

THE
R U D D I C K
F A M I L Y
IN AMERICA

A history and genealogy of
the Ruddick family, including
biographical sketches of
other pioneer families
of Jackson County, Indiana

by

John W. Hanneman

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(born about 1780, Orange County, North Carolina). She was a daughter of Robert and Mary Comer and resided in that latter state until her widowed mother took the family to Grayson County, Virginia in 1799 and the following year joined the trek to Ohio.

In the Spring of 1803, Elisha and Tamar travelled with their parents and others to Knox County, Kentucky. He was taxed that year on four horses, but sold two of them the following year when they settled on 250 acres of third-rate land on Bull Run. By the summer of 1809, he had acquired another 40 acres and two additional horses. However, it appears that Elisha did not obtain a deed to any of his property and within a year or two had been dispossessed by someone presenting a title to the property. This was happening all too frequently in Kentucky at this time and left many pioneers disgruntled.

As several of the clan were moving north to the Indiana Territory, Elisha and Tamar chose to remain for a time in Kentucky, as did their parents. Elisha was taxed in 1812 for six horses, but still owned no land. Instead, he worked his father's claim until the families moved north in the Summer of 1814. Upon their arrival in Jackson County, they settled in Brownstown Township. They lived in the log home built by brother William a few years before, he having relocated a few miles to the east.

On December 6, 1816, Elisha was appointed to view the course of a proposed road to Madison, Indiana. He sold out to his brother William in 1831 and moved to the village of Brownstown. Tamar died there in 1834/5. Elisha remarried on November 8, 1836, to Elizabeth "Betsey" Findley, (born 1800, the daughter of Honorable Able Findley). Elisha apparently did not have a very good relationship with his father-in-law, as he was arrested in 1838 and charged with assault and battery on the man. Elisha died in July of 1845 and his widow married May 4, 1846, to widower Thomas Estep, (born 1779, Virginia). Elisha is believed to have been childless, although I believe it is likely that he and Tamar had a son (born about 1801) who moved out of Indiana in the 1820's. The following story of Elisha was told by Josiah Shewmaker;

"Elisha Ruddick went out for a hunt in the autumn of 1819 on the banks of Horse Lick Branch, about four miles east of Brownstown in Washington Township. There was a large thicket near the branch in which panthers were supposed to have a den. While he was strolling leisurely through the woods, he was startled by the rallying of hogs near the thicket, which quickly turned his course in the direction of the noise. When he came in sight, he discovered two large panthers making war on the hogs. He determined to kill one if he could get an easy gunshot, which he did by crawling upon his hands and knees to a log which would conceal him from view. When he reached the log, he saw one of the panthers crawl up near the bed of the sow and pigs which the mother hog chased viciously for some distance. While the sow was in pursuit of one of the panthers, the other would steal a pig, which they would come together and eat. This is the manner in which they would rob the hog of its brood. Elisha picked the one large panther, and at the crack of the gun, it sprang eight feet high, and fell on the ground dead. He was then in possession of a panther which measured, from the tip of its nose to the end of its tail, nine feet long."

164. WILLIAM RUDDICK Judge, (82), son of Solomon; born October 7, 1781, Chestnut Creek, Grayson County, Virginia. As a teenager, William started a courtship with Rachel Cox, a girl two years older than himself. She was a daughter of Enoch and Gertrude Cox who had recently come to Virginia from North Carolina. Unfortunately this affair was cut short when, about the time of his eighteenth birthday, William moved away. The Ruddicks travelled north and settled near Chillicothe in the Ohio Territory.

A few years later, the Enoch Cox family also settled near Chillicothe and old friendships were renewed. On April 7, 1803, William and Rachel were married by Felix Renick, a Justice of the Peace. A short time later, William's father and

step-mother moved to Kentucky with his older brother. It appears that William and Rachel decided to remain in Ohio for about a year before settling in Knox County, Kentucky early in 1805. William was taxed that year for two horses, but never did purchase any land here. Instead, he built a cabin on his father's property and helped him work his land. That first winter, The Ruddick family was happily surprised with the birth of twin daughters. William and Rachel lived in Kentucky for only five years, paying taxes on three horses in 1808 and on four horses in 1809.

It was probably in the summer of 1810 that the Ruddick's and a few other Quaker families moved north to the Indiana Territory and stayed for a time near Corydon. The following spring, the group settled in what would later be known as Brownstown Township, Jackson County, Indiana. It has been said that they were the first to settle in that township. The Ruddicks and Coxes settled in Section 5 about a mile east of their Uncle John's place. After these families erected crude cabins along Huff's (Hough) Creek, they commenced to clear land and plant corn and pumpkin, which proved to be well suited to the soil. Their first harvest that autumn was modest, but they were still thankful for their health and well-being.

In the early morning hours of November 7, 1811, the settlements of Jackson County had no knowledge of the bloody battle that raged at Fort Harrison to the north. The shawnee prophet Tensquatawah, (a brother of Tecumseh) and his army of warriors had attacked the fort and left 37 white soldiers dead. They themselves lost a number more, and retreated before the sun rose. The Indian prophet fled to Canada, where he became involved in the British propoganda and continued to incite the Indians to rebel against the new white settlers. In Jackson County, the Indians were numerous and friendly towards the settlers previous to the attack on Fort Harrison, after which many of them had seemed to leave the area. But, some still wandered through and accepted any charity or trade the white man might offer.

On the morning of Tuesday, April 7, 1812, David Hinton, who was supposed to have been William Ruddick's brother-in-law, was in need of a fresh horse and rode down to the Cherry Bottoms on the White River. This is where the Ruddicks, Coxes, and Hintons left their horses to graze on the grassy lowlands a mile or so north of the old settlement. Later that day, Mrs. Hinton expressed a growing concern that her husband should be absent so long. A small party of men rode to the Cherry Bottoms to look for their friend and found their horses peacefully grazing, but Hinton was nowhere in sight.

By late afternoon, news of the disappearance had reached other settlements and a number of men, including John Ketcham and Noah Wright, came to aid their neighbors in the search. On a closer inspection of the river banks, they came upon the body of Mr. Hinton, who had been shot in the head, stripped, and thrown in the river. His body was laid out on a blanket and the ends were tied over a stick, so he could be carried. Night overtaking them, and the burden being very heavy, they cut forks in the trees to suspend the body out of the reach of hungry wolves. The following day, David Hinton was buried at what is now Durland Cemetary on Crane Hill. News was later received that two more men had been murdered several miles to the south.

Weeks after this event, rangers arrived in Jackson County to notify the settlers that Governor Harrison recommended the erection of additional forts and blockhouses for their own protection. As fear spread among the people, most of the families moved to safer areas in the south. Some of the Ruddick families were part of those that stayed and with the Ketchams, Samuels, and Lindseys, erected a fort at Mr. Ketcham's near the present site of Brownstown and two miles west of the Ruddick place. William Ruddick appeared on a tax list during this time and paid taxes on one horse.

The families gathered their necessities and took refuge in the forts, leaving

only during the day to tend their farms. An old story of this period was passed down from William and Rachel to their grand-daughter Elizabeth Newkirk; about the time of their removal to the fort, the Ruddicks had apparently taken their smaller belongings with them and planned to return to the cabin to hide some of the cumbersome articles (bedding, etc.,) under the floor. Upon their return, the family discovered that the Indians had already been there, having "took one bed tick, cut it open and let the feathers blow away".

On June 18, 1812, war was declared with Great Britain and unrest plagued the people of the Indiana Territory. Citizens of Jackson County wrote a letter to General John B. Tipton, requesting him to come from Corydon with some of the militia to guard them against further Indian attacks. In July, General Tipton and his rangers arrived at nearby Fort Alexander at Vallonia. They spent nearly a month in the area scouting for Indians and hunting for food to be shared with the local settlers. The people of Jackson County undoubtedly felt more secure with these men in their midst. After the departure of the militia, the settlers enjoyed peace that summer, unaware that the British were now paying the Indians for their scalps. It would not be until later that season that the horror of the Pigeon Roost Massacre would be known to them. The latter event took place on September 3, and involved the brutal murder of 20 men, women, and children.

When the news of Pigeon Roost reached Jackson County, the few settlers who had not moved to a fort were convinced to do so. It was only a day or two later, that a number of men came to Ketcham's fort and called for the occupants to let them in. It was Captain Duvall and his rangers from Salem who had brought a wounded man, John Zink, to see Dr. Lamb who had recently come to the fort from Salem. Mr. Zink had been shot and was bleeding badly. He was carried into the blockhouse, where the doctor inspected his wounds.

Captain Duvall told them how he and his men were scouting up the White River, just two miles north of Ketcham's, when they came upon a band of Indians who were inspecting some apparently stolen items of clothing. When discovered, those Indians that were mounted, dropped their packs and quickly escaped. Zink rode off after two who were on foot, when one turned and shot him. When the abandoned packs were opened, the rangers found the clothing of men, women, and children; victims of the Pigeon Roost Massacre. When Dr. Lamb had finished bandaging Mr. Zink, a few of the rangers commenced to carry him to Fort Alexander, where his family was probably staying, but he died before they reached Vallonia.

During the next several months, there arose numerous conflicts with the Indians. On March 18, 1813, William Ruddick's cousin of the same name was shot while scouting. About the same time, William and his cousin Mordecai or Solomon were hunting in the hills only a few miles from where cousin William was wounded. They were ambushed and fired upon. One of the shots struck the breach-pin screw of William's gun, split the barrel from the stock, and deflecting, lodged in his arm. The other quickly returned fire and wounded one of the Indians who managed to escape with his party. The men returned safely to Ketcham' Fort where William's arm was tended.

By the late Spring of that year, expeditions were made by Colonels Bartholomew and Russell, who organized hundreds of men at Fort Alexander, and marched through the territory in an effort to drive out the Indians. After a period of time, the natives seemed to have left the area entirely. For those pioneers of Jackson County, this meant the end of a long and frightening struggle to survive in the Indiana Territory. Many of the previous settlers who had moved during the crisis, would return to their farms and establish themselves permanently.

