

Subj: Thomas [Isaac?] Cox
Date: 7/11/99 9:34:13 PM Central Daylight Time
From: gowen@llano.net
To: pjared7217@aol.com (Jared, Peggy Cox)
CC: jandhcox@thrifty.net (Cox, Joe Burton & Helen), lessutton@aol.com (Sutton, Les)

Hi, Peggy,

Thanks for your call and your interest in documenting some details about our bewildering ancestors.

As to the middle name of our ancestor Thomas [Isaac] Cox, I have been unable to verify [so far] the name Isaac. I was unable to locate the document where his name appeared as Thomas I. Cox, but it may have been in "Ancestors & Descendants of Jehu Cox" by Wayne D. Stout. This Jehu Cox was a son of Thomas Issac Cox and a brother to our Solomon Cox. He accompanied Brigham Young in the Mormon move to Salt Lake City. It was he who specified that he wanted "work to be done" for Elizabeth Johnston Cox and other cousins.

I received a letter in 1985 from David A. Richardson of Salt Lake City who referred to Thomas Isaac Cox. David has since deceased, a victim of bone cancer. I had asked if I could purchase a copy of Stout's book, but David mentioned in his letter that a flood had destroyed all of Stout's remaining books. I suspect that the LDS Family History Center of SLC has a copy [perhaps several] and might allow us to order one in [or at least a microfilm of it.]

You will notice in the manuscript extract below that I credited your uncle John Thomas Cox as the source of the "Isaac". John T. stated that the uncle and the nephew had the same name, as I recall. It is possible that he said that the elder Thomas Isaac Cox carried the name, and that I assumed the younger did as well.

In any event, I will keep digging for the "Thomas I. Cox" document.

Item 2:

You asked if Thomas Isaac Cox outlived Rachel Carr and had remarried a second wife.

I am pretty sure that Rachel Carr survived him for 12 years and may have died at Salt Creek, IN in 1857, as family tradition states.

"Rachel Cox, age 82," appeared in the household of Nathan Cox, her

son, in the 1850 census of Greene County, MO. She could have returned to Indiana to die, seven years later. We should take another look at the 1850 census to verify that she was the householder's mother.

Item 3:

It occurred to me that the Manuscript, "Brazos West, 1836-1936" might be in the hands of one of the three other collaborators of John T. According, I went online to Switchboard and found a Dallas G. Waters in Plymouth, NC. I called him this afternoon and asked if he was in college in 1935-36, and he said "Yes, I was."

Then I asked him if it were Texas Tech, and he said "No, Duke University." He had never been to Texas Tech and did not know John T. Cox. His name was Dallas Gaylord Waters--some coincidence.

I found two S. G. Anthony individuals in Kansas--maybe junior and senior. I got no answer, but I will recall tomorrow.

I knew Dr. Joe Woods, a red-headed optometrist in Plainview, Texas, and once I asked John T. if his Joe Woods was red headed and he said "yes." I think I recall reading Dr. Wood's obituary about 10 years ago. I believe that his son, Joe Woods, Jr. is an M.D. here in Lubbock. I will give him a call, and see if has any of his father's papers.

Hope springs eternal.

Good huntin'

Arlee

Thomas Isaac Cox, son of Solomon Cox and Naomi "Amy" Hussey Cox, was born December 4, 1775 in Virginia, probably Montgomery County, according to family tradition. He was named for an earlier "Thomas Isaac Cox," according to John Thomas Cox, a descendant:

"The namesake, probably a great uncle, served with Francis Marion, 'the Swamp Fox,' in the Revolutionary War. My grandmother told me that's why my father was named Francis Marion Cox. This Thomas Isaac Cox came from Pennsylvania to the Carolinas and served under Gen. Marion. Later he left South Carolina and went to Ohio. He never returned. He left a son and a married daughter near Sumter."

Corp. Thomas Cox was serving in the First South Carolina Regiment February

1, 1780, according to "American Revolutionary Roster, Ft. Sullivan, South Carolina, 1778-1780" by Georgia Muldrow Gilmer.]

Thomas Isaac Cox was married in 1795, probably in Virginia, to Rachel Carr, daughter of Thomas Carr and Miriam Jones Carr. She was born April 3, 1771 in Maryland, according to family reports. Thomas Carr, son of Benjamin Carr of Gunpowder Monthly Meeting, Maryland and Orange County, North Carolina, was born about 1736. He was married July 15, 1756 to Miriam Jones who was born about 1738.

