



Brandywine Crucible, Inc.

A Non-Profit Heritage Society

*A chronology of the colonial families who settled on Brandywine Creek...
.... and those who came after them.*

Volume 17

Issue 2

Fall/Winter 2021

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Officers:

President: Joe B. Cox Jr.
 Vice-President: Gary Sutton
 Secretary: Lisa Sullivan
 Treasurer: Joeen Sutton
 Newsletter: Nancy Cox-Borum

Directors:

Marty Burnett
 John Cox
 Janice Jenkins
 Dave Turner
 Debbie Brewer Cox
 Connie Birth

Fiscal Year: June 1 – May 31

2022 BRANDYWINE COX FAMILY REUNION

DESCENDANTS OF SOLOMON COX AND NAOMI HUSSEY

WHEN: June 3-5, 2022

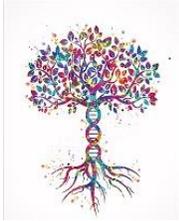
WHERE: Tyson's Crossing facility, Lampasas, TX

CONTACT: Linda Atkins (405)549-6588, doublell2010@yahoo.com
 Joe Cox (512)392-2097, jandhcox@grandecom.net;
 Gary Sutton (325)286-4005, gary@upgradetechnologies.com

LODGING: Best Western Plus (Reunion Headquarters), 512-556-2100



*What greater blessing to give thanks for at a family gathering
than the family and the gathering.*



BRANDYWINE COX FAMILY

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

After not meeting in 2020 because of the Coronavirus, I am very pleased to report that we were able to hold our 2021 annual meeting and umbrella (all lines) reunion in Lampasas, Texas this past June. Attendance was down somewhat, but we got a good start on our resuming our annual gathering. It was very encouraging to have several first-time attendees from California, Arizona, and Oklahoma. It was also a time of transition, with long time board members Ada Cox Stump and Linda Cox Atkins stepping down from the board. Both had served as treasurer and in various other roles too numerous to mention. Linda had served as newsletter editor also. Brandywine deeply appreciates their service. The members replaced Ada and Linda with new board members Debbie Brewer Cox from Goodrich, Texas, and Connie L. Birth of Spencer, Oklahoma. Also, we have a new meeting place in Lampasas, Tyson's Corner, which we feel sure that you will enjoy.

Our newsletter editor, new board member Debbie Brewer Cox, has asked to step down from that responsibility. Debbie did a superb job with the newsletter, but the workload was a bit much considering that she also maintains our family history data base, a vital job that she will keep. Our new newsletter editor is Nancy Cox Borum of Bethany, Oklahoma, and she is committed to producing an excellent newsletter. We look forward to this first edition. You will find Nancy's contact information elsewhere in this newsletter.

Webmaster Mark Werner continues to improve our website. From time to time, he may call on some of you for assistance.

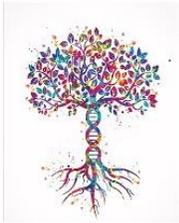
DNA committee chair Margie Romine of Pasco, Washington, with the help of her committee, continues to enhance the DNA project. And we are pleased to report that our new treasurer is Joeen Sutton of Melvin, Texas, replacing the afore-mentioned Linda Atkins and Ada Stump. Further, after a surprisingly difficult and lengthy effort, our bank account will now reside in a Wells-Fargo branch in San Angelo, Texas, moving from Fidelity Bank of Oklahoma City.

We can now complete our work of establishing a PayPal account so members can pay dues, make memorial contributions, and general donations as they deem fit using a credit card. We will let you know by email and by posting on our Brandywine website when the PayPal account has been established.

In the meantime, we do need dues and other contributions to fund our work. If you are so inclined, please send your checks to treasurer Joeen Sutton, P.O. Box 897, Melvin, TX 76858-0897, ph. 325-286-4005, joeen@upgradetechnologies.com.

We have a great family!

Joe Cox
President and Chair
Ph. 512-3097/ jandhcox@grandecom.net



BRANDYWINE COX FAMILY

MEMBERSHIP

BRANDYWINE DUES AND MEMORIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

We do ask for annual dues for all who wish to contribute to our programs and activities.

Our dues schedule is as follows: \$15, \$25, \$50, \$100 or anything in between – or even over. There is no distinction whatever in the different dues, and if you choose not to pay dues, you will still receive our newsletter and reunion notices and will still have access to the website and our family history data base and will be warmly welcomed at our annual meeting and reunion.

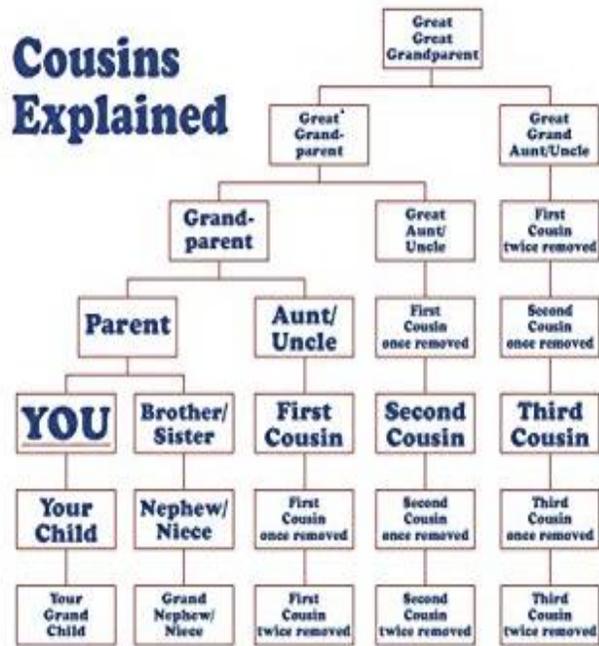
In short, you will be just like everyone else in the family.



If you do choose to pay dues to support our work, please send to our treasurer at the below address.

Please mail to:

Joeen Sutton, Treasurer
 Brandywine Crucible, Inc.
 P.O. Box 897
 Melvin, TX 76858-0897

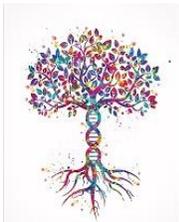




Mark and Michelle (Loftus) Cox would like to
announce the birth of their daughter,

Evelyn Rose Cox

who was born November 4, 2021. Brother Kyle and
Grandparents Billy and Lynn Cox and Great-
Grandparents Bill and Julia Cox are truly blessed!



BRANDYWINE COX FAMILY

ESSAY CONTEST

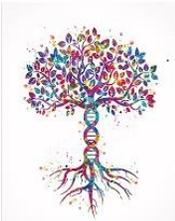
ENTRY DEADLINE: May 2022 To discover and document more family stories and create more interest in family history among younger generations, Brandywine is sponsoring an essay contest for young family historians!

SUBJECT: Cox & Related Family Essays can be based on a specific family member or on families based on information handed down through written or oral histories. Entries must be typewritten, double spaced with a cover page containing the following: Story, Title, Your Cox Family Line, Your Name, Your Age, Parents' Names, Mailing Address, Telephone Number, and Email Address.

DIVISIONS: Junior (6th-8th) or 13 yrs & under) (min. 300 words) Senior (9th-12th) or 14-18 yrs) (min. 500 words)

ELIGIBILITY: Young family historians whose families are members of Brandywine Crucible, Inc.

ENTRY DEADLINE: May 1st, 2022 **SEND TO:** Missy Cox Jones 205 North Worth Comanche, Texas 76442-2640 325-356-3547



BRANDYWINE COX FAMILY

IN REMEMBRANCE



Larry Glen Cox

Captain Larry G. Cox, USNR (Ret.), passed away peacefully on Easter Sunday, 4 April 2021 in Westmont, IL, as a result of a yearlong bout with cancer. He was 83 years old.

Larry was born in Pampa, TX, on 16 January 1938, the son of Odis and Dorothy Cox. His father died when he was 7. He enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserves in his junior year and graduated in 1956 from Pampa High School. Larry was active in scouting, achieving his Eagle Scout. He also was awarded a Presidential citation for saving the lives of two neighborhood boys. Larry received his USNA appointment from Congressman Walter Rogers.

He graduated with honors with the Class of 1960's Sixth Company. Larry attended Nuclear Power Submarine School in Groton, CT. Upon completion, he began his career in the ballistic missile submarine force with tours on TECUMSEH (SSBN-628) and ROBERT E. LEE (SSBN-601). After serving ten years on active duty, he left the Navy to join the private sector.