In the Spring of 1814, the William Ruddick and William Cox families moved eight miles east to the area that would become Jackson Township. The former purchased 160 acres of land at \$1.25 per acre. This purchase was recorded at the Jeffersonville Land Office on January 17, 1815. That summer, Ruddick traveled to Kentucky to accompany his father and stepmother back to Indiana Territory.

There were a few other Quaker families also moving to the area about the same time including Rachel's parents and some of her brothers and sisters. During this period, the nearest Friends' meeting was Blue River Preparative Meeting, (set off from Lick Creek MM on July 1, 1815). Blue River was located about 25 miles south near Salem, Indiana and this was often a difficult trip to make on a regular basis. William and Rachel had not belonged to an organized meeting in over a decade, and so attended Blue River MM with less frequency than some of their neighbors. However, they were still devout to the faith in which they had been raised.

After two or three years of traveling back and forth to these distant services, it appeared to many that a solution was needed. By the early Spring of 1816, there were approximately 14 Quaker families (28 adults and 49 children) living in Jackson Township. On April 6th, Blue River MM granted that meetings could be held at the home of William and Ann Cox, though the group was encouraged to attend Blue River once a month.

On January 1, 1816, the Indiana Territorial Legislature approved the formation of Jackson County. With the establishment of a new county government, William Ruddick was prominent in local politics from the beginning. On May 6th, he was appointed Commissioner of Roads for Jackson Township and held that position for five years. The court ordered that all township elections were to be held at the Ruddick home, that building being the most substantial and accomodating in the area. Also during this session of court, William became a Justice of the Peace and served in that capacity for many years.

That summer, more pioneers came to make their home in Jackson County. The Cox household was becoming crowded on First Days (Sundays) and meetings were difficult. As a result, the Quaker community came together to raise a meetinghouse beside the creek on the Cox place. About the same time, a schoolhouse was erected next to the meetinghouse and a graveyard established nearby. This was about 400 yards from the Ruddick homestead. By now, the Ruddick's were becoming very active in this development and, with the Coxes, would become the most prominent families in the organization of the meeting.

The new Jackson County government needed to raise revenues and on December 6, 1816, William Ruddick, Solomon Cox Jr., and Sheriff Wickliff Kitchell were appointed Commissioners to do so. They were to "lease out revenue sections or quarter sections without Jackson Township to such person or persons as they think proper and on such terms as they think most to the publick (sic) benefit and return same leases into the clerk's office". The following day, William and his cousin Thomas were appointed to sit as Judges of said township. Both of them held that office for several years.

William, Rachel, and their children formally rejoined the Society of Friends on June 5, 1819 and we will probably never know why they waited so long to reinstate their membership. By the following year, the number of Quaker families to inhabit the area had increased to about 30 (58 adults and 142 children). There were many other Quaker families in the neighborhood who had drifted away from the Society and attended meeting only on occasion. Due to the growing number of members in Jackson County, Blue River MM approved the establishment of a new meeting, henceforth to be known as Driftwood MM. The first meeting held under that name was on August 30, 1820. At that time, William and his father both served on committees, while he and his father-in-law were to secure suitable record books for use in the meeting.

In the ensuing years, William and Rachel served on committees too numerous to mention. They frequently were appointed to visit the Quarterly Meeting at Blue River and some times at Lick Creek which was over 40 miles away. This journey was always made with two or three other couples and the travelers were put up in the homes of Friends living near their destination. Upon their return to Driftwood MM, they would share the minutes of the Quarterly Meeting. William and

Rachel made about two dozen such trips over the next three decades. On July 14, 1821, he was appointed Treasurer of the Meeting and remained as such for the next several years.

From 1821 through 1823, William Ruddick was again seated as the County Commissioner of Roads. He and two other men from the counties of Clark and Scott were responsible for establishing the Bethlehem Road and finding suitable surveyors, contractors, and chain men to complete the work. Ruddick's task was to plan the route from Bethlehem, Indiana through New Washington and Lexington, to the Muscatatuck River. Here, it was necessary for a bridge to be built so the road could continue through Jackson County to the lower falls of Driftwood River (near Columbus). At this point, the proposed road would intersect with the Brownstown-Indianapolis Road.

On May 10, 1823, William was made Trustee of Driftwood MM, to hold the title to the meetinghouse and burying ground lands. He was appointed Overseer on August 4, 1824 and remained as such until he requested to be released from the position three years later. That same day, he was asked to attend and oversee the first meeting of Sand Creek MM, which had been set off from Driftwood. Later in the decade, he and Rachel would serve on a series of Bible Committees in which they traveled the neighboring communities distributing the Old and New Testaments to those in need.

After father Solomon had died in 1824, his 12-acre farm was left to his heirs. William's brothers and sister did not live in the immediate area and thought it might be best for William to have the land, which lay just across the road from his home. This was sold to him on February 10, 1826 for only \$1.

William was chosen Overseer again on July 10, 1830, and on September 10th of that year, he became the Librarian of the newly established library at Driftwood MM. These volumes were kept in cupboards in an alcove just off the main room. After the rise of each weekly meeting, William would unlock the cabinet for those who desired to borrow a book and would make the appropriate entry in his ledger. Initially, the library contained 34 books, but through many donations and purchases from Philadelphia and London, the collection increased considerably. William continued as Librarian for over 20 years.

William Ruddick became Trustee of the Driftwood School on January 8, 1831, and for the next 12 years sat on various school oversight committees. Through the years, he became one of the most prominent citizens of the county and was well respected by Friends and non-Friends alike. His business affairs were often lucrative and the Ruddick family was considered by many to be wealthy. This may have been so, but he remained a humble and simple man, honest in every transaction. Over the years, William accumulated 500 acres or more of land in Jackson Township, all of which he either sold or bequeathed to his children. On August 5, 1831, he purchased from his brother Elisha, the original Ruddick homeplace which the family had settled 20 years before. This 60-acre farm would be passed out of the family in 1837, when it was sold to Martin Douglass.

On April 11, 1840, the meeting approached Rachel to serve in the station of Elder and she did so for nearly 25 years. Her husband also served as Elder and remained as such until his death. From 1842 to 1848, William, his son-in-law William O. Lancaster, and Joshua Moore were chosen "to attend at the interments of deceased Friends and others to see that the order of Society is observed at such times as the discipline directs". During this period, the Ruddicks were involved with the Underground Railroad and sheltered numerous runaway slaves on their desperate flee to freedom. They were also host to a few of the black families who chose to remain in the county and make the Driftwood community their home.

In years to come, William and Rachel retired to a quiet life around the home. They watched as the railroad approached and the town of New Farmington grew up

around them. The original meetinghouse was showing wear after 40 years of use, so a new one was erected just across the road from the Ruddick place. During the civil war, a band of robbers (probably from Rockford) broke into their home and threw a rope around the old man's neck. The bandits then tightened the noose and threatened to hang him if he did not tell where his money was hidden. William quietly observed, "Hang away, thee cannot cheat me out of my many days". Infuriated, the men ransacked the house and found what they wanted. Apparently, most of the money was not found, as it was hidden in a molasses jar. After living a very full and rich life, Elder William Ruddick died on August 17, 1863, at the age of 81. He was buried in the new cemetery across from their home.

In December of that year, at the age of 84, Rachel left Indiana with her son-in-law's mother, Mariam Lancaster, and probably others. They traveled by train to Iowa and settled at Bangor in that state, where Rachel went to live with her son William and his small family. Her daughter Mary lived just a short distance away. Rachel's stay in Iowa was short, as she was in poor health and was weakened by the trip. She died at her son's home on February 28, 1864. children;

- 165-1. Mary; b. Dec. 21, 1805.
- 166-2. Gertrude; b. Dec. 21, 1805.
- 167-3. Solomon; b. Jul. 21, 1809.
- 168-4. Olive; b. Jun. 23, 1812.
- 169-5. John; b. Oct. 8, 1814.
- 170-6. Elisha; b. Jul. 12, 1817. d. Aug. 11, 1841. Unmarried.
- 171-7. Jesse; b. Oct. 4, 1819.
- 172-8. William Cox; b. Oct. 28, 1821.
- 173-9. Rachel; b. Oct. 31, 1824. m. Sept. 12, 1843, to Robert Newsom. she died the following year.

174. JESSE RUDDICK (83), son of Solomon; born May 4, 1784, Chestnut Creek, Grayson County, Virginia. As a boy of 15, Jesse moved with his father and step-mother to the Ohio Territory. In about February of 1803, he married Catherine Baker, (born October 11, 1782, Randolph County, North Carolina). She was the daughter of Umphria (or Murphra) and Mary Baker. Soon after they were married, the couple settled on a 159 acre piece of land in Harrison Township, Ross County. This area became a part of Jackson County in 1818, but is now included in Vinton County. After others moved away to Kentucky, Jesse, his sister Mary, and their families were the only members of the Ruddick family to remain in Ohio.

According to the local newspaper, "Scioto Gazette and Chillicothe Advertiser"; Jesse Ruddick is mentioned in the June 5, 1809 issue as having found a stray mare. On June 27, 1810, he is mentioned again for finding a horse. In the War of 1812, Jesse enlisted as a private in Captain Josiah Kilbourn's Company (Third Regiment Ferguson's Ohio Militia), serving from July 28 to August 20, 1813. After six days of leave, he transferred to Captain Caleb Odle's Company and served until November 12.

Jesse is mentioned again in the newspaper of July 20, 1815, when he appraised a mare found by Philip Argebright. He finally acquired a deed to his property on September 17, 1815 and received title to additional land on June 29, 1816. Jesse appears on the tax list of Harrison Township in 1817 and 1818, but by the Autumn of 1819 he had disposed of their Ohio farms.

Late in the year 1819, the Ruddick family travelled west to Delaware County, Indiana. Settlement was made in the area known as Haw Patch, named for the abundance of that fruit growing in the neighborhood. This was just northwest of present-day Columbus and about 20 miles from Jesse' father and brothers in Jackson County. This region became part of the newly formed Bartholomew County and on February 15, 1821, Jesse, his cousin William, and Solomon Stout became the first County Commissioners.

