

Pioneers
To
Ol' Lawrence County

Volume I:
The Northern Families



A Collaboration

By

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And
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Introduction:

We have found it wonderfully amazing how the lives of Individuals find their way in life. No matter when or where a person comes from, at some point in their lives they become fixed in history with another individual or group of people or both, with similar goals. Such is the case with the people we are going to research in this document. There are 9 different families of individuals we are going to list and tell the story of their Pioneering travel history from their individual origins through the end and after the Revolutionary War in Virginia, Kentucky and North Carolina all the way to Reeds Creek, Missouri Territory of 1816. This is the Pioneering history of the following family's:

Volume I: The Northern Families

The Daniel Culp Family of Annapolis, Maryland

The Ruddell Family of Frederick County, Virginia

The John Milligan Family of Berkeley County, Virginia and son, John Milligan II

Volume II: The Southern Families

The James Jeffrey and Jane Mason Family of Old Dominion Virginia

The Jehoiada Jeffrey Family (Son of Ol' Jim and Jane Mason)

The Ware (Weir) Family of North Carolina

The Ragsdale Family

The Nathan Langston Family of North Carolina

The Sams Family of Illinois

All of these family's represent two groups. Those who migrated west from the Northern Shenandoah Valley over the Blue Ridge and those that also originally came from the Western Shores of the Chesapeake Bay around Alexandria, Virginia but traveled the entire length of the Shenandoah Valley to North Carolina and crossed Southern Appalachia from there. Back then, in those "Old" years, before, during and after the Revolutionary War, when they were all poised for their parts in America's Expansionism, did any of these families realize that by 1818 they would all be related to each other through their marriages. Their individual stories are sometimes harrowing; sometimes amazing but they would all make it across the Great Mississippi to the Missouri Territory of 1816 and the new American Western Frontier.

As time goes on, there will be other families that became inter-related after these easterners settled into Northeast Arkansas. Over the previously mentioned period of time in our national history, all of the people mentioned above will come together as a group in a single place. In the process, they give us their entire "Pioneering" story and their places in Northeast Arkansas history will begin.

As you look at the list of family's mentioned above, you may recognize that some of the individuals we will be talking about were quite famous and well known before they even came to the Missouri Territory. Some of these people made their names "On the Way" to Northeast Arkansas and then some didn't get to be well known until after they arrived in Arkansas and lived what they considered to be "Normal" every day lives.

Living on the American Frontier was what it was all about and these people who were tempered by War, made their names and reputations by challenging the Frontier to carve their own existences from. That's all "Western" America was during those early days of our nation's newly won freedom from the British; All Frontier. New immigrants from England, Ireland and Europe to the Susquehanna Valley and Chesapeake Bay and along the Potomac River as well as other points on the American Atlantic Seacoast, were chomping at the bit to expand westward into The Great Shenandoah Valley of Virginia and over the Blue Ridge and Allegheny Mountains. These Appalachian Mountains were a formidable barrier to Westward Expansion and to the Cumberland Plateau that awaited these settlers on the other side. To some of these "Easterners", west was just the other side of the Allegheny Mountains. To those that flatboated the Ohio River in those early years of 1770's, west was in the Spanish Territory that would soon be known as Missouri and Arkansas. We did find a story of Spaniards as far north as early Wheeling, W. Virginia that flatboated their way up the Ohio River.

So, even before their Freedoms were won from the British during the Revolutionary War, this was the time Americans would seek out and build their lives, create their own homesteads and farms on their own piece of the lush Virginia and early North Carolina (Tennessee) countryside's.

Long distance travel in these early years was difficult considering the modes of transportation they had access to; either by walking or by horseback and pack-horse or wagon, in some places, for over land travel and by raft or canoe over the rivers. Even still, many of the early adventurers into the Cumberland Plateau had to hack away at the brush and trees to make their own trails into the wilderness until they got to a place where they thought they could live and create a comfortable existence for themselves.

The other major obstacle these new "European" Americans had was the "Native American" people that had lived on these lands for hundreds of generations before the White settlers ever made their way to the continent. These many Tribes and Nations are proud people and many wouldn't know how to deal with the whites that were taking the lands that held the burial grounds of their grandfathers.

Similarly, the whites didn't know how to deal with Indian ways of life either and more often than not, conflicts arose which cost the lives of many Whites and Indians alike but the expansion into the American Frontier by the whites was indomitable and this spirit kept pushing the Native American Indian and their hunting grounds further and further into the west as time and new settlements, marched on.

Some American adventurers, explorers, settlers and their families took their lives west over the mountains of northern Virginia and south of the Ohio River into the land the Native American's called "The Ken-tuck-ee". They ended up fighting the British and their Allies, the Native American Indians, west of the Alleghany Mountains during the Revolutionary War years instead of fighting with Gen. Washington's Continental's east of the Blue Ridge. They also discovered, just like Daniel Boone, who was exploring Kentucky from the south that this vast fertile land was thick with Buffalo, deer and bear that fed on rich brush and grasses that covered the hilly terrain. It was also a very well watered land with natural streams that were full of fishes of many kinds and numbers.

Then there were those who fought in the Revolutionary War east of the Blue Ridge and when their enlistments were over in General Washington's Army, they too would also settle on their share of the Blue Ridge and further on west to the Cumberland Plateau, west of the Alleghany Mountains. These are the stories of only a few families that made it through those perilous years. They along with many, many other families to the Cumberland Plateau and the Ohio River Valley soaked the western side of the Alleghany Mountains with their determined blood, tenacity and hard work. They were hardy, God Fearing Folk.

The Daniel Culp Family

The Culp family originally came to America's Susquehanna Valley and the Chesapeake Bay in the 1650's; landing at the ports of Baltimore and Annapolis, Maryland and made their way inland quickly. The earliest family members, of Mennonite faith, originally from Germany and Holland, would purchase a large tract of land from William Penn that was some 12 miles long and 6 miles deep. The tract's southern boundary rested right on the Original Mason – Dixon line of southern Pennsylvania. This parcel of land, many years later, would become the scene of one of the most bitter battles of the American Civil War; The Battle of Culp's Hill.

Daniel Culp, born in 1740, came from a branch of this family that settled in Annapolis, Maryland and he had many family ties to Annapolis long after he had traveled beyond the Potomac to the Blue Ridge and Berkeley County, Virginia where he met and married Esther Chapline. She was the daughter of Moses and Jane (Caton) Chapline. Jane or Janette Caton and her family were also from the Annapolis Area. Esther Chapline was born in 1750 in Frederick County, Virginia. Moses Chapline, originally from Maryland had purchased a large tract of land just west of the western shore of the Potomac River in Berkeley County, Virginia after Esther's birth. The Washington's Farm was just downriver on the eastern shore of the Potomac where George Washington and his brother lived during their childhoods. The river itself lay in the Potomac River Valley at the eastern foot of the Blue Ridge and was used as the eastern boundary of Berkeley County. It was an extremely picturesque and very beautiful land.

Daniel Culp and Esther Chapline were married in Berkeley County in 1770. Soon after their marriage, they traveled back to the Annapolis Area and Esther remained there with the Caton and Culp families while her husband went back to Berkeley County to

build their homestead. While there in Annapolis later on in 1770, she gave birth to their first born son, George Culp. When the homestead was complete enough, Daniel went back to Annapolis to retrieve his wife and new son George about 1771 / 1772. Daniel and Esther settled into Martinsburg Court as it was called then; Martinsburg today. (It was also during this period of time in 1773 that John Milligan, an Irish Immigrant from County Down, Ireland, initially moved into Berkeley County after spending his first 2 years as a young Brogueish Irishman in Pennsylvania.)

Daniel and Esther resumed building their family and lived a fairly normal life. Daniel Culp Jr. was born to them here in 1776, Josiah Chapline Culp was also born in Martinsburg to them on 25 Aug. 1777 and Mary Culp was born in 1780 in Shepardstown, the same year Daniel Culp and his brothers would go to Kentucky to seek out a new parcel of land on the Cumberland Plateau where he and his family could live. The other two of the Culp children, Lydia and Sarah were probably born between 1771 and 1776 also in Martinsburg but we couldn't find any reliable information about their birth years. Also we believe that their daughter Sarah was named after Sarah Robinson in honor of the friendship Esther Chapline and Sarah Robinson enjoyed with each other during their early years together in the Martinsburg area of Berkeley County.

Daniel and Esther Culp as well as these other Berkeley County families, lived during the period of time I like to refer to as "The Jane Austen Years" of early Americana; roughly from 1730 up to the American Civil War years when folks were "People of Family" and were from well bred English and European stock; transplanting themselves to the Colonies for a variety of reasons.

This Pre-Revolutionary period of American history was filled with political happenings that eventually lead to War a bit later in the 1770's. Daniel was only 13 years old for instance, when the French and Indian War erupted in North America during late spring of 1754. Then Virginia Governor, Robert Dinwiddie, sent the young Militia Major, George Washington to the Ohio River Valley to deliver an ultimatum to the French: Leave the land which Great Britain Claimed (and colonial land speculators coveted) or face a military consequence. The French refused to leave and the newly, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, George Washington returned to the Ohio River area in May of the following year to the French stronghold of Fort Duquesne (Pittsburgh today) with 160 armed Virginian's. Not far from there he built a very crude outpost they called Fort Necessity which the French stormed in great numbers and after Washington lost a third of his men, he surrendered the entire region.

It wasn't until 1756 when William Pitt became the British Prime Minister did the tide of this war turn and even as fighting begun in Europe that year, Pitt kept his focus on the fighting in the American Colonies. He was very successful in his English "Global" war strategy but it basically bankrupted the British treasury. So to offset these costs, Pitt had his British officers in America start taking American's into British service as soldiers after he had already sent large numbers of British Red Coats to fight there. Also he authorized his Officers to confiscate supplies the army needed from the civilian population. This enraged the colonists so much that in 1757, in New York, the colonists

erupted into a riot. Pitt relaxed these policies after the riot and began reimbursing the colonists for the commandeered supplies. The real turning point in this war came on Sept. 13, 1759 when Daniel Culp was 18 years old; hearing that General Wolfe defeated the Marquis de Montcalm at Quebec. A year later, at Montreal, the remainder of the French Army surrendered to Jeffrey Amherst and all of Canada passed to British Control. Also at the signing of "The Treaty of Paris" in Feb 1763 (that confirmed British control of Canada) the French let the British acquire French Louisiana, which were lands located to the west of Spanish Florida and claimed by the French "east" of the Mississippi River. They had already ceded the lands in West Louisiana to the Spanish so New Orleans, even though it was on the eastern shore of the Mississippi, was never part of the deal and it remained a Spanish possession. It was also this Treaty that gave the British possession of the Forts at Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Kaskaskia (southern Illinois on the Mississippi River) and Cahokia, also in Illinois and others which in effect brought the US/Canadian border down to the Ohio River Valley.

It was also during this period that Daniel Culp and other colonists saw the enactment of England's Revenue Act (1764 tariffs on sugar), The Stamp Act in 1765 (taxes on printed matter; legal documents, marriage licenses, newspapers etc.) The Quartering Act (Colonial assemblies were to furnish British Troops with housing and provisions) and the Townsend Acts (May 1767 New taxes on glass, lead, paints, paper and tea).