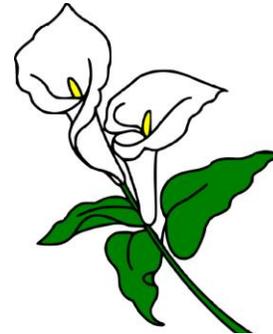
Larry began his over 50-year civilian career in project development and management. He held senior engineering and management positions with Exxon Company USA for 11 years, working in Latin America and on the north slopes of Prudhoe Bay, AK. He spent 14 years with Parsons Corporation in Pasadena, CA. Larry's venturesome spirit led him to start an engineering company in 1997 and after a successful business endeavor, he formed his own company in 2002. Along with several Naval Academy friends, family members and business associates, the International Development Engineering Associates (IDEA) holding company was founded with Larry as CEO, pursuing work in the U.S. and overseas. He engaged in investments in the energy sector business including ethanol, oil and gas, and conversion of municipal solid waste into fuels. The business will reorganize after Larry's untimely death.

Larry married Melody Platson-Cox in 2000. Along with his wife, he leaves behind a daughter, Terri Lea Smith of Utah; sister and brother-in-law, Karla and Reggie Smith of Texas; and several grandchildren and great-grandchildren. His son, David, from his marriage to Diane Wilkinson (1960-1980) predeceased him in 2011.

Larry will be deeply missed and remembered by many close friends from high school, business associates and loving family members.

A memorial service will be held at Houston National Cemetery on June 4 at 9:30 AM.

Larry descends from Odis Cox and Dorothy Woods; Franklin Cox and Frances Barton; Caleb Cox and EMJ Bureson; William Cox and Sarah Lydia Cantrell and he matches at least five Coxes in that line on YDNA



Alton Everett Cox,

descendant of Obediah Cox , B 1841 D 1914

Alton Everett Cox passed away peacefully in his home surrounded in love by his family on June 26, 2021 at the age of 91. Alton (Al) is survived by his wife of 45 years, Patricia Cox. He also leaves behind sons Raymond Cox, Curtis Cox, and Jeffery Cox, Steven Teijeiro and daughters Denise Oldfield, and Kristen Kern. Survived by 12 grandchildren and 8 great grandchildren.

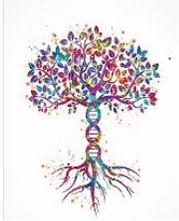
Al and Patricia were devoted to their family and enjoyed many family gatherings and celebrations over the years. Al was born in Enoch, Texas on December 14, 1929, where he grew up with his parents Ira O. Cox mother Lela Gertrude Wilson Cox, brothers Clifford, Basyl, Algje and sister Louise.

Al served in the military beginning in the Army in 1945 and joined the U.S. Air Force later that same year. Al was diligent and hard working with a willingness to learn & take instruction which ultimately promoted him to Master Sergeant. He was highly trained in military electronics which would lead him to create a business known as Cox TV & Appliances of which he was owner & operator. The world was now being introduced to the IN-HOME electronic era in almost every home. Al's business facilitated new TVs and all home appliances to the greater North Bay from 1954 until retirement in 2010.

Al has always had an outgoing personality and while in the service he perfected his hypnosis skills and entertained his fellow troops by hypnotizing them. He also used those same skills to help those who were suffering from seasickness. We know these details because Al was a great storyteller!

In 1954, Al came to Novato, California by way of Hamilton Airforce Base where he was stationed. He was a born entrepreneur and had many projects and side businesses. He selected the site for his family home in Novato California in the Marin Country Club neighborhood. He built his house after work and on the weekends and raised his three sons in it. His work ethic endured. He was always ready to help with a project and was active into his late 80's.

Al was a remarkable man. His family and friends were blessed to have him in their lives, and he will be missed.



BRANDYWINE COX FAMILY

IN REMEMBRANCE



Geraldine Booth
September 18, 1929 – August 3, 2021

Well, this old earth is worth considerably less now. One of the most morally pure, kindhearted, and loving individuals to ever walk its surface has passed on to the next world.

Geraldine Howell Booth was born September 18, 1929, on the same ground where her home now sets at Mahomet, Texas, to Spencer Fine Howell, Jr. and Margie Williams Howell.

After graduating from Florence High School, she went to Jackson Business School in Lampasas, Texas.

On her 19th birthday she married the love of her life, W.L. "Dub" Booth. After spending about 28 years in the Conroe area, they were able to retire and move back to her birthplace at Mahomet.

After being widowed in 1990, she kept busy keeping family genealogy records, serving as secretary for the Mahomet Cemetery Association, dancing, and even teaching line-dancing.

Passing on before her were her parents (1986), husband (1990), and grandson John David Binford (2016).

Those still around to miss her are her sons William Lanny (Elsie) and Larry Gerald (Carol); granddaughters Lelania Hearn, Brittany Lancaster, and Julie Parker; grandsons Spencer Lanny, Cal David, and Clint Aaron; 21 great grandchildren; 12 great grandchildren; sister Natalie Boales (Hubert); sisters-in-law Elsie Stockton and Iris Stripling; 9 nieces and nephews; her wonderful neighbors and man very good friends.

There will be a viewing, open to the public on Friday, August 13, 2021 at The Gabriels Funeral Chapel, beginning at 8 am and ending at 5 pm.

A graveside service will be held on Saturday, August 14, 2021 at 11 am at Mahomet Cemetery in Burnet County.

Please be mindful of the current Covid pandemic situation and take whatever precautions you feel you should to protect yourself and others.

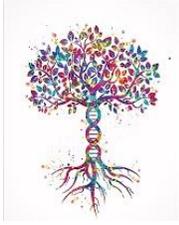
Geraldine Howell > Hulda Margaret Cox/Spencer Fine Howell Jr >
James Christopher Cox > Solomon Cox/Elizabeth Johnston



MAY THE
constant love
caring ^{of} friends
SOFTEN YOUR SADNESS

MAY
cherished
memories
BRING YOU
moments of comfort

MAY
lasting peace
SURROUND YOUR
GRIEVING HEART



BRANDYWINE COX FAMILY

DNA PROJECT TEAM

BRANDYWINE'S ENHANCED DNA PROJECT TEAM:

Margie Elkins Romine, Administrator Cox Genealogy / YDNA Questions for R1b-A Brandywine Group
7307 Sandy Ridge Road, Pasco, Washington 99301 Ph. (509) 531-4331, email mbromine@charter.net

Terry Barwin, Administrator Cox Genealogy / YDNA Questions for all Groups Except R1b-A Brandywine
2428 Pine Lake Rd. West Bloomfield, MI 48324 Ph. (248) 709-6732, email terrybarwin@gmail.com

Debbie Brewer Cox, Database Manager Brandywine Cox Family Database Manager
708 Creekridge Dr. Goodrich, TX 77335 email brandywinecrucible@gmail.com

Les Sutton, Administrator Originator of DNA Project Texas Ph. (713) 201-1002, email lessutton@aol.com

Steve Atkins 6325 Broadway Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73139-7130 Ph. (405) 549-6600, email sja1492@yahoo.com

I just wanted to give you a peak at what our first comparison looks like for BigY testing. We now have 3 BigY testers in the Brandywine line, two with a known lineage and one that does not how he fits in the Cox tree. Our known testers descend from two sons of Solomon and Naomi's: Solomon and Thomas Isaac. Recall that this test gives you can idea of when the common ancestors of testers lived (+/- 83 years).

The good news is that analysis predicted the birth date of the common ancestor of our known testers within the expected time frame. We also identified a SNP that *may* identify all testers that descend from Solomon and Naomi. It may also be specific to descendants of Solomons father (need more testers to figure this out). For our tester of unknown descent the data available so far *suggest *that he descends from a sibling of Solomon.

What we need now are people to take the BigY test that descend from siblings of Solomon, husband of Naomi Hussey to help Jim and others reveal their lineage. We could also use testers that 1) descend from other children of Solomon and Naomi or 2) that descend from the father of Solomon. The more testers we have the more useful the results are for people that are unsure of their linkage to the Cox tree. This test is costly but very useful for building a robust tree and connecting male Coxes to it.

I expect that tests will go on sale again sometime over the holidays. I have a small amount of Brandywine funds that could help pay for a few of these tests (people of known descent). The cost of testing goes down if we do several at once.