Creek, Grayson County, Virginia. The identity of this child is very questionable. Even her name is uncertain. She may have married David Hinton, who was later killed by Indians on April 7, 1812. He was likely a grandson of Thomas Hinton Sr. (1736/7-1821) and his wife Deborah, early settlers near Chillicothe, Ohio. Ann apparently died before her father's will was proved in 1826.

197. LYDIA LADITHA RUDDICK (87), daughter of John; born June 4, 1787, in East Tennessee. She married January 29, 1807, Knox County, Kentucky, to John Parker (son of James and Charlotte). In the summer of 1810, they settled with her father in what would become Jackson County, Indiana. John built the first jail in that county in 1816, and was paid \$76.00. The following year, he sat on the first jury. Two years later, John and Lydia went to what would become Bartholomew County in the same state.

After the new county was formed, the first elections were held in the Parker home. John died November of 1822. Eventually, Lydia sold their land, and the family moved to Iroquois County, Illinois about 1833. In 1839/40, she moved with her son James to Savannah, Missouri. A few years later, Lydia went to live nearby with her son Daniel. She died on March 15, 1858. Children;

- 198-1. Polly (Parker); b. 1807.
- 199-2. Juliatha (Parker); b. 1809.
- 200-3. James (Parker); b. 1809.
- 201-4. John (Parker); b. about 1811. m. Nov. 10, 1831, Catherine Aikens. res. Clay Co. IL. 1838.
- 202-5. Elizabeth (Parker); b. about 1811. m. Aug. 21, 1829, Joseph or Josiah Nicholson.
- 203-6. Daniel Ketcham (Parker); b. Sept. 11, 1813.
- 204-7. Mahala (Parker); b. about 1817.
- 205-8. William (Parker); b. about 1818.
- 206-9. Napoleon (Parker); b. about 1820.

Thought you might enjoy this

207. WILLIAM RUDDICK, Captain, (88), son of John; born in 1785, in East Tennessee. He married February 25, 1808, Knox County, Kentucky, to Elizabeth "Betsey" Wilson, (born 1786/7, North Carolina. Probably a daughter of Joseph Wilson). They moved with his father to Harrison County, Indiana Territory in the summer of 1810, and on to Jackson County the following spring. Here, with the threat of Indian attack, they lived in Ketcham's fort. William served as a Captain in the Indiana Militia, and participated in a number of expeditions. In 1812, he appeared on a tax list and paid on one horse.

In the middle of March 1813, George Doan, John Ketcham, William Ruddick, and John Samuel went to check on Joshua Lindsey who had returned to his farm the preceding winter. When they arrived, they found Lindsey in perfect health and after a short visit, started back to the fort. On their way, the men were crossing the steep bank of a creek when they were fired upon by a band of Indians. Doan was shot in the forehead and died instantly, his body falling into the creek. Ketcham was hit with two balls and badly wounded. After they reached the fort, a messenger was sent to Vallonia to muster reinforcements. About 20 men went out from Ketcham's to the place of the ambush. They found the corpse of Doan, which had been scalped, and took the body to Lindsey's. William Ruddick, John Samuel, and Frederick Funk were detailed to bury Doan and the others returned to the fort. Nearing dark, the men dug a portion of the grave before retiring at Lindsey's. They finished the burial early the following morning while a scout had inspected the path home. After heading back to the fort, the men got only 300 yards away before they were surprised by a party of Indians. Ruddick and Samuel were both wounded, but luckily the natives disappeared as quickly as they had come.

After the war, William and Betsey returned to the farm with their family. With the organization of Jackson County on January 1, 1816, William served with his

father as Overseers of the Poor. In 1819, the group moved north to what would soon become Bartholomew County. He became very active in the political life of the county, and served on the first Board of Commissioners in 1821. It was only a few years later that the family decided to move west again. About the summer of 1826, they travelled with aged father John to Vermillion County, Illinois where the family settled "along the old county road from Georgetown to Danville". But, still not content with the area, a final move was made.

In 1834, the Ruddick's moved to Benton County, Arkansas, and settled at Pea Ridge. William was soon to build a large inn which was well patronized by travellers from St. Louis to the southwest. He served as Postmaster (Sugar Creek) in 1840. The Free Will Baptist Society was organized in the Ruddick home in 1842 and continued to meet here for nearly 20 years before erecting their own building and became known as Twelve Corners Baptist Church. William died on August 27, 1852. Betsey preceded him in 1850/1. The "Ruddick Inn" now passed into the hands of their son-in-law Samuel Burks, who sold the place to cousin Jesse Cox in 1858. At this time, the name was changed to Elkhorn Tavern, a name well-remembered in Civil War history. This building is now a national landmark.

Children;

- 208-1. Julia; b. 1810.
- 209-2. John; b. 1812.
- 210-3. William?; b. about 1814. d. young.
- 211-4. Lydia; b. Nov. 12, 1818.
- 212-5. Mary "Polly"; b. 1819. m. Jefferson T. Ford. d. 1868/9.
- 213-6. Samuel; b. Jan. 15, 1821.
- 214-7. Benjamin; b. Feb. 24, 1827.
- 215-8. Joseph; b. Aug. 4, 1829.



Battle of Tippecanoe

- A. Berry. Res. Sigourney, IA. No ch.
- 1872-5. Solomon B. (Hunter); b. Jan 1853. d. Sept. 13, 1853.
- 1873-6. Susanna A. (Hunter); b. Aug. 6, 1854. m. Mr. Pickett. d. Aug. 28, 1928, Omaha, NE.
- 1874-7. Joel Edwin (Hunter); b. Jun. 1858. Res. AZ. Unm.
- 1875-8. Frances Louisa (Hunter); b. Mar. 2, 1861. m. Dec. 5, 1881, Franklin B. Berry. d. Jan. 4, 1835, Avon, IA.
- 1876-9. Julia Salina (Hunter); b. Sept. 8, 1863. m. Oct. 18, 1881, William H. Bergy. d. Mar. 4, 1889, Fremont, IA. (in a fire).
- 1877-10. Sarah Elizabeth (Hunter); b. Oct. 1870. m(1) Jesse Hartman. m(2) H.L. Dodge. d. May 28, 1925, Oklahoma City, OK.

1878. **BELLSORA BARBEE** (195), daughter of Daniel and Mary (Ruddick) Barbee; born May 13, 1825, Flat Rock Township, Bartholomew County, Indiana. She married on December 19, 1844, to William Lacy, (born February 1, 1815, Tennessee). He served in the Indian Wars from his native state in 1832. William died at Fremont, Iowa on May 19, 1893. Bellsora died on January 17, 1913, at Clarence, Missouri. Children;

- 1879-1. Martha A. (Lacy); m. Mr. Cunningham.
- 1880-2. Andrew (Lacy); b. Nov. 10, 1847. d. Jan. 1, 1848.
- 1881-3. Mary (Lacy); b. 1848. m. Isaac Knicely. d. 1921.
- 1882-4. William (Lacy); b. 1852. d. 1875.
- 1883-5. Susan (Lacy); b. 1853. m. Mr. Barr.
- 1884-6. Sarah (Lacy); b. 1856. m. L.A. Bryan.
- 1885-7. Lewis Oscar (Lacy); b. 1858.
- 1886-8. Chester E. (Lacy); b. 1869.

1887. **POLLY PARKER** (198), daughter of John and Lydia (Ruddick) Parker; born in 1807, in Knox County, Kentucky. On November 16, 1825, she married Jesse C. Cox, (born 1798, Knox County, Kentucky). He was a son of Joseph and Mary (Pope) Cox. The couple lived near Columbus, Indiana until 1849 when they moved west to Andrew County, Missouri. Jesse and Polly settled in Jefferson Township, not far from her mother and other members of the family who had come there several years previous. The state of Kansas was admitted to the union in 1855 and about this time, the Coxes purchased property near Troy in that state. This was just across the Missouri River about 15 miles from their home.

Jesse and Polly had made occasional trips to Arkansas to visit their relatives and eventually decided to move there. On October 9, 1858, they purchased a sizeable piece of property at Pea Ridge from cousin Samuel Burks for \$3,600. This included the "Ruddick Inn" and the old 313 acre plantation. Jesse renamed the place Elkhorn Tavern and made some improvements, intending to make some business. A neighbor gave the Coxes an elk skull with large antlers which was placed on top of the building for identification. Through the years, this business was a modest success and a regular overnight stop for the stage and mail lines. The Benton County Baptist Society had met at the building since 1842 and continued to congregate there after the Coxes took over. Jesse built an outdoor stairway, so the members could access the upper floor for meetings.

The family enjoyed a relatively quiet life until early in 1862, when the Civil War came to that portion of the country. Jesse and Polly probably sided with the Confederate cause, as they owned several slaves. It was most likely in February of that year, that Jesse Cox decided to move their cattle north to their Kansas property and was gone for a few weeks. He was concerned that war was encroaching and that the stock would be killed or driven off. While he was away, Jesse's fears became reality as the opposing armies drew closer. Colonel Eugene Carr and Major Eli Weston of the Union Army approached Mrs. Cox and took control of the Elkhorn Tavern. The building was used as a headquarters and hospital, while the barn served as a supply-house and commissary.

