Book.

<sup>43</sup> Virginia State Land Office Patents, Reel No. 36, 1764-67, 638.

<sup>44</sup> Amherst County, VA Deed Book B, 76.

<sup>45</sup> Amherst County, VA Deed Book B, 39.

<sup>46</sup> Amherst County, VA Deed Book B, 338.



- 2 September 1771 - With wife, Betty, sold 50 acres to Nichl. Moran, in Amherst County.<sup>47</sup>
- 1773 - On tax roll with tithables James Morrison and William Morrison. This would make both sons born before 1757. (This has not been verified by us, this was in some records located in the old Roane County Courthouse.)<sup>48</sup>
- 1776 - On tax roll with tithable John Smith. (This has not been verified by us, this was in some records located in the old Roane County Courthouse.)<sup>49</sup>
- 4 August 1776 - Bought land from John Cock in Pittsylvania County, Virginia.<sup>50</sup>
- 1777 - On tax roll with 200 acres of land in Pittsylvania County, with no tithables.(This has not been verified by us, this was in some records located in the old Roane County Courthouse.)<sup>51</sup>
- March 1777 - May have fought in the Indian Campaign on the western frontier.<sup>52</sup>
- September 1777 - Took the oath of allegiance in Pittsylvania County on William Witcher's list.<sup>53</sup>
- 13 January 1779 - Signed as a witness to a deed between William Lawson and Sarah, his wife, and David Ross for land on the north side of Pigg River, Pittsylvania County.<sup>54</sup>
- 20 June 1779 - May have fought at the battle of Stono Ferry, South Carolina.<sup>55</sup>
- 24 August 1779 - Sold 200 acres, Frying Pan Creek, bounded by the Hunting Camp Branch, the Lick Branch, Pittsylvania County, to John Barnard.<sup>56</sup>
- 16 November 1779 - A grant issued for 200 acres on "Lick Creek above the mouth of Cedar Creek" in Washington County, North Carolina (later Tennessee).<sup>57</sup>
- 26 July 1780 - Grant entered 300 acres on north side of Jarrotts Branch in Sullivan County (later Tennessee).<sup>58</sup>
- 7 October 1780 - Reported to have taken part in the Battle of King's Mountain.<sup>59</sup>
- 15 March 1781 - May have fought at the Battle of Guilford Court House.<sup>60</sup>
- 1783 - On the tax roll of what is now Greene County, Tennessee.<sup>61</sup>
- 10 November 1784 - Grant issued for land on Jarrotts Branch in Sullivan County.<sup>62</sup>

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<sup>47</sup> Amherst County, VA Deed Book C, 222.

<sup>48</sup> Research Notes by Col. Robert G. Morrison located in the old Roane County Courthouse, TN.

<sup>49</sup> Research Notes by Col. Robert G. Morrison located in the old Roane County Courthouse, TN.

<sup>50</sup> Pittsylvania County, VA Deeds, Book 4, 266.

<sup>51</sup> Research Notes by Col. Robert G. Morrison located in the old Roane County Courthouse, TN.

<sup>52</sup> A Pittsylvania militia company under William Witcher fought at this battle.

<https://familysearch.org/photos/stories/573100>.

<sup>53</sup> Marian Dodson Chiarito, trans., "Oaths of Allegiance 1777 Pittsylvania Co., VA," *The Magazine of VA Genealogy*, 23, 1 (February 1985).

<sup>54</sup> Pittsylvania County, VA Deeds and Wills, Book 5, 1767-1780, 126-127.

<sup>55</sup> <https://familysearch.org/photos/stories/573100>;

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~vapittsy/revolutionary.htm>.

<sup>56</sup> Pittsylvania County, VA Deeds and Wills, Book 5, 1767-1780, 338.

<sup>57</sup> Washington County, TN Land Warrants, Plats of Survey and Related Records, Book 76, 138.

<sup>58</sup> Sullivan County, TN Land Warrants, Plats of Survey and Related Records, Book 69, 197.

<sup>59</sup> Robert Bailey, "Morrison Family History Sheet," Roane Ramblings, II, 2.

<sup>60</sup> <https://familysearch.org/photos/stories/573100>;

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~vapittsy/revolutionary.htm>.

<sup>61</sup> "Tennessee Early Tax List Records, 1783-1895," *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine*, 202, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

- 1787 - Signed petition for the State of Franklin with his four sons: John, James, William, and David.<sup>63</sup>
- 1788 - Participated in the Chickamauga Campaign, Captain Thomas Vincent's Company.<sup>64</sup>
- 8 June 1789 - Property is listed in deed of George Ridley to Jacob Moody.<sup>65</sup>
- 17 November 1790 - Granted land in Washington County, North Carolina (later Tennessee), on Lick Creek.<sup>66</sup>
- 5 August 1791 - Sold 200 acres to William Cooper on Jarrots branch on the south side of the Holston River in Sullivan County.<sup>67</sup>
- 1 August 1792 - Land mentioned in a deed as bounding Henry Dryman's land on the "west side of Lick Creek near the bank of the Creek."<sup>68</sup>
- 7 July 1795 - William Morrison acted as attorney for Patrick Morrison transferring 200 acres on Lick Creeek to Alexander Newberry in Greene County.<sup>69</sup>
- 21 November 1804 - Property mentioned in deed of Henry Dryman and John Olinger in Greene County.<sup>70</sup>
- 14 August 1813 - Property listed as Grant No. 353 in deed of Walter King to Higgins Coppinger in Sullivan County.<sup>71</sup>

