

Genealogy

SOME OF THE BUNDY FAMILY AS PIONEERS IN AMERICA

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In the middle of the seventeenth century many Quakers were drawn to America by the hope of religious tolerance. Among the occasional clusters of Quaker homes at favorable sites along the Atlantic coast was a nucleus on the lowlands bordering Albemarle Sound in what was incorporated as Albemarle County in Carolina about 1666. These permanent settlers pushed the frontiers of the Virginia colony to the south after the good land had become scarce, drifting individually, or by families into the fertile spots bordering the rivers, evidently in the latter part of the 1650's.¹

Geographical factors largely determined the direction of this small migration. Many of the streams of southeastern Virginia find their way to the Albemarle Sound. These water courses offered a route to fertile unsettled lands with less danger and greater ease. Their chances of escape were better if attacked by tribes of Indians or wild beasts from the impenetrable Dismal Swamp, or the dense forests and thick undergrowth of the interior. An abundance of fish in the streams was a partial guarantee of a food supply, and purer water could be obtained along the streams, then too, the rich bottom lands were more easily cleared, and the higher lands were more desirable sites for building homes. Furthermore, the soil, climate, flora, and fauna were similar to that of the southern part of the Virginia colony. It is quite possible that the revision of the colonial laws of the colony of Virginia stimulated a portion of them to seek homes in the unsettled lands to the southeast, for in 1662 the Church of England was re-established and severe laws were passed against the Quakers and other separatists. It seems, however, that there was only a small percentage of Quakers among the earliest settlers. George Fox, the founder of the Quaker faith, visited the settlement in 1672 and organized

¹ *The North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register* (3 vols., Edenton, North Carolina, 1900-1903), I, 307; Catherine Albertson, *In Ancient Albemarle* (Raleigh, North Carolina, 1914), 46.

Quaker groups that became influential in the life of the colony.²

They bought their land of the Indians, and when Charles II, 1663, included the Albemarle region in the grant of the Lords Proprietors, they took out patents for their newly-settled plantations in a land infested with malaria and remote from any colonial settlement. When William Edmundson, an early follower of George Fox, traveled from Virginia to Albemarle in 1671, he found his way through "all wilderness with no English inhabitants or pathways, but some marked trees" to guide the traveler.³

It is evident that among these adventurous colonists were some members of the Bundy family, a family of French descent that originally spelled their name Bundeie. According to the family tradition their ancestors were among the French Huguenots driven out of France by the Catholic persecutions, who settled in Wales, and about the middle of the seventeenth century some of the more venturesome sailed from Pembroke, Wales, for America. Members of the family residing in Worcestershire in southwest England adopted as the family crest, a hand, holding an eagle's leg and had as their motto, *Certum pete finem.*" (Aim at a sure end.)⁴

The Bundys settled on plantations reaching out from both banks of Little River, that forms a natural boundary between Pasquotank County and Perquimans County where some of their descendants were living two hundred years later. Caleb and Jean (Jane), his wife, sold a plantation on Perquimans River "towards the head thereof" February 25, 1692-3. Williams sold one hundred acres on the north side of the Perquimans River, November, 1694. The following

² Mrs. Watson Winslow, *History of Perquimans County, North Carolina* (Raleigh, North Carolina, 1931), I; William W. Hening, *The Statutes at Large; being a Collection of all the Laws of Virginia* (13 vols., Richmond, Virginia, 1809-1823), II, 41-55, 180-182; William L. Saunders (ed.), *The Colonial Records of North Carolina* (10 vols., Raleigh, North Carolina, 1886-1890), I, xix.

³ Albertson, *In Ancient Albemarle*, 46-47; William Edmundson, *A Journal of the Life, Travels, Sufferings, and Labour of Love in the Work of the Ministry of William Edmundson* (London, 1774), 66.