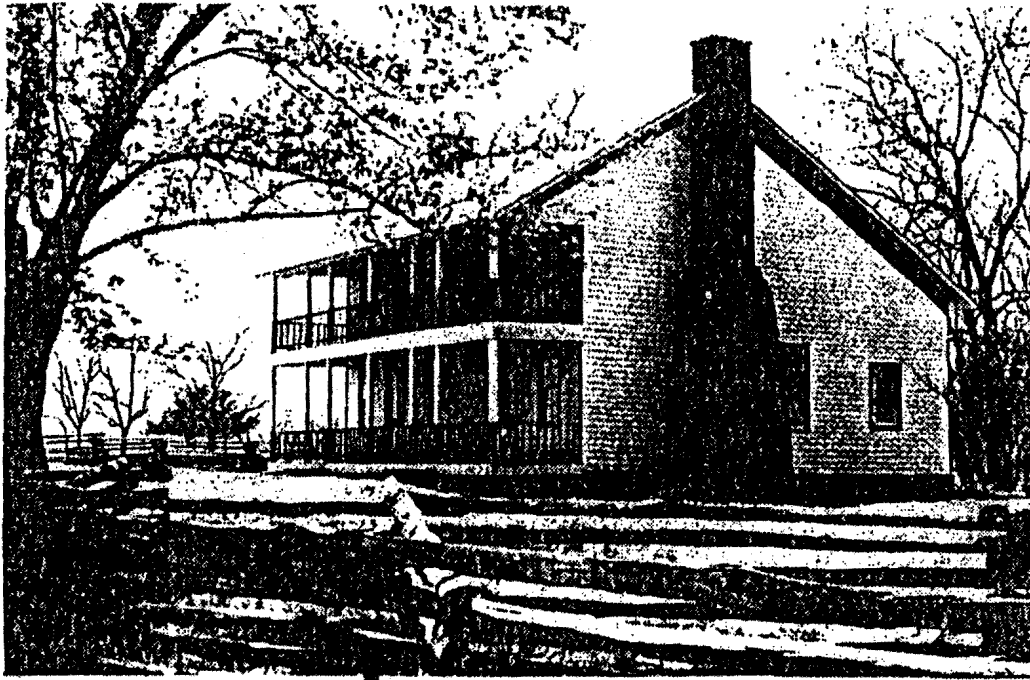
Early in the morning of March 7, 1862, approximately 6,200 Confederate troops advanced into the area. Colonel Carr was greatly outnumbered, but held out for some time, expecting reinforcements. During this time, the Cox family moved into the basement while the war waged above. Colonel Carr was finally forced to retreat and relinquish the premises to Confederate Colonel Little. Now, Major General Van Dorn used the place as headquarters and hospital for the rebel forces. They were very excited to discover that the Union troops had abandoned the barn filled with much needed food and supplies.

The fighting started again before dawn on Saturday March 8. By 10am, the Confederates were nearly out of ammunition, their supplies failing to arrive. They soon retreated and headed for Huntsville, Arkansas, leaving 1,000 Union soldiers dead. However, this victory had won the state of Missouri (and northern Arkansas) for the Union. This skirmish has since been known as the Battle of Pea Ridge or Elkhorn Tavern, a famous turning point in Civil War history.

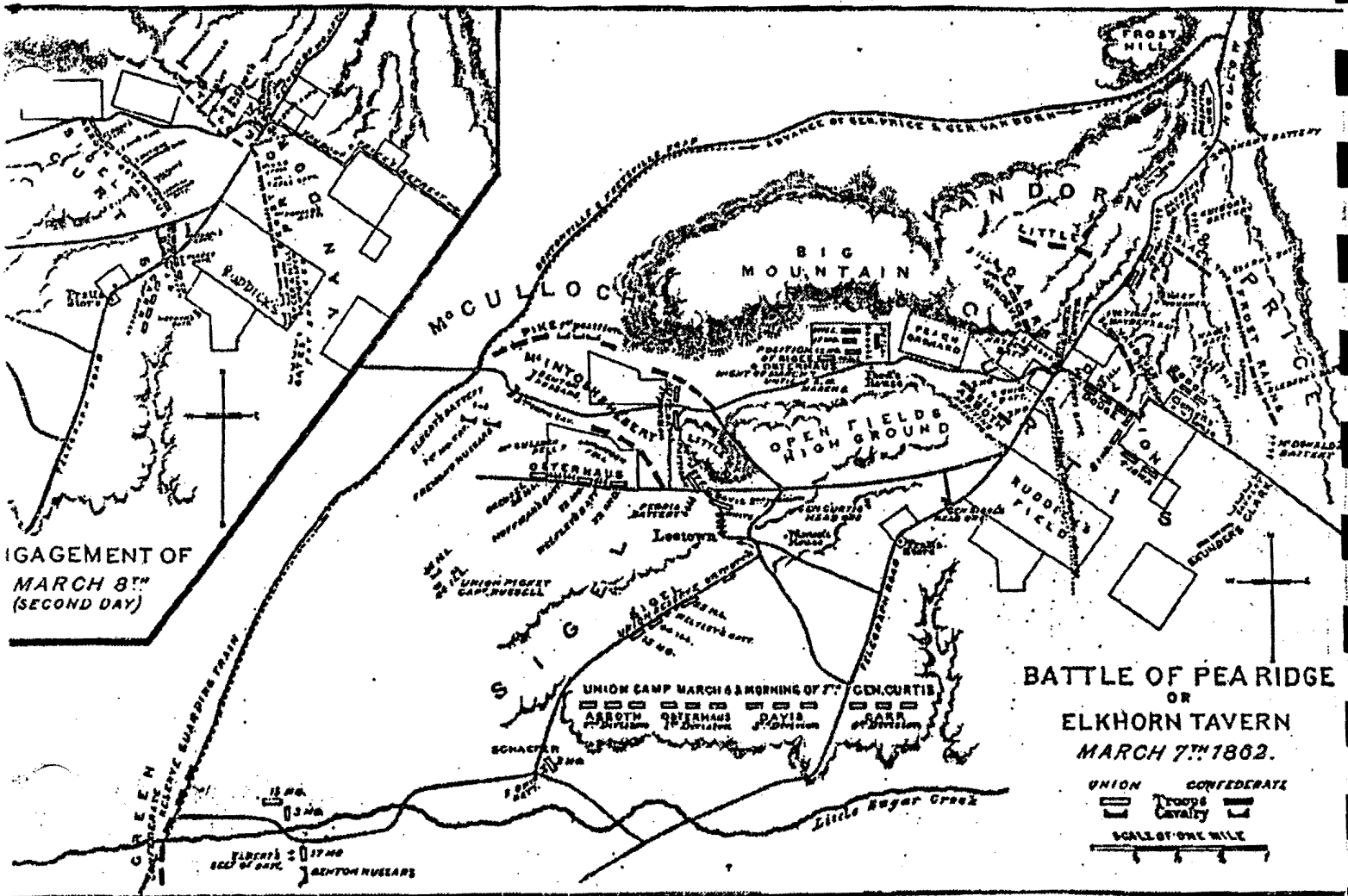
Jesse Cox, who had been unable to return to his family due to the fighting, finally made his way back after the smoke had cleared. But the war was far from over, and Cox feared for the continued safety of his wife and children. So Jesse and Polly returned to Kansas until after the war, several of their children remaining in Arkansas. The tavern continued as Union Headquarters until December 6, 1862, when Brigadier General Herron left the post to engage in battle at Prairie Grove. Three days later, a band of rebels burned the tavern, causing very serious damage. It was not long before son Joseph Cox began rebuilding the old place, which was probably finished by the time his parents returned a few years later. In 1871, Jesse and Polly left the tavern to their son Joseph and it remained in his family for nearly 90 years, when it was sold to the state. The state of Arkansas donated the property to the National Park Service on March 7, 1960. The elder Coxes returned north with their son Richard. Jesse died near Troy, Kansas on August 14, 1875 and Polly followed six years later. Children;

- 1888-1. Laditha (Cox); b. Jan. 19, 1827. m. Feb. 1, 1844, John Gabbert. Ch; James 1844, William 1846, Jacob 1848.
- 1889-2. William S. (Cox); b. 1829. m. Jan. 11, 1853, Fanny Piburn. Res. MO., KS. Ch; Daniel, Franklin, William, others.
- 1890-3. James Parker (Cox); b. 1831. m(1) Nov. 27, 1851, Eliza J. Marlotti. m(2) 1857?, Catherine _____. Res. KY., AR. Ch; Eliza J. 1858, Sarah A. 1860, Charles P. 1862, Lucina Elizabeth, Jesse, William 1870, others?
- 1891-4. Lurinda (Cox); b. 1833. m. Mar. 19, 1854, Silas Stone. Res. Troy, KS.
- 1892-5. Mahala (Cox); b. 1835.
- 1893-6. Ann Eliza (Cox); b. 1837. m. Jan. 11, 1855, Moses Townsend. Res. KS.
- 1894-7. George H. (Cox); b. Dec. 21, 1839. m. Mahala _____ (1841-1908). Res. AR. d. Jan. 19, 1908. Ch; William J., James Y., Joseph F. 1865-1919, Elvia, Polly 1869, others?
- 1895-8. Elizabeth (Cox); b. 1841. m. George W. Townsend. Res. Troy, KS. Ch; Eliza J., John M., Ida M., George W., other.
- 1896-9. Richard J. (Cox); b. 1843. m. Mary (Ruddick) Clifton. Res. AR., KS. Ch; Moses, Francianna, Geneva 1870, Gerta V., Joseph, Roxy L., others?
- 1897-10. Joseph Columbus (Cox); b. Apr. 9, 1845. m. Lucinda Pratt. Res. Pea Ridge, AR. Ch; Polly Ann 1862, Malinda Frances 1865, Valeria C. 1869, Joseph Richard, Azz 1874, Ellen 1876, Elizabeth 1880, Agnes 1883.
- 1898-11. Elias Franklin (Cox); b. 1847. m. Isabella _____. Res. Pea Ridge, AR. Ch; Lida L. 1870, others.

1899. JULIATHA PARKER (199), daughter of John and Lydia (Ruddick) Parker; born in 1809, Knox County, Kentucky. She married on June 25, 1829, to James Cox, (born April 23, 1810). He was a brother of her sister Polly's



Elkhorn (Ruddick's) Tavern - Pea Ridge, Arkansas



Guilford County, North Carolina). She was a daughter of Stanton and Sarah (Stanley) White. They attended Deep River MM and in the Spring of 1827, travelled west to Indiana, no doubt taking many escaped slaves with them. Levi and Catherine settled at Newport (now Fountain City) in Wayne County where his parents had come the year before. Levi travelled often throughout the country, developing a network of stations along the route to freedom. He found a number of sympathetic Friends at Driftwood MM and the families of Cox, Ruddick, Newby, and others supported the cause in Jackson County.

The Underground Railroad caused a great stir in the Society of Friends and many were divided as to the methods to be used in the liberation of slaves. Certainly, all Friends held true the testimony against human slavery, but a large number of them used "radical" means toward abolishing the institution. Federal laws were severe for those who aided escaping slaves, but the laws of God were far more binding. In 1843, the Anti-Slavery Friends broke away from the Yearly Meeting to continue their activities under the name of Newport MM (Wayne County). From that time until the reunification in 1857, Levi led an all-out campaign against slavery and found many contributors to the cause.