She was the daughter of Richard Jones and Miriam Coppock Jones. Richard Jones was the son of David Jones and Elizabeth Jones. Miriam Coppock Jones was the daughter of Aaron Coppock and Marian Short Coppock, according to the research of Willie Mae "Bill" Smith Price. Aaron Coppock was the son of Bartholomew Coppock and Margaret Scarborough Coppock. Miriam Short was the daughter of Adam Short and Miriam Ingraham Short.

It is suggested by Willie Mae "Bill" Price that Rachel Carr was a descendant of Gov. Caleb Carr who came to Jamestown, Virginia in 1635 and lived to be 111 years old. His son Nicholas Carr, born about 1650, was married to Rebecca Nicholson. Nicholas Carr wrote his will January 9, 1710 and named Thomas Carr and Benjamin Carr as minors.

Al Carr, Carr family researcher of Amarillo, Texas, reports that many branches of the Carr family in America are descended from Mary, Queen of Scots.

Children born to Nicholas Carr and Rebecca Nicholson Carr include:

Nicholas Carr	born about 1691
Margaret Carr	born about 1693
Jane Carr	born about 1695
Mary Carr	born about 1697
Thomas Carr	born about 1700
Benjamin Carr	born about 1703

It is believed that Thomas Isaac Cox and Rachel Carr Cox removed to Tennessee about 1798 and lived there at least until 1800 when a son Nathan Cox was born. "Thomas Cox" appeared in the 1800 tax list of Knox County Kentucky. In the latter part of 1803 they moved to Green River, Hardin County, Kentucky, probably influenced to relocate by the Carr and Johnston

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families. They removed in 1809 to Ross County, Ohio, settling on a

tributary of the Scioto River 24 miles east of Chillicothe, Ohio, according to "Journal of Jehu Cox." The hamlet of Cox, Ohio in Ross County was named for the family's early residence there.

In 1818 Thomas Isaac Cox moved his family to Monroe County, Indiana, settling near Bloomington. "Thomas Cox" appeared on the grand jury list June 2, 1818 in adjoining Jackson County. In 1820 he moved to a farm 12 miles west of Bloomington located on Salt Creek, a tributary of the Wabash River. He died at Salt Creek, Indiana in 1845. Family tradition states that Rachel Carr Cox died there October 5, 1857, but a "Rachel Cox, age 82," appeared living with Nathan Cox, son of Thomas Isaac Cox in the 1850 census of Greene County, Missouri.

Children born to Thomas Isaac Cox and Rachel Carr Cox include:

Benjamin E. Cox	born July 23, 1796
Solomon Cox	born May 4, 1798
Nathan Cox	born in November 1800
Jehu Cox	born September 5, 1803

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In 1985 John Thomas Cox supplied a summation of the contents of four journals kept by members of the Cox family. He stated that on April 15, 1924 that his uncle, also named John Thomas Cox, a Texas Ranger and great-grandson of Thomas Isaac Cox, dictated to his daughter Mary Ellen Cox Campbell a story explaining the motivation that caused four generations of Cox men to become involved with Texas. The motivation, wild mustangs, which brought them back again and again for 90 years, resulted finally in several members of the family settling permanently in Central Texas.

With the assistance of Joe Burton Cox, a cousin, Mrs. Campbell transcribed her notes into a handwritten manuscript which she entitled "How the Cox Men Became Interested in Texas." A copy of the manuscript was made several years later by John Thomas Cox, nephew and namesake of John Thomas Cox. Some of this material was incorporated into "Brazos West, 1836-1936," a manuscript produced in the History Department, Texas Technological College in 1935 in connection with the state's centennial observation by John Thomas Cox, Joe Webb, Dallas G. Waters and S. G. Anthony under the supervision of Dr. Seth Shepard McKay, Dr. C. D. Eaves and Dr. Gus L. Ford. After the death of Mary Ellen Cox Campbell in 1957 the manuscript was apparently destroyed.

John Thomas Cox supplied from memory some vignettes about several Cox individuals that the manuscript revealed:

"Thomas Isaac Cox, according to his journal, was born April 15, 1733 in the valley of Brandywine Creek in southeast Pennsylvania. He records that his

father and mother were married a decade earlier at Camden, New Jersey where his father was on leave from the British Navy. He records that this was his father's first shore leave since enlisting eight months earlier at Philadelphia.