-Margie

R1b-A Block Chart



The block chart reveals that Alan and Marion share R-FT257429 as their Terminal SNP. This SNP represents their most recent common ancestor (MRCA). Two new SNPs have been created after the creation of the Terminal SNP. These two new SNPs are represented by the 2 Private Variants. New SNPs are created about every 83 years on average. Thus we can estimate the date of the common ancestor as

$$(83 * 2) + 50 = 216$$

So, we can estimate the date of the common ancestor as

$$(2021-216) = 1805 +/- 83 \text{ years.}$$

Common Ancestor: Solomon Cox born 1738 (1805-1738=67 years off)

Jim Cox shares an ancestor who was at least one generation earlier than the ancestor shared by Alan and Marion. Jim, Alan, and Marion share the SNP R-FT256131 as their most recent shared SNP. There are three Private Variants between the shared SNP and the three testers:

$$(83 * 3) + 50 = 299$$

So, we can estimate the date of the ancestor shared by all three testers as

$$(2021-299) = 1722 (+/-83 \text{ years})$$

Potential common ancestor: John Cox born 1699 (1722-1699=23 years off)

Sharing your Family Story on Wiki Tree.

I invite everyone that has not already done so to check the site out (<https://www.wikitree.com/>). You can find Solomon Cox by searching for him on the site or going directly to <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Cox-9671> and then follow the descendent links to read their stories. You can also choose to join the community (there is no cost) and add details to or sources that support stories that are already there. If you are really ambitious you can add in your own family and link up with Solomon and Naomi. We will start listing new ancestor pages in the Brandywine newsletter so please let us know if you have created pages for Brandywine descendants.

Best, Margie.

Lineage: Margaret Frances 'Margie' Elkins Romine > George D. Elkins > Nancy B. Cox > George R. Cox > William T. Cox > Benjamin Cox > Solomon Cox Jr. > Solomon Cox Sr. & Naomi Hussey.

Wiki Tree by: Margie Romine Web addresses to listed profiles all start with <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/>

DIRECT DESCENDANTS OF SOLOMON AND NAOMI COX

Ancestor	Profile	Profile Manager
Martha Cox		Not yet created
Solomon Cox (1762 - 1846)	Cox-12867	Deb Cavel*
Absolom Cox Sr		Not yet created
Mary Cox		Not yet created
Anne Cox		Not yet created
Christopher Cox (1773 - 1863)	Cox-9668	Edie Kohutek & Marla Schimming
Thomas Isaac Cox		Not yet created
Stephen Cox		Not yet created
Naomi (Cox) Mahan (1777 - 1854)	Cox-17956	Karen Macagno
Ruth Cox		Not yet created

DESCENDANTS OF SOLOMON COX AND MARTHA DIXON

Ancestor	Profile	Profile Manager
Joseph Cox		Not yet created
Benjamin Cox (abt. 1791 - aft. 1870)		Donna Cator & Deb Cavel*
Olive Cox		Not yet created
Rebecca Cox		Not yet created
Michele Cox		Not yet created

*Brandywine member Note: Wiki Tree is not meant to replace the Brandywine Cox Family Database. Just another place to keep information. The Brandywine database has over 36,000 names listed. Located at: <http://lessutton.tribalpages.com/>

On July 31st, 2021, the descendants of William Madison Tucker Cox and Fannie Lindsey Cox were finally able to gather for their reunion at Lady Bird Johnson Park in Fredericksburg, Texas. Due to Covid concerns almost everyone who came was from Texas, however, a few hearty (Kansasans? Kansasites? Family from Kansas!) made it as well.

Ina Bell brought some old family photo albums which everyone was excited to look through. As an added bonus we got to celebrate cousin Carol Ann Cox Warren's 87th birthday with a scary sparkler candle!! The family usually has our reunions every other (even) year.

Covid threw us off and now we are (odd). We decided we like being odd, so the next reunion will be in June of 2023. The exact weekend hasn't been set yet. All are welcome to attend though!



COX MILITARY PROJECT

YOU CAN HELP PRESERVE OUR MILITARY HISTORY!!

Please submit your family military history, including photo, details as to rank and service to: MARTY BURNETT, lbrbr@aol.com



BRANDYWINE NEEDS YOUR BIOGRAPHIES!!

NOTICE!!

We are temporarily suspending our requests for short autobiographies and biographies of family members until a committee chaired by Vice-President Gary Sutton can work out some ground rules concerning privacy issues.

Also, be mindful of privacy issues when submitting family stories. It's not a good idea to include personal information about living persons.

Of course, we want to add to our membership by learning about your children, adult grandchildren, aunts, uncles, cousins (including distant cousins), adult nieces and nephews, etc. who are not on our contact list. We would like to have mailing addresses, phone numbers and email addresses if possible.

We don't share contact lists with any other organization.

BRANDYWINE NEEDS YOUR FAMILY STORIES!!

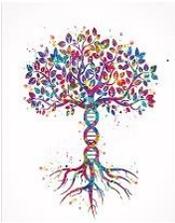
In keeping with our goal of preserving our family history, we also collect stories. If there is a story that has been passed down through your family, there probably is a substantial amount of truth to it. Like biographies, it may be unique to your particular family, and if you don't record it, it may well be lost. It may be humorous, tragic, or in between, or just a family member's involvement in an event that you consider worthy of sharing, but if you are willing to share, we would like to have it. It can be whatever length you want it to be. We are not necessarily looking for scholarly papers, although, of course, we will accept them.

But we want to record the family history, and family stories are a big part of that history. We would like to know the source (grandma, Uncle Ed, etc.), but you don't have to footnote or anything like that unless you want to. You will find examples on our website.

We will include at least some, if not all, in our newsletter and post all of them on our website. Identify your family line as far back as you know. We do hope that you will do this.

Please submit your stories to: Debbie Brewer Cox, 708 Creekridge Dr., Goodrich, TX 77335, brandywinecrucible@gmail.com for inclusion in our family history data base, and to Nancy (Cox) Borum 8112 NW 28th Terrace, Bethany, OK 73008 nancy.borum@gmail.com for our newsletter.

Copy webmaster Mark Werner, 112 Dundee Grace, New Braunfels, TX 78130-8800, 2014mdw@gmail.com 830-620-0879, for inclusion on our web site.



A BRANDYWINE COX FAMILY STORY

The following story was submitted by Renee Plante. (Renee's lineage through Stephen & Elizabeth Cox: Lydia Annie Cox Lunn > A Z Lunn Sr > Evelyn Genell Lunn dyer > Brenda Gennell Dyer Carver)

My 2nd great grandmother, Lydia Annie Cox Lunn (1857-1933) who was known to my family as Annie.

She was born August 1, 1857 in Iowa. Her parents were Stephen Cox (1816-aft. 1870) and Elizabeth Dowell Cox (abt 1817 – aft. 1870). Towards the end of her life, Annie lived in Durant, Oklahoma with my grandmother's family. My grandmother was 13 when her grandmother Annie died in her home in Durant, Oklahoma. Annie had lived with my grandmother's family for at least 3 years. My grandmother used to tell me and my mother that her grandmother Annie was a mean old woman, very strict, and that she didn't like her. She told us her grandmother would scold her for wearing red shoes and dancing and would tell her she was going to the devil.

My grandmother either never knew or at least never shared with us where her grandmother was from or who her parents were. It was only after doing my and my mother's DNA with Ancestry and searching matches that I stumbled upon the 1860 Grand River, MO and 1870 Belton, TX US censuses with a "Liddy A" and a "Liddy," respectively, listed along with her family. When I entered Stephen Cox as her potential father on my Ancestry tree, within 24 hours I had over 100 DNA matches through his father Solomon Cox (abt. 1816-aft. 1870). 34 of these are through Solomon's first marriage involving 3 or 4 half siblings, 35 through Stephen's full brother Solomon, 43 matches through three of Stephen's other daughters, and the remainder are through Annie's descendants. When researching Annie, I found a copy of a letter written May 13, 1979, by one of Annie's grandchildren, Lorene (Johnson) Long (1909-1983), who was the only daughter of Annie's oldest daughter, Clara Mae (Lunn) Johnson (1886-1945). I've attached the copy I have, which also includes Annie's obituary. It reads:

My mother, Clara Johnson Cole Nee Lunn, today would have been her 93rd birthday – I will try to remember all she told of her maternal grand-parents. She would never talk of her father or his people as her mother Annie Lunn, and her father were divorced when Aunt Myrtle (Myrtle Alice Lunn (1895-1980)) and Aunt Ethel (Ethel Lunn (1899-1977)) were very young and the family moved from Bowie, Texas to Durant, OK. Of the union of Annie and W. R. (Bill) Lunn (William Reffel Lunn (1851-1923)) 6 children were born:

Clara, Elizabeth (Mary Elizabeth (Lunn) Brooks Johnson (1887-1979), A. Z. (my great grandfather), R. Q. (died in infancy) (1892-1892) Myrtle and Ethel.