In the Summer of 1859, Levi and Catherine moved to Jackson County and joined Driftwood MM. It is probable that they made the move to be near their sons who lived in the Rockford area. Levi's cousin Barnabas Coffin was one of the founding members of the meeting, having settled here in 1816, (moved to Wayne County seven years later). His uncle Matthew Coffin owned much of the land now occupied by the city of Seymour, but never moved to this place and later sold the land.

Continuing their abolitionist work, Levi and Catherine went abroad in the Spring of 1864, to promote their cause at London MM. Shortly after their return, they left Jackson County and moved to Cincinnati MM in Ohio. Levi died here in September of 1877. Children;

1. Jesse (Coffin); b. Aug. 1, 1825. m. Milly _____. Postmaster of Reddington 1857 and Rockford 1859. Ch; William, James, Levi, others?
2. Addison (Coffin); b. Jul. 9, 1828.
3. Henry W. (Coffin); b. 1836/7. Res. Rockford, IN., Cincinnati, OH.
4. Sarah Emeline (Coffin); d. 1869, Cincinnati, OH. Unm.
5. others?

ENOCH COX was born on March 18, 1757 in Orange County, North Carolina. He was a son of Isaac and Olive (Underwood) Cox who were members of Warrington MM in Pennsylvania and married in 1749. His paternal grandparents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Fincher) Cox and his maternal grandparents were Alexander/Jane (Harris) Underwood. Isaac and Olive moved south to North Carolina in the Summer of 1754 and were among the earliest members of New Garden MM. In 1760, they moved further south to Fredericksburg MM in South Carolina but returned to New Garden before 1764, at which time Isaac married widow Phebe (Scarlett) Allen.

Enoch Cox, the subject, was raised in Cane Creek MM as was his cousin Gertrude, whom he married. She was a daughter of Samuel, (1727?-1796) and Hannah (Wierman) Cox. Her paternal grandparents were John and Mary Cox formerly of Londongrove MM in Pennsylvania. Her maternal grandparents were William Wierman (1698?-1764) of Germany and Gertrude Sietman of Holland. All of these were members of the Quaker faith.

It is not known exactly when Enoch and Gertrude Cox were married, but it was sometime between 1779 and 1781. Gertrude was disowned by the meeting on October 2, 1779 for giving birth to an illegitimate child and Enoch was disowned for "marriage out of unity" on September 1, 1781. Is it possible that Enoch and Gertrude started having children two years before they were married? On May 6,

1786, her membership was reinstated when she "condemned her misconduct". Enoch may have done the same, as we find him being disowned again on August 3, 1793, for "drinking strong drink to excess". He condemned his misconduct on August 1, 1795 which was accepted by the meeting. The family lived in Randolph County, North Carolina for many years before moving to Grayson County, Virginia in the 1790's.

It was probably in 1802 that the Coxes first moved north to Ohio and settled east of Chillicothe near present-day Hallsville. Enoch returned to North Carolina in the Summer of 1807 and on October 3 of that year, Cane Creek granted the family a certificate of membership to Miami MM in Ohio. Later, the Coxes found it much more convenient to attend Fairfield MM nearly 40 miles away in Highland County, and were accepted there on May 28, 1808. Enoch was mentioned in the local Chillicothe newspaper on April 18 of that year when he found two stray steers, and again on June 27, 1810 when a stray horse was found.

About 1811, the Cox family settled near Leesburg, Ohio only a short distance from the Fairfield meetinghouse. A few years later, Enoch and Gertrude decided to move to Indiana to be near some of their children. On September 24, 1814, they were granted a certificate of removal, but for some reason, chose to postpone the trip. On September 30, 1815, another certificate to Blue River MM in Indiana was granted.

The following month, Enoch made an entry for 160 acres of land in Jackson County, Indiana. He and Gertrude settled just over a mile from their daughter Rachel Ruddick who had written to them about this promising place. With the establishment of a new county government, Enoch was appointed as Assistant Overseer of the Poor for Jackson Township and was also a road surveyor that year.

Enoch and Gertrude helped to establish Driftwood MM and were active in it's affairs, serving on numerous committees. At the opening meeting on August 30, 1820, Enoch and his son-in-law William Ruddick were appointed to find suitable books for record-keeping. It is interesting to note that on September 29, 1821, the old man was reported for "publicly advertising Sarah Coffin (wife of Barnabas), for warning all persons for harboring or crediting her". Enoch made restitution two months later and the matter was dropped.

After living in this area for over 15 years, the family decided to move again. Apparently following their daughters Rebecca and Hannah, Enoch and Gertrude requested a certificate of removal on September 10, 1831. The couple were accepted four weeks later at Fairfield MM (near Friendswood) in Hendricks County, Indiana and were joined a few months later by their son's family. After living a long and full life, Enoch died on September 18, 1832, at the age of 75. Gertrude probably outlived her husband by only a few years. Children;

1. Rachel (Cox); b. Jul. 21, 1779. Actually, the old family record shows her birthdate as Jul. 27, while her tombstone says Jul. 19. (see William Ruddick).
2. Rebecca (Cox); b. 1781. (see Solomon Moffitt).
3. Gertrude (Cox); b. 1783/4. m. Jul. 3, 1811, Elihu Hiatt, (son of John and Mary (Burcham) Hiatt. d. Jul. 23, 1826, near Leesburg, OH. Ch; Enoch 1812, Mary 1813, Rachel 1817, Oliver 1819, Harriet 1821, Elvinah and Asenath 1823.
4. Hannah (Cox); b. Nov. 19, 1786. (see Joseph Hiatt).
5. Phebe (Cox); b. 1788/9. m(1) 1813, Samuel Hinton, (grandson of Thomas?). m(2) ca. 1818, James Stewart. d. ca. 1848, Highland Co., OH. Hintons ch; ? Stewart ch; James, William P., David C., Mary Ellen 1823, Josiah, Harmon, Noah.
6. Mary (Cox); b. 1791. m. Aug. 30, 1815, Josiah Hunt, (son of Abner and Mary). He d. Feb. 20, 1850, near Leesburg, OH. She d. later. Ch; Lavina, others.
7. Harmon (Cox); b. 1793. m(1) Dec. 19, 1817, Nancy (Garrett) Cox,

his brother's widow. He was Clerk of Driftwood MM. Moved to Hendricks Co., IN. 1832. m(2) Jun. 22, 1843, Rebecca Conaway. Ch; Hannah 1820, Rachel 1822, Enoch 1828, Aaron 1830, Sarah 1831, Hiram.

8. Enoch (Cox); b. 1795. m. Mar. 23, 1815, Nancy Garrett. d. Fall of 1817, Jackson Co., IN. Ch; Alexander Andrew 1816, Isaac 1818.

NATHAN COX was born in 1781, in Grayson County, Virginia. It is possible that he was the 11th child born to Solomon and Naomi (Hussey) Cox. However, it is also possible that he was a son of Nathan Cox Sr. who may have been a son of John and Mary (Harlan) Cox. As a young man, Nathan moved with his family to Knox County, Kentucky where he married Alice "Alcy" Cummins (Cummings). She was supposedly a daughter of John and Nancy, and grand-daughter of George Cummins, (served in the Revolution).

Early in 1815, the couple migrated with other members of the family to Jackson County, Indiana. Nathan settled in Washington Township and also had real estate investments in Bartholomew County. Although born a Quaker, Nathan never joined Driftwood MM nor did any of his children. He and Alcy raised their family in the area that would become Chestnut Ridge. He died there on January 30, 1842. Children;

1. Andrew (Cox); b. Feb. 3, 1803. m(1) Aug. 7, 1829, Clarissa Cross or Crossers (Jun. 2, 1808-Jan. 26, 1867). m(2) Mar. 31, 1869, Sarah Brown (1817-1874). d. Nov. 11, 1874. Ch; Alice Elcy 1830, James 1832, Emily 1834, Joel W. 1836, Almon 1838, Ann E. 1839, George W. 1841, Andrew L. 1843, Sarah Emma 1847, Mary E. 1849.
2. Keziah? (Cox); b. ca. 1805. m. Samuel Moore?
3. Nathan? (Cox); b. ca. 1807.
4. Mary (Cox); b. 1809/10?. m. Matthew Johnson. Moved to KY., ca. 1836, then to Chestnut Ridge, IN., ca. 1846. Ch; Clara?, Nathan, James, George, Alsey E., John.
5. Sarah (Cox); b. 1811. m. Apr. 5, 1831, Willis C. Owens.
6. Eleanor (Cox); b. Feb. 22, 1813. m. May 16, 1840, Hiram S. Love. d. Jan. 14, 1892.
7. George Washington (Cox); b. Sept. 14, 1815, IN. m. Mar. 16, 1841, Elizabeth Keller (dau., of Jacob). d. Jan. 9, 1892. Ch; Thomas Jefferson 1840, Newton Jasper 1842, Teressa Mildred 1844, Walter Ewing 1845, John Alexander 1846, Nancy Levina 1849, Sarah Ann 1850, Alice Oletha 1853, Jacob Franklin 1856, Mary Elizabeth 1858, George Washington 1860, Emily Evaline 1862, Nathan Grant 1867.
8. Hugh A. (Cox); b. ca. 1819. m. Feb. 13, 1844, Mary Keller (dau., of Jacob). d. Dec. 18, 1844. Ch; Isaac 1844.
9. Eliza (Cox); b. 1821. m. Feb. 25, 1843, William E. Marshall (son of William). d. Jan. 24, 1850. Ch; Mariah, Charles, George.
10. John C. (Cox); b. Feb. 1, 1826. m(1) Nov. 25, 1845, Susan H. Gardner (dau., of Isaac). m(2) Jun. 7, 1848, her sister Mary Elizabeth Gardner. d. Feb. 10, 1883, New Farmington, IN. Ch; Comfort Alice 1849, Franklin B. 1851, Jerusha Ann 1854.