### Q-Patrick Morrison Timeline

Q-Patrick's trail can be traced as well as H2-Patrick's, showing a clear path. Q-Patrick's path does not include any presence in what would be northeast Tennessee. As one can see from these two timelines, above and below, there were two distinct Patrick Morrisons, whose documented habitations are not in the same locale.

- 9 August 1768 - Marriage to Ann Foster in Rowan County, North Carolina.<sup>72</sup>
- 1776 - A captain in the 1st Rowan County Regiment.<sup>73</sup>
- 1778 - Signed a petition of officers from Rowan County to the North Carolina General Assembly.<sup>74</sup>
- 26 January 1779 - Signed a petition of officers from Rowan County to the North Carolina General Assembly.<sup>75</sup>

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<sup>62</sup> Virginia "Ginny" L. Keefer, trans., "North Carolina Land Grants in TN 1778-1791," [http://www.tngenweb.org/records/tn\\_wide/land/landgrants/](http://www.tngenweb.org/records/tn_wide/land/landgrants/).

<sup>63</sup> State Archives of North Carolina North Carolina Committee on Public Bills, Joint Sanding Committee. 1787. "Petition from the Inhabitants of the Western Country." 7 December. General Assembly Session Records, Nov-Dec. 1787 Session. Raleigh, North Carolina.

<sup>64</sup> C. H. Hammett, trans., *Tennessee and Kings Mountain Papers*, Calendar Series, Draper Collection, III, 2XX (June 1996), 33-34; <http://tngenweb.org/revwar/counties/sullivan1788.html>.

<sup>65</sup> Sullivan County, TN Deed Book 1 (May 2, 1775-Nov 2 1789), 345-346.

<sup>66</sup> Virginia "Ginny" L. Keefer, trans., "North Carolina Land Grants in TN 1778-1791," [http://www.tngenweb.org/records/washington/land/nc\\_grants\\_washington.html](http://www.tngenweb.org/records/washington/land/nc_grants_washington.html).

<sup>67</sup> Sullivan County, NC Deed Book 2, 499.

<sup>68</sup> Greene County, TN Deed Book 2, 195-196.

<sup>69</sup> Greene County, TN Deed Book 1, 515.

<sup>70</sup> Greene County, TN Deed Book 1, 107.

<sup>71</sup> Sullivan County Deed Book 1 (May 2, 1775 - Nov 2 1789), 406.

<sup>72</sup> *Index to North Carolina Marriage Bonds, 1741-1868* (database) [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>73</sup> *U. S., Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, 1800-1900* (database) [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>74</sup> *U. S. Reconstructed Census, 1660-1820* (database) [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

- 11 September 1779 - He and wife Ann leased 630 acres to James King in Rowan County.<sup>76</sup>
- 21 June 1780 - Signed a power of attorney to James Buchannan in the estate of Hugh Hay in Washington County, Virginia.<sup>77</sup>
- 1780 - On tax roll in Rowan County on Captain Morrison's District.<sup>78</sup>
- 1787 - Acquired a state grant of 456 acres on "Buffalow Shoal" Creek, Rowan County.<sup>79</sup>
- August 1788 - Sold property to James King on Snow Creek, now in Iredell County.<sup>80</sup>
- 28 September 1789 - Sold 456 acres on Buffalo Shoal Creek, now in Iredell County.<sup>81</sup>
- 1792 - Appeared on the tax roll for Sumner County, North Carolina (later Tennessee), in Capt. Richard King's District.<sup>82</sup>
- 1794 - Appeared on the tax roll for Sumner County in Capt. Richard King's District.<sup>83</sup>
- 1 December 1794 - Mentioned in Sumner County deed between Stephen Winchester and John Wirow.<sup>84</sup>
- 17 December 1794 - William Dillard, assignee of Patrick Morrison, 400 acres of land in Davidson County, Tennessee.<sup>85</sup>
- 5 November 1795 - Patrick Morrison witnessed a deed between Thomas Donnell to William Morrison, 100 acres on east branches of Little East Fork of Station Camp, Sumner County.<sup>86</sup>
- 4 July 1796 - Indenture James Winchester, to Patrick Morrison, \$1.00, part of tr. granted originally by North Carolina to Capt. John Ingles on 15 September 1787.<sup>87</sup>
- 1798 - Appeared on tax roll for Sumner County, 200 acres, in Captain Reed's Company.<sup>88</sup>
- 1799 - Appeared (twice) on tax roll for Sumner County, 200 acres, in Captain Joseph Neeley's Company.<sup>89</sup>
- 1800 - Appeared on tax roll for Sumner County, 200 acres, in Captain Neelie's Company.<sup>90</sup>

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<sup>75</sup> *U. S. Reconstructed Census, 1660-1820* (database) www.ancestry.com.