Annie Lunn, nee Cox (my grandmother, used to tell us of her mother who was a Jewish girl of 4 or 5 years when she came to this country (from Israel) with her parents and an infant brother or sister, I don't remember which, but while at Ellis Island, New York (in quarantine) all three died of a plague leaving the little girl alone. Her first name I don't remember – but her last name was either Deal or Dahl. I don't suppose there were adoption laws in those days because when her parents and the infant died a German family (name unknown, who came to America on the same ship) took the little girl with them and settled in Ohio, town or city unknown, there she lived until age 16 when a young Englishman named Cox (?) came thru the town on a wagon train and married her. They went on to Iowa, I'm not sure of the town but I think it was Ames, Iowa. The young Englishman – Cox – probably not his real name, was what was known in those days as a "remittance man". They were sent to America in disgrace because of something they did or said to their families or the Queen. My mother said he would often get letters from England with money enclosed but in his later years he would toss the letters in the fireplace unopened. Of this union four daughters were born – one our Grandmother Annie, another I believe was Ester, the grandmother of Clyde Beatty (Clyde Raymond Beatty 1903-1965) the animal trainer. The other two daughters Mother didn't talk about.

*Lorene Long, nee Johnson
Born Nov. 8, 1909*

What's proven, what's probable, and what's embellished? The story was told by the fading memories of a 69-year-old woman's recollection of her mother's and grandmother's fading memories.

Annie was born August 1857 in Iowa, possibly West Liberty, Mills County, where her family is living in an 1856 Iowa state census the year before. Her older brother Stephen was also born in Iowa in 1855 and is listed on this census. Of Annie's siblings, only Stephen and herself are born in Iowa. All the other children, before and after, are born in Missouri. The 1860 US Grand River, MO census lists her age as 3, and the 1900 census lists her birth as August 1857. (Cont...)

By 1860, the family has left Iowa and returned to Missouri, and are now living in Bedford, MO. Her next and last sibling is born here in 1862. By 1870, the family moves to Belton, Bells County, Texas, with the five youngest children.

Was her father a “remittance man”? He certainly wasn’t from England. According to an 1840 US Census, a Stephen Cox is living in Chillicothe, Livingston County, MO. The sex and ages of those living with him could possibly be his wife and two oldest children, as well as an unknown teenaged male. Living next to him could be his brother Solomon and his wife. A little further down the page appears a Solomon Cox Sr and another older woman who are the correct ages of Stephen’s father and his third wife, Temperance (although some have her already married to someone else by 1840). By 1850, Annie’s family is living in District 51, Livingston County, MO, and listed on page 25 of the US Census. Stephen’s older half-sister, Michelle (sp?) is listed on page 2 of the same census living with two of her grown children and their families, and his oldest half-brother Joseph is listed on page 13 living with his family. Were these families friendly with each other? In touch? Probably a small community. Seems unlikely that Stephen was “disowned” or turned into a “remittance man” after 1840 when he lived in the same area as his father.

After his father died in 1846, did an older brother (Joseph?) and perhaps primary heir disown Stephen and his family? Or were the letters with money simply a loving gesture to offer support for his family in difficult times? And why did Annie recall England? Did her mother have an English accent and the story became confused?

By the 1860 US Census, Lydia is 3 and the family is living in the Bedford Post Office community, Grand River, Livingston County, MO (less than 40 miles NW of Chillicothe, MO, where the family is living in 1840). No other Cox families are found on this census, although older half-sister Michelle is living in nearby Chillicothe. By the 1870 US Census, Lydia Annie is 13 and the family is living in the Belton Post Office community, Bell County, TX. There are multitudes of the Cox family living nearby. Stephen and Elizabeth are not located on any census or other record after 1870 and have possibly died before Lydia turns 23. I’m not sure what Annie could have been recalling when her father received money in the mail from family and eventually threw the envelopes into the fire unopened.

At the “age of 16” we know Annie has been “converted” to most likely the church of the Nazarene (her religion later in life and her son, A Z, dies a “life-long member” of the same church); where is not listed in her obituary. Her obituary also states that she moved to Bowie, Texas “with her family” in 1884. What family was this? Was her father and/or mother still living? With an older brother or sister’s family?

1880 US census, there is a widowed Virginia Cox (born about 1837) and children living in Precinct 4 in Montague County, Texas. This is the same precinct where Annie’s soon-to-be husband, W R “Bill” Lunn, is living at the time with his 1st wife and 3 children. Virginia is the widow of Phineas Cox born in Kentucky. Virginia is listed next to J F Cox, who is her husband’s oldest son from his first marriage.

Are these Kentucky Coxes related to Annie’s ancestors from Missouri and Ohio? A Nica Jane Cox, the daughter of Stephen’s oldest half-brother Joseph, marries a Samuel Hampton Cox (1831-1918). Samuel Hampton and his father were both born in Kentucky. Is this why Annie’s family moves here in 1884?

At 27, Annie marries W R “Bill” Lunn, a widowed man with one known living child, a daughter Cordie (Cordie A Lunn Smith 1882-1957). Bill and Annie have six children together in Bowie, TX. They divorce and she and her 5 surviving children move to Oklahoma, probably before Feb 1903. Annie and Bill’s oldest daughter Clara Mae marries in Shawnee, Oklahoma in February of 1903, and Annie is a witness. Bill Lunn is listed in the 1910 US Census as having married his then current wife about 1904 (6 years married). It is his 3rd marriage. And finally, Annie’s son A Z’s obituary states the family “came to Durant shortly before statehood.” Oklahoma becomes a state in 1909. Interestingly, Cordie (Annie’s step-daughter) is not listed as one of Annie’s survivors on her obituary, but is listed as a surviving sister of Annie’s son, A Z Lunn, in his obituary.

What about Annie’s mother, Elizabeth Dowell, and her being born “Jewish” and arriving at “Ellis Island” when she was “4 or 5”? I’ve searched the immigration records for Elizabeth Dahl/Dowell/Deal with no luck. However, that Elizabeth was Jewish is entirely plausible. According to MyHeritage DNA my mother has 4.0% and I have 2.3% Ashkenazi Jewish DNA. I’m no DNA expert, but considering that Elizabeth was 100% Ashkenazi Jewish, my mother would be 1/16 (6.25%) and I, 1/32 (3.125%). We have determined no other family explanation. As for the “Deal or Dahl” name of Elizabeth in the letter written by Lorene in 1979, in 1836, Stephen marries an Elizabeth **Dowell** according to the marriage records of Ray County, Missouri. The name Dowell sounds remarkably similar to both Deal/Dahl. According to the letter, Elizabeth would have arrived to the US about 1821 or 1822 when she was 4 or 5, and taken in by a “German family,” who eventually settles in “Ohio.” A quick search shows “Dowell” to be of English origin, but “Dahl” of German origin. Maybe this is the name of her adoptive family? Stephen and his younger brother Solomon are both born in Ross County, Ohio. Does Stephen and Elizabeth know each other as children? Does her family migrate to Missouri when the Coxes do/after? Stephen and his family are living in Ray County, Missouri, in an 1830 US census. No sign of any Dowells/Dahls. When they marry in 1836, Stephen is about 20 and Elizabeth, 19. Lastly, I have a copy of a death certificate for an Elizabeth Cox who dies in St. Louis in Jan 1873 (Annie would have been 16 – when she converts to the Nazarene Church – coincidence?) who is “married,” born in “England” and buried in St. Louis. Some think this is her, but if so, why has Stephen taken her to St Louis in 1873? Medical care? And if he has, why doesn’t he return to Texas? Or does he? Does the remaining family move with him? And does he later move his family to Bowie in 1884? I find no record of property ownership for Stephen to determine his location. Some censuses list personal property, but no real property.