All of these new taxes and other laws being enacted by the British, somewhat stifled the Eastern seaboard lifestyle and Daniel Culp like many young men who wanted to get out and create their own lives, moved west and away from the larger cities. The biggest difference between the eastern and western lifestyles was that out in the western frontier, living was more relaxed and less restrictive. True it was allot more difficult in the west as there weren't many of the conveniences people found in Annapolis, Baltimore and Alexandria but a man could purchase a plot of rich, fertile land cheaply and build his own life; his own house and homestead where he could engage in farming and grow what he ate and there was plenty of fresh game to hunt and eat as well. So we find Daniel Culp moving to Berkeley County in the late 1760's and by 1770 at 30 years of age, he would take his wife and marry Esther Chapline, the twenty year old daughter of Moses Chapline and Janette Caton who the Culp Family may have known in Annapolis.

Daniel Culp and his brothers, like John Milligan I, were all tanners by trade and I am starting to think many men were or knew how to make leather products such as shoes, deer skin clothing, winter coats and other articles out of the animal skins they harvested in the woodlands of the mountains. If a person could build his homestead on a good piece of land that had a running spring on it, he could build a small tannery of his own. Tree bark, with its tannic acidic qualities, which was readily available everywhere, had to be harvested and then all a person had to do was build the various deep vats along the stream, each one lower and below the last as they went down the slope (gravity water fed), that were needed in the tanning process. This could be done by digging them into the slopped ground next to the spring so the spring could fill them. Then support the walls of the in-ground vats with natural stone (like a walled, deep well) of sorts. Place the tree bark in the first vat and let it "Season" leaving its tannic acid in the water, remove

the spent bark and then place the skins over straight sticks and let them hang into the tannic acid solution in the vat, the process would be started. Then with a series of other vats, each one a progressively lighter in the solution of tannic acid, the skins would be hung into and moved over time from vat to vat until they rested in clear, clean water. A crude process at the time but not many could afford the large above ground, wooden vats that one would find in the larger cities back east where the process worked the same anyway.

The 1770's was a difficult time for everyone in the Colonies. With King George III and William Pitt wanting to pay for the costs of the French and Indian War in the 1760's with the creation of the various tax acts they were enacting, the Colonists started to once again rebel because they had no representation in English Parliament who were taxing everything in the colonies so much that people couldn't afford to buy anything; much like the gasoline and cigarette taxes are today in our own society. People back then couldn't even afford the cost of Tea which used to be a staple in everyone's homes and kitchens.

So in the early years of the 1770's, ideas of the colonies becoming a self governing society were picking up steam in approval by everyone (except the British of course, and their sympathizers). By 1773, about the time John Milligan moved into Berkeley County (Martinsburg, Hedgesville area) himself from Pennsylvania, Daniel Culp brought Esther and his son, George out to their new homestead in Martinsburg. There weren't a lot of people here during the time but Martinsburg was becoming a settlement much like Shepardstown was a few miles to the south. Another family living in the Hedgesville area was the Robinson Family. Israel Robinson and his family had lived on Tomahawk Run in the Robinson's Gap for years and his son James would go on to build his own homestead just UP the valley from his father's place. James' own daughter, Sarah Robinson and Esther Culp must have become great friends even before they would meet and marry their husbands. The Chapline family knew just about everyone in the Martinsburg and surrounding areas of Berkeley County. They were well known by many.

The people here knew each other either through Church services, social gatherings, visits from one neighbor to another for a dinner or a dance party, town events or through their work as Daniel Culp would eventually meet John Milligan as both were tanners and had their work in common. People looked out for each other and helped where and when they could. I fully expected, during our research, to find out that Esther Chapline's Brother, Moses Caton Chapline helped Daniel Culp build his house and homestead, up the Mountains from his father's place in the valley but no such evidence ever came to light.

We know already that John Milligan would use this time (1773-1775) about a year and a half, to build his own homestead before he enlisted in Capt. Hugh Stephenson's rifle company after the Battle of Bunker Hill in 1775 and march off northeast to Lexington and then on to The Boston Neck at Roxbury. His first enlistment was for one year.

Dan Culp also enlisted in the Military and received his commission as a 1st Lieutenant on Feb, 9, 1776 and served in Captain William Darke's 8th Virginia Regiment. Later on May 9, 1777 he resigned his commission and chose to stay in Berkeley County at his homestead to fight the British on the Blue Ridge if such an attack should come from the West. Fighting the British forces here and to the west of the Blue Ridge, whether you were a settler or in the military, was quite a bit different then fighting with General Washington's Continentals in the east. The British allied themselves with the Confederated Indian Tribes (Read about the Shawnee Chief, Tecumseh) that wanted to keep the encroaching White settlers out of their lands and after the French and Indian War in the 1760's, the British took over and fortified the old French Military outposts they had won in Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and in Southern Illinois at Fort Kaskaskia. The fighting that occurred in the Ohio River Valley and the Cumberland Plateau of the Ken-tuck-ee would be fierce and sometimes devastating Indian massacres of the white settlers would take place. Daniel Culp, like John Milligan, came back from the War to Berkeley County in the early spring of 1777.

Historical Note: (sorry, we have to put this in here) The first 3 years or so after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Congress was quite independent of state or popular control. The members raised a national army, issued currency and took on foreign relations without any real set of procedures or any obligations to anyone or any country. After their Declaration of Independence from Great Britain in July of 1776, they all realized the time had come for a more formal (and Legitimate) Alliance among all of the new "States". This new entity of states was penned, "The United States of America" and was established under a set of rules called "The Articles of Confederation". Congress adopted these articles in Nov. of 1777 and each of the 13 "States" ratified them by Feb. of 1781. These Articles meant for instance that each state was responsible for paying their fair share for the national army. Also, what we need to realize about them, for this document's purpose anyway, is that 7 out of the 13 new States would cede the lands on their western boundaries west of the Appalachian Mountains all the way to the Mississippi River. Virginia, for Instance ceded all of the land that later would be Kentucky. The same held true for North Carolina as well by ceding all of the lands that would later become Tennessee and so on. This episode was really unfair because there were 6 states that didn't have any additional lands ceded to them at all. So, in order to remedy this "Unfairness" all of the 7 states that enjoyed this extra land windfall, would submit these western claims to the "New Federal Government" that was based on these new "Articles of Confederation" and by February 24, 1781, Maryland, the last Holdout state ratified the articles and 3 days latter, on the 27th, Congress declared the new federal government of The United States of America to be in effect.

For Daniel Culp's family this was great news. The new lands called Ken-tuck-ee were legally opening up for settlement west of the Allegany Mountains, even though the Revolutionary War waged on.

These were also the years of Daniel Boone and he was exploring the central portion of Kentucky by coming up from the south via his "Cumberland Gap" but like the

Culp's in 1780, there were also allot of White settlers, mostly new Immigrants that had settled in Berkeley County, Virginia and Pennsylvania who were crossing The Allegany's into Kentucky from the Northeast thru Charleston and southwestward on toward areas like Cynthiana (where the Hinkston's, Ruddell's and later after the Indian attack at Ruddell's Station, the Culp's initially settled) and to the Hopewell Settlement south of Cynthiana in Bourbon County. So in about 1779 we discover Daniel Culp and his 2 brothers, all tanners, making preparations to go into the new Kentucky wilderness.

Daniel had purchased lot #29 in Shepardstown from Esther's brother, Moses Caton Chapline. He was afraid of leaving his wife and children on their wooded homestead in the Martinsburg area during the war years with himself leaving to go to Kentucky to set up their new home. He must have thought Esther and the children would be much better off living in the Shepardstown settlement as news coming out of Kentuck-ee was of harsh Indian attacks. There were plenty of men around for the defense of Shepardstown if it became necessary to fight and he wouldn't have to worry so much about their safety and taking Esther and his children into the hostile Kentucky wilderness was out of the question.

Even John Milligan came home from the War in the East right after the Battle of Trenton in early 1777 probably to help safeguard his new wife to be, Sarah Robinson and their homestead from the potential of the British lead marauding Indians. Between him, the Robinson's, the Hedges and other Family's, their defenses would be sufficient if the British and the Indians came calling this far east.

The Culp brothers found land, as most did, in the area of Cynthiana in southern Harrison County, Kentucky and the area to the south of there was Bourbon County at the western foot of the mountains. Cynthiana was a few miles due north of the Hopewell settlement of Kentucky which would later, after the Rev. War, change its name to "Paris" in honor of the French who took up the patriot cause by sending their Navy to America to help them win their war against King George's forces in America. Vive La Libertie!

These were not easy times however for new settlers to this area of Kentucky and Daniel Culp found himself once again building a new home and securing reliable food sources before he could even go back to Shepardstown in Berkeley County and bring Esther and their family back with him. Not only that; but Daniel, like all of the early settlers here, accomplished their settlement of this area during the worst of the Indian attacks that occurred in one settlement or another almost regularly. Some of these attacks lead by the British Commanders out of their Ohio River Valley Forts, where nothing short of Massacres of the white settlers especially those of Ruddell's and Martin's Stations only a few miles away.

The Indians were brutally fierce during these attacks as we will discover in a following chapter. This was the type of fighting that the Revolutionary War years offered to people west of the Allegany. It was fighting against the Confederated Indian tribes lead by British Commanders. The height of these attacks was in 1780 and 1781 and didn't cease until George Rodgers Clark lead an expedition to Fort Kaskaskia in southern

Illinois and gave the British there the ultimatum to stop their incursions into Kentucky or face a military consequence. After this successful Clark Expedition, the settlers in eastern Kentucky stopped seeing the very large numbers of Indians during these attacks. Sometimes there were upwards of 7 and 8 hundred Indians involved in these attacks not counting the British red coats or their cannon support. The British and Indians from Southern Illinois stopped finding their way to eastern Kentucky to fight but the fiercest Indian attacks were yet to come from the Fort at Detroit in 1780.

The tribes at the eastern end of the Ohio Valley had already lost their lands east of the mountains around the Chesapeake Bay during the 1600's. The graves of their Grandfathers had already relinquished themselves to the plow of the white European settler. They didn't want these settlers to come any farther west and take their new lands from them as well.

After 1781 and the end of the Revolutionary War, Life started to go back to normal. The Indian attacks, for the most part, had stopped and people were starting to build commodity businesses like tan yards, flour mills and saw mills for lumber and tobacco warehouses etc.

It wasn't until 1785 that the Culp's would give birth to their next child, James M. Culp and then their last child, Thomas B. Culp b. 1787; both being born in Bourbon County, Kentucky. With all of the Culp family now living in Bourbon County during the mid 1780's, the Culp children would grow and "their" generation of the family would eventually move the family name into Barren County, Kentucky, Gibson County, Tenn., Cooper County, Missouri. Mary Culp would get married and she and her husband would end up in the Batesville area of the Missouri Territory in 1814 and her younger brother Thomas B. Culp, less than a year later, would make his own way to find them there in 1815 almost a full year prior to John Milligan II's arrival there in 1816.

The Ruddell Family

The story of this family is an amazing saga of life in the lands west of the Alleghany Mountains. The events that sealed their fate in the annals of American Folk History to The Cumberland Plateau of the Great Ken-tuck-ee during the Revolutionary War was above and beyond what any American Family should ever have to endure.

May 31, 1783 - Isaac Ruddell advertises "in Court" that in 1780 he had the command of a fort or station (Ruddell's Station was on the Bourbon and Harrison County line in Harrison County) in Kentucky which on 24 June was attacked by The British Capt. Bird with 800 Indians, 150 Canadians and 50 British, with two pieces of cannon and two howitzers.