<sup>76</sup> <http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/KING/2000-01/0948742275>.

<sup>77</sup> Frederick Watts, *Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania*, 8, 3d ed. (Philadelphia, PA: Kay & Brother, 1881), 207.

<sup>78</sup> *U. S. Reconstructed Census, 1660-1820* (database) www.ancestry.com.

<sup>79</sup> *Land Transactions* (database) www.ancestry.com.

<sup>80</sup> <http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/KING/2000-01/0948742275>.

<sup>81</sup> Shirley Coulter, Edie Purdy, and Lois Schneider, abs. and comps., *Iredell County North Carolina Deed Abstracts*, 1, A-B (Statesville, NC: Abstract Publishers, 1977), 9.

<sup>82</sup> <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~tnsumner/sumnt92b.htm>.

<sup>83</sup> <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~tnsumner/sumnt94b.htm>.

<sup>84</sup> North Carolina Land Grants, Book 83, Page 479, Grant 156, file No. 853.

<sup>85</sup> North Carolina Land Grants, Book 84, Page 332, Grant 154, file No. 998.

<sup>86</sup> Joyce Martin Murray, *Sumner County Deed Abstracts 1795-1805* Vol 1, (J & W Enterprises, 2003), 19,20.

<sup>87</sup> Joyce Martin Murray, *Sumner County Deed Abstracts 1795-1805* Vol 1, (J & W Enterprises, 2003), 27.

<sup>88</sup> <http://archives.sumnertn.org/collections/collections-downloads/sumner-county-tax-list-1795-1801>.

<sup>89</sup> <http://archives.sumnertn.org/collections/collections-downloads/sumner-county-tax-list-1795-1801>.

- 1801 - Appeared on tax roll for Sumner County, 200 acres, in Captain Neely's District.<sup>91</sup>
- 1801 - Lived in Sumner County, per witness statement of John Duks for pension application.<sup>92</sup>
- 1802 - Appeared on tax roll for Sumner County, Captain Neelie's District.<sup>93</sup>
- 16 October 1806 - Sold 200 acres in Sumner County, on Drake's Creek.<sup>94</sup>
- 3 November 1807 - Bought 250 acres from James Andrews in Wilson County, Tennessee.<sup>95</sup>
- 5 July 1810 - Made out his will in Wilson County.<sup>96</sup>
- 4 August 1810 - Deeded property to son Hugh Morrison, 250 acres on Bradley's Creek, Wilson County.<sup>97</sup>
- September 1810 to 12 December 1810 - Will proven and recorded in Wilson County, Tennessee.<sup>98</sup>

## Conclusion

It is sad that many genealogists and genealogy websites have mixed up these two Patrick's, and with the confusion of the two as one, Patrick Morrison may never get corrected. It becomes self-perpetuating and detrimental to all the Morrison clans and their descendents attempting to trace their genealogy. Like Catherine Morrison above, who was provided Revolutionary War record information for the wrong Patrick, it's been very difficult for a lot of folks to find the right information, based on people, societies, and governments mixing up the two Patrick's.

However, we believe that our research will make it easier to identify for H2-Morrison descendants who hail from the southwest Virginia and northeast Tennessee areas, and for Q-Morrison's from Rowan and Iredell counties in North Carolina, as well as Sumner and Wilson counties in Tennessee.

Based on all the information that we have gathered and included in this document, we have concluded that there were two Patrick Morrison's who lived in two distinct areas, whose paths likely never crossed, and who have become confused with each other over approximately the past two hundred years.

With these understandings, if a Patrick Morrison of the late 1700s to the early 1800s or one of his descendants appear in tax rolls, militia lists, and other documents in those areas of northeast Tennessee and southwest Virginia, they are more likely an H2-Morrison, with the known exception being those who descend from Peter Morrison, of Washington County. However, one sure way to know is through DNA testing; then doubt ceases.

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<sup>90</sup> <http://archives.sumnertn.org/collections/collections-downloads/sumner-county-tax-list-1795-1801>.

<sup>91</sup> <http://archives.sumnertn.org/collections/collections-downloads/sumner-county-tax-list-1795-1801>.

<sup>92</sup> *U. S., Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, 1800-1900* (database) [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>93</sup> [archives.sumnertn.org/collections/collections-downloads/sumner-county-tax-lists-1802-1870-j-o](http://archives.sumnertn.org/collections/collections-downloads/sumner-county-tax-lists-1802-1870-j-o).

<sup>94</sup> Joyce Martin Murray, comp., *Sumner County Tennessee Deed Abstracts, 1806-1817*.

<sup>95</sup> Wilson County, TN Deed Book C, 79.

<sup>96</sup> Patrick Morrison, will 5 July 1810, Wilson County, TN.

<sup>97</sup> Wilson County, TN Deed Book D, 263.

<sup>98</sup> State of Tennessee, September Court Session 1810, Wilson County.