Big question is where is Stephen and/or Annie and their children in 1880? I have not located any 1880 censuses for Stephen or any of his descendants. And what has happened to all of Annie’s brothers? Lorene only mentions three sisters in the letter, and I have DNA matches to three of Annie’s sisters on Ancestry.

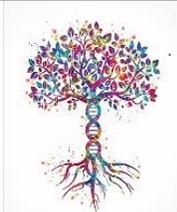
(Cont...)

Did they die in the Civil War? Disease? Marry and leave the area? No descendants? The last census I have for Stephen and family shows them living in Bell County, TX in 1870. Stephen (57) is farming and living with his wife Elizabeth (50) who is keeping house. Their son William (20), is also farming. There is an Ellen (18). Is this their daughter Penelope as noted in the 1860 census? Or a new person – perhaps wife of William? Their other son Steven (16) is listed, as well as Liddy (13), and their youngest Matilda (8). What happens to William and Ellen? What happens to Steven? Why doesn't Annie talk about her two brothers who lives to be at least 20 and 16?

This part of our family has been a mystery. Hope you find the bits and pieces we know interesting and if anyone can shed some light it'd be appreciated!

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BRANDYWINE COX FAMILY HISTORY

EIGHTY-NINERS

Eighty-niners (89ers) is a term applied specifically to persons who participated in the Land Run of April 22, 1889 into the Unassigned Lands. It is attached more generally to persons with authority to be inside the Unassigned Lands prior to that date and to anyone who came to the former Unassigned Lands before the end of the year.



Being an Eighty-niner was a source of great pride for those who held the distinction. In 1905 many original Eighty-niners banded together to discuss matters of mutual interest. They called themselves the Men of 89 and agreed to have annual picnics to recall their experiences and accomplishments. The Women of 89 organized in 1909 and received a charter in 1912. In 1927 the two groups merged and changed the name to the 1889er Society with a perpetual membership comprised of Eighty-niners, their spouses, and/or their children or direct descendants.

Eventually the 1889er Society became affiliated with the Harn Homestead and 1889er Museum in Oklahoma City. A more recent use of the nickname came with the establishment of the Oklahoma City 89ers professional baseball team in 1962, a name the team carried until September 1997.

LEXINGTON

Lexington lies two and one-half miles across the Canadian River from Purcell on State Highway 39.

In 1835, north of the present town, Maj. Richard B. Mason established Camp Holmes, where many of the Plains Indian tribes and members of the Five Civilized Tribes, along with the Osage, signed the Treaty of Camp Holmes on August 25, 1835. Subsequently, Auguste P. Chouteau operated a trading post at the site, which he called Camp Mason. Later, Jesse Chisholm maintained a store there. The area stood within the Unassigned Lands prior to its opening with the Land Run of 1889. Several entrepreneurs planned Lexington prior to the run, filing the necessary legal papers on the eventful day. The town name emanates from Lexington, Kentucky.

The Post Office Department designated a Lexington post office on February 21, 1890, with Henry Stuart as postmaster. The community could not support its municipal government and assessed a high tax on liquor sales, which caused infighting and a loss of incorporation. After a compromise, the town reincorporated in 1892. Saloons dominated the town's business landscape from its founding until 1907 statehood, when intoxicating liquor was prohibited.

The village stood as a "whiskey town" on the border of Indian Territory, across the river from Purcell, a thriving city with railroad service. In order to sell alcohol as close to Purcell as possible, a community known as "Sandtown" emerged on the floodplain of the Canadian River between the two towns. This collection of bars was in Lexington's legal jurisdiction. In 1900 the Weitzenhoffer and Turk Distillery, the largest in Oklahoma Territory, began near the town, and operated until statehood. In 1890 Lexington's population stood at 223, and it increased to 861 in 1900. In 1898 five saloons, seven general stores, eight doctors, a veterinarian, a broom factory, three blacksmiths, a harness and saddle maker, a hotel, the Cleveland County Leader-Democrat newspaper, and other retail outlets served the town. Surrounding fruit orchards benefitted the local economy, with W. T. Harness, James Little, and F. P. Mosely the leading growers. The Glenwood Fruit Farm, owned by Dr. Robert Thacker, soon became the eminent producer. Cotton and corn were also early agricultural mainstays. By 1908 the community supported two banks. Cont...

Other newspapers that have reported to the town included the *Lexington News and Notes*, the semi-weekly *Headlight*, the *Lexington Southern Democrat*, the *You Alls Doins*, the *Cleveland County Rural News*, the *Lexington Leader*, and the *Lexington Sun*. The population was 950 in 1920 and 836 in 1930.

LAND RUSH OF OKLAHOMA, 1889



In 1889 the opening to white settlement of a choice portion of Indian Territory in Oklahoma set off one of the most bizarre and chaotic episodes of town founding in world history. A railroad line crossed the territory, and water towers and other requirements for steam rail operation were located at intervals along the tracks that connected Arkansas and Texas. Two places--Oklahoma Station and Guthrie Station--seemed particularly well located for eventual urban development. In the months before the territory was opened, individuals and groups representing townsite companies scouted these locations and prepared town plans for these sites.



GEORGE FRANKLIN McJIMSEY FAMILY

George McJimsey married Amy Sylvanice Cox, daughter of John H. Cox & Mary Bean on June 22, 1890 in Douglas County, Missouri.

George's and Matthew's wives were sisters (Cox) and they brought their father and his new bride with them to Texas. They later moved on to Cleveland County Lexington Oklahoma during the land rush days.

To them seven children were born. He loved the Bible and became a visiting Baptist minister. He traveled by horse and buggy into remote areas to teach the gospel. He sold the Watkins's products along his way to defray expense.

He died January 18, 1918; he was 50 years and seven months old at death. He was buried in Lexington Oklahoma Cemetery.

He was married to Amy Cox on June 22, 1890. To them seven children were born. He loved the Bible and became a visiting Baptist minister. He traveled by horse and buggy into remote areas to teach the gospel. He sold the Watkins's products along his way to defray expense. He died January 18, 1918; he was 50 years and seven months old at death. He was buried in Lexington Oklahoma Cemetery.

The land run started at high noon on April 22, 1889, with an estimated 50,000 people lined up for their piece of the available two million acres (8,000 km²). The Unassigned Lands were considered some of the best unoccupied public land in the United States. The Indian Appropriations Bill of 1889 was passed and signed into law with an amendment by Illinois Representative William McKendree Springer, that authorized President Benjamin Harrison to open the two million acres (8,000 km²) for settlement. Due to the Homestead Act of 1862, signed by President Abraham Lincoln, legal settlers could claim lots up to 160 acres (0.65 km²) in size. Provided a settler lived on the land and improved it, the settler could then receive the title to the land.

A number of the individuals who participated in the run entered early and hid out until the legal time of entry to lay quick claim to some of the most choice homesteads. These people came to be identified as "sooners." This led to hundreds of legal contests that arose and were decided first at local land offices and eventually by the U.S. Department of the Interior. Arguments included what constituted the "legal time of entry." While some people think that the settlers who entered the territory at the legally appointed time were known as "boomers," the term actually refers to those who campaigned for the opening of the lands, led by David L. Payne. The University of Oklahoma's fight song, "Boomer Sooner," derives from these two names.

By the end of the day (April 22, 1889), both Oklahoma City and Guthrie had established cities of around 10,000 people in literally half a day. As *Harper's Weekly* put it: At twelve o'clock on Monday, April 22d, the resident population of Guthrie was nothing; before sundown it was at least ten thousand. In that time streets had been laid out, town lots staked off, and steps taken toward the formation of a municipal government."

Many settlers immediately started improving their new land or stood in line waiting to file their claim. Many children sold creek water to homesteaders waiting in line for five cents a cup, while other children gathered buffalo chips to provide fuel for cooking. By the second week, schools had opened and were being taught by volunteers paid by pupils' parents until regular school districts could be established. Within one month, Oklahoma City had five banks and six newspapers.

On May 2, 1890, the Organic Act was passed creating the Oklahoma Territory. This act included the Panhandle of Oklahoma within the territory. It also allowed for central governments and designated Guthrie as the territory's capital. Cont...