As the works (Walls of Ruddell's Station) were not proof against cannon, they were obliged to capitulate at two o'clock in the afternoon. The articles of capitulation were that they should continue in the fort that night, march out in the morning with their best clothes, leave the fort with the plunder to the Indians and that they and their families would be safely conducted to Canada. But as soon as they laid down their arms and opened the gates of the Fort, the Indians rushed in, stripped and tied them and murdered a man and two women on the spot, besides several others they murdered on the way to the towns. The families were all divided; the wives and children were carried off by the Indians and one of a family's babies was cast into a fire and burnt alive. On 3 August Isaac Ruddell was brought to Detroit. The Commandant at Detroit expressed much uneasiness at the capitulation being broke and through his influence, Isaac's wife; four of his children and some other prisoners were recovered from the Indians. The Commandant permitted him to live on an island where he raised a quantity of corn, which enabled him to provide for some of his fellow prisoners.

In 1782 Isaac Ruddell, and a number of other prisoners, were permitted to return to Virginia by way of Canada. Soon after his arrival he was accused by some of his fellow prisoners with being indifferent to the cause in which he had suffered so much (he was probably in shock), and charged with treason and tried before the Court of Frederick County, Virginia by whom he was hired to assist in the George Rodgers Clark expedition into Illinois in the first place and then subsequently acquitted by for these Charges of Treason against the United States of America.

Edward M'Guire certifies that at a Court held in Frederick County 21 Jan. 1783 for the examination of Isaac Ruddell on suspicion of having lately committed treasonable practices against the United States of America (present Edward M'Guire, Thomas Throckmorton, James G. Dowdall, Joseph Languaire, Elisha Wiliams and George Noble, Gent., Justices), the prisoner said he was not guilty, witnesses were examined for and against him. It is in the opinion of the Court he is no wise guilty thereof. Edward M'Guire

and James G. Dowdall give certificate that the conduct of Captain Isaac Ruddell has been such as became a citizen, and a friend of his country.

June 14, 1783 - Queries for the consideration of Isaac Ruddell: Was it consistent with the character of a Whig officer and a man recently visited with a heavy calamity to be found carousing with the enemy on their return and drinking the King of England's health and success to his arms? Why did you not take your trial in the county where you resided at the beginning of the revolution? Those Whigs who knew you during your residence in Canada will still believe you, together with your compeer, Sam Porter, to be a viler sort of men than the common class of Tories; and however the late treaty of peace may save you from capital punishment, yet with our virtuous officers and every good man, you will remain an object of contempt.

TO THE HONOURABLE SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN
OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

The petition of Isaac Ruddle humbly sheweth, that your petitioner In the year 1779 was appointed to the Command of a Company for the Reduction of the Illinois under the then Col. (George Rodgers) Clark, that he raised a Company on the Holstein and supplied them with the necessary arms provision Bags and pack Horses, for the falls of Ohio (Cincinnati) to which place he marched them; that in the beginning of March 1780 your petitioner with His Company was ordered on Duty to a frontier station on The Licking River By John Bowman then County Lieutenant of Kentucky County, that your petitioner with His Company was on the 24th of June 1780 Captured by a party of British and Indians under the Command of Capt Bird from Detroit, to which place they were taken and there remained in Captivity till the 3d Nov. 1782. when He returned - to the District of Kentucky where he has since resided, that after the return of your petitioner to the District of Kentucky he made out a pay role for the time of his last Services and Captivity for which he recd £497-0-0 as will appear reference thereto being had, that your petitioner on his return also made application to the Commissioners for settling the western claims for the liquidation of his accounts for his first services, that they did settle his account and that their appeared to be due to your petition the sum of £442-10-03-5 which will more fully appear by the enclosed copy of their proceedings that your petitioner also furnished for the service of the district, two horses which were valued at £65 which will more fully appear by the enclosed affidavit of Col. Bowman that at the time of settlement some evil disposed person informed the Commissioners that your petitioner while a prisoner was inimical to the United States they then gave it as their opinion that no certificate should issue without Orders from Government that prior to those proceeding your petitioner on his way from Detroit stood trial in the County Court of Fredrick County for the above crime where all his accusers were, and was acquitted, which will appear by the enclosed proceedings and certificate which your petitioner could not procure till the Commissioners had rose and there powers had expired. Your petitioner therefore prays that his accounts may be fully and fairly settled and that your Honorable body will direct your auditors of public accounts to issue warrants for the principal and interest due thereon in such manner as you in your wisdom shall think fit and your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Isaac Ruddle

Endorsement on back of petition:
October 26th 1791 - Refd. To Claims -rejected
- repd. 9th qre. 1791 (?)
Voucher delivered to Mr. Waller.

Isaac Ruddell, son of John Ruddell, owned 900 acres of Frederick County, Virginia land and sold it in 1796. He was fairly well off financially prior to this however and moved to Washington County on the Virginia-North Carolina border where he organized a company of Militia and attained the rank of Captain. Captain Isaac Ruddell's company was commissioned and paid by the High Court of Virginia to help fight the British and Indians in Kentucky and Illinois. He was to serve under Col. George Rodgers Clark. It was while he was in Kentucky, that he discovered the land was cheap and good, so he moved his family and a number of relatives to what was the Hopewell Settlement of Kentucky. While there, he re-established the abandoned Hinkston Fort. He enlarged it and renamed it "Ruddell's Station", (also called Ruddell's Fort). A station was a cluster of cabins arranged for defense against Indians. Ruddell's Station also had a stockade, where the whole Hopewell settlement could come for protection when threatened. Ruddell enlarged the fort in the spring of 1779 and it was located on the east bank of the South Fork of the Licking River, 7 miles from present-day Paris, the County Seat of Bourbon County.



Colonel George Rodgers Clark

During the Summer of 1780, word got around to the various settlements in eastern Kentucky that a very large British military force, consisting of 800 Indians and 150 Canadians and 50 British Red Coats, under the command of Colonel Bird, an officer of the British Army were making their way to Kentucky. This force was also accompanied by four pieces of artillery. There was no Fort or Settlement Station in Kentucky that would be able to turn away such a large contingent of men, with 4 artillery pieces. No one in the Hopewell Settlement had any cannon or large quantity of powder to shoot and it was basically all a family could do, even within the settlement walls, just to have a man's wife make lead balls for him to shoot with what little powder they had on hand in their powder horns for their long rifles. The Hopewell Settlement and surrounding areas

had heard that this force of men was coming their way and had little time to make their way to Ruddell's Station which was on the Harrison County side of the Harrison / Bourbon County line and to Martin's Station a few miles south in Bourbon County that was actually closer to the Hopewell settlement than Ruddell's Station was. By the 22nd day of June, 1780 this British lead band of Marauding Indians had made their way to Ruddell's Fort, Martin's Station and the Hopewell settlement and trapped everyone in Ruddell's and Martin's stations but it was the first blast of cannon fire that let people know that this force was just outside the timber and wood walls of Ruddell's Station.

Col. Bird, the British Commander of this large War Party, came up to the Ruddell Station walls and demanded to speak to the man in charge of the Fort; Capt. Ruddell came to talk. He said that he wouldn't consent to any surrender unless conditions were met that any prisoners that were taken from the Fort would be kept under the protection of the British and that they would not be harmed in any way by the Indians that were with the war party. Col. Bird agreed.

All of the settlers that made their way to Ruddell's station before the British cannons were fired, some 200 or so, were to remain in the station all night until the next day. As daylight came and the hour moved on to 9 o'clock, everyone inside the station laid down their weapons and the gates of the station were opened.

The Indians rushed through the gate and each Indian seized the first person he could lay his hands on and claimed him or her as his own prisoner. This was how they separated and broke up the families; the children were taken from the grasp of their mother's arms, screaming and crying as they went and the men were kept away from the women. One man and two women were killed as soon as the Indians rushed the gates and the massacre started. Later on, after the massacre and the Indians had their fill of blood and scalps, Ruddell was taken to Col. Bird. He angrily complained at the insolence and barbary of the Indians conduct and that it was contrary to the terms they agreed upon the day before. Bird only said he couldn't control such a large contingent of Indians.

It was said later that Isaac Ruddell acted honorably with his decision to surrender the Station without a fight since he was initially guaranteed the protection of the British forces but the truth is that there weren't enough Red Coats to withstand the hoard of Indians that came to fight and they didn't want to do anything that would run contrary to the Alliance they had with the Indians or they would be murdered along with the settlers as well. There was no military type discipline with the Indians and Ruddell knew all too well that he was vastly outnumbered and in surrendering the station he thought he might save the lives of the women and children. As it turned out, however, Fighting may have been a better solution considering the carnage that followed after the Station guards opened the gates.

"The number of prisoners taken at both Ruddell's and Martin's Stations is reputed to have been 470 men, women and children. Most of the children and a large number of adults fell victim to the Tomahawk and the scalping knife and were just slaughtered.

Col. Bird did manage to take quite a few of the prisoners away from the Indians and brought some of them to the fort in Detroit and some he sent north into Canada to the Miami River area, including Isaac Ruddell his wife and most of his children, save for his two young sons, Abraham and Stephen. They were adopted into the Shawnee Tribe and became the Brothers of the Shawnee Warrior Chief "Tecumseh" and his real brother who was known as "The Prophet". It's even been said that Col. Bird married one of the captive women but you have to wonder if that's because his conscience got the best of him and he tried to "save" one more or if he indeed was as ruthless as this massacre allows him to be and he kept this woman for himself.

Capt. Isaac Ruddell and his wife, Elizabeth Bowman and the majority of their children were released two years later in a prisoner exchange and returned to Virginia, in October, 1782, by way of Lake Champlaine. It would be 2 years more before some of the others would be released and for Abraham and Stephen Ruddell, they would be kept with the Shawnee Tribe a full 15 years from the day of their abduction. Just after Isaac Ruddell's return to Fredrick County, Virginia, he was tried for treason for this event.

As mentioned previously, two of Isaac Ruddell's young sons were taken captive and raised by Tecumseh's parents. These were Stephen Ruddell, then twelve years of age, (The same age as Tecumseh) and his younger brother, Abraham, who was 5 or 6 years of age. They evidently were taken into the Shawnee Tribe and lived their childhoods with them.

A written story penned by a man name of Colonel Daniel Trabue claims that he was a witness to many of the later events that involved the Ruddell boys and wrote their story as follows:

"In the summer of 1795, I was with General Wayne at Greensville at the Indian Treaty. General Wayne hired some of the first Indians that came to the Treaty to go to the other towns and get the Indians to come to the Treaty."

"The Indians were hard to persuade to bring in the prisoners, but gradually they came in, and brought a large number of prisoners. A number of men and women that came to the Treaty had been captured when children and they now looked like Indians. I was at Fort Jefferson about six miles from Greensville and at a distance, in the parade we saw an Indian riding up toward the Fort, and when he got to within the distance of about 200 yards, he halted. Captain McColester beckoned to him, and told him to advance; so he came up some higher and stopped. Captain McColester went out to meet him, and I went with him. We took no arms with us, and the Indian told us he was a Chief and he was willing to talk about the treaty."

"He could speak broken English. When he told us what Nation of Indians he belonged to, Captain McColester asked him if he knew Stephen Ruddle and Abraham Ruddle. He said he did, so Captain McColester told him that the Father of these Ruddell's was then at Greensville, and wanted very much to see his children. The old Captain

Ruddell had given many presents to other Indians to go to his children and persuade them to come in."

"Captain McColester invited the Indian when he first came up, to come in to the Fort and drink some whiskey. He refused and after talking some time and asking more particularly about the Ruddell's, he said, "Me" and struck his hand against his breast saying, "Me, Stephen Ruddell." The Captain and I immediately shook hands with him and told him how glad we were and we knew his Father was not far off and that he, the Captain, would send a message for old Captain Ruddell."

