

The Penix Family



Researched by Jesse Penix Underwood and written by Donald Penix

Copies

Copies of this family history can be obtained three different ways at cost.

1. Zerox copies with color for the color pictures.
2. Zerox copies that are all black and white.
3. Computer disk copies.

Black and white copies would be the cheapest option with a total copy cost of about \$0.10 per page. Of course if the price of copies goes up, the cost will also increase.

The color Zerox copies cost about \$1.50 to \$2.00 per page and black and white copies cost about 10 cents (costs may vary) a page. Anyone that wants color copies will receive black and white copies for all pages that don't have color on them which will keep the cost down somewhat. The cost for the color pages alone run about \$40.00. To that you would have to add the cost for the other pages at 10 cents each.

The disk files are rather large since they contain many pictures and scanned copies of documents. They were written on a Mac using Claris Works but can be converted to files on IBM disks since I'm using a Power Mac that can read and write IBM files. The files will appear on about 40 - 3.5" (1.44M each) disks. The cost depends on current disk prices (If you ship me disks the cost will be just shipping). If you are lucky enough to have a Zip 100M removable drive, the files will all fit on one disk (cost about \$15.00).

Send requests for additional copies to me at the address given below.

Costs of shipping must be added to the costs of the copies and will vary according to the type of copy that you want. In any case I'm sure the shipping will be less than \$10.00 (more than likely \$5.00).

Cost of notebook must be added if you want the copies in a notebook.

If you give me a call or send me a letter I can give you the latest prices for what you want.

Donald Penix
12598 Park Drive
Wayland, MI 49348
(616) 792-2539

Dedication

This is dedicated first of all to Jesse Penix Underwood for all the years and energy that she has spent trying to collect the information on our family. Without Jesse, I doubt that anyone in our family would have any idea of who their ancestors were.

Secondly I dedicate this to our ancestors, for without them, there would be no family history to record

Additions and Corrections

This writer would welcome any additional information that you may have for this Penix family. I would also welcome information on the Lillie Smith family since I'm about to attempt to organize and publish her family history.

I realize that there is much information that is missing for the family members that have been listed here and I would like any additional information that you may have. Even though I've tried to be accurate in my summary, I'm aware that there might be some mistakes. If there are mistakes, please let me know also so they can be corrected.

In an attempt to reproduce copies of documents on the computer, sometimes I had to edit the copies to make them as readable as possible. This means that sometimes the document won't look exactly the way the original looks. Some of the copies that I had to work with were very spotted and barely readable without trying to copy them for the computer. There was no attempt by this writer, however to change the document or article.

Additional information or corrections can be sent directly to me or to Jesse Underwood at the addresses given below.

Jesse Underwood
4503 Winchester Rd.
Louisville, KY 40207
(502) 893-3164

Donald Penix
12598 Park Drive
Wayland, MI 49348
(616) 792-2539

Index

Credits	vi
Introduction	
The Penix Coat of Arms	viii
The Penix Family Tree	ix
The Smith Family Tree	x
Settlement of Menifee	xi
In The Beginning.....	xvii
Joshua Penix	1
The Cathey family.....	10
Brothers of Joshua.....	11
Isaac Penix	15
James Penix	16
William Washington Penix.....	17
Nancy Caroline Penix - A Family History.....	28
Children of W.W. Penix and Caroline Quicksall	
James Penix.....	35
Benjamin Penix.....	38
Ann Penix.....	41
Thomas Penix.....	44
Ruth Penix.....	46
Stanley Penix.....	48
John Penix	49
Children of John Penix and Lillie Smith	
Jesse Penix Underwood	54
William Washington Penix	57
Callie Penix McCarty	91
Alvie Penix	98
Archie Penix	103
Fred Penix	115
The Downs Family	
Robert Downs	125
William Downs	126

Index

Henry Downs	129
The McClain Family	137
The Smith Family	
Henry Smith	139
John smith	141
William Smith	142
Jesse Smith	144
Jesse James Smith	148
Lillie Smith	170
Appendix	
Petition No. 8	I
Petition No. 9	III
Dash Up The Sebu River.....	VII
Land Purchases in Bath and Meniffee	VIII
The family bible	X
Jacob Cassell story.....	XIII
Mad About Men (The Queenie Penix story)	XIX
Children of Louis Rose.....	XXX
Duel	XXXIII
Bits of Information	XXXIV
Genealogy Nightmare	XXXVII
Libby Osborne	XXXVIII
Death of the Heiress	XXXIX
The Smith Family Crest	XLIII
Widow's Pension	XLIV
Proof for Isaac	XLV
Fanny Smith Estate Sale	XLVI
Penix Families Listed in the United States White Pages	XLVIII

Credits

Special thanks must be given to the following people that assisted in the research and in some cases provided information that appears in this book for the Penix family.