Thomas Isaac Cox [whose exact relationship to the early Cox settlers in Texas is obscure] was the first member of the family to come to Texas. His

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father, name unknown, is believed to have been a native of the Warrington, Pennsylvania area. While serving in the British Navy he fell in love with a Dutch girl by the name of Heineken who was employed in her father's tavern and deserted the navy to marry her. They fled to the Pennsylvania frontier and lived there a few years before he was apprehended by the British, summarily tried and hung in Camden, New Jersey. He left a widow, five sons and a daughter.

Young Thomas Isaac Cox swore vengeance on his father's executioners and vowed to 'kill 10 British for every finger and toe of his father.'

He left his home in Bethel at an early age and hired out at Pittsburgh as a bargeman on the Ohio River. It is assumed that his barge trips carried him farther and farther, ultimately to the Mississippi and down to New Orleans about 1762. Apparently he was attracted to the Creole life and remained there in the French city of some 5,000 carefree people.

There he became friends with Oliver Pollock, Irish emigrant, who was fast becoming a wealthy merchant, trading in furs, grain and other commodities flowing down the Mississippi into New Orleans. He traded with the Americans on one hand and with the French in Louisiana and the Spanish in Texas on the other. Pollock later became the millionaire mayor of New Orleans who sacrificed most of his fortune to help finance the American Revolution.

Soon Thomas Isaac Cox was serving in the Spanish Army in Texas as Tomas de la Cocques. In the army he became acquainted with Bernardo de Galvez who, fortunately for the American Revolution, later became the governor of Louisiana. Bernardo de Galvez was born July 23, 1746 into a noble family in Macharaviaya, Malaga, Spain, according to "Bernardo de Galvez" by Nancy Reynolds Tiner. At age 19 he arrived in Mexico, which was then called new Spain. He impressed the Spanish Viceroy, and in 1769 he was made commandant of Nueva Vizcaya which include the area of present-day Texas.

The primary duty of the new commandant was to protect the area from the

raiding Apache Indians. It is possible that Thomas Isaac Cox was a member of Galvez' first expedition. He led about 140 men in pursuit of the Apaches as far west as the Pecos River where the Indians determined to make a stand. Galvez led the charge across the Pecos, and his troops successfully routed the Indians, killing and capturing a large number. In another campaign against the Apaches Galvez led his men into hand-to-hand combat. In the melee Galvez found himself surrounded by five Indians and although gravely wounded, fought them off. His troops rescued him, and Galvez was ordered to return home to Spain to recuperate.

Upon his recovery in 1776 the Spanish throne commissioned him governor of Louisiana and dispatched him to New Orleans where he became an efficient administrator and a capable military man where every move he made was singularly successful.

He gave aid to the American colonies during the American Revolution and kept a supply of aid moving up the Mississippi River to the American troops. In addition munitions and other supplies gathered by Oliver Pollock went to George Rogers Clark in the northwest from New Orleans.

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Spain declared war on England in 1779, and Galvez took the initiative. In quick succession he captured Ft. Bute at Manchac, Louisiana; Ft. Baton Rouge upstream and Ft. Panmure at Natchez. The Viceroy rewarded him by making him a brigadier. He captured Mobile Bay March 13, 1780, and a year later took Pensacola, going up against the fort with only his flagship, the "Galveztown" while the other men-of-war stood off shore and waited. For this feat King Carlos III made Galvez a count and promoted him to lieutenant general. The king also added "Galveztown" and "Yo Solo" [I alone] to the Galvez coat-of-arms. Following the capture of the Bahamas the Galvez star continued to ascend; he was appointed Viceroy of New Spain in 1784 and was given sweeping authority over all Spanish North America, at the age of 38. He died November 30, 1786, victim of a yellow fever epidemic.

At the beginning of hostilities between Spain and England the first order that Bernardo de Galvez gave was to organize a Texas cattle drive. He ordered the alcalde of San Antonio to have Texas longhorns and Texas mustangs driven to New Orleans to support his campaign. Texas supplied some 10,000 longhorns and perhaps 500 horses. Thus Galvez initiated an institution in Texas that would last for another century--cattle drives and wild horse trapping.