"Captain McColester then went with the Indian (Stephen) to where his company was and there they found Abraham Ruddell and Abraham's adopted brother. They all alighted and came in, and all had the appearance of Indians; silver trinkets hanging about their necks, and breasts, and some brooches in their breech cloths and beads in the leggings and moccasins, they were painted and very dirty. I suppose they thought themselves fine."

"We gave them something to eat, but none could speak English, but Stephen, and he, in a very broken manner. He and his brother, Abraham Ruddell had been taken prisoners at their Father's Fort in June, 1780.

"When Capt. Ruddell came, Capt. McColester conducted him to his children. Old Captain Ruddell cried out aloud, and fell down on the floor crying, and bewailing his condition. Said he, "My children are Indians." Stephen took hold of his Father, and said, "Hold your heart, Father, hold your heart." The Indians, the white women, and some of the soldiers cried aloud and Capt. Ruddell continued crying aloud whenever he would look at his children. The next morning Capt. Ruddell gave his sons clean clothing and got them to wash off the Paint and put on the clothes. I gave Abraham's adopted Brother a shirt, and he was very glad to get it. We told Capt. Ruddell he ought to give Stephen's wife something, but he refused. As there was a Store in this Fort, some of the soldiers got some calico and the white women in a little time sewed it up, and when this was given her, she was highly pleased."

"The next day Old Capt. Ruddell and his children, and the Indians who were with him all went to Greenville, and after two or three days, old Mr. Ruddell told me he knew I could be of benefit to him. He said his son, Stephen, thought a great deal of me, and he wanted me to talk with him, and persuade him to leave his squaw and go home with his Father. But Stephen told me that although he was willing to go home he would not give up his squaw for any woman in the world, she would do anything for him and was mighty good to him." "One night at Greenville, Stephen said that all of his company's horses had run away. I asked him if we were going to hunt them, and he said no, his squaw would go after them alone. After two or three days she brought them all back from a distance of forty miles, five horses in number. I then thought that she was worth all the rest of the company together."



Shawnee Chief Tecumseh



Tecumseh's Brother: The Prophet

Mr. John W. Wayland, in his "History of Shenandoah Court" had the following to say about Stephen Ruddell. The Reverend Stephen Ruddell was born (in Frederick County, Va.) in 1768. He met Tecumseh when both were 12 years of age and grew up in the same village. Stephen was with the Indians in several fights against the whites. After his return (from Indian captivity in 1795), he was converted to Christianity, given some education, and became a Baptist preacher. From 1805 to 1811 he made yearly missionary visits to the Shawnee and Delaware and introduced Christianity among them. He acted as interpreter for John Johnson, Indian agent at Upper Piqua, during the War of 1812. He preached in Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, Indiana, and Illinois, dying in the last named state in 1845. Rev. Stephen Ruddell's son, John M. Ruddell, represented Adams County, in the Illinois House of Representatives, 1846-48. The people of Bourbon County, Kentucky, remembered with respect Rev. Stephen Ruddle."

Eckert, in his book, "The Frontiersmen" writes: "Sinnanatha - Big Fish - was in actuality Stephen Ruddell. It was in 1780 that he was taken and adopted into the Shawnee tribe. Since he was only 12 at the time, "the same age as Tecumseh", they became extremely close companions. The Ruddell's adapted to Indian life well. They were bright, cheerful youngsters, and held their own with the other boys in the tribe. Stephen and Tecumseh taught each other their languages and by the end of their first year together Tecumseh could speak English unusually well and Sinnanatha was nearly as good in the Indian tongue."

Abraham Ruddell

Because of the fact that Abraham was six years younger than Stephen when they were adopted by Tecumseh's parents, the influence of the Indian association was much more evident in him than in his brother. Abraham and Stephen Ruddell were raised by the parents of the Shawnee Warrior Chief "Tecumseh" and Abraham, Stephen, Tecumseh and Tecumseh's real brother, "The Prophet" all lived in this tribe.

Mr. Wayland makes the claim that Abraham never became "civilized", but was always in manner an "uncouth" Indian. This was somewhat of a ridicules observation to make. If Mr. Wayland would have researched just a little bit more he would have discovered that Abraham Ruddell, after his release from captivity, married into the fine Daniel and Esther (Chapline) Culp family originally from the Martinsburg area of Berkeley County, Virginia by marrying Mary Culp, their daughter, on August 23, 1797 in Bourbon County, Kentucky. The Culp's had moved into Cynthiana Township, Kentucky in 1780 after the attack on the Hopewell Settlement to the south. Abraham Ruddell and Mary Culp continued on to raise a fine family of their own in the Arkansas Territory on the White River in Batesville, Arkansas.

Wayland further stated that Abraham was a spy and interpreter for Gen. Harrison in the War of 1812 but I don't think this is true. Abraham Ruddell and his wife, Mary Culp moved to the Missouri Territory just after they went to Indiana to sell off a piece of land that was owned by his father, Isaac Ruddell. Isaac Ruddell had past away in February of 1812 and later that year Abraham and Stephen and their wives went up to sell this land (their inheritance) and afterward, followed their brother George and moved out to the Missouri Territory. Thomas B. Culp also lived in Macopin County, Illinois at the time as well and after Abraham and his sister Mary passed thru to first settle into the area of Pike's County, Missouri, Tom Culp was soon to follow as well. By 1814, Abraham Ruddell and his wife Mary Culp were living in the Batesville area on the White River. We found them on the Lawrence County (Arkansas) Tax List of 1814. Tom Culp shows up on the Lawrence County Tax List in 1816. Abraham's brother Stephen, moved back into the Illinois Territory to the small Mississippi River community of Ursa, Illinois which still exists today. His church and cemetery are also there. It is just north of Quincy, Illinois on the Mississippi River. George Ruddell stayed in Pike County, Missouri Territory and lived there until his passing. So Abraham being a Spy during the War of 1812 is a bit hard to swallow as he was in Indiana to sell the land his father left them after his death and after the sale was final, they traveled to the Missouri Territory thru the St. Genevieve Crossing on the Mississippi River during mid to late 1812.

They did have to travel thru Illinois however and Fort Kaskaskia is on the Illinois side of the river across from Cape Girardeau, Missouri. If General Harrison were at Fort Kaskaskia during the War of 1812, perhaps it was "Stephen" Ruddell that was a translator for him to the Indian Tribes they encountered there and to the north along the Mississippi River.

Abraham Ruddell was said to be a very withdrawn individual after his release from the Shawnee except to the people that were very close to him. Stephen Ruddell, on the other hand, was very outspoken and later when he took the Christian religion into his life and became a minister, use to travel to the various Indian Tribes in the Ohio River Valley and tried to convert many of them to Christianity. Being in Illinois at the ferry crossing at Cape Girardeau however would be the only opportunity we are aware of that Abraham Ruddell would have had to be a translator / spy but we would certainly have to do a bit more research ourselves before we would even consider stating emphatically that Abraham Ruddell was NOT a spy. We just think it would have been Stephen Ruddell and Not Abraham since Stephen was known as a Shawnee Chief to many other Tribes and could acquire more sensitive information of Military significance.

Abraham Ruddell? A Spy? We just don't see it and would have to dig much deeper into the subject.

Judge Asa C. Jeffrey of Batesville, Arkansas, a life long friend and acquaintance of the Arkansas Ruddell's (Abraham and Mary (Culp) Ruddell) wrote - one short account of the family which was published in the Melbourne (Arkansas) Clipper in 1877. He had the following to say of Abraham:

"Old Abe Ruddell was captured by the Indians in the settling of Kentucky while a small boy and was not changed or given up till nearly grown. He talked very brokenly and always had a decided Indian appearance. He shunned people except his intimate acquaintances. On one occasion he went to witness a ball and when some compliments were paid to a young lady's dainty foot and ankle while dancing, old Abe said, "Yes, looks jes like pins stuck in a pumpkin seed."

As for Abraham and Mary (Culp) Ruddell, they would go on to raise a fine family of 8 children after becoming two of the Earliest settlers of the Batesville area. We do not have their children's dates but their names are: Abraham Jr., Daniel, America Ann Ruddell (married Andrew Caldwell by the way another family from the east), Elizabeth, Esther, Sarah, David and Isaac.

By 1815, Tom Culp, Mary (Culp) Ruddell's youngest brother, would join them here and also start building his own life. He had moved north into Macopin County, Illinois for a short while and after a visit there by his sister, Mary and the Ruddell brothers on their way to the Missouri Territory in 1812, it wouldn't be a few years later that he would sell off his land and also move to the Missouri Territory and join the Ruddell's there. Tom Culp and Abraham Ruddell both are listed on the Lawrence County tax roles of 1816.

Isaac Ruddell Continued:

After his release from British captivity, Isaac Ruddell and his family went back to Frederick County, Virginia where he was tried for Treason against the United States. Some of his fellow captives accused him of having some kind of indifference to their being held. He was acquitted of all of these charges in Virginia and then went on in the courts to collect a debt of several hundred pounds in order to get a fresh start. Isaac and his family lost everything they had in the attack except for his land in Kentucky. He gave his friends Colonel Abraham Byrd and Captain Isaac Bowman, power of attorney in September 1783 so he and his family could go immediately to Kentucky to pick up the pieces of their lives and start fresh. They relocated on their property and built a gristmill, sawmill, and later, they would even build a tobacco warehouse. Ruddell's Mills is a small village today.

Isaac Ruddell lived to be 81 and died in February, 1812 and is buried in the Stonermouth Presbyterian Churchyard at Ruddell's Mills, next to his wife, Elizabeth Bowman. He deeded the cemetery land to the church. His gravestone is a simple one lettered only: "Isaac Ruddle - Va. Mi. - Rev. War."

The life that Isaac Ruddell's family had to endure since the Indian Attack of Ruddell's Station in 1780 was not the peaceful existence they had in mind when they moved into the Hopewell Settlement in the late 1770's. They were all very lucky however, to still be alive into the 1800's.

Ancestry of Isaac Ruddell

Isaac Ruddell, born 1729 in East Nottingham Twp, Chester County, PA; died 1812 in Ruddell's Mills, Bourbon County, KY. He was the son of John Ruddell and Mary Cook. He married Elizabeth Bowman August 02, 1750 in Cedar Creek, Virginia.

Elizabeth Bowman, born March 18, 1736/37 in Cedar Creek, Shenandoah, VA; died Abt. 1815 in Bourbon County, Kentucky. She was the daughter of George Bowman and Maria Elisabeth Hite.

Notes for Isaac Ruddell:

Was a Captain in the Revolutionary War and was captured by a Revolutionary War party of British lead Indian forces at Ruddell's Station in 1780. He was released from captivity in 1782.

Southwest Virginia, 1746-1786 by Lewis Preston Summers 1966

"The next order of importance entered by the court was on May 5, 1773, when the court ordered that Isaac Riddle, Wesley White, James Young, and James Montgomery do view the nighest and best way from Eleven Mile creek, on Holstein, by Jones' place at the

crossing place, going to Watauga, and report.

The commissioners made their report on July 6, 1773, and the road was established, and James Montgomery, James Young and Isaac Riddle were appointed overseers."

Page 608-9 The report of the Road from the Eleven Mile Creek to the Ford of the Holstein as you go to Watago returned & Road Established agreeable to said Report James Montgomery appointed Overseer of said Road from thence to Isaac Riddles and Isaac Riddle from thence to Ford of the Holstein and Capt. Bledsoe to allot the bounds of the lands for each overseer.

Page 620 Ordered that Isaac Riddle be Fined Forty Shillings for a Contempt offered to this Court and that the Sheriff keep him in Custody til he pays said Fine.