⁴ George Washington Smith, *A History of Southern Illinois* (2 vols., Chicago, 1912), II, 744; S. H. Bundy, Dongola, Illinois, to J. A. Bundy, Iroquois, Illinois, June 11, 1895; Manuscript read at the Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary of John and Mary Moore Bundy, Monrovia, Indiana, March 10, 1881; Arthur Charles Fox-Davies, *Fairbairn's Book of Crests of the Families of Great Britain and Ireland* (2 vols., Edinburgh, 1892), I, 36.

grants of land in Pasquotank Precinct (later Pasquotank County) were made to members of the family. William received a grant of 130 acres in 1694, Caleb, 175 acres, and Samuel, 110 acres. Samuel received a grant of 351 acres on Little River in 1716. A grant was made in 1714 to Caleb "which lapsed in John Bundy's name" in 1727. Samuel received a grant of 588 acres in 1739 and William a grant of 483 acres.⁵

The Bundys seem to have been active members of the Quaker church and to have participated in the civic and political life of the colony. William Bundy was a member of the first Quaker organization in Perquimans Precinct which met at the home of the members. William's wife, Elizabeth, whom he probably married before coming to Carolina, died March 4, 1676. Seven years later at a quarterly meeting held at the home of Christopher Nicholson, William Bundy and Mary Pearre, widow of John Pearre and daughter of Joseph Scott, published their intention of marriage. They were married at her home "Desember 15, 1683." William Bundy is recorded as being a witness at several weddings in 1680. His signature appeared on a remonstrance dated September 25, 1679, which was addressed to the Duke of Albemarle by the Quakers, most of whom had been inhabitants of Carolina since 1663. The court records show that he assigned to Mary Scott all his interests to an Indian named Sanders, April 6, 1680. He served as one of the justices at a court held for the Precinct of Perquimans at the home of Mary Scott, the first Monday in January, 1690-1. In every precinct the court consisted of a judge and four justices. To be an eligible candidate for justice, a man must have been an inhabitant of the precinct and own 300 acres of land. At that time there were four precincts in Albemarle County—Perquimans, Pasquotank, Curritack, and Chowan. Albemarle County was abolished in 1729 when each of the precincts became a county. He is listed among the Quakers who were sentenced and imprisoned for refusing to bear arms, serving a six months' term in 1680.⁶

⁵ Winslow, *History of Perquimans County, North Carolina*, 43-45, 327-328; Records of the Secretary of State, State Department, Raleigh, North Carolina, Book I, 11, 140, Book VIII, 30, 116, 290.

⁶ William W. Hinshaw, *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy* (3 vols., Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1936-1940), I, 1, 38; Winslow, *History of Perquimans County, North Carolina*, 3, 32, 327; *The North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register*, III (1903), 365, 436-437; Albertson, *In Ancient Albemarle*, 13; Saunders (ed.), *The Colonial Records of North Carolina*, I, 252-253.

Caleb Bundy married Jane (Jean) Maners at "ye quarterly meeting," July, 1690. At a meeting of the Quakers, March 1, 1703, their home was selected as the place for holding their monthly meetings. At their regular monthly meeting May 4, 1706, this organized group of Quakers decided to build a church between the home of Caleb Bundy and William Brother's Creek, and "unanimously agreed that it should be left to the Discretion of the afd Caleb Bundy Stephen Scott & Henry Keton to choose a proper place and also to go through with the Building of the said Meeting House." The committee chose a site on the banks of Symon's Creek, an arm of Little River, the oldest Quaker meetinghouse in the State of North Carolina of which there is a record. It has not been possible to fix accurately the location of the early Quaker churches in Pasquotank County. It seems to be the consensus of opinion that the site of this church was one mile from Symon's Creek on the road from Nixonton to Weeksville. Samuel and Caleb Bundy are listed as members.⁷

Mrs. Winslow in her *History of Perquimans County* describes an old cemetery where the Bundys who settled on Little River were probably buried.

Little River Meeting House is just beyond the village of Woodville, and it is spoken of as being "at the head of Little River" where today a Quaker burying ground can be seen on a small eminence on the right side of the road going toward the Weeks home across Little River, on the Pasquotank side. A large sycamore tree marks the location and many small grave stones lift their mute testimony for all to see. Here in tranquil peace lie numbers of old residents of Quaker faith.⁸

Caleb Bundy served as a member of the House of Burgesses, the lower house of the legislative body, for several terms. An address from the House of Burgesses to the governor and council, bearing no date but evidently about 1703, bore the signature of Caleb Bundy and others. When Queen Anne came to the throne of England in 1704, Parliament passed a law requiring all public officials to take an oath swearing allegiance to the new sovereign. Since in the early

⁷ Winslow, *History of Perquimans County, North Carolina*, 327; *The North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register*, III, 204; Saunders (ed.), *The Colonial Records of North Carolina*, I, 596, 656; Hinshaw, *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, I, 92; Stephen B. Weeks, *Southern Quakers and Slavery* (John Hopkins University *Studies in Historical and Political Science*, XV, Baltimore, Maryland, 1896), 67.