RICHARD A. COX was a prominent member of Driftwood MM and co-founder of New Farmington, Indiana. Richard Albertson Cox was born on April 4, 1820, near Goldsboro, North Carolina. He was a son of Isaac (1794-1856) and Millicent Parker (1797-1849) Cox who had moved from North Carolina to Illinois in 1823, and then to Bartholomew County, Indiana the following year. Richard's grandparents were Richard (1771-1824) and Elizabeth Hall (1775-1811) Cox, while his great-grandparents were Richard (1723-1784) and Mary Kennedy Cox.

After settling in Indiana, the family of Isaac Cox made their home in Sand Creek Township. They were among the founders of Sand Creek MM. On January 7, 1841, son Richard married Margaret Cosand of Washington County, Indiana. She was born

on May 28, 1815, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Jordan) Cosand. After their marriage, the couple settled near his parents. In 1845, they came to Jackson County and purchased 160 acres from his uncle Joshua Morris.

Richard and Margaret became very active in the affairs of Driftwood MM, serving on many committees and as Elders. Richard also served as Librarian for many years. In 1852, he and neighbor William O. Lancaster founded the town of New Farmington on the Jeffersonville and Columbus Railroad. Early in 1859, the Coxes donated 2 1/2 for the site of a new meetinghouse and graveyard. Margaret was called to the ministry and often travelled with her husband to various meetings locally and out-of-state. They were also involved with the Underground Railroad. In 1868, the Coxes sold their farm and in the summer of 1869, travelled west to Douglas County, Kansas. Here, they attended Lawrence MM and continued their devoted service to their faith and community. Margaret died on November 12, 1878 and Richard followed over 30 years later on January 14, 1909, at the age of 88. Children;

1. Charles (Cox); b. Mar. 20, 1842. m. Elizabeth Moore (dau., of Lemuel). d. Aug. 20, 1910. Ch; Oscar Lemuel 1863, Margaret 1865, Emma 1867, Ella 1867, Eva 1875, Clara 1876, Charles Richard 1879, Carrie 1887.
2. Mary (Cox); b. Oct. 20, 1844. d. Oct. 7, 1845.
3. Sarah (Cox); b. Oct. 21, 1847. d. Oct. 1, 1854.
4. Albert (Cox); b. Oct. 21, 1850. m. Nov. 28, 1872, Jennie Lester (1853-1925). d. Nov. 7, 1929. Ch; Nettie 1873.
5. Joseph J. (Cox); b. Oct. 9, 1853. m. Nov. 25, 1872, Isabelle T. Trueblood (1850-1919). d. Aug. 5, 1914. Ch; Alvin 1874, Flora Margaret 1879.

SOLOMON COX, Judge, was born on January 1, 1762, Orange County, North Carolina. He was a son of Solomon (died 1812, Ross County, Ohio) and Ruth (daughter of John and Mary Cox). His paternal grandparents were William and Catherine (Kinkey) Cox. After moving to Grayson County, Virginia in 1771, Solomon married on November 27, 1784, to Juliatha Cox, (daughter of William and Juliatha (Carr) Cox). They moved to Hawkins County, Tennessee where Solomon made a claim on 450 acres. After Juliatha died in 1791/2, Solomon moved back to Virginia and obtained a grant to John Ruddick's land (1796).

Solomon remarried on February 7, 1793, in Randolph County, North Carolina to Rebecca Cox, (born April 8, 1765, North Carolina). In 1807, the family rejoined the Society of Friends and received a certificate from the parent meeting in North Carolina to join Lost Creek MM in Jefferson County, Tennessee. Solomon and his brother-in-law William Cox explored the Indiana Territory in 1810 and both had land entries near Paoli in May of 1811. Solomon and Rebecca settled there until the Spring of 1814 when they moved to Jackson County and were among the founders of Driftwood MM. Solomon was also active in the county government, serving for some time as Judge of Jackson Township. Rebecca died on October 28, 1843 and Solomon followed on February 10, 1846, at the age of 84. Children;

1. Joseph (Cox); b. ca. 1789, VA. m. Oct. 28, 1809, Mary Line (b. Oct. 12, 1788, dau., of William and Eleanor). d. 1831, Paoli, IN. Ch; Solomon 1811, William 1813, Rebecca, Elizabeth 1817, Isaac, Anna, Joseph 1821, Catherine 1823, Joel 1829.
2. Catherine (Cox); b. ca. 1791. (see Mordecai Ruddick).
3. others?

SOLOMON COX the younger, is often confused with the man above. This Solomon Cox was born about 1775, in Orange County, North Carolina or Grayson County, Virginia. He was very possibly a son of William and Juliatha (Carr) Cox. Solomon moved to East Tennessee with his family about 1789, then to Knox County, Kentucky ten years later. His first marriage occurred about this time, to Mary? _____. It seems that the family may have eventually moved to Bath County(?),

Kentucky where the mother died about 1813. On April 28, 1814, Solomon married Anne Sexton and the family moved to Jackson County, Indiana. Settlement was made in Jackson or Washington Township.

Though they were not regular members of Driftwood MM, they may have attended the meeting. On May 6, 1816, Solomon was appointed Commissioner of Roads for Jackson Township, and in September was involved in the planning of the Vallonia-Brownstown Road. On December 6 of that year, Solomon became one of the commissioners to lease land in the township to those persons he thought would be of most public benefit. Solomon's stockmark was registered with the county on May 10, 1819. He died in the summer of 1820. Children;

1. John (Cox); b. ca. 1800. m. Aug. 12, 1818, Sarah Stanfield (dau., of Samuel). Res. Lafayette Co., MO.
2. Rebecca (Cox); b. ca. 1802.
3. Aaron (Cox); b. 1804, KY. m(1) Delilah _____. Res. IA., KS. m(2) 1872, Alice (Cox) Sweany. Ch; Elizabeth 1831, William 1833, James 1835, Deborah 1837, Edwin.
4. Mary "Polly" (Cox); b. 1806. (see Alexander Sweany).
5. Sarah "Sally" (Cox); b. 1807. m. George Keller. Ch; Walter 1828, Miles 1830, Francis, Nelson.
6. Lydia (Cox); b. 1809. (see Thomas Sweany).
7. Abner (Cox); b. 1810, KY. m. Nov. 13, 1834, Sarah Shewmaker (dau., of James). Res. IA. Ch; Solomon 1838, Clark 1840, James 1842, Anna 1844, Nancy 1846, Louisa 1848, Sarah E. 1850, Hannah?, Mary 1854, George W.
8. Elizabeth (Cox); b. 1816/7. m. George W. Shewmaker (son of James). Res. IA. Ch; Mary 1836, Eliza 1838, Elizabeth 1840, Anna Maria 1843, James 1845, Mardia 1847, John 1849, Sylvester, and Iowa.

WILLIAM COX was the ancestor of several Jackson County families. He was born about 1726 in New Castle, Delaware. His parents were William (ca. 1692-1767) and Catherine (Kinkey) Cox, and his maternal grandparents were Harmon and Marjory Kinkey. William (the subject) moved to Orange County, North Carolina with his parents in 1753 and was a member of Cane Creek MM. On September 6, 1755, he married Juliatha Carr, (born about 1733 in Gunpowder, Maryland). She was a daughter of Benjamin Carr. In February of 1767, William, Juliatha, and other members of the family were disowned by the meeting for their involvement in the Regulator Movement.

In 1771, William and Juliatha took their family to Virginia and settled on Chestnut Creek in Montgomery (now Grayson) County. They lived here only a short time before returning to North Carolina, but by 1775, William Cox was back in Virginia and owned 593 acres south of present-day Galax. The Coxes must have mended their differences with Cane Creek MM, as on December 5, 1778, they were granted certificates of removal which were accepted by New Garden MM on February 27, 1779. William was taxed in 1782 on five horses and fifteen head of cattle. It was probably early in 1789 that the family moved to a 145 acre tract of land in Hawkins County, Tennessee then on to Knox County, Kentucky ten years later. It appears that William died in the summer of 1801, about 75 years of age. Children;

1. Rebecca (Cox); b. ca. 1756.
2. Benjamin (Cox); b. ca. 1758. d. 1791, Hawkins Co., TN. No ch.
3. Catherine (Cox); b. ca. 1760. (see John Ruddick).
4. Juliatha (Cox); b. ca. 1762. (see Solomon Cox, the elder).
5. Frederick (Cox); b. ca. 1764. Res. Knox Co., KY.
6. Joseph (Cox); b. Dec. 25, 1766, Orange Co., NC. m. 1789/90, Mary Pope (b. 1774). Res. Grayson Co., VA. To Knox Co., KY. ca. 1796, to Jackson Co., IN. 1814, then to Bartholomew Co., IN. 1819. He est. a mill on Haw Creek, 3 m. NE of Columbus. In 1831, to Flat

Rock Twp., est. saw mill. Mary d. Oct. 14, 1846. Joseph d. Nov. 26, 1851. Ch; Thomas 1790-1862, Joseph 1792, Jacob 1794-1869, John 1795-1863, Jesse C. 1798-1875, Amelia 1799-1894, Peter 1802-1876, William, Gideon S. 1806-1895, James 1810-1864, Elias 1812-1882.

7. Margery (Cox); b. Oct. 27, 1769. m. Sept. 25, 1789, Jesse Cox (son of Solomon and Ruth). Owned considerable property in and around Barbourville, KY. Moved to Dover, MO. He d. Aug. 5, 1822. She d. Jan. 2, 1846. Ch; Rebecca, Solomon T. 1793, William, Jesse, and a son killed by Indians.
8. William (Cox); b. Jan. 1, 1772. (see Nancy Ann Ruddick).
9. Solomon? (Cox); b. ca. 1775. (see Solomon Cox, the younger).

CHARLES CRABB, Judge, was born on November 12, 1762 in Prince George County, Maryland. He was the second of six children born to Edward and Ursula (Sprigg) Crabb. His paternal grandparents were Ralph and Priscilla (Sprigg) Crabb, descendants of old colonial families. Charles married on February 1, 1792, to Susannah Smith, (born March 31, 1773, daughter of James Haddock and Ann Smith). In 1805, they emigrated west to Shelby County, Kentucky where they stayed only nine years.