Page 962 Ordered that Isaac Riddles Mark which is a crop & half penny of the right ear be recorded and his Brand which is 3K be recorded.

Page 966 Ordered that Isaac Riddle, William Ingram, Samuel Smith, Jonathan Drake & James Hughs or any three of them first sworn appraise the Estate of Benjamin Coop deceased and make return to court.

In a Court held in Frederick County the 21st day of January 1783 for the examination of Isaac Riddle on suspicion of having lately committed Treasonable practices against the United States

Present

Edward McGuire, James G. Dowdall, and Thomas Throckmorton.

January 1783

Joseph Longacre, Elisha Williams, and George Noble, Jr., Justices

The Prisoner was led to the Bar, and it being demanded of him whether he was Guilty of the facts wherewith he stood charged or not said he was in no wise thereof Guilty.

Whereupon sundry witnesses were examined on consideration of who's Testimony and the examinations attending, the same it is the opinion of the Court that he is not guilty and thereupon he is discharged.

The minutes of these proceedings were signed by Edward McGuire

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Clark County Indiana Grants: #34 - Surveyed for Capt. Isaac Ruddell to whom it was deeded 18 Jul 1788.

The heirs of Isaac Ruddell: John and Elizabeth Mulherin: Stephen and Suzanna Ruddell; Abraham and Mary Ruddell all of Bourbon County, Kentucky sold 100 acres to Emery Sylvester of Clark County, Indiana on 18 Nov 1812 and 292 1/2 acres to John McClintock the same date.

Stephen and Rachel Ruddell and John Mulherin and Elizabeth all of Adams County, Illinois sold 70 acres to Sylvester heirs and 100 acres to John White on 19 Apr 1841.

Stonermouth Church at Ruddell's Mills

According to the Minutes of The Transylvania Presbytery, Stonermouth Church, which was mentioned for the first time in those minutes in October 1786, was the oldest Presbyterian Church in Bourbon County. One year after the church was mentioned in the records of the presbytery, two acres of land were acquired, for the sum of five schillings, from Isaac Ruddle.

STONERMOUTH CHURCH AT RUDDLE'S MILLS

Isaac Ruddell of Bourbon County, Stonermouth Presbyterian Church--Deed Bk. A, p. 128--16th Oct. 1787--Isaac Ruddle to John McCord, Wm. McLaud, David Wilson and George Reading, all of Bourbon, Appointed Trustees by the Presbyterian Church in the forks of Stoner and Hinkson of South Fork of Licking and on said South Fork and on the waters thereof to purchase a lot of land for a graveyard and to build a Meetinghouse thereon and whereas said Isaac Ruddell, out of a benevolent disposition and as an encouragement to have the Gospel preached, made a kind offer to two acres on forks of Stoner and Hinkson forks of South Fork of Licking on the rising ground South Eastward of his house towards Stoner Fork for the purpose aforesaid which said Trustees with the consent of the Church accept. October 16, 1787.

The statutes at Large being A Collection of all the Laws of Virginia Vol. VII, Chapter XIX, p. 677-8

An act for establishing an inspection of tobacco, on the lands of Isaac Ruddle, in the County of Bourbon. (passed the 18th of November, 1788)

I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That an inspection of tobacco shall be, and the same is hereby, established on the lands of Isaac Ruddle, at the confluence of Stoner's and Hinkson's forks of Licking creek, in the county of Bourbon, to be called and known by the name of Ruddell's Warehouse.

II. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the said Isaac Ruddle. or any other person, to build any dwelling-house, or other house, in which fire shall be at any time used, within fifty yards of the said warehouse.

III. There shall be allowed and paid annually to each of the inspectors, at the said warehouse, the sum of thirty pounds for their salary. Provided always that if the quantity of tobacco inspected at the said warehouse, shall not be sufficient to pay the usual charges, and the inspectors salaries, the deficiency shall not be paid by the public.

IV. The court of the county of Bourbon, shall as soon as the said warehouses are built, nominate four persons to execute the office of inspectors at the said warehouses, two of whom shall be commissioned as inspectors, and a third as additional inspector, in the manner as the inspectors at other warehouses within this commonwealth. The said inspectors shall enter into the same bonds, be subject to the penalties, and in all respects

be governed by the rules and regulations prescribed by the laws in force for regulating the inspection of tobacco, and exportation thereof.

Notes for Elizabeth Bowman:

Will of Elizabeth Ruddell

In the name of God Amen. I, Elizabeth Ruddell being weak in body and consider the uncertainty of this mortal life

The Children of Isaac Ruddell and Elizabeth Bowman are:

- i. John Ruddell, born Abt. 1752; died 1801 in Bourbon County, Kentucky.
- ii. Isaac Ruddell, born 1754; died June 1794; married Nancy Foster June 23, 1790 in Bourbon County, Kentucky.
- iii. George Ruddell, born February 14, 1757 in Frederick County, Virginia; died March 10, 1846 in Independence County, Arkansas; married Theodosia Lynn April 12, 1779 in Ruddell's Station, KY; born June 15, 1763 in VIRGINIA; died September 30, 1830 in Independence Co, AR.

Notes for Theodosia Lynn:

Smutz: Obituary from the Little Rock Arkansas Gazette, 6 October 1830
Departed this life, in the 69th year of her age, at her residence in Independence County, on the 30th day of September, 1830, after a protracted and painful illness of several months, Mrs. Theodosia Ruddell, consort of George Ruddell, Esq. In this estimable lady were combined the qualities of a kind and dutiful wife, obliging neighbor and affectionate mother. Mrs. Ruddell was a native of Virginia, and was one among the first settlers of Kentucky (after Col Boon (sic). She was taken prisoner at the siege of Ruddell's Station by the British and Indians, in 1779, and continued with them about two years, in upper Canada, undergoing many privations and difficulties without a murmur. She received a slight wound during the above siege while engaged in preparing balls for husband and others, but this did not deter her from arduous task which she had undertaken. Her noble example stimulated others, at the time which tried men's souls.

- iv. Cornelius Ruddell, born Abt. 1759 in VIRGINIA; died July 02, 1787 in French Lick, Tennessee; married Jane Mulherrin 1782 in French Lick, Tennessee (now Nashville, TN.); born January 25, 1761 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania ?; died Abt. 1835 in Boone County, Kentucky.
- v. Mary Margaret Ruddell, born Abt. 1763 in Shenandoah County, Virginia; died 1806; married Daniel DeWitt.
- vi. Stephen A. Ruddell, born September 19, 1768 in Frederick Co, VA; died October 17, 1845 in Ursa, Adams, IL; married (1) Indian Bef. 1795; married (2) Catherine Kingrey October 02, 1797 in Kentucky; married (3) Susanna C. David July 06, 1809 in Bourbon Co, KY;

married (4) Rachel Highsmith Woods April 06, 1834 in Lincoln Co, MO.

- vii. Abraham Ruddell, born August 03, 1774 on Holstein River, Washington County, VA; died February 25, 1841 in Batesville, Independence County, AR; married Mary Culp August 23, 1797 in Bourbon County, KY.

Notes for Abraham Ruddell:

CAPTURED AT RUDELL'S STATION IN 1780 and
SETTLED IN BATESVILLE, ARK EARLY IN 1813

- viii. Elizabeth Ruddell, born August 26, 1776 in Washington County, VA; died October 25, 1854 in Clarksville, Pike County, MO; married John D. Mulherrin January 31, 1789 in Bourbon County, KY; born January 15, 1758 in Lancaster County, PA; died February 20, 1850 in Paynesville, Pike County, MO.

The names of his sons follow the pattern of his brothers: John, Isaac, Jr., George, Cornelius, Stephen, and Abraham. The girls were Margry and Elizabeth. The first two sons died without heirs, so are not included in his will. Cornelius was also deceased but left daughters, Polly and Nancy and they are given their father's share, which is also true of Margry's two sons.

Isaac left many descendants in the west, some of whom are listed in the work done by Dr. Barb. This branch of the family retained the Ruddell spelling.

The following story about Isaac, Jr. was found in a Family Bible by Ridlon:

"Isaac Jr. was a great hunter and Indian fighter. He had a revolving rifle before Colonel Colt, the celebrated inventor of the revolver, was born. When hunting with a companion named Martin, on Kingston Creek, Isaac took the right hand of a hill and Martin the left, to meet on the table-land above, where they expected to see some bison or buffalo. Martin had proceeded cautiously about a quarter of a mile when he heard the report of Ruddell's rifle, and in a few seconds another report from the same direction. He immediately ran to the top of the hill, and down to where Ruddle was, and found him scalping an Indian. He asked Martin to load his rifle while he scalped another Indian below. He had just time to get the second scalp and grasp his rifle when he was hotly pursued by two Indians. Ruddle knowing of a large oak ran round and through its forks where he stopped and watched his pursuers. An Indian swung round a dogwood to look for his victim, when Ruddle sent a ball through his feathered head. The other Indian came running with raised tomahawk when Ruddle drew a heavy horse-pistol from his belt, which caused the Indian to fly to the thick woods below. It is said the lone Indian was asked by his tribe where his companions were, and replied that they had seen the devil, which killed three of them and would have shot him had he not run. This was the same tribe that captured Daniel Boone."

As Cornelius, son of Isaac, was one of the subjects of Harriette Simpson Arnow in two of her books, *Seedtime On The Cumberland* and *Flowering Of The Cumberland*, it seems

appropriate to give a few paragraphs to the story at this point. Arnow's books show how an old, old culture shaped in Europe British Colonial became American and built a culture and a society that would in time influence much of the southwest.

Cornelius served 3 years during the Revolution and was not at Ruddell's Station when it was captured in 1780, as he was on duty at the Falls of the Ohio. In 1782 when he was 23 and she was 21, he met and married "the beautiful Jane Mulherrin." Her brother, John, later married his sister, Elizabeth; they were children of James Mulherrin. The wedding is described in Guild's Old Times In Tennessee. Four couples were married at the same time in what is now the city of Nashville and the ceremony was performed by a trustee of the colony. The description, in part, follows:

"The colony was then in its infancy and the settlers were not supplied with the means or appliances necessary to make a wedding occasion brilliant, either in the way of gorgeous dresses, a table laden with rich viands and luxuries to tempt the fastidious appetite, and a fine band to furnish music while the guests' tripped the light fantastic toe' as the older settlements could do, but there was not wanting the disposition on the part of those more immediately interested to make the affair as grand and imposing as circumstances would admit, especially as it was among the first weddings in the new settlement. They were well supplied with game of almost every description, with which to prepare the most savory and tempting dishes, but there was neither flour nor meal in the whole colony with which to make bread, nor had there been for six months. In this emergency two of the settlers were mounted on horses and hurried off to Danville, Kentucky, for a small quantity of corn to supply the wedding table with bread. Only a few days elapsed before the couriers returned, bringing with them each one bushel of corn, which soon found its way to the mortar and pestle, where it was speedily converted into excellent meal, and from it was baked the first 'bride's cake' of which this new colony boasted. It was made with pounded corn meal, with no other ingredients than a little salt and water. Amid the dangers that environed the settlement, the hearts of this band of pioneers grew happy while celebrating the wedding with song, dance, and feast, rendered exquisitely delightful by the introduction of the wedding 'pound cake' and perhaps no cake on a similar occasion, before or since, was enjoyed with more zest."