Lucille Frey of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Janice Queen of Ashland, Kentucky now deceased.

Betty Jane Daniel of Columbus, Ohio now deceased.

George Ann Wilkerson of El Cajon, California now deceased.

Laura Lee of Lincoln, Nebraska.

Gail Beaman of Ashland, Kentucky.

Jeffrey Stevens of Great Mills, Maryland.

E. E. Nickels of Blountville, Tennessee.

Wilbur Penix of Fairborn, Ohio.

Nancy Cowan of Bethany, Oklahoma.

Lucille Henson of Louisville, Kentucky.

Eldred Penick of Oakville, Washington now deceased.

Joyce Wood of Frankfort, Kentucky.

Henry W. Easterling Jr. of Mary Esther, Florida.

Jane W. Penick of Foley, Alabama.

Myra Penix Jefferson of Winchester, Ohio.

Donna A. Bentley of Minford, Ohio.

Fred Penix of Louisville, Kentucky.

Alvie Penix of Louisville, Kentucky.

Callie Penix McCarty of Owingsville, Kentucky.

Bill & Roxie Pennick of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Ralph Pinnix of Fort Wayne, Indiana now deceased.

Mrs. Ann Penix of Morehead, Kentucky.

Eva Conley of Roseberg, Oregon.

Edith Dondero of Roseberg, Oregon.

Elizabeth Foote of Long Beach, California.

Pauline Rose Griggs of Dade City, Florida.

Flora Crocket Downs, widow of Cleveland Downs, of Olympia Springs, Kentucky.

Eva McClain of Salt Lick, Kentucky now deceased.

Credits

Susie Shults of Owingsville, Kentucky. Granddaughter of William Downs.

Dale Richards of Tampa, Florida.

Rose Wade Smith of Olympia, Kentucky now deceased.

Betty Jane Isaacs now deceased.

Glenn Blevins of Huber Heights, Ohio.

Dorothy Hunter of Mariba, Kentucky.

Mae Smith of Winchester, Kentucky.

Maggie Smith Cooper of Deland, Florida now deceased.

O.T. Wills of Anderson, Indiana.

Alice Stahl, daughter of J.W. Smith, of Highland Heights, Kentucky now deceased.

Introduction

The Penix Coat of Arms



Historiography

The Penix Coat of Arms, illustrated by an heraldic artist, employs symbols upon a shield following the traditional system of heraldry which originated in medieval times. Heraldry, which developed among the nobles in the 11th Century, was instituted primarily for the purpose of distinguishing one man in armor from another during the confusion of battle. The heraldic symbols, or charges, chosen by an individual for his personal coat of arms could reflect his heritage, achievements, rank, occupation or personal characteristics.

Individual surnames originated for the purpose of more specific identification. The four primary sources for second names were: occupation, location, father's name and personal characteristics. Based on our extensive research and our years of study into the heraldic and onomastic sciences, we believe the surname Penix is patronymical in origin and is associated with the English. The Penix Coat of Arms is based on information derived from its meaning, linguistics or historical interpretation.

Heraldic artists of old developed their own unique language to describe an individual Coat of Arms. In the traditional language of heraldry, the Penix Coat of Arms would be described as:

"Gu.: three narrow vertical bands, white, over all two rose badges or., placed side by side vertically."

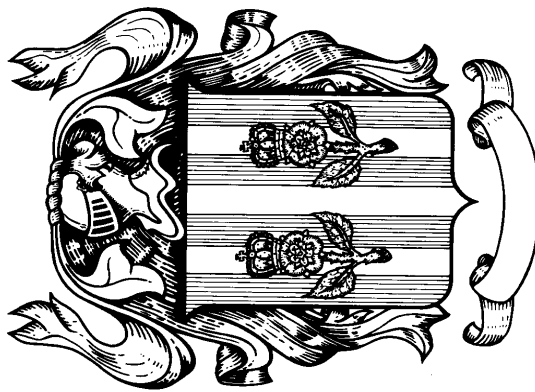
Translation and interpretation:

The Penix Coat of Arms is red with three narrow white vertical bands, over which are placed two gold English rose badges.