⁸ Winslow, *History of Perquimans County, North Carolina*, 29.

days of the colony of Albemarle the Quakers were more numerous than any other religious group, they were exempted from taking the oath to hold public office, cleaving religiously by the teachings of the New Testament, "Swear not at all" and were given the privilege of taking its equivalency, an affirmation. The deputy-governor, a staunch member of the Church of England, was anxious to establish the Church of England in Carolina by law, but as long as the Quakers had a potent influence in the legislative body and higher offices, the law could not be passed. For that reason Robert Daniels, the deputy-governor, demanded that all persons holding public office should take the oath of allegiance which resulted in driving the Quakers from the Assembly.⁹ Meanwhile, the following proclamation was issued giving the reason for ordering another election: "Whereas Caleb Bundy Jeremiah Symonds Augustine Scarborough & John Hawkins Chosen Burgesses for this present Assembly . . . have refused to take the Oaths appointed by Law."¹⁰ The date of the proclamation was 1709 or 1710, as Caleb Bundy was a member of the House of Burgesses, October 11, 1709.

Caleb mentions a brother Samuel in his will. Mary Bundy married Nicholis Simons, June, 1602. The same year Hannah Bundy married John Larance, son of William Larance. Very likely Mary and Hannah were sisters of the three brothers, William, Caleb, and Samuel, sons of William Bundy. It seems that William Bundy, a cordwainer, settled in Perquimans Precinct where he died, March 27, 1692. William, his son, a planter, died in Pasquotank Precinct, July 28, 1700. There is a record of the birth of Samuel, February 4, 1676, to William and Elizabeth. One daughter, Mary, is mentioned. William and Mary had one daughter, Sarah. Samuel married Tamer Symons in 1696 at the home of Henry White in Perquimans Precinct. Two of his children were Jeremiah and Samuel. Caleb died, March 4, 1721. His will was probated in Pasquotank Precinct Court, April 27, 1721, in which he bequeathed to each of his heirs a tract of land. John was given the land he had purchased of Thomas Stanton,

⁹ *The North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register*, II (1901), 223; Albertson, *In Ancient Albemarle*, 38-39; Samuel A. Ashe, *History of North Carolina* (2 vols., Greensboro and Raleigh, North Carolina, 1908-1925), I, 158-159.

¹⁰ *The North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register*, III, 136; *ibid.*, I, 304.

Benjamin received the farm where his father lived, Samuel was willed the land "lying up Little River," and Mary, the daughter, received a tract of land that he had bought from his brother Samuel. In the will he mentioned a granddaughter Liday, daughter of his son William. He named as his executors his sons, John and Benjamin. His son Caleb died in January, 1721, leaving a will in which he named his brothers, William and John, as his beneficiaries. His wife, Jane, died in 1719. His son, William, who married Ann Keaton, died in February preceding Caleb's death, and Mary passed on a few days after the death of her father."¹¹

The spirit of freedom overflowing with energy and self-reliance of the sons of William Bundy seems to have been handed down to the next two or three generations. At the close of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth century a number of their descendants joined the heavy migration from the Tidewater section of the Carolinas to the "uplands" or Piedmont region, and many of them were traveling by packhorse over nature's thorough-fares, crossing the Appalachian Highlands and following the streams that directed them into the fertile lands to the west. William Bundy and relatives crossing the Appalachian Highlands, where the barriers had been carved by the interlocking of the eastward moving rivers and westward flowing streams, found their way to middle Tennessee and settled near the present site of Nashville in 1792. This was two years after Congress had passed an act providing for the government of the western land ceded by North Carolina to the federal government, which was known as the Southwest Territory. In a few years one of his brothers, accompanied by two cousins emigrated from the Southwest Territory to Walnut Prairie, Illinois. S. H. Bundy of middle Tennessee moved to Williamson County, Illinois, in 1852. Several Bundy families were among the pioneers that found their way to the border of Indiana and followed the course of the Whitewater River into the east central part of the state. Christopher Bundy, the great-grandfather of the late Major General Omar Bundy, who was born in Pasquotank County, joined the tide of emigrants

¹¹ J. Bryan Grimes, *Abstract of Wills* (Raleigh, North Carolina, 1910), 55; *The North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register*, I, 443, III, 204, 364; Hinshaw, *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, I, 131; Winslow, *History of Perquimans County, North Carolina*, 45, 327-329.