The families of George Franklin, Matthew Lee and John Cox moved to Bosque County, Texas in covered wagons in the early 1900's. Edith said that George and Matthew heard that there was good farmland in Oklahoma, so George Franklin leased a boxcar on a train and loaded up all their horses, farming equipment, and moved. Edith said when they unloaded in Purcell, Oklahoma, everything was loaded on the horses and swam the horses across the river between Purcell and Lexington. Matthew's family settled about 3 miles north of Lexington (up Hyw 77 to Duffy Road is 3.27 miles) and George settled about 7 miles east of Lexington on highway 39. John H. was south of the now mile bridge located between Purcell & Lexington.

Matthew Lee had some type of stomach disorder and died at Lexington. Mary Alice and the children moved to California where one of the sons had a job with a bus line. Mary Alice never remarried and is buried in California, as is her daughter Edith. I believe that Matthew McJimsey's parents and two sisters died from tuberculosis and are buried somewhere in Missouri. The four youngest children, including Matthew, lived with, and were taken care of by Thomas and Matilda Howard in Ava, Missouri. Does any of this answer questions?

George & Amy would leave Missouri and go with John Cox, Amy's father, to Texas, and later to Oklahoma. George & Amy were among the family members who took the wagon train from Ava, Missouri to Bosque Co., TX. Amy would have a child in Texas,

George would lease a boxcar on a train to make it easier for the family to travel to Oklahoma. They could arrive in Purcell, OK but would have to cross the river to get to Lexington, OK where they would live. They would settle about 7 miles east of Lexington in the Spring Hill Community.

George was a religious man. He always had his Bible close at hand. He was a Freewill Baptist Circuit Preacher. He, like Amy's father & grandfather, raised prized breed horses. George died in ??

Lucy, Amy's half-sister, from her father's second marriage died and left several small children.

Amy & Monroe Thomason, Lucy's husband, would marry and Amy took over the raising of Lucy's children. George & Amy are buried in Lexington Cemetery.

George McJimsey, (grandson of George Franklin) says: Mathew settled about 3 miles north of Lexington and George Franklin settled about 7 miles east of Lexington in the Spring Hill Community.

A story related to me of a baby that died on the way to Texas & the family having to bury the child along the trail, they drove the wagon back & forth over the grave in hopes it would keep the wolves away.

After arriving in Texas, we find John and Mary Margaret have a daughter, they name her Rachel, she was born in Lampasas, Texas 1901. I have no record of their activities between 1901-1906, but since John was a farmer, I would suppose he farmed. The family remained there until 1906, before venturing to Oklahoma. George McJimsey, John's son-in-law, leased a boxcar on a train, loaded with their horses, farming equipment & all their belongings and moved to Purcell, OK. The train arrived in Purcell and they unloaded everything on the horses and swam the horses across the Canadian River between Purcell and Lexington.

This was the first time they would swim across the Canadian River but not the last and times they need to get across and couldn't. John's grandson would lose his life one night as the parents couldn't get across the river and the little boy died. Told by Sarah Jackson.

Oklahoma was the land of the red man, becoming the 46th state on November 16, 1907. John H. & Margaret Ellison Cox didn't come to Oklahoma to strike it rich in the oil field, even though Oklahoma had plenty of oil. In 1907, a fantastic oil-boom era began in the region. Its immense oil riches ignited a mineral rush that would ebb and flow across the state for more than thirty years and would rival all previous quests for hidden wealth in the American West.

John & Mary Margaret first lived near the Canadian River, the path of the river has changed over the years and the home & land where they first lived has disappeared. The house may have been sold and moved to a new location, but the land is partially under the Canadian River today.

On May 10th 1907 they gave birth to their first child born in Oklahoma, Mary Margaret would name him after her father Lemuel Ellison. Lemuel "Lemmie" Cox dark headed with brown hair was a beautiful baby boy. His brother Ben, ill from blocked bowels, would lie on a pallet and play with him for hours. He was sixteen years of age and would have only a few weeks to live. Ben was a twin, his brother died at birth.

Note:

John's twin sons have the middle name Harrison, both named Benjamin Harrison, one would die at birth the other would live until he was sixteen. I would assume that the H. in John's middle name stands for Harrison.

Etowah lies on Etowah Road eleven miles east of Noble. In the nineteenth century the area where the town developed stood in the Unassigned Lands. This region opened to general settlement with the 1889 Land Run. The rural community of Etowah soon emerged on the road connecting Purcell to Tecumseh. In 1894 the U.S. Post Office Department designated an Etowah post office. In 1898 the town had one business, a general merchandise store operated by William R. Roselius, who also served as postmaster. In 1899 the local school had forty students taught by Arthur Keenan. In 1907 the community lost its post office, when the area received free rural delivery from the Noble office. In 1911 Etowah's estimated population stood at seventy-five residents, and it had two general stores, a blacksmith, and a cotton oil mill. For most of the twentieth century it remained a small, dispersed rural community. In the 1930s the village initiated a homecoming or town reunion, which continued into the twenty-first century. In 1967 residents petitioned the Cleveland County commissioners to incorporate. The commissioners approved and ordered an election, which never occurred. Community leaders formed a municipal government and operated as a town, but the incorporation was not officially finalized. In 1983 the town trustees enacted zoning ordinances that led to a number of residents questioning the legal status of Etowah. That year a district judge ruled the town incorporated, citing that it operated as a municipality for almost twenty years without being questioned. In 1980 the population was twenty-eight, and it added five residents in 1990. The 2000 population stood at 122, with most workers commuting to larger cities. At the end of the twentieth century area children attended school at Noble.

Cont...

Noble is situated on U.S. Highway 77 near the east bank of the Canadian River approximately six miles south of Norman. Prior to the Land Run of 1889, the area stood in the Unassigned Lands. Ranching, conducted by Montford Johnson and Charles Campbell, among others, predominated the region's economy before its general settlement.

Albert Rennie planned the town, claiming the 160-acre townsite during the run and convincing the Southern Kansas Railway (sold to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway in 1899), to locate a station there. The railway had built tracks through the area in 1886-87. Rennie named the town Noble to honor U.S. Secretary of the Interior John W. Noble.

The community had hoped to gain the county seat, but the Norman townsite attracted more businesses. In July 1889 the Post Office Department designated a Noble post office, with Rennie serving as postmaster. In January 1891 the townsite was surveyed and platted. By August 1890 the town had a lumber company, a butcher, a livery, a grocer, two blacksmiths, a druggist, a hardware store, a hotel, two general stores, three doctors, and a newspaper, the *Noble Democrat*. Soon after the village was established, a cotton gin served the area farmers. In 1898 the Oklahoma College Experiment Station built and installed a cattle-dipping vat at the town to bathe cattle entering Oklahoma Territory. This helped prevent the spread of Texas fever. Charles E. Garee and others formed the Canadian River Bridge Company, which in 1898 built a suspension bridge over the South Canadian River. The flooding river destroyed the bridge in 1903 or 1904. Garee, an award-winning horticulturist, operated the Noble Nursery from the late 1890s, with his father, F. A. Garee, into the 1960s. In 1900 the population stood at 349, climbing to 403 in 1910. In 1902 the bank received its charter, and by 1911 a jeweler and a feed mill also served the town. The *Noble Courier*, the *Noble Picayune*, the *Star of Hope*, the *Noble Weekly Journal*, the *Record*, the *Cleveland County Leader*, and the *Noble News* were early newspapers.

In 1920 the population was 497, which declined to 463 in 1930, but rebounded to 536 in 1940. By 1946 the bank had successfully survived the Great Depression, and several retail outlets, a feed mill, the nursery, and the Smith Brothers Road Contractors, established in 1918, operated in the town.

The population began a steady ascent, reaching 724 in 1950 and 995 in 1960. As the 1970s approached the population boomed. The town, with 2,241 residents in 1970, became a "bedroom" community for Norman and Oklahoma City. More businesses emerged. In 1979 Award Design Medals, Inc., opened and was the largest employer for several years.

The company manufactured specialty belt buckles (often for the rodeo circuits), medallions, and figurines before closing in 2001.

In 1970 the Brockhaus Nursery purchased Garee's Noble Nursery. In the 1980s Noble continued to prosper, adding seven businesses in 1982. The 1980 population stood at 3,497 and climbed to 4,710 in 1990. In 1992 the Thunder Valley Raceway Park opened, providing drag racing entertainment. Noble's education system dates to 1890, when a subscription school operated for a few months.