Two little girls were born (Polly, Aug. 1784) and (Nancy, March 1786). In November of 1786 Cornelius went turkey hunting and was ambushed by Indians. An inventory of his estate was made January 1787 and is on record in Davidson County, Tennessee, Will and Inventory Book 1784-1794. From this inventory Arnow, whose books are a study of the first settlers, weaves a story showing the Ruddell's to be an example of a Cumberland pioneer family.

The John Milligan Family

Even though the particular focus of this chapter is John and Sarah Milligan's son John Milligan II who migrated to the Missouri Territory in 1816, we are going to take a bit of time explaining the relationships between the families that were friends and neighbors of John and Sarah Milligan and especially the previously mentioned Culp family. Through our research, we have discovered that John Milligan II and Daniel and Esther Culp's son, Thomas B. Culp ended up in the Arkansas Territory together with Tom Culp's sister Mary and her husband, Abraham Ruddell. They were great friends in the early years of John II Milligan's arrival there and is mostly due to their parents knowing each other so well in their own generation of these two families that their friendship would jump into the next generation of their children. Not only that, but, our research to establish John II's travel route has lead us to these relationships.

John Milligan II's father, John Milligan I, originally came from County Down, Ireland. His sea voyage ended in New Castle, Pennsylvania in 1771. He had said many years later in 1835, on one of the drafts of a document that he would submit to the War Department to secure a pension for his Revolutionary War service, that to the best of his knowledge, he was 20 years old when he came to America and that his family Bible was lost at sea during a storm.

He remained in Pennsylvania for two years and then moved to Berkeley County, Virginia. It is speculated by many in the family that he was "Indentured" as a new Immigrant from Ireland and there is evidence that this is true as he shows up in Berkeley County already knowing the tanners trade and during the Revolutionary War his first responsibilities were to mend and repair soldiers leather goods such as shoes, Coats and other articles of leather clothing. If he were indentured as people think, I would offer that his voyage to America was paid for by a tan yard business that would have been located in or near New Castle, Pennsylvania.

He moved to Berkeley County, Virginia in 1773 where he remained for about one and a half years. He then claims he enlisted in Capt. Hugh Stephenson's Rifle Company just after the Battle of Bunker's Hill and marched with this company to Cambridge, Mass. From there he marched northeast to Roxbury on the Boston Neck and was with this company on the Dorchester Heights overlooking the Boston Harbor and the British Fleet.

His initial enlistment term was for one year ending in mid July of 1776. He said he returned to Shepardstown, Berkeley County and eventually met a man name of Charlters. Together he and Charlters, then civilians, wanted to establish themselves as sutlers to the army. They had plans to be a kind of traveling PX for the soldiers.

They found Washington's army on Long Island at the end of August and were there for only a few days before Washington's forces were over-run by the British with Lord Sterling and General Sullivan being captured. John and Charlter manage to escape across the Hudson River and made their way to Paulus Hook, which was then a river front fort on the western shore of the Hudson (Jersey City today).

There John re-enlists for 5 months under a Capt. Smyzer and is attached to The Pennsylvania Flying Camp. They march on to Fort Lee and cross back over the river to Fort Washington. While he was on guard duty up river from Fort Washington, close to the King's Bridge, the British launch an attack and overwhelm the fort. John escaped capture by being on guard duty up river and wasn't at or in the fort when it was captured. He made it back to the Fort Lee side of the river where he and the rest of Washington's army abandon Fort Lee, retreat to the Hackensack Bridge and continue on south to settle into the woods across the Potomac River just opposite the City of Trenton, New Jersey. They got to Trenton either on the 23rd or 24th of December 1776. Then on Christmas Eve Night, during the foulest of weather conditions, General Washington decided to launch an attack on the Hessians encamped in Trenton for Christmas. The surprise attack proved successful and the Hessian Army was captured there.

John Milligan was discharged on 1 January 1777 and like Daniel Culp did after his own military experience, went back to Berkeley County and we believe, the Martinsville area. (Note: We have not researched deeply into where John Milligan's homestead in the Martinsburg area actually was. However, if we were looking for the property that he and his wife Sarah Robinson settled on, I would probably start looking around the Hedgesville area near a place that was called Robinson's Gap.)

I have to wonder if word of possible British attacks from the "west" along the Ohio River didn't get heard by Washington's soldiers east of the Blue Ridge that lead allot of discharged men from Berkeley County back to their homesteads to protect them just in case the attacks did happen east of the Allegany Mountains. So after a search of the Trenton battle area, where he found a very nice German made leather makers tool kit, John Milligan I heads home to Berkeley County, Virginia.

Soon after his return from the war in 1777 and most likely with the help of his good friends and neighbors the Culps, the Robinsons, The Hedges Family and the Chapline's, his homestead (which he must have started building before the war) and house was getting ready for his new wife, Sarah Robinson. After a hard days work on the house, they could all gather around a warm campfire, break out their flasks and relax for the night.

It was during times like this that the men would reacquaint themselves with each other over a few sips of whiskey or ale and John Milligan, newly returned from the war in the east, was full of stories from his experiences that would give his friends a real peak into what the war climate with General Washington's troops was like.

He had to tell them, of course, how the idea of being sutlers to the army didn't work out because the British attacked on Long Island and over ran Sullivan's and Lord Sterling's forces. He mentioned how he and Charlter's escaped over the Hudson River to Paulus Hook and that during the episode they lost all of the items they were going to sell to Washington's soldiers. So, in his Irish brogue and after the first few sips of ale, he had to explain that it was this event that forced him to re-enlist in the Army and that he wanted to come home with a little bit of money in his pocket so he could get married.

Then there was the story of how he escaped with his life after almost being captured by the British at Fort Washington when the British attacked and both Forts Washington and Mifflin were surrendered by the Americans. Who better to tell a story like this than an Irishman with a few ales in him? There has been many an Irishman with a story of how they almost died at the hands of a vicious enemy but managed to survive the ordeal to tell the tale.

Then he would go on to tell them of the Battle of Trenton and how cold it was there. I'll bet at the end of this story he even brought out the German tanner's kit he snatched just before he was discharged so everyone could see the truth of his words; funny as they may have been after the fact. I wonder if Sarah Robinson enjoyed his Irish humor. She certainly liked him enough to marry him; humor and all.

John and Sarah were married most likely in 1778 or early 1779 and even though Esther Chapline was preparing to move her family to Shepardstown, she and her husband, Daniel Culp would still attend John and Sarah's marriage along with many of their local neighbors. Eventually Daniel Culp would let everyone know that he was making plans to move on to Kentucky with his brothers and that he had purchased lot number 29 in Shepardstown from Moses Caton Chapline (Esther's brother) so Esther and the children could live there while he was away in Kentucky setting up their new homestead.

It was still the years from 1777 to late 1782 however, that would mark the most ferocious British lead Indian attacks yet in the "Eastern" Ohio River Valley with the Mingo's (another Confederated Indian Tribe) attack at Zane's Fort Fincastle (later would be renamed Fort Henry) in the Wheeling area and then the attacks continued southward by other Indian Tribes along the western Allegheny Mountains into the new settlements of Kentucky by 1780.

Don't forget that when the British arrived at Fort Fincastle and the Zane's home in Wheeling, the Zane's had to feed the British soldiers by virtue of the "Quartering Act" which lead the British to actually see inside Fort Fincastle. Please read the "Caldwell Notes" at: http://marhavenmiscellany.com/EbenezerZane_single.html.

There you will find a great story of when the British were filing thru the front door of the Zane home to be fed, Mrs. Zane slipped out the back door and took all of their horses to a neighbor's home so the British couldn't take them. Also there is something else. With the "Caldwell Notes" on this site specifically mentioning these facts, I am

tending to believe that Moses Caton Chaplin was at Fort Fincastle and was indeed there during the first Indian Attack in 1777. Later, after the attack and with his own homestead secured in Wheeling, Moses Caton Chaplin would sell his Lot #29 in Shepardstown to his sister Esther Chapline and her husband Daniel Culp and he and his wife Mary Caldwell would move into the Wheeling area. It is getting easier to see why both Daniel Culp and John Milligan I came home from fighting in the east with Washington's Continentals in 1777. The British forces were threatening the eastern edges of the Ohio River Valley of Wheeling and possibly as far east as the Berkeley County area from the West out of the forts they won from the French after the French and Indian War in the early 1760's. Little did anyone realize then however, that the tide of war was turning and by the end of 1781 the Revolutionary War would be over in the East with Cornwallis' defeat and surrender at Yorktown. There was still a 2nd Indian attack on Fort Henry though; in Sept. of 1782 that must have taken many of the inhabitants of Wheeling very much by surprise.

John Milligan would re-enlist in the army again in 1781 under Captain Evans to guard Cornwallis' captured troops then being held at Winchester.

John and Sarah's first child, Mary Ann "Nancy" Milligan was born about 1780 in Berkeley County; the year that Daniel Culp and his brothers left for Bourbon County, Kentucky. John and Sarah Milligan would go on to live normal lives and birth the first 5 of their 10 children here. Then in 1793, well after the Indian attacks occurring to the north of Wheeling were over, they would move further northwest themselves to Triadelphia, Virginia just south of Wheeling and birth the last 5 of their 10 children at their new 100 acre homestead on Peter's Run.

It would be grand to see Moses Caton Chapline and his family again and reacquaint with Mary (Caldwell) Chapline and her family. Now John Milligan could hear the Revolutionary War stories of Fort Henry from Moses, someone who actually fought in them. The Milligan Family would grow into the Wheeling community from their Roots in the old Berkeley County days. They would attend the Old Stone Church which John became, over time, a ruling Elder of. The Faris (Farris) Brother's, also a family that had emigrated from County Down, Ireland, would settle here with their families as well and it is a well known fact that John Milligan knew the Faris Family for many years prior to 1835. (See the Faris Brief's posted with John Milligan's Rev. War Pension Claim for their details and their friendly relationship to John Milligan I.)

After the War, The Milligan's and Culp's maintained their friendship. I wouldn't be surprised to find out that John and Sarah help Dan Culp move Esther and her children to Kentucky after their new home was finished there. I also wouldn't be surprised to learn that John Milligan went to visit Dan Culp and his brothers regularly to purchase buffalo hides from them for his own tannery and leather making business in Triadelphia.

It was John and Sarah's young son, John Milligan II though, one of the last 5 of their 10 children, being born in Triadelphia between the years of 1795 – 1799 that would get to know Dan and Esther Culp's family much, much better in the years to come.

In late 1815 or early 1816, John Milligan II would strike out on his own and traveling by horseback, would make it to visit most of Esther and Dan Culp's children on his way into the "Far West" and the Missouri Territory of 1816. I'll bet that it was Esther (Chapline) Culp that suggested that he look up her daughter Mary (Culp) Ruddell and her youngest son, Thomas B. Culp, which he did.

How John Milligan II Came to the Missouri / Arkansas Territory in 1816

As stated previously, the story of how John Milligan II got to Reeds Creek (township) in the Missouri Territory of 1816 actually starts with his mother and father's early years in Berkeley County, Virginia and the relationships they had with their neighbors and friends alike. John Milligan I, John II's father, moved to Berkeley County in 1773 to Martinsburg and close to the James Robinson homestead near Tomahawk Run where James's father, Israel Robinson had his original 400 acre Fairfax Grant homestead; close to the place called Robinson's Gap. James had built his homestead just up the Valley from his boyhood home and his father's homeplace.