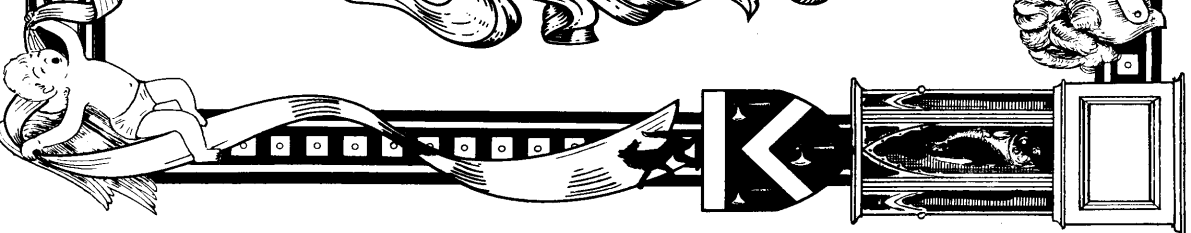
Information available to us indicates that in 1972 there were less than 475 heads of households in the United States with the Old and distinguished Penix name. The United States Census Bureau in 1970 estimated that there were 3.1 persons per household, which means that fewer than 1472 people in the United States bear the Penix name. In comparison, some of the most common family names are carried by over two million people.

This report does not represent individual lineage or your family tree and no genealogical representation is intended or implied.