In 1891 the Noble Academy opened and boarded students from throughout the territories and as far away as Texas. The institution closed in 1895. In 1897 the town constructed a public school, which operated sporadically due to finances. In 1911 the community built a high school. The school district received an influx of students in the 1940s as rural schools consolidated. In 1970 a new high school building met the needs of an expanding student body. In 2000 the kindergarten-through-twelfth grade enrollment was 2,678.

In 1984 Gov. George Nigh designated Noble the "Rose Rock Capital." Rose rock (barite rosette) is a rare rock that can be found in central Oklahoma, Kansas, California, and Egypt. Annually in May Noble hosts the Rose Rock Festival, and in 1986 a rose rock museum was established. In 2000 the community's population stood at 5,260.

Norman, the Cleveland County seat, is located approximately nineteen miles south of Oklahoma City. State Highway 9, U.S. Highway 77, and Interstate 35 run through the community. In the 1990s Norman overtook Lawton to become Oklahoma's third largest city, behind Oklahoma City and Tulsa. The town name honors Abner E. Norman, who led a team appointed to survey the Unassigned Lands between 1870 and 1873. His group camped where the town is now situated, and the words "Norman's Camp" were burned into a tree. In 1886-87 the Southern Kansas Railway (a subsidiary of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway) laid tracks through the area and established station grounds at the present townsite.

As the 1889 Land Run approached, entrepreneurs formed the Norman Townsite Company to organize the town. The group had developed a plat before the event, but used the survey prepared by the railroad company. By 1890 the population stood at 787, and the burgeoning town held doctors, lawyers, hotels, and all the amenities and retail outlets of a community that size, including a cotton gin. In July 1889 Ed Ingle established the *Norman Transcript*, which continued to report the news at the beginning of the twenty-first century. Other early newspapers included the *Baptist Bulletin*, the *Democrat-Topic*, the *Lance*, the *Norman Advance*, the *Norman Democrat*, the *People's Voice*, the *Sooner*, the *Territorial Topic*, and the *Reform Herald*. In 1890 High Gate College opened, offering grammar, high school, and college classes. In December 1890 the Territorial Legislature passed an act to locate the University of Oklahoma (OU) at Norman. In 1892 OU held its first classes in rented downtown buildings. In 1893 workers completed the first university building, which fire later destroyed. In 1894 High Gate closed, and its college students transferred to OU. A private sanitarium company purchased the college building, and it evolved into the Oklahoma State Asylum in 1915 (later Griffin Memorial Hospital).

Cont...

By 1900 Norman's population had climbed to 2,225, and the business community boomed. By 1902 the downtown district contained two banks, two hotels, and a flour mill, among other businesses. In 1913 the Oklahoma Railway Company extended their interurban that ran from Oklahoma City to Moore, south to Norman. In 1910 there were 3,724 residents, and the number climbed to 5,004 in 1920. By the 1920s the OU campus spread over 267 acres and had added several new structures, including Memorial Stadium. The population continued to rise, reaching 9,603 in 1930 and 11,429 in 1940.

The sanitarium and university helped the community weather the Great Depression. In 1939 the Tankersley Company built the Cleveland County courthouse that was a mixture of Neo-Classical and Art Deco elements and replaced a 1906 Solomon Layton-designed government building.

World War II brought more changes to the city. In 1941 OU, with help from Norman officials, established Max Westheimer Field, a university airstrip, and the next year offered to lease it to the U.S. Navy as a training facility. During the war the airfield became the Naval Flight Training Center, known as north base, and the navy established the Naval Air Technical Training Center (NATTC), known as south base, south of the OU campus. A naval hospital was also established. The north base trained nearly nine thousand men, with the south base training thousands more. In 1946 the navy donated the bases to the university, but in 1952, with the advent of the Korean War, the military utilized the bases in a smaller capacity until 1959.

The addition of the government buildings and land helped OU handle the large enrollment increase of the post-World War II era. This also allowed the city to develop, and the 1950 population stood at 27,006. Norman's proximity and easy access to Oklahoma City contributed to it being a "bedroom" community for employees who worked outside Norman proper. The population increased from 33,412 in 1960 to 52,117 in 1970. In the 1960s the city, through annexations, expanded to 174 square miles, incorporating a large land area in the Lake Thunderbird vicinity. In 1984 the community supported sixty-three manufacturing establishments, which employed 2,562. The population stood at 68,020 in 1980 and climbed to 80,071 in 1990.

At the beginning of the twenty-first century Norman had 4,270 business establishments, engaging 47,665 workers. OU (with more than eight thousand on staff) and Norman Regional Hospital (with more than two thousand) were the two largest employers. In 1944 Norman residents passed bonds to fund the hospital.

There were several other institutions that had extensive work forces, including York International (opened in 1981, after it purchased the defunct Westinghouse air conditioner plant), a U.S. Postal Training Center (1969), Moore-Norman Technology Center (1972), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA, which dedicated a new laboratory in 1972), Oklahoma Veterans Center

(opened a new building in 1996), Sysco Food Services (1991), Hitachi Computer Products (1987), Saxon Publishers (1981), Yamanouchi Pharma Technologies (2001), and Shaklee Corporation (1978). By 2000 the population stood at 95,694. The Norman School District enrolled 12,596 students, and several other school districts (Little Axe, Robin Hill, and Cleveland County) fell within its borders. The city offered several attractions, including the Fred Jones Jr. Museum of Art, the Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, the Jacobson House Native Art Center, the Firehouse Art Center, and other theaters and museums. Seventeen properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places. These included the Cleveland County Courthouse (NR 00001580), the DeBarr Historic District (NR 91001904), the Oscar Jacobson House (NR 86003466), the Norman Historic District (NR 78002226), the Norman Public Library (NR 00001581), the Santa Fe Depot (NR 90002203), the United States Post Office (NR 00001573), and the Moore-Lindsay House (NR 85002788), which also served as the Norman and Cleveland County Museum. University of Oklahoma's Bizzell Library (NHL 01000071) is a National Historic Landmark. Several festivals, including the Medieval Fair, Jazz in June, and 89er's Day Festival, are annually held in Norman.

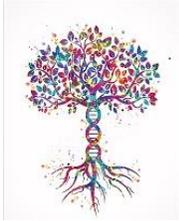
Slaughterville lies on State Highway 77, eight miles south of Noble. The name honors Jim Slaughter, who operated an area store. The Land Run of 1889 opened the region to its first general settlement. Before then the present townsite was in the Unassigned Lands. In 1889 settlers erected the first of three buildings, which housed the Shiloh Methodist Church, one-half mile north of present Slaughterville.

Through most of the twentieth century the town existed as a dispersed rural district, with a service station/dry goods store on U.S. Highway 77 serving farmers and ranchers. The curve of the highway at Slaughterville had a reputation as hazardous, and in 1937 an editorial in the *Daily Oklahoman* urged that the curve be straightened. In 1970 the crossroads town incorporated to stave off perceived annexation threats from Norman, Noble, and Lexington. Soon, a fire department organized. The original city limits, approximately twenty-seven square miles in the 1970s, decreased in 1985, when the town's trustees de-annexed nearly 40 percent of the land.

There were 1,953 residents in 1980 and 1,843 in 1990. In 2000 the population stood at 3,609, and the town area had increased to 38.108 square miles. A majority of the residents commuted to larger towns to work. The children attend school at Lexington or Noble.

Story submitted by Ada Cox Stump





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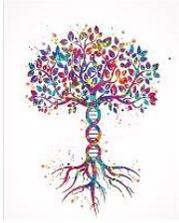
Margie Romine DNA Project Co-Administrator 7307
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mbromine@charter.net © 509-531-4331

W. Scott Cox, Counselor, 1117 Cedar Creek Drive,
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9508

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77351-3285 c_ch_will@prodigy.net, ph. 713-253-3018

Marvelene Cox, Essay Chair, 205 N Worth St,
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Missy.jones@tx.nacdnet.net 325-356-3547

*family
is
everything*



BRANDYWINE COX FAMILY FAMILY LIAISONS AS OF 20 JUNE 2019

Children of Solomon Cox, Sr. & Naomi Hussey

ABSOLOM COX Contact: Ladean Bowman (Interim) 12206 Natchez Park Lane Humble, Texas 77346 281-852-7878 turtleladyladean@gmail.com

MARTHA COX Contact: Melinda Lambaren 2802 Winchester Court Stockton, California 95209-2736 209-477-3209 melrlamb@att.net

CHRISTOPHER COX Contact: Cristi Tovar 7615 Creek Glen Drive Houston, Texas 77095 713-899-3276 c.tovar@sbcglobal.net

SOLOMON COX, JR. Contact: Melinda Lambaren 2802 Winchester Court Stockton, California 95209-2736 209-477-3209 melrlamb@att.net

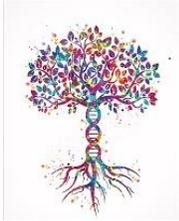
THOMAS ISAAC COX Contact: Marie Antee Polly 2251 E. Frontier Terrace Mustang, Oklahoma 73064-6242 405-745-5054 digfor9@att.net

STEPHEN COX NAOMI 'AMY' COX MARY COX ANN COX RUTH COX Contact: Ladean Bowman 12206 Natchez Park Lane Humble, Texas 77346 281-852-7878 turtleladyladean@gmail.com

For more information on the various family lines of Solomon Cox, Sr. & Naomi Hussey, please contact one of the family line liaisons listed above.