Daniel Culp, originally born in Annapolis, Maryland in 1740 married Esther Chapline when he was 30 years of age. Esther was the daughter of Moses and Janette (Caton) Chapline. Esther's brother, Moses Caton Chapline had married Mary Caldwell. She was the sister of John Caldwell. Both Esther Chapline and Mary Caldwell had become good friends to Sarah Robinson, also of Berkeley County, Virginia. In fact I believe that Sarah Robinson, Esther Chapline and Mary Caldwell grew to become great friends in the early days of their youth in Berkeley County and grew to see each other take their husbands. Sarah Robinson married John Milligan I of County Down, Ireland, Esther Chapline married Daniel Culp of Annapolis, Maryland and Mary Caldwell married Esther's brother, Moses Caton Chapline. Their relationships to each other must have been quite close as we have discovered John and Sarah Milligan's son John II Milligan befriending Thomas B. Culp, the son of Daniel Culp and Esther Chapline in the Arkansas Territory in 1816. (John Milligan II learned this from his father by watching as John I Milligan would befriend other immigrants from County Down, Ireland. So he too would befriend the Pioneer families his parents knew. They were friends of the Milligan's anyway and knew of the Milligan Children). Gee. I'll just bet anything that John I Milligan knew the other Milligan's that came from County Down. After all, he did find the Faris Brothers who emigrated from County Down and it is a very well known fact that they were great friends and remained so for many, many years. I'll even make the statement that John I Milligan probably knew David Milligan, also from County Down, Ireland, who lived to the Northwest of Wheeling, W.V. in Ohio just the other side of the Ohio River some 20 to 30 miles distant from the Milligan Family home in Triadelphia.

Well, as we researched, there it was, Tom Culp's and John II Milligan's friendship, staring us all in the face and no one decided to find out where the Culp Family originally came from.

Initially, we were researching the travel route taken by John II to the Missouri Territory of 1816 and discovered that his route took him, as a young man, to the Daniel Culp homestead in Bourbon County, Kentucky where Tom Culp was born. This event tied us into the obvious relationship that Sarah Robinson must have had with Esther Chapline in their youth and later after Esther married Daniel Culp and Sarah married John Milligan in Berkeley County.

John I Milligan and Sarah Robinson, then living in Triadelphia, were reacquainting themselves with Esther (Chapline) Culp again. She had traveled back to Wheeling in 1812 to be at Moses Chapline's funeral. Esther had to tell them of how her daughter Mary had married Abraham Ruddell, the son of Capt. Isaac Ruddell who also passed away in February of 1812 and how they were planning to move to the Missouri Territory. Upon hearing this news, they must have asked her if their son, John II, could come and visit her and that he had his mind set on going to the "Far West" so he could start his own life, much like his father started off in life by coming to America in 1771. It was Sarah Robinson Milligan that didn't like the idea of letting her young son just take off by himself on such a long journey but if he would travel along to visit old and trusted friends of hers on the way, things wouldn't seem so difficult and she wouldn't have to fear so much for his safety. John I Milligan too remembered the earlier years with Daniel Culp. They knew each other from their early days in Berkeley County, Va. where they were good friends and tanners just as we find in the Arkansas Territory history that John II Milligan and Tom Culp owned a Tan Yard together as well. It was their common link. They were Tanners by common trade. It must have softened his heart somewhat remembering that Daniel had passed away in 1800.

The impact of there being tanners was significant in both families' histories. Even after Daniel Culp and his brothers, who were also tanners, moved to Kentucky in 1780 for the much sought after Buffalo hides and other pelts they found there in abundance, these two families would continue to share their close relationship from one family to the other.

John Milligan I and his family were probably at the funeral of Moses Caton Chapline which took place at the Stone Church Cemetery in Elm Grove as John and Sarah were old and good friends of Moses and Mary Caldwell and wanted to be there in support of Esther Culp. John Milligan had also grown in his faith to become an Elder there at the Stone Church.

He was of the Old Presbyterian ways, unlike his son John II Milligan who became a Presbyterian Minister in the Reformed Presbytery of John Carnahan's in the Arkansas Territory. In Fact, John II Milligan and his wife Eda built and organized the first Presbyterian Church in the Arkansas Territory in 1823. This John II Milligan didn't really fall too far away from his father's teachings even though he fell into the new American Frontier across the Mississippi River in the Far West.

John II learned all too well from his father and his father's friends that a man made his name by challenging the frontier for his livelihood. So when he was of good

age, he set out from Triadelphia, W. V. and traveled to Esther Culp's place in Bourbon County, Kentucky and to the Culp Family homestead. From there all he had to do was travel to visit one Culp son to the other until he got to the Mississippi River in Memphis, cross the river and travel up thru Jonesboro into the Batesville and Reeds Creek areas of the Missouri Territory where he would find - Thomas B. Culp and his sister Mary (Culp) Ruddell.

The documentation we have discovered of the Tom Culp / John II Milligan relationship in Lawrence County, Arkansas is undeniable, some of which is presented below and makes entirely too much sense.

Even John I and Sarah Robinson knew that their young son would be safe with the frontier and Indian experienced Abraham Ruddell and his wife Mary and Tom Culp, Mary's brother. If anything would have happened to young John in the Missouri Territory, word would eventually get back to John and Sarah via a letter or even a trip back to Triadelphia to tell them of their sons news.

So why do I have the sneaking suspicion that all of these families lived close to Martinsburg in Berkeley County? The early settlement of Martinsburg before it was called Martinsburg officially was called Martinsburg Court and I am thinking that the Culps, Daniel and Esther, always lived either in the Martinsburg Court settlement itself or just outside the settlement to the northwest closer to the Hedges and Robinson Families near Robinson's Gap. We also feel that this same area is where John I Milligan and Sarah Robinson had their original homestead.

The Lots and land were relatively inexpensive in the Martinsburg area and newly weds and someone like John Milligan I, who was an Irish immigrant with little money in his pocket, could get a better start in life at a place where what little money he did have seemed to go a bit further than in the settlement of Shepardstown. Besides, Shepardstown wasn't all that far away from Martinsburg if people had to go there for supplies. Even the Robinson's and Hedge's homesteads really weren't all that far out of Martinsburg Court either; maybe 20 to 30 minutes away by automobile today and just a short carriage ride of a few hours or so back in their day.

John Milligan went to Berkeley County in 1773 probably to the Martinsburg area. He stayed here for almost a year and a half before he was enlisted by Lt. Scott . Was it during this period of his life that he originally met Sarah Robinson? Did he start building his own homestead as well? He did say in his pension claim, "We rendezvoused in Shepardstown". Doesn't that mean that he normally lived someplace else other than Shepardstown?

He said he went back to Shepardstown after his first enlistment of 1 year was over. He also says he met a man name of Charlters (can't find evidence of anyone named "Charlthers" in Shepardstown but do find a "Chapline" which needs to be researched a bit more) there and they came up with the idea of returning to Washington's troops as

Sutlers (A traveling PX) to the Army and got themselves caught up in the Battle of Long Island as civilians.

Well, I also think that when John Milligan initially went back to Shepardstown, he also went to visit his own homestead near Martinsburg and also went to see Sarah Robinson who lived in this area all of her life. Then when he returned to Berkeley County after the battle of Trenton in 1777 (with his new German made leather working tools) he and Sarah were married and set up their household on his homestead which must have been near the James Robinson homestead; after all, Sarah Robinson came from the James Robinson homestead just up the valley from his father's (Israel Robinson) homeplace on Tomahawk Run.

Moses Chapline, Esther's father owned that big acreage just west of the of the Potomac in the valley below just west of the Berkeley County line and Moses Caton Chapline, Esther Chapline Culp's brother and his family lived on lot 29 in Shepardstown. The Daniel Culp / Esther Chapline Family we believe also lived in the Martinsburg area up until 1779. All of these folks lived relatively close to each other and knew or were related to each other. They all managed to see each other socially maybe by going to church together or visiting each other for dinners and other social gatherings. Maybe it was the Moses Chapline Family in the valley that hosted a yearly Christmas Celebration in their home that was attended by many who lived up in the mountains.

Daniel moved Esther and their children to Moses' old home in 1779 and by 1780 he and his brothers would be on their way to Kentucky. Esther would give birth to Mary Culp while living here in Shepardstown. Daniel and his brothers originally settled into the area called Cynthiana in Harrison County. Like many other early settlers, they found themselves in the area of Kentucky that would see some of the fiercest Indian attacks during the Revolutionary War years of 1780 and 1781 in and around the Hopewell Settlement of Bourbon County.

After the Revolutionary War when the British lead Indian attacks stopped, the Culp's resumed building their homestead and their family by adding two more children to their fold; James Culp and Thomas Culp would both born in Bourbon County, Kentucky and it was Daniel and Esther's children that would move the Culp name to other areas of Kentucky and Tennessee and into the Missouri Territory in their own generation.

James Culp, who remained a single man all of his life and became a minister, went to Gibson County, Tennessee to live and another of his brothers, Daniel Culp Jr., would go to Barren County, Kentucky and raise a fine family of his own. Tom Culp, the youngest Culp child, moved on to Bowlinggreen, Kentucky and got married there. Unfortunately, he decided to leave his wife, Mary Gahegan and their two children, Samuel and Rebecca early on in their marriage (about 1812) and moved to Macopin County, Illinois and after a brief stay in Macopin County, Tom Culp, being visited by his sister Mary Culp and her husband's family, The Ruddell's, all find their way to the Missouri Territory; The Ruddell's by 1814 and Tom Culp by 1815. They crossed the

Mississippi below St. Genevieve and took the old St. Louis and Washita road that turned south along the river.

John II Milligan was young however and all the early years of his life he saw and talked to many travelers using the new National Road through Triadelphia. He surely heard some fascinating stories from the folks that passed over the Old Pike on their way into the west and knew that it was also his direction too and thanks to the friendship that his father and mother had with the Culp family, John II Milligan was going to get his chance to move to the new American Frontier; The Far West.

So a few years after Esther's return trip to Bourbon County after Moses' death, the very young John Milligan II would come to visit her in early 1816. It may have been that his father and mother rode along with him on this first leg of his journey to visit Esther Chapline Culp themselves. They spent a bit of time with Esther and John II, after saying his "Good-bys", heads out to Barren County, to the home of Daniel Culp Jr.

We can't be sure how long John may have stayed on here because Daniel Jr. had plenty of work to do. He had been given a piece of land and funds from the Barren County Government to build the first "tan yard" in Barren County some 5 or 6 years before. Even with Daniel's tan yard finished with much daily work to do and with the knowledge John Milligan II possessed of the trade from working with his father and brothers, he may have stayed on a while to work for Daniel and pay his way for the Culp's hospitality.

Then he moved on into Tennessee to the home of James Culp. James was a Minister at the local Presbyterian Church and was also very busy setting up Church services, or writing a sermon for Sunday, which John Milligan II was also knowledgeable of. So John Milligan knowing about the Presbyterian Church, fit right in with James Culp's lifestyle. Here too we wouldn't really know how long he may have stayed with James but after this, he travels on to Memphis where he crosses the Mississippi and by mid 1816 is in The Missouri Territory, Batesville area looking for a man name of Tom Culp or Abraham Ruddell who he finds in the Batesville area. He's arrived.

Abraham Ruddell's name is on an Early Property Tax List of Old Lawrence County from 1814 and Tom Culp's name is on the Tax list by 1816 which, by the way, is the year we find John II Milligan arrives in the Batesville area looking for Tom Culp or Abraham and Mary (Culp) Ruddell. Eventually he will make it to the Reeds Creek area of the Territory only a few miles to the East of Batesville. John Milligan II also shows up on the Ol' Lawrence County Tax List by 1818.

It was Tom Culp that sold John Milligan II and his wife Eda (Jeffrey) Ragsdale, their first piece of property (John and Eda had it paid for by 1829) which is the one they built their church on.