to the upland country. About 1818, he left Guilford County, North Carolina, and stopped in Wayne County, Indiana. Later, he entered land in Henry County, Indiana, where he died in 1835. George Bundy came to Wayne County, Indiana, before 1823, and his brother Josiah was among the early settlers from North Carolina that located south of Carthage. Other Bundy families that were pioneers in this section were the children of Nathan and Ruth Morris Bundy of Perquimans County, North Carolina. Elias Bundy, father of the late William Bundy of Carthage and grandfather of Elias Bundy, at one time an attorney-at-law, Marian, Indiana, moved from Perquimans County, North Carolina, and entered 160 acres of land south of Carthage in 1832. Ely Bundy followed his relatives to Henry County, Indiana, in 1824. William Bundy and family transferred their membership to the Whitewater Monthly Meeting in 1818. Ephriam Bundy joined his kinsman in Wayne County in 1829. Charles, his wife, Pheriba, and children were granted certificates to Milford Monthly Meeting in 1838. Abraham Bundy, son of Moses and Jane Bundy of Perquimans County settled in Washington County in 1816. The same year John Bundy joined the pioneers in Washington County, Indiana, and moved the church membership of his family to the Blue River Monthly Meeting. Another pioneer that came to Washington County was William, son of Moses and Elizabeth Bundy. In 1813 Gideon Bundy moved from North Carolina to Harrison County, Indiana. William P. Bundy and bride, John Bundy and family transferred their church membership to the West Union Monthly Meeting, Morgan County, Indiana. Joshua Bundy and family joined the Quakers that were worshiping at the Wheeler Monthly Meeting, Ohio. William, his wife, Mary, and their daughters migrated to a Quaker settlement that attended the Concord Monthly Meeting, Ohio. In 1815 Zadak and Rebecca and their children transferred their church membership to the Fall Creek Monthly Meeting, Ohio.¹²

The story is told that a North Carolinian tribe of Indians, splitting a bezoar, or madstone, gave half of it to the

¹² S. H. Bundy, Dongola, Illinois, to J. A. Bundy, Iroquois, Illinois, June 11, 1895; Letter from William Bundy, Carthage, Indiana, October 17, 1918; Letter from Zella White, Salem, Indiana, December 7, 1941; Letter from Clarence H. Smith, Curator, Henry County Historical Museum, New Castle, Indiana, October 5, 1941; Hinshaw, *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, I, 133-134, 710-711, 802, 873, 1008.

head of a Bundy family for some good turn the white friend had given them in 1815 and kept the other half for their own use. This stone, used for the bites of snakes, dogs, and wolves, was brought by a pioneer Bundy family to Indiana and is said to be kept in a vault.¹³

Caleb, whom records indicate was the third son of John and Elizabeth Keaton Bundy, owned and operated a farm near Little River Bridge, Pasquotank County, North Carolina. He married Elizabeth Henby in 1745. Their children were Dempsey, John, Miriam, Samuel, and Sarah. Elizabeth died November 5, 1762. Caleb's second wife was Miriam Morgan, one authority states that her maiden name was Nicholson. The children of Caleb and Miriam were Benjamin, Caleb, John, Jeremiah, James, Hannah, Moses, Samuel, and Christopher. In a sketch of the family the following was read at the celebration of the golden wedding of John and Mary Moore Bundy at Monrovia, Indiana, March 10, 1881:

We are indebted to Joseph Bundy, son of Moses [one of the above-named brothers] for a description of the old homestead. He is an old man now in his 84th year, living at High Point, North Carolina, and quietly waiting his summons to that Better World. He was a member of his grandfather's family in his boyhood and seemed living over again his childish joys whilst telling of the large old-fashioned house built upon a stone basement, which served as a cellar in which was stored many barrels of wine and cider and great heaps of apples. And very often some of his large family of boys would serve as cooks whilst the rest were in attendance at meeting and quite often expecting some traveling Friends as guests as they lived near the meeting house.

Many of the descendants of the fourteen children, three daughters and eleven sons, of Caleb Bundy were part of the stream of emigrants that left the Tidewater region and sought homes in the more favorable uplands of North Carolina in Guilford County, Randolph County, and surrounding section, from whence they followed along the streams of North Carolina to their sources and crossed over to the trails following rivers and buffalo trails leading westward. Among these were the descendants of Jeremiah Bundy.