In 1814/5, Charles and Susannah travelled north to Jackson County, Indiana and settled their family in Hamilton Township, south of present-day Cortland. Charles soon became prominent in local government and held various positions; Justice of the Peace, Judge of Brownstown Township 1816, Commissioner 1819, and County Treasurer 1825-27. The Crabbs were Baptists and before a church was built, the first religious services in Hamilton Township were held in their home. Charles died on December 5, 1827, Susannah preceding him on July 28, 1826. Children;

1. daughter (Crabb); b. Dec. 12, 1792. d. 10 hours old.
2. Nancy Jane (Crabb); b. Dec. 19, 1793. (see Isaac Holeman).
3. Edward (Crabb); b. Jan. 2, 1796. m. Eunice Douglass (dau., of Cyrus). Lieut. 17th IN. Militia. One of first guards at County Jail. Justice of the Peace 1830. Board of Commissioners 1833-40. Large landholder between Seymour and Crane Hill. d. Mar. 31, 1851. Ch; Nelson 1820, Charles 1822, Eusebia 1824, Cyrus Douglass 1827, Lydia 1829, James Clark 1833, Nathan 1837, Edward Smith 1839.
4. James Smith (Crabb); b. Nov. 25, 1797. m. Jan. 11, 1821, Paulina Threlkeld (dau., of Moses). Ch; Haddock, Newton 1823, Susannah 1825, John 1827, Eliza 1830, Martha 1832, Thomas William 1834, James Madison 1836.
5. Harriet Smith (Crabb); b. Oct. 26, 1799. m. Sept. 22, 1819, David Crane. No ch.
6. John Adams (Crabb); b. Sept. 16, 1801. Jackson Co., Sheriff 1832-36. m(1) Feb. 14, 1821, Dorinda Threlkeld, (dau., of Moses). m(2) Sept. 19, 1839, Laura Moore. m(3) Dec. 9, 1841, Sarah Ann (Taylor) Harvey. d. Jul. 22, 1888, near Louisville, KY. Ch; Martha Ann 1823, Strawder 1825, Harriet 1827, Smith 1829, Lemuel 1832, Nelson 1835, Elizabeth 1838, Adeline Victoria 1840.
7. Lloyd (Crabb); b. Aug. 31, 1803.
8. Sarah (Crabb); b. Sept. 16, 1805. m. Jun. 26, 1822, John Simpson.
9. Thomas (Crabb); b. Mar. 22, 1807. m. Jan. 14, 1830, Priscilla Young (dau., of Reuben?).
10. Stephen Smith (Crabb); b. Mar. 7, 1809. m. Sept. 27, 1832, Julia Ann Miller, (dau., of Adam and Susanna (Settles) Miller). Ch; Smith 1835, Charles 1838, Adam Miller 1840, Thornton Posey 1843, Mortimore 1845, Lewis Case 1848, Edward 1850, John 1850.
11. Priscilla Sprigg (Crabb); b. Feb. 22, 1811. d. Nov. 28, 1846, Greenbush, IL. (see Daniel Holeman).
12. Jeremiah (Crabb); b. Feb. 13, 1813.

America in 1639. They first settled at Green's Harbor (near Marshfield), then to Gloucester, Massachusetts. Hugh served as Deputy and Selectman there for many years before the family moved to New London in the Connecticut Colony in 1650. Again, Mr. Calkins served as Deputy, Selectman and as Representative to the General Court from 1652-60. In the year 1660, Hugh purchased property in Norwich and moved his family there after some years. He was Deacon of the church and died in 1690, aged 90 years. Their son;

DAVID CALKINS was born about 1646 in Gloucester, Massachusetts. In 1672, he married Mary Bliss (1649-1718). She was a daughter of Thomas (1618-1688) and Elizabeth Birchard (1623-1699) Bliss. Her grandparents Thomas Bliss Sr. (1580/5-1640) and wife Margaret (Lawrence) were early settlers of Hartford, Connecticut where she died in 1684, at the age of 90. David and Mary Calkins moved from Norwich to his father's property at Niantic where David died on November 25, 1717 and Mary followed on August 15, 1718. Their son;

JOSEPH CALKINS was baptised at New London on November 3, 1694. He married March 28, 1721 to Lucretia Turner (born January 20, 1701). They lived in New London and also owned the old family farm in Niantic. He died in 1764. Children; Joseph 1722, William 1724-1774, David 1726, Lucretia 1732, Ezekiel 1734, Daniel 1736, Lydia 1738, Jedediah.1740, Esther 1742, Elizabeth. Their son;

DAVID CALKINS was born on August 22, 1726 in New London, Connecticut. On December 10, 1749, he married 15-year-old Hannah Leach who was baptised on September 22, 1734 to Clement Leach. She was a grand-daughter of Thomas (1652-1732) and Mary (Minor) Leach and a great grand-daughter of Deacon Clement Minor and his wife Frances (Burcham) Willey. The former was a son of Lieutenant Thomas (1607-1690) and Grace (Palmer) Minor of New London. David and Hannah Calkins lived on a 17-acre farm near the coast in Niantic, Connecticut, part of the old family farm given to him by his father on August 22, 1753 (along with other lands). After the latter's death, David inherited still more land in New London (with his brothers).

Early in 1782, Mr. Calkins travelled to Wilbraham, Massachusetts where on February 2, he purchased 71 acres from Jesse Carpenter. After returning to Niantic, he sold his holdings there on February 4 (for 135 pounds) and moved the family to their new home. It was not until December 20, 1783 that David and his brother sold the remainder of the New London Property. David Calkins died in Wilbraham in August of 1799. Children; James 1750-1837 (m.Lucretia Manwaring & Esther Cadwell), Lemuel 1752-1845 (m.Lucretia Chappell), Asa 1754-ca.1828 (m2.Mary Twing), Lucretia 1756-1837 (m.William Douglas), Ezekiel 1760-1817 (m.Lucy Willey), Elizabeth 1762-1811 (m.Isaac Colton), Mary ca.1764 (m.Ebenezer Chapman), Sarah ca.1766 (m.Israel Willey), Ruth ca.1770 (m.James Tracy).

JOHN COX was born in (Gloucestershire) England about 1663. He and wife Rachel (Carr or Embree?) were Quakers and were said to have come to America with their family in 1708. Tradition says that they landed at New Castle, Delaware where they remained for a season. Records show one John Cox purchasing 250 acres there on June 8, 1705, so they may have arrived earlier than 1708. It has been speculated that John had a brother William Cox (1657/8-1742/3) who was said to be a son of Samuel Cox of Gloucestershire, England. This William lived on Christianna Creek in New Castle Couty, Delaware with wife Amey. The Coxes soon moved a short distance away to Chester County, Pennsylvania where John purchased 150 acres on the forks of Brandywine Creek on July 26, 1708. On September 4th of that year, a certificate was read and accepted at Kennett MM, at which time John was refered to as "lately of Ould England". He died in 1711. Children;

1. John (Cox); b. ca.1686.
2. Richard (Cox); b. ca.1688. m. May 26, 1712, Margaret Potts. d. 1760/2, Vincent Twp., Chester Co., PA. ch; Anna, Sarah, Richard, Jonathan, Joseph 1723, Benjamin, John.

3. Sarah (Cox); b. ca.1690. m. 1712, Thomas Leach. res. Warrington MM, York Co., PA.
4. Ann (Cox); b. ca.1692. m. 1713, Casparus Garretson. res. Hockessin MM, New Castle, DE.
5. William (Cox); b. ca.1694. m. ca.1716, Catherine Kinkey (d/o Harmon and Margery Kinkey/Kankey). res. Hockessin MM (first meeting held in their home 1730), New Castle, DE. moved to NC ca. 1752. d. Jan. 20, 1767, Orange Co., NC. ch; Rebecca (m. John Dixon), Mary (m. James Lindley), Martha (m. William Ferrell), Harmon ca.1723-1812 (m. Jane John), Margery (m. Isaac Nichols), William ca.1726-1801 (m. Juliatha Carr), John 1728-1803 (m. Mary Scarlett), Solomon ca.1731-1812 (m. Ruth Cox), Catherine (m. Eleazer Hunt), Thomas ca.1736-1809 (m. Sarah Davis).
6. Joseph? (Cox); b. ca.1696. m. 1716, _____.
7. Thomas (Cox); b. ca.1696. m(2) Nov. 2, 1722 (London Grove MM), Elizabeth Fincher (d/o John and Martha (Taylor) Fincher). m(3) 1730, Mary Cooke. moved to Warrington MM, Lancaster Co., PA. One of the County Commissioners to establish York Co. 1749. moved to Cane Creek MM, Orange Co., NC ca.1754, then to Bush River MM, Craven Co., SC ca. 1760. d. after 1774. ch; Rebecca (m. James Frazier), Isaac ca.1725 (m. Olive Underwood) Elizabeth (m. David Jenkins), Mary, Peter, Thomas 1740/1 (m. Tamar Davis), Ann, Richard?
8. Amy (Cox); b. ca.1698. m. 1719, John Allen. res. PA.

JOHN COX, son of John and Rachel, was born in England about 1686. It is possible that he first married Ann Bright or Hall. On April 7, 1713, John purchased 200 acres in Kennett Township from Nicholas Pyle. John's second wife was apparently Hannah Jenkins, whom he married on November 5, 1720. She was a member of the Jenkins family of South Wales MM in Tenby, Pembroke, Wales some of whom came to Pennsylvania in the 1680's. The Coxes were members of London Grove MM and they lived in Kennett Township (Chester County) where John was appointed Constable in 1728. After Hannah's death, John married (about 1731) Mary (Garretson?).

On May 9, 1735, John Cox entered a grant of 150 acres of land in Huntington Township, Lancaster (later York) County, Pennsylvania. This is now within the boundaries of Adams County. However, the family did not relocate immediately, as John was appointed Overseer of the Poor in Kennett Township in 1736. It was probably the following year (John Cox sold his land to one Thomas Bryan in 1737) in which the Coxes moved to their new home and here we find two more land entries in the name of John Cox; for 400 acres on November 22, 1740 and for 200 acres on November 9, 1743. However, one of these is probably that of his son John Jr. The family was soon accepted at Sadsbury MM, but since this meeting was quite a distance away, Newberry MM and Warrington MM were established a few years later.