Coat of Arms

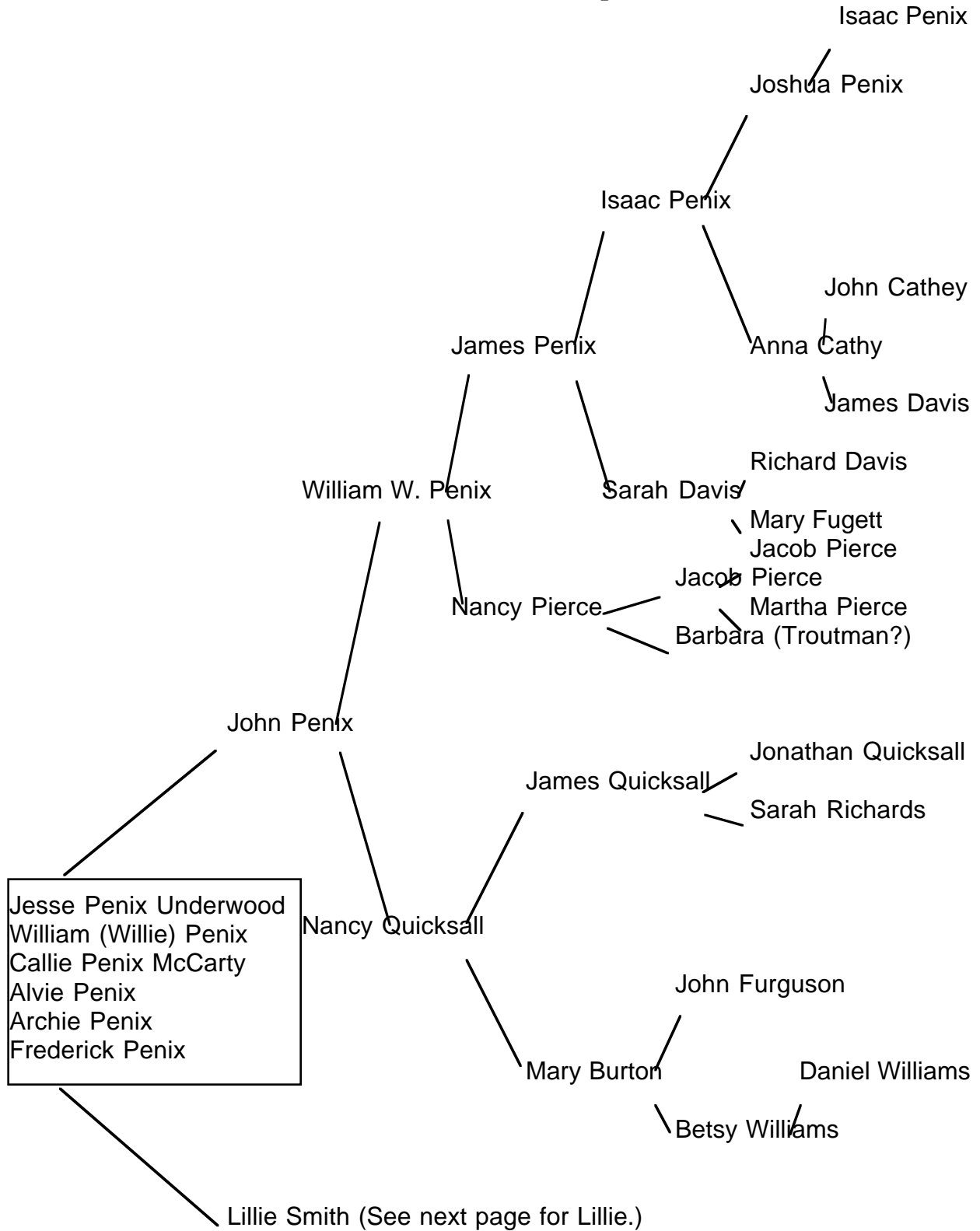


Penix



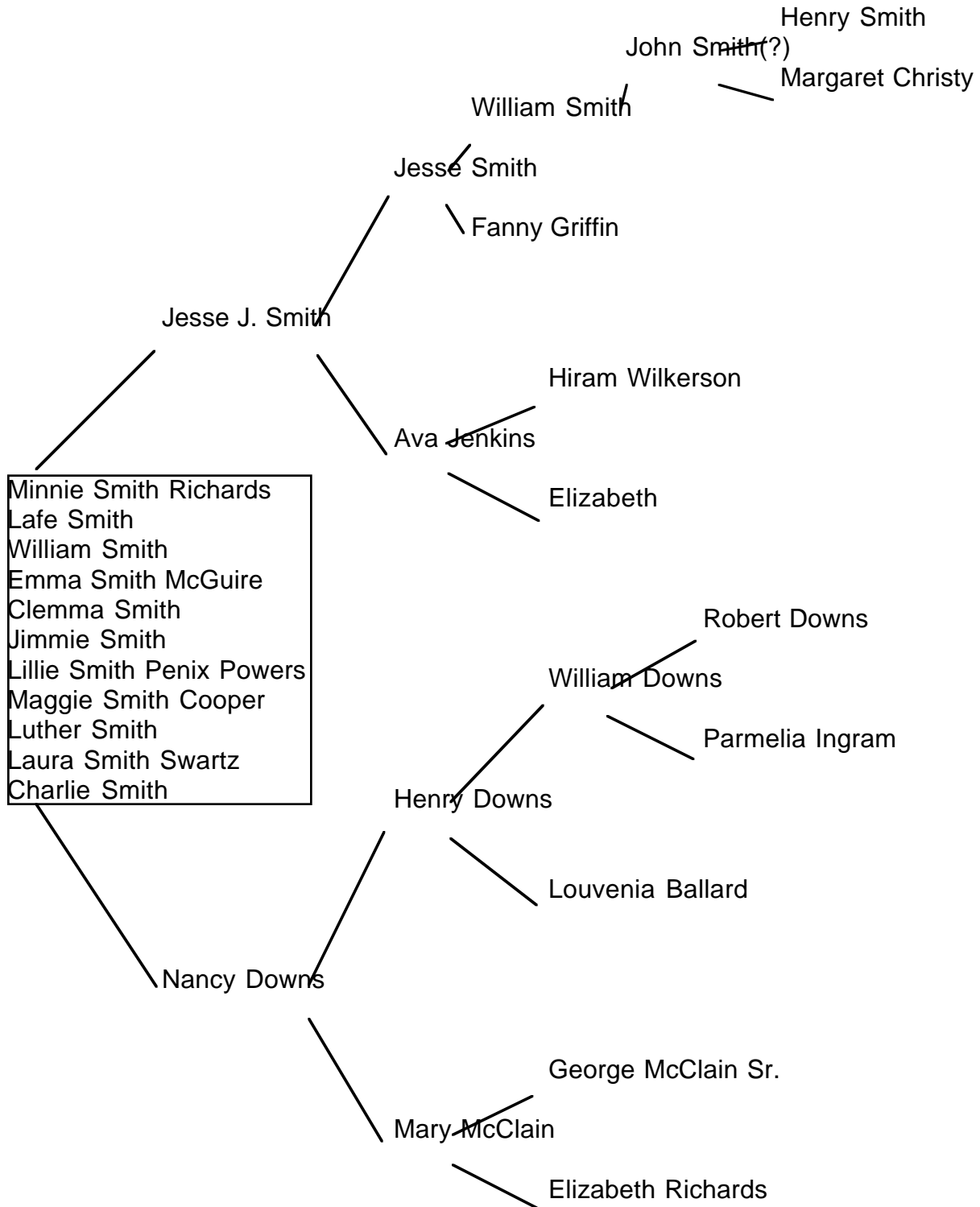
Introduction

The Penix Family Tree



Introduction

The Smith Family Tree



Introduction

Settlement of Menifee

(Taken from History of Menifee County)

The region around Menifee was to once again be on the edge of major events occurring elsewhere. Soon after Boone's initial departure others began to enter Kentucky and head for the meadowlands just west of Licking and Red River valleys. Boone met James and Robert McAfee when he went on a brief excursion into Kentucky in 1773. They told him not only had they been staking out land claims, but so were James Harrod and others doing likewise.

Several other groups of surveyors and land claimers were filtering into Kentucky, many of them coming down the Ohio River. George Rogers Clark, Captain Thomas Bullitt, Simon Kenton, Hancock Taylor, James Douglas, James Smith and even George Washington or his agents were all in Kentucky.

Simon Kenton, in particular was exploring northeastern Kentucky. As early as May 2, 1773 he had camped at the mouth of the Big Sandy. He also had sailed as far down the Ohio River as the Falls of Ohio.

Boone was distraught with the thought he would be a spectator as his beloved Kentucky was settled and wanted Henderson to proceed with settlement. Henderson had to wait because he was still a judge and believed it would create problems for him to openly engage in land speculation before his appointment ended.

Other events, though, interfered in the pushing west of the line of the proclamation of 1763 and would allow Boone in 1775 to again be in the forefront of settlement. In the intervening two years the frontier would rage in Lord Dunmore's War between settlers and Indians. Boone and the other Western settlers would be engaged in the war, which some historians believe may have started with the killing of one of Boone's sons.

When Boone had met the McAfee brothers in August of 1773 and heard of the other people in Kentucky, he immediately made plans to take a group of settlers to Kentucky without Henderson's help. On September 25, 1773 Boone's and five families from the upper Yadkin left for Powell's valley where they were to meet several of Rebecca Boone's relatives and proceed up the Cumberland Gap.