Jeremiah, fourth son of Caleb and Miriam Bundy, married Betsey (Elizabeth) Low, daughter of one of Caleb Bundy's neighbors, and member of a pioneer family in Albemarle

¹³ Hassoldt David, "The Snake Stone of Nepal," *Travel* (New York, 1901-), LXXX (1943), 13.

County in 1797. He settled in the lowland along Albemarle Sound. In late 1806 or early 1807 he died, leaving the widow and eight children, four boys and four girls. In the December term of court, 1807, the dower of the widow was laid off. John Bundy served as administrator with Benjamin as security. The administrator made his final statement in 1809. Leaving the eldest daughter, Milliscent, with her grandmother Bundy, the widow with seven children joined some neighbors that were emigrating to the uplands of North Carolina. She was not financially able to support the children. For that reason she "bound out" five of them. She married Joseph Stafford on May 11, 1812.¹⁴

After the death of her second husband, she again became a part of the westward movement. She and Fielden and Martha Bundy Brown, her daughter, were on the frontier in Hamilton County, Indiana, in 1851. As they crossed southern Indiana they visited her sons east of Vernon. Her two sons, Phineas and Ephriam, and their families joined them on the edge of the frontier in Hamilton County. The spirit of pioneering urged them until the three families had reached Sauk County, Wisconsin, in 1855. The mother passed on in 1858. Her funeral was held in Ephriam Bundy's hewed log house, and she was buried at the edge of a forest in a pioneer graveyard which is now abandoned.¹⁵

Phineas, the second son, married Nancy Reynolds in North Carolina, and joined his brother, Miles, in one of the early settlements in Jennings County, Indiana. His wife died in 1825 at the birth of their only child, William. When William was three months old, his father carried him on horseback from Vernon, Indiana, to his former home in North Carolina. A year later he married Nancy Turner and returned to Vernon, Indiana. He entered the marriage contract five times. All of his living sons served in the Civil War. John, Phineas, and James served in the infantry and Dr. Miles

¹⁴ Winslow, *History of Perquimans County, North Carolina*, 329; Manuscript read at the Celebration of the Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary of John and Mary Moore Bundy, Monrovia, Indiana, March 10, 1881; Court Records, Pasquotank County, North Carolina, 75,014, State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina; Marriage Certificate, State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina.

¹⁵ Elizabeth Bundy Stafford, Sauk County, Wisconsin, to Miles Bundy, Sr., Vernon, Indiana, 1855; Letter from Eva Bundy Berry, daughter of Ephriam Bundy, Rockford, Illinois, March 20, 1929.

served as a surgeon. James was killed in service. His daughters were Elizabeth, Rebecca, Ruth Ann, and Martha. He died February 12, 1887, and was buried at Valton Cemetery, Sauk County, Wisconsin.¹⁶

Ephriam Bundy died June 12, 1888, and was buried in a new cemetery about a mile from where his mother was buried. He had a large family. The eight children were Christopher, Pheriba, Martha, Jabez, Mary, Eva, Miriam, and William. The latter served in the Civil War, was graduated from Ripon College, and was employed as a teacher in the Wisconsin public schools.¹⁷

Martha Brown had three children, Mary Brown Cook, Charlotte Brown Pickering, and Jabez. A daughter and two sons of Jabez Brown founded Browns' Preparatory School in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which has served that section for more than fifty years. Later, on the Wisconsin frontier these descendants of Jeremiah Bundy endured the usual hardships of pioneer life. One winter when the settlers "ran short of flour, Phineas Bundy and a neighbor drove sixty miles through a deep snow to Portage to get a supply."¹⁸

John Bundy, another son of Jeremiah and Betsey, was "bound out" to John Hodges who died when he was about eleven years old. Then he was "bound out" to Joseph Newby with whom he lived until his marriage in his twenty-fifth year to Mary Moore. Their children were William P., Samuel C., Jesse M., Daniel W., Martha, Elizabeth, Sarah Jane, Semira, Mary, and John Elwood. The children were all born in North Carolina. Some of them attended Guilford College, and later most of them came to Indiana. John Elwood taught in Earlham College and was dean of the Richmond group of painters. John and Mary Moore Bundy sold their possessions in North Carolina in 1866 and came to Monrovia, Indiana, to make their future home, stopping on their way for a visit with Miles Bundy.¹⁹

Pheriba Bundy married Ephriam Pool, May 24, 1812, in

¹⁶ Letter from Fred Small, grandson of Phineas Bundy, Wonewoc, Wisconsin, March 3, 1932.