John died about 1752 and Mary then took her youngest children back to Kennett where they attended Newark MM. On May 5, 1753, the widow Cox received a certificate of removal to Cane Creek MM in Orange County, North Carolina. They were accepted at that place on October 6. Some researchers suggest that John was still alive and made the move with his family, but I believe this to be incorrect. Children;

1. Richard? (Cox); b. ca.1707. m(1) Oct. 15, 1726, Elizabeth Scarlett. m(2) Mary _____. moved to Warrington MM ca.1737. res. there 1762. ch; Rebecca, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, others.
2. child (Cox); b. ca.1710.
3. Hall? (Cox); b. ca.1713.
4. John (Cox); b. ca.1715. m. Aug. 9, 1735, Mary Harlan (d/o Moses). moved to Warrington MM ca.1737, then to Orange Co., NC 1755, but later returned to PA. ch; Dinah 1735, Jacob 1737, John, Rebecca, others.

5. Robert? (Cox); b. ca.1717. d. before 1771, Warrington MM.
6. Sarah (Cox); b. ca.1721. m. Aug. 24, 1745, Nicholas Wierman (s/o William). res. Warrington MM.
7. Ann (Cox); b. ca.1723. see William Rudduck.
8. Samuel (Cox); b. ca.1725. m. Aug. 22, 1747, Hannah Wierman (d/o William). moved from Warrington MM to NC 1757. d. ca.1796, Randolph Co., NC. ch; Harmon, Jesse (m. Miss Bedsaul), Samuel 1754 (m. Martha Cox), Henry, Gertrude (m. Enoch Cox), Katherine, Nicholas, Rebecca, Elisha 1767, John 1770, Hannah.
9. William (Cox); b. ca.1727. m. 1747/8, Naomi Garretson (1st cousin). res. York Co., PA. ch; Joshua, Ruth.
10. Amy (Cox); b. Sept. 27, 1729. m. Jun. 28, 1750/3, William Wierman (s/o William). res. Huntington MM, York Co., PA.
11. Benjamin (Cox); b. ca.1732. m. 1750/1, Martha Garretson (1st cousin). moved to Holly Spring MM, Guilford Co., NC 1759. d. 1817. ch; Benjamin, Amy 1758, Ruth, John, Jeremiah 1763, Joseph, William 1761.
12. Hannah (Cox); b. ca.1734. m. 1752, Daniel Winter.
13. Ruth (Cox); b. ca.1736. m. Solomon Cox (1st cousin). moved to NC, then to Coal Creek, Grayson Co., VA. d. ca.1805, OH. ch; Enoch, Samuel, Mary, Solomon 1762, Joseph, Ruth 1767, William, Jesse.
14. Thomas (Cox); b. ca.1738. m. 1757, Martha Jenkins. d. 1771, Holly Spring MM, NC. ch; Thomas, Joshua 1760, Daniel 1762, John, Abner, Sarah, Martha.
15. Solomon (Cox); b. ca.1740. m. 1759/60, Naomi Hussey (d/o Christopher & Ann (Garretson) Hussey). moved from NC to Grayson Co., VA., then to TN. res. Knox Co., KY. 1801/2. d. ca.1820, Monroe Co., IN. ch; Martha 1761 (m. Samuel Cox), Solomon 1761, Mary (m. Thomas Mahan), Ann, Absolom, Christopher, Thomas 1775 (m. Rachel Carr), Ruth (m. Joseph Johnson), Naomi 1779 (m. Thomas McMahon?), Stephen 1779, Nathan 1781.

THOMAS HARVEY, was born on February 27, 1708 in Lyme, Connecticut. He was a son of Thomas and Abigail (Smith) Harvey and on December 24, 1730, married Jane Hungerford, (born January 27, 1708). She was a daughter of John (ca.1678-1748) and Deborah (Spencer) Hungerford, and a grand-daughter of blacksmith Thomas (1648-1713) and Mary (Green) Hungerford. Her great-grandfather Thomas Hungerford (ca.1617-1663) came to this country from Bramhill, Wiltshire, England and married Hannah Willey. Thomas and Jane raised a large family in East Haddam, including; Robert 1731, Ezra 1739, Jonathan 1740, Ithamer 1743, Deborah & Josiah 1745, Asa 1749-1804.

PHILLIP LARAWAY was of French heritage and was born Phillipe Le Ruez on December 20, 1757 in St. Ouen, on the island of Jersey (Channel Islands). He was a son of Elie "Elias" and Elizabeth (Sprague) Le Ruez. Elias was a native of the same place, having been born there on August 24, 1729 to Jean (born 1703) and Susanne (Du Heaume) Le Ruez. Mother Elizabeth was born on December 15, 1728 to Thomas and Susanne (Briard) Sprague who were married in St. Ouen on January 16, 1721. It is not known exactly what year Phillip came to America, nor whether any other members of the family came with him. However, it is known that he was a Tailor and was living in Boston at the age of 21.

The Revolutionary War was already in progress when young Phillip enlisted his services in April of 1779. He was designated a Private under Captain Luke Day in Colonel Alden's 7th Regiment of the Massachusetts Line. When General Lafayette returned from France, Phillip Laraway became one of his soldiers and assisted in the fight against Benedict Arnold's raiders in January of 1781. Phillip's regiment was involved in numerous skirmishes against Lord Cornwallis and was present when the latter surrendered at Yorktown on September 19, 1781. Laraway's service continued with the Continental Line until June of 1783, at which time he re-enlisted as a replacement for one Jabez Laughlin and served in this capacity until his discharge in January of 1784.

EZEKIEL TURNER was born on January 7, 1650 in Scituate, Massachusetts. He was a son of John Turner (1620-1697) and Mary Brewster (1627-1697, daughter of Jonathan). The former was a Tanner and son of Humphrey Turner who came to America in 1628. Ezekiel married Susannah Keeney on December 26, 1678. She was born September 6, 1662 to John (1641-1716) and Sarah (Douglas) Keeney of Niantic, Connecticut. The former was a son of William (1600/1-1675) and Agnes Keeney, and the latter a daughter of William (1610-1682) and Ann Mattle (daughter of Thomas) Douglas of New London. Ezekiel and Susannah settled in New London and had 11 children (including Lucretia 1701). He died on January 16, 1704 and his widow married Joseph Minor.

OLIVE UNDERWOOD married September 27, 1749, to Isaac COX. She was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania in 1726 to Alexander and Jane (Harris) Underwood of London Grove MM. Alexander was born in Baltimore, Maryland in 1688 and died in York County (Warrington MM), Pennsylvania on October 31, 1767, nearly 80 years of age. He was a son of Samuel (born ca.1656, New Castle, Delaware - died August 7, 1746) and Mary Ann Underwood. Alexander's grandparents were Thomas and Elizabeth Underwood. The former was born in England about 1620 and died 1683 in Middle Neck, Ann Arundel County, Maryland.

Jane (Harris) Underwood was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania in 1687. She was a daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth (Brinton) Harris. Hugh Harris, a son of Evap, was born in 1660 in Montgomery County, Wales and died in Birmingham, Pennsylvania in 1708. Elizabeth Brinton was born on October 6, 1665 in Nether Gournell Parish, Sedgely, Staffordshire, England. She was a daughter of William and Ann (Bagley) Brinton who were born at the latter place in 1632 and 1635 (respectively) and after migrating to America, died at Birmingham, Pennsylvania in 1699/1700.

William Brinton's ancestry is as follows; he was a son of Thomas (ca.1606-August 14, 1689) and Ann (Biddle) Brinton, grandson of Thomas Brinton (January 13, 1576-May 12, 1660) and Ellin (Mason) Brinton, great-grandson of Thomas (ca.1536-August 14, 1587) Brinton. The preceding generations were; John Brinton (born ca.1570), John Brinton (born ca.1460, Shenston Hall), and John Brinton (born ca.1434). All the above were natives of Sedgely, Staffordshire, England.

Ellin (Mason) Brinton was a daughter of Thomas Mason (ca.1558-January 14, 1579) and Elizabeth Grazebrook. The last named was a daughter of Robert (ca.1530-1570) and Ann (Clayton) Grazebrook. He was a son of John (ca.1500-March 1546), and Elizabeth (Rugeley) Gresbroke of Shenston, Staffordshire. The line continues as follows; John Gresbrooke (ca.1470), John Gresbrooke (ca.1430), John Gresbrooke (ca.1380), John DeGresbroke (ca.1355), John DeGresbroke (ca.1332), William DeGresbroke (ca.1310) of Gresbrok Hall (Staffordshire), Robert DeGresbroke (ca.1295), Robert DeGresbroke (ca.1270), Robert DeGresbroke (ca.1245), Adam DeGresbroke (ca.1220) of Gresbrok Hall, Bartholomew (ca.1170) and Edith DeGresbroc of Yorkshire, and Robert DeGresbroc (ca.1144).

THOMAS WHEELER, of Cranfield, Bedfordshire, England, was born there about 1564. He was surely a son of John (ca.1540-1567) and Alice Wheeler. The name of Thomas' first wife is unknown, but he mentioned his second wife Rebecca in his will. They lived in the neighborhood of Blakehouse in Cranfield where he died in February of 1635. The widow and most of her children later sailed to America. Children; Thomas* ca.1590-1654, Priscilla ca.1592-1627 (m.Stephen Cocks), Ann ca.1594 (m.Robert Halsey), John ca.1596, Deborah ca.1598-1600, Elizabeth 1602-1655/6 (m.Allen Breed), Capt. Timothy 1604-1687, Susan 1607-1648/9 (m.Obadiah Wheeler), Lt. Joseph 1610, Abiah 1613-1637, Mary 1615-1636, Ephraim 1619-1670?, Capt. Thomas* 1621-1676. (*Thomas Wheeler confirmed in his will that his eldest and youngest sons both bore the name of Thomas).

THOMAS WHEELER, son of Thomas above, was a native of Cranfield, England. On May 5, 1613, at the age of about 23, Thomas married Ann Halsey (daughter of Thomas) and the couple resided at Wharley End in Cranfield. In