It was an ill conceived and timed journey. The trail was not a settler's trail, but a simple hunter's path. All of the goods had to be transported by packhorse, therefore, limiting the number of supplies which could be carried leading to tragedy. In need of supplies, Boone sent his son James, along with John and Richard Mendinall to Castle's woods. The group obtained the supplies

Introduction

Settlement of Menifee

and headed back with several others helping them. They camped on Walden's Creek not knowing they were close to the main camp. In the morning, the supply party was attacked by a band of Indians. Several were killed outright and James Boone and one other were wounded. The Indians tortured and then killed the two.

One of the members of the main party decided to desert the same morning and chanced upon the massacre. He immediately turned back and told the Boones. After burying the dead, a council was held and the group voted, except for Boone, to disband the adventure.

Another event is believed by other historians as the beginning of Lord Dunmore's War. This was the massacre of Indians by a border ruffian named Daniel Greathouse on Yellow Creek in western Virginia. Chief Logan, a Mingo, lived across the Ohio River and had been friendly with the settlers. On May 1, 1774 four Mingoes, two men and two women, including Logan's brother and sister-in-law, crossed the river to a tavern where Greathouse and several of his friends engaged them in drinking and a shooting contest. After the Indians had discharged their guns, Greathouse and his men fired on the Indians killing all of them including Logan's pregnant sister-in-law. Logan's wrath was untempered and spread into general warfare on the frontier.

Daniel Boone was visiting his slain son's grave at the time of the Greathouse massacre, knowing nothing of it and the general uprising taking place. While visiting the grave, Boone barely missed being attacked by Indians. When he returned home, Boone found he and Michael Stoner, "two faithful woodsmen, "had been requested on the orders of Lord Dunmore, to go to Kentucky to warn all of the surveyors of the hostilities. Boone and Stoner set off immediately and in sixty-one days traveled from Clinch Valley in present day Virginia to the falls of the Ohio and back and warned the surveyors. Along the way they took time to claim a sight at Harrodstown, where they warned thirty-four surveyors. Next, they warned John Floyd's group and another party at the falls.