Additional information can be found on the Brandywine Cox Family Tree Database at: Brandywine Cox Family, Descendants of Solomon Cox & Naomi Hussey <https://lessutton.tribalpages.com>





BRANDYWINE COX FAMILY OTHER COX REUNIONS

All Family Lines Welcome

2022 Cox Reunion & Brandywine Meeting, Lampasas, TX, June 3-5, Tyson's Crossing facility. Descendants of Solomon and Naomi Hussey Cox, related families, and friends. Fellowship, fun, & serious family history. Contact Linda Atkins, 405-549-6588, doubllell2010@yahoo.com; Joe Cox, 512-392-2097, jandhcox@grandecom.net; or Gary Sutton, 325-286-4005, gary@upgradetechnologies.com. **For room reservations: Best Western Plus** ph. 512-556-2100.

2022 Whitley City, KY, Cox Reunion July virus permitting, Senior Citizens Bldg. McCreary Co Pk (off HW 27), potluck, Daniel Cox line; all lines welcome. Contact Freda Cox Neal, PO Box 1052, Whitley City, KY 42653, ph 423-215-5019, fredan86@gmail.com, or Cindy Schmidt, 10799 Lewistown Rd, Cordova, MD 21625-2417.

2023* Cox Reunion, Fredericksburg, TX, June date tbd. Descendants of Wm. Madison Tucker Cox & Fannie Lindsey Cox. All family lines welcome. **Lady Bird Johnson Park on Hwy 16 So. From Fredericksburg (Tatsch House).** Contact Lisa Sullivan, 324 Meadowood Ln, Coppell, TX 75019-2640, ph. 210-275-5167, coxfamilyintexas@yahoo.com; or Elden Wagner, ph. 830-570-6688, email theoriginaltexasmidget@gmail.com.

2022 Cox Reunion, Belton, TX, NOT Scheduled. Descendants of George W. Cox, Sr. (Samuel Cox & Martha (Cox) Cox) & wife Francis Arkansas Jones. Contact Eileen Cox Goldborer, Secretary, 7203 Elm Forest Rd, Austin, TX 78745, Ph 512-462-2537, egoldborer@austin.rr.com for status.

Cox Reunion, Sweetwater, TX (formerly at Gustine, TX). NOT held in 2021. Descendants of Christopher Cox & "Nealy" Cox. Contact Missy Cox Jones, 325-330-2567, 205 N. Worth St, Comanche, TX 76442-2640, for status and information.

*Designates reunions to be held every other year.

2022 Cox Arkansas Reunion, Early May, virus permitting. Re-convened in 2018. Ione Community Bldg on Hwy 23; ten miles from Boonville, AR. Descendants of Nathan & Dorcas King Cox. All family lines welcome. Bring covered dish & Cox history. Decorate French Prairie Cem. Contact Barbara King Miller, 479-646-9489, bamiller31@cox.net; Gayle M. Clayton, 479-414-9675; or Connie M. Tanner, 479-739-6760, for status and information.

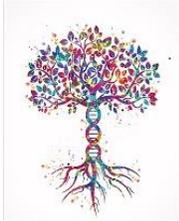
2022 Rhodes-Cox Reunion, Happy, TX, Community Ctr., Usually late March/early April. Not held in 2020 and 2021 due to virus. Descendants of Samuel Cox. All family lines welcome. Contact Shan & Katrina Cox Phillips, 806-336-3772, ksjb.p4@gmail.com, 3500 W Sundown Lane, Amarillo, TX 79118, for status and information.

Cox Reunion, Nolanville, TX. Descendants of Samuel Hampton and Nicia Jane Cox (Joseph & Samuel). Contact Barbara McClung, 210-274-6889, bmccclung@gvtc.com, or Wesley Cox, texaswesley@yahoo.com, 254-285-9557, for status & information.

Cox Reunion, Mertzon, TX, Descendants of Emerson Cox (descendant of Joseph and Solomon Jr.). All family lines welcome. **NOT SCHEDULED FOR 2022.** Contact Joe Harper, 1001 Woodland Park Ave, Midland, TX 79705, mjoe.harper@hotmail.com, 432-631-6852, for status and information.

Cox Reunion, Chillicothe, MO. Descendants of Joseph Cox. All family lines welcome. **NOT SCHEDULED FOR 2022.** Contact Meredith Hahn, Memer.hahn@gmail.com, 816-632-7128; Mary Ann Nichols, man@mia.net, 913-432-0996; or Norma Thompson, billwst234@aol.com, 913-961-3288, for status and information.

NOTE: Presumably, all dates subject to virus status.

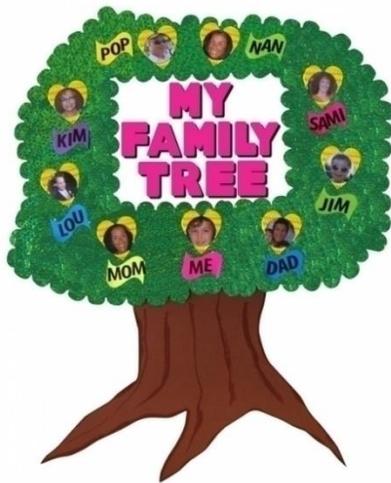


BRANDYWINE COX FAMILY NOTICES

For submissions to the Brandywine Crucible Newsletter: nancy.borum@gmail.com

For Newsletter subscriptions: coxfamilyintexas@yahoo.com

Or contact Lisa Sullivan, 324 Meadowood Road, Cypress, TX 77019-2640 (210)275-5167



FAMILY REUNION CHALLENGE – JUNE 2022

Please share your family history!

Everyone is encouraged to create and bring a tri-fold poster board (science board) with something about your family and/or family history. These can be as simple or elaborate as you would like! Let's get to know one another!

Join Brandywine Crucible, Inc.

Our family organization is about fellowship and fun, folklore, and family history! Dues are \$15, \$25, and \$100, depending on the level of support you want to provide. Our dues-year runs from June 1 to May 31st. It is not necessary to belong to Brandywine Crucible, Inc. to attend any of the Cox reunions. We do want you as a member! Brandywine Crucible, Inc. is a 501c3 corporation, so all contributions are fully tax deductible. Send your new or renewal dues to:

Joeen Sutton Treasurer
PO Box 897, Melvin, TX 76858-0897



Brandywine Crucible, Inc.

A Non-Profit Heritage Society

*A chronology of the colonial families who settled on Brandywine Creek....
.... and those who came after them.*

Volume 17

Issue 2

Fall/Winter 2021

FROM:

**Brandywine Crucible, Inc.
800 Franklin Drive
San Marcos, Texas 78666**

TO:

Brandywine Cox Family

For submissions to the Brandywine Crucible Newsletter: nancy.borum@gmail.com

Newsletter subscriptions: Coxfamilyintexas@yahoo.com

Or contact: Lisa Sullivan, 324 Meadowood Road, Cypress, Texas 77019-2640 Ph. 210-275-5167

2022 BRANDYWINE COX FAMILY REUNION- DESCENDANTS OF SOLOMON COX AND NAOMI HUSSEY

WHEN: June 3-5, 2022

WHERE: Tyson's Crossing facility, Lampasas, TX

CONTACT: Linda Atkins (405)549-6588, doublell2010@yahoo.com

Joe Cox (512)392-2097, jandhcox@grandecom.net;

Gary Sutton (325)286-4005, gary@upgradetechnologies.com

LODGING: Best Western Plus (Reunion Headquarters), 512-556-2100