¹⁷ Letter from Eva Bundy Berry, Rockford, Illinois, March 20, 1929.

¹⁸ Letter from Melissa Brown, granddaughter of Martha Bundy Brown, Madison, Wisconsin, March 11, 1932; Letter from Fred Small, Wonewoc, Wisconsin, March 3, 1932.

¹⁹ Manuscript read at the Celebration of the Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary of John and Mary Moore Bundy, Monrovia, Indiana, March 10, 1881.

Randolph County, North Carolina. According to the United States Census for 1820, they were living east of Vernon, Indiana. They must have joined those who were pushing the frontier northward for according to the Census of the United States for 1830, an Ephriam Pool was living in Wayne County, Indiana. The eldest daughter whose name was very likely Miriam, not Milliscent, married John Nixon, April 19, 1816, in Wayne County, Indiana. Hannah married Andrew Whisenhunt in September, 1819, in North Carolina where they continued to reside. According to the family history, handed down, their sons served in the Confederate Army.²⁰

Miles, the eldest child of Jeremiah and Betsey, was "bound out" at the age of eleven. In the spring of 1816, he ran away and joined some neighbors who journeyed westward, following the Wilderness Road to its terminal, Louisville. Here they crossed the Ohio River on a ferry and found their way to a settlement near Charlestown, Clark County, where they stopped at the homes of the Pools, Benjamin and Thomas. He joined Joseph Pool whose family followed the trail on packhorses to Vernon which had been platted the previous year, 1815. The town consisted of three cabins, surrounded by a clearing here and there with a cabin in the center. Joseph Pool chose a site for his round log cabin near a spring on the south side of the South Fork of the Muscatauck in the forest three miles east of Vernon in which they lived until 1824 when he erected a large two-story house from brick he burned on the site. Just across the creek from the Pool cabin was a camp of some of the Delaware whose camps extended for several miles along the stream. They were under the control of White Eyes and Big John. In the spring of 1817, they abandoned their camps and set out for the West. Just before leaving some of the tribe came to the Pools and demanded meal.

Their first year was full of hardships and privations. In the fall of 1816, their horses got loose and the last of their corn meal had been made into corn pone. Joseph Pool and his thirteen year old daughter, Emilia, walked and carried the packsaddles forty miles to the settlement in Clark County

²⁰ Marriage Certificate, Randolph County, North Carolina, Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina; Mrs. Irene Macy Strieby, "Wayne County Marriage Records, 1811-1817," *Indiana Magazine of History* (Bloomington, Indiana, 1905-), XL (1944), 96.

where they found the horses and obtained meal. Jemima, the second child, said when reminiscing in her advanced age that "it was awful" while they were gone, for the mother and the children lived on frost-bitten pumpkins, the children cried and the wolves howled around the cabin. The summer was cool, frost came early and the winter of 1816-1817 was severe. One week in January the ice froze eighteen inches thick on the Muscatatuck Creek. Then a thaw came and the creek was almost clear of ice and again it was frozen sixteen inches or more thick. Scars that were made on the trees by the floating ice could be seen for many years.

Miles Bundy married Emilia (Milly) Pool, the eldest child of Joseph and Hannah Hooker Pool in 1819 and lived in a cabin across the Muscatatuck from the Pools for thirteen years. They obtained a living by tilling the "clearing" and killing wild game. There were plenty of deer, and turkeys were easily caught in rail pens. In the fall when the beech-nuts were ripe, the passenger pigeons came in such large flocks that they darkened the air and at night they would roost in the trees at their regular roosting places in such numbers that the limbs of the trees were often broken. They obtained many of them for food with clubs at night. Every spring they made maple sugar. One spring the young wife cared for two children and made two hundred pounds of sugar. She placed the baby, Elizabeth Bundy (Patrick) in a sugar trough and carried Jeremiah so far from the boiling sugar water that he could not reach the fire under the sap before she returned from gathering sap. Hogs were fattened on the bountiful mast and part of the drove was driven to market at Madison. In a few years, the Vawter slaughter house was built in Vernon from which salt pork was shipped by rail to Madison and from that place by flatboat to New Orleans.