Most of the people in Kentucky fled the land, as did many westerners. One wrote of the fleeing past his cabin as, "...more than a thousand ...going Eastward in a single day." Boone was commissioned in the colonial forces and along with many other frontier settlers spent the war defending forts along the frontier. The war ended with the defeat of Chief Cornstalk at Point Pleasant, once again allowing the continued settling of eastern Kentucky.

Richard Henderson's judgeship ended in late 1773 and he wasted no time in making preparations for settling Kentucky. Several things made this an

Introduction

Settlement of Menifee

opportune time for his move. The Treaty of Camp Charlotte, ending the war, had established the Indian boundary as north of the Ohio River, thus opening Kentucky. Second, Henderson's moves were illegal, and surely would be met with opposition from British authorities, but talk of revolution in the east kept them from committing troops to the west.

Henderson used a decision concerning India, which granted land rights if, "...acquired by treaty or Grant from any of the Indian princes of Governments." Henderson figured the decision could equally be applied to the "Indians" of America, even though it was illegal for an individual to sign a treaty with the American Indians. Thus, satisfying himself, Henderson proceeded with his associates to purchase twenty million acres or almost all of present day Kentucky. The group planned to establish a fourth colony, Transylvania, and establish quitrents for settlers thereby, securing a perpetual income for themselves.

Henderson, accompanied by his associate Nathaniel Hart and interpreter, Thomas Price, visited several Cherokee chiefs in North Carolina. A march meeting was set at Sycamore Shoals on the Watuaga River, while in the meantime, Daniel Boone was sent throughout the Cherokee towns to urge the Indians to attend the meeting. Henderson took chief Leaning Wood to Cross-Creek, now Fayetteville, North Carolina to approve the goods to be offered for the purchase, and then slipped the goods to Sycamore Shoals.

The older Cherokees approved of the transfer of the land for the goods said to "fill a house," but several younger chiefs were not happy with the amount of goods offered, worth about \$50,000. One, Dragging Canoe, took Boone aside and told him of his displeasure, thus, delaying the signing of the treaty. However, the goods were laid out in front of all the Indians, and Dragging Canoe gave in to the pressure from the others.

"The Great Grant" as the land included in the treaty was called, was a bargain by any standard. The Indians began to grumble as the goods were divided, each warriors share was a great deal smaller than had appeared when all of the goods were piled together. Henderson had foreseen such an event and immediately began a feast he had planned to soothe the Indians. Dragging Canoe once again called Boone aside, this time issuing a prophecy, "Brother, we have given you a fine land, but I believe you will have much trouble in settling it."

Thus, began the great opening of Kentucky. Boone immediately assembled his ax men and began cutting the Wilderness Road. He remembered the difficulty of his earlier attempt to take the settlers along hunter's paths. This time it

Introduction

Settlement of Menifee

would be different.

The Wilderness Road provided the path through which settlers would begin to fill Kentucky from a southern route. James Harrod had already begun a settlement at Harrodstown by sailing down the Ohio River.

Boone's ax men cut the Wilderness Road while Henderson came behind with settlers for the new land. Before the Treaty of Sycamore Shoals was completed, Boone and 30 men headed for Kentucky to establish the capital for the proposed new colony of Transylvania. They followed Moccasin Gap, crossed the Clinch and Powell rivers, went through the Cumberland Gap and along the Warrior's Path. They then followed a bison path into present day Madison County.

One night while camped near present day Richmond the group was attacked by Shawnee. Two men were killed and Boone sent a message to Henderson for him to hurry and join them. In the same message, Boone said he was heading for the mouth of Otter Creek to build a fort.

The chosen site was where Otter Creek joined the Kentucky River, it had two springs, one fresh and one salt. Brush had been kept down by the many animals visiting the salt lick. Here, the men began erecting the fort to be named Boonesboro.

Henderson, meanwhile, had begun his trek to Kentucky. Journal was kept by one member of the group, William Calk, giving an idea of the travel problems encountered by this group and later ones, including those accompanied by the Penix , and Kash families, which settled in the land of Menifee.

Calk's journal related some of the hardships of the journey and accounts of meeting