Part of the work of the Spanish army in Texas was to assist the church in establishing missions in an attempt to convert the Indians to Catholicism. Father Alonzo Geraldode, a Jesuit priest who founded the Apache mission in Coahuilla in 1754, persuaded a cousin, Don Pedro de Terreros, to aid him in founding another at the confluence of Delucia Creek and Arroyo Cavallo [seven miles east of present-day Lampasas, Texas] in 1756. Don Pedro, an adventurer, enlisted the aid of his brother, 'a barefoot Jesuit' in the effort. Under the command of Capt. Basterra a company dispatched to provide escort to the expedition, traversed present-day Williamson, Burnet and Lampasas counties to the site. The presidio was a failure. Under constant attack by the Indians they had come to Christianize, the fortress was abandoned and the Terreros brothers moved to establish a presidio at San Saba.

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CAPT. THOMAS ISAAC COX, Horse Merchant to the American Revolution

By Arlee Gowen

Thomas Isaac Cox, soldier of fortune from Pennsylvania, was born about 1733. Shortly after his 20th birthday he was serving in the Spanish Army in Texas as Tomas de la Cooques. Among his comrades-in-arms was Irish adventurer Oliver Pollock who later became the millionaire mayor of Spanish New Orleans. A commanding officer was Lt. Col. Bernardo de Galvez who, fortunately for the American Revolution, later became governor of Louisiana.

In 1756 when his troop was escorting an expedition to establish a presidio in Central Texas they traversed present-day Williamson, Burnet and Lampasas counties. The presidio, built by Don Pedro de Terreros, Spanish adventurer and his brother, a barefoot Jesuit, was a failure. Under constant attack by the Indians they had come to Christianize, the fortress was abandoned.

Cox observed wild horses by the hundreds on the hills of the area. This indelible sight was to bring him and members of his family back to central Texas on horse-hunting expeditions over the next 90 years—and was responsible for the Cox family to be living there nine generations later!

In 1779 Cox was a Revolutionary captain in Philadelphia. Arguing that his cavalymen had advantage over British footsoldiers he proposed a Texas horse-hunting venture to Gen. Charles Lee, Washington's second in command. They concurred, and Cox, discharged from the army, was on his way.

Cox persuaded five nephews to accompany him, and they arrived in New Orleans in June 1780. Gov. Galvez welcomed his old comrade and gave Cox authorization to capture horses in Texas at 25c per head. The party arrived at Terreros presidio, repaired the stone walls for a corral and built a horsetrap in a nearby arroyo.

Cox recorded in his journal that on the 96th day his party left the presidio for Philadelphia with 330 horses and 68 colts. Gen. Lee was delighted with the Texas mustangs and bought 304 at \$33 per head. He requested Cox to undertake a second trip immediately. Cox paid each nephew \$1,000 and retained a \$5,000 profit for himself. The second expedition garnered 366 horses which brought \$35 per head and 109 colts.

Success of his third expedition was clouded by tragedy. William Bybee, a nephew, was killed on his 17th birthday, July 4, 1797, in an Indian attack on the presidio and Cox himself took a wound in the leg. Bybee was buried there, and Cox had the painful duty to advise the father of the death of his eldest son. Included in this expedition was Thomas Isaac Cox, greatnephew and namesake.

Thomas Isaac Cox, the younger, arranged with the Spaniards to supply horses to the Lewis & Clark expedition in 1803. The Spaniards, through the efforts of Oliver Pollock largely supplied and financed the expedition. Cox, his brothers and his sons, Lt. Benjamin Cox and Solomon Cox, made additional expeditions to Texas in the decade following. Another young man was killed, dragged to death by a wild horse, and was buried beside Bybee.

In 1820 Solomon Cox contracted with Maj. William Ashley of St. Louis to deliver 500 horses to his fur-trading expedition in Arkansas City, Kansas, receiving an advance of \$1,000 in gold to finance the party.

In 1834 Lt. Benjamin Cox headed another expedition to the Terreros presidio. Included in the party was his 14-year-old nephew, Pleasant C. Cox. Ten years later Pleasant C. Cox was married to Martha Jane Bybee, niece of William Bybee. When they declared intention to move to Williamson County Martha Jane promised her grandfather she would find the Bybee grave and tend it. They arrived in the latter part of 1851, and when Indian raids subsided in the area, they moved to homestead the site of the presidio.

Accompanying them was a brother, James Christopher Cox and his family, who settled adjoining them. Martha Jane found the graves, planted flowers and cared for them throughout her life. When she died in 1912 she requested burial there in the plot which had grown to include 22 graves.