The father cut millstones and in this way was able to accumulate a small capital. He formed a partnership with "Jim" Spaulding and erected a gristmill run by water power two miles farther up the creek which was later known as the Wilson Mill. Then the family moved to the site of the new mill. Their savings increased and in 1839 they purchased two hundred or more acres of timberland on Crooked Creek, paying \$1.25 an acre for government land. A cabin was built which burned to the ground in 1840. That year with the

help of his seven sons, he built one of the largest sawmills in the county. The dam was made of limestone rocks and timber, the huge frame of hewed timber. During the spring months, the mill was run night and day while the stream was being fed by rains and the melting snow. During the summer months, his sons, John and Miles, hauled thousands of feet of poplar, walnut, and ash lumber with ox teams over the dirt road to Vernon from which point it was shipped by rail to Madison to be loaded on boats for the market at New Orleans. When the little Crooked Creek was out of its banks in 1876, the dam broke and was never rebuilt for the supply of timber was exhausted, steam-driven mills were taking the place of the older water-power mills.

Another hard year was 1833 when a killing frost came the night of June 15. The tender new twigs on the beech trees were about a foot in length and an abundant crop of green peaches about the size of a quail's egg hung on the trees. The leaves, twigs, and fruit fell, and many of the trees and shrubs were killed. On large areas in the flats or level swamplike land the timber was killed which was afterward known as the "frost deaden'."

They were among the first members of the Baptist church which was organized at Vernon in 1817. On horseback the father and mother each carried two children along the unimproved dirt road roughly paralleling the North Fork of the Muscatatuck to Vernon to listen to the sermon of John Vawter, or of Reverend Jesse Vawter. They were among the organizers of the Ebenezer Church, a Methodist church erected on a plot of land adjoining their farm. Their large family of young people made the home a place for social gatherings such as quiltings, dances, stirring off sugar, etc., which were attended by the Moncriefs, Hiltons, Royles, Patricks, and Hinchmans. In cases of illness, Dr. Pabody, the first physician to join the settlement at Vernon, was called. Dr. Gunn's book was often consulted and a generous supply of "Smith's Ager Tonic" was kept on hand.

The parents could write a legible hand, in fact, both of them had had instructions in the three R's. The father helped "to raise" the first log schoolhouse on Crooked Creek, which was equipped with puncheon floor, long benches, and a fireplace. He was appointed in 1841 as one of the three school commissioners. In this position he served for a number of years. Many evenings all the thirteen children would gather

around the fireplace and by a flickering yellow poplar torch drill for the neighborhood spelling school. Around this fire was kindled the desire for learning that enabled one son to become judge of the circuit court for a number of years, another enter the ministry, and several to serve the community as teachers. Most of the grandchildren and many of the great-grandchildren entered the professions.

The news came in 1863 that Morgan and his men were coming, and that, no doubt, there would be an attack on Vernon. The father hid the horses in a deep hollow, commonly known as a sinkhole. The small amount of "shin-plasters" and bills were placed in a box and secreted in a knothole in an apple tree. The two young sons, Miles and Clay, joined the handful of old men and boys that had assembled to protect Vernon. Various verbal reports reached the home as to the number killed in a battle. Later, an authentic report came that the inhabitants of Vernon with some of their treasures sought safety outside of the town, and a few volunteers were formed in line of battle south of town. They refused to surrender to Morgan who moved his forces south through the county towards Dupont.

Miles not only endured the hardships that fell to the farmer-lumbermen and other citizens during the Civil War, but death claimed his wife and daughter, Mary Ann. His youngest son Frank, accidentally shot himself. Shortly after the war closed, Clay passed on. His children were Jeremiah, Nancy, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth (Betsy), George, Hannah, Mary Ann, Emilia, John, Jane, Miles, Henry Clay, Benjamin Franklin. Jason, the eldest, died at the age of a few months and was buried in the Baldwin Cemetery, one of the oldest in the county.²¹

The family of Jeremiah Bundy endured the hardships and privations that were experienced by all the members of the small groups who pushed the frontier northward across the Northwest Territory and helped to block out the territory for settlement. Yet theirs is a record of longevity. The mother reached the eighties, and Martha died at the age of ninety-one. Miles, Phineas, and Ephriam passed on in the eighties. Records indicate that John and Hannah also enjoyed long lives. The family was a part of the migration from North Carolina to the Old Northwest, particularly to Indiana.

²¹ Personal interview with my father Miles Bundy, Jr.