Later on, in 1820, Tom Culp would go on to marry the sister of John Milligan's wife, Lavina (Jeffrey) Samms, also a daughter of Ol' Jim and Jane (Mason) Jeffrey.

Then after Tom's marriage to Lavina, the now Brothers-in-Law by marriage, Tom Culp and John Milligan joined the Lawrence County Militia, much as their father's had joined the military in their own generation. John Milligan joins and is assigned the Rank of Ensign, in July of 1820 and Tom Culp joins, with the rank of Major, on Oct 16, 1821. While these two were growing up back east, It was somewhat normal for the men to have a military designation added to their names; especially during the 1770's and Revolutionary War years when many of them stood up to be counted with the defense of their communities, their new States and their New Country.

As John Milligan II would grow into his faith and become a Presbyterian Minister of the Gospel, so too would Tom Culp grow into becoming a Medical Doctor. His teacher was probably his Mother-in-Law, the extremely intelligent, Jane Mason Jeffrey who had received some medical training between the years of 1783-1789 and became a Mid-Wife. She had always wanted to help other women bring new life into the world.

Tom Culp lived well until June 27, 1846 when he passes away in Izzard County, Arkansas. He left his wife, Lavina Jeffrey and their 8 children behind him when he passed. They are: Jane Culp (named after Jane Mason), Josiah Chapline Culp (named after his mother Esther Chapline), Daniel Culp (named after his father), Abraham Culp (named after Abraham Ruddell), James Jeffrey Culp (named after Ol' Jim Jeffrey), Thomas B. Culp, Jr. (named after him), Ambrose Culp (named after Judge Ambrose C. Jeffrey) and Letty Culp.

He also left his first two children by his first wife Mary Gahegan. They were Samuel Culp and Rebecca Culp, who stayed with their mother in Bowlinggreen, Kentucky when Tom decided to take himself to the Illinois Territory in 1812 before moving on to the Missouri Territory in 1814 / 1815.

1829 LAWRENCE CO. LAND TAX RECORDS (CONTINUED)

Owner	Patentee/Original Owner	Land Description	No. Acres
Watson, Joseph	Everhart, John	NE1/4 Sec 10 T15N R3W. . . .	160
Watson, Joseph	McKinney, John [1]	E1/2 Sec 29 T16N R3W	320 [2]
Watson, Joseph	Siesterson, Wm.	NE1/4 Sec 2 T18N R1W	160
Watson, Joseph	McGuin, David/heirs [1]. . . .	SE1/4 Sec 19 T11N R4E. . . .	160
Watson, Joseph	Pattie, Joseph [1]	SW1/4 Sec 25 T20N R1E. . . .	160
Watson, Joseph	Hooker, Jacob.	NW1/4 Sec 34 T15N R4W. . . .	160 [2]
Wells, William	Coll, Thomas	W1/2 NE1/4 Sec 12 T20N R1W . .	80 [2]
Wells, William	Graig, Levi [1].	SE1/4 Sec 12 T20N R1W. . . .	160 [2]
Ware, Joseph	Heartie, Laurence.	SE1/4 Sec 7 T16N R3W	160
Warsham, William	Warsham, William	SE1/4 Sec 18 T11N R4E. . . .	160
(ENTERED LANDS)			
Barren, Basil A [1]	Barren, Basil A [1].	W1/2 NW1/4 Sec 9, T20N R1E . .	80 [2]
Barren, Basil A [1]	Barren, Basil A [1].	W1/2 NE1/4 Sec 8, T20N R1E . .	80
Black, William	Black, William	NE fr. qr. Sec 17 T19N R1W . .	158-21/100
Baker, Thomas	Baker, Thomas.	E1/2 NW1/4 Sec 30 T19N R2W . .	80
Baker, Thomas	Baker, Thomas.	E1/2 SW1/4 Sec 29 T19N R2W . .	80
Barnett, James G.	Henderson, William	E1/2 SW1/4 Sec 24 T16N R4W . .	80
Biggers, James.	Pitman, Peyton R	E1/2 NE1/4 Sec 9 T20N R1E. . .	80
Biggers, James.	Pitman, Peyton R	SW corner Sec 10 T20N R1E. . .	64-60/100
Campbell, James	Campbell, James.	W1/2 NE1/4 Sec 25 T18N R2W . .	80 [2]
Crawford, Moses	Janes, William	SW fr. qr. Sec 34 T19N R3W . .	33-21/100
Crawford, Moses	Buchannon, Thomas.	NE fr. qr. Sec 31 T19N R3W . .	91-5/100
Cooper, Washington.	Cooper, Washington	NE1/4 Sec 32 T17N R3W. . . .	160
Caruthers, Samuel	Caruthers, Samuel.	E1/2 SE1/4 Sec 23 T16N R4W . .	80
Davis, Lott	Davis, Lott.	SW1/4 Sec 30 T20N R2W. . . .	154-1/2 [2]
Davis, Lott	Davis, Lott.	E1/2 NW1/4 Sec 18 T19N R2W . .	80
Fletcher, Levi.	Bellingier, John H [1].	E1/2 SW1/4 Sec 4 T20N R1E. . .	80
Foster, Thomas.	Davis, Abijah.	W1/2 SW1/4 Sec 14 T20N R1E . .	80
Fortenberry, Jacob.	Bradley, Elisabeth	N1/2 NE1/4 Sec 6 T15N R3W. . .	80 [2]
Fortenberry, Jacob.	Caruthers, John.	SE1/4 Sec 31 T16N R3W. . . .	160
Easters, William	Kellett, William	N fr pt SW 1/4 Sec 32 T19N R3W	22-1/2
Henderson, Alexander.	Henderson, Wm.	SE1/4 Sec 26 T16N R4W. . . .	160 [2]
Henderson, Alexander.	Henderson, Wm.	W1/2 NE1/4 Sec 26 T16N R4W . .	80 [2]
Hudson, Pleasant.	Hudson, Pleasant	E1/2 NE1/4 Sec 13 T16N R3W . .	80
Hudson, Pleasant.	Hudson, Pleasant	W1/2 NE1/4 Sec 18 T16N R3W . .	62
Hillhouse, Polly.	Hillhouse, Polly	NW fr. Sec 5 T16N R3W. . . .	188-21/100
Hillhouse, Polly.	Hillhouse, Polly	S1/2 NE1/4 Sec 6 T16N R3W. . .	80 [2]
Janes, John Junr.	Janes, John Junr	W1/2 NE1/4 Sec 29 T19N R2W . .	80
Janes, John Junr.	Janes, Jos	E1/2 SW1/4 Sec 18 T19N R2W . .	80
Janes, John Junr.	Janes, Jos	W1/2 SE1/4 Sec 30 T20N R2W . .	80
Janes, Samuel	Janes, John Senr	E1/2 NW1/4 Sec 5 T18N R2W. . .	80
Jeffry, Jesse [1]	Jeffry, Jesse [1].	E1/2 NE1/4 Sec 18 T16N R3W . .	80
Jeffry, Jesse [1]	Jeffry, Jesse [1].	E1/2 NW1/4 Sec 28 T16N R3W . .	80
Jeffry, Jesse [1]	Jeffry, Jesse [1].	E1/2 NE1/4 Sec 28 T16N R3W . .	80
Jeffry, Jesse [1]	Hudson, Pleasant	fr NE 1/4 Sec 18 T16N R3W. . .	18
Jeffers, Daniel	Jeffers, Daniel.	S fr pt NW 1/4 Sec 6 T18N R3W	35-1/2
Janes, Benjamin [1]	Janes, Benjamin [1].	W1/2 SE1/4 Sec 19 T20N R1W . .	80
Jarrett, William, Guardian for the heirs of Seavers, Gabriel.		NE pt Sec 10 T20N R1E. . . .	95-40/100 [2]
Jarrett, William, Guardian for the heirs of Seavers, Gabriel.		SW1/4 Sec 3 T20N R1E	160
Keel, Elisabeth / heirs of.	Keel, Elisabeth / heirs of	NW1/4 Sec 26 T21N R1E	160 [2]
Looney, William	Looney, William.	N1/2 SW1/4 Sec 7 T20N R1W. . .	156-1/2
Looney, William	Looney, William.	E fr 1/4 Sec 7 T20N R1W. . . .	40-1/4 [2]
Looney, William	Looney, William.	SW fr 1/4 Sec 18 T20N R1W. . .	145-1/2
McWilliams, Robt.	McWilliams, Robt	N1/2 SW1/4 Sec 8 T20N R1W. . .	80 [2]
McWilliams, Robt.	McWilliams, Robt	SE fr 1/4 Sec 18 T20N R1W. . .	8-24/100
Moore, John L	Sloan, James	E1/2 SW1/4 Sec 20 T19N R2W . .	80
McCarrol, Nathl	McCarrol, Nathl.	SW1/4 Sec 4 T16N R3W	160
McKnight, Wm.	McKnight, Tho	E1/2 NE1/4 Sec 21 T18N R2W . .	80
McKnight, Wm.	McKnight, Wm.	NW fr 1/4 Sec 7 T16N R3W . . .	85
Mattox, Edward [1].	Mattox, Edward [1]	NW fr 1/4 Sec 8 T19N R1W . . .	74-13/100
Mattox, Edward [1].	Mattox, Edward [1]	E1/2 NW1/4 Sec 8 T19N R1W. . .	80
Magness, Morgan	Magness, Morgan.	SE1/4 Sec 29 T15N R3W. . . .	160
Milligan, John.	Culp, Thomas	N1/2 NW1/4 Sec 1 T15N R4W. . .	80
Piott, Daniel	Piott, Daniel.	N1/2 SW1/4 Sec 3 T20N R1E. . .	80
Peavihouse, Jacob	Peavihouse, Jacob.	NE1/4 Sec 22 T18N R2W. . . .	160
Peavihouse, Jacob	Peavihouse, Jacob.	E1/2 NW1/4 Sec 22 T18N R2W . .	80
Pierce, Lewis	Pierce, Josiah	W1/2 SW1/4 Sec 10 T18N R2W . .	80
Russell, William / heirs of	Russell, William / heirs of	E1/2 NE1/4 Sec 20 T20N R1E . .	80
Russell, William / heirs of	Russell, William / heirs of	W1/2 NW1/4 Sec 21 T20N R1E . .	80

This new knowledge is a marvelous addition to the John Milligan II Family. We have made some excellent discoveries here and finally know the circumstances surrounding John Milligan II's journey to the Missouri / Arkansas Territory in 1816.

Tom Culp and John Milligan both, compared to the lives of their fathers, drew many parallels from them and it was in THEIR Spirit that these two early settlers to Ol' Lawrence County were as successful and as well known as they were. They were God Fearing Folk.

We have not said all. Along with the Ruddell, Culp and Milligan Families being present in this part of the Missouri / Arkansas Territory, we have also found and seen record of the Caldwell Family as well, along with the Kennedy Family and many other families who have roots back east from Berkeley and Ohio Counties of Virginia. Maybe the new generations of these families "all" wanted to live out what their environment was during their childhoods of "Frontier Life" as their parents did when they forged their way over the Blue Ridge and into the Eastern Ohio River Valley and Kentucky. The only difference is that the new generation of these northeastern families, find themselves on a "New Shore"; from here to the Rockies lays the "Far West".

"Pioneers to Ol' Lawrence County" Continues in Volume II: The Southern Families.

DISCLAIMER: This document was written solely for its use in the Genealogical Study of the families written of and is offered here, Free of Charge, to all who wish to study the lives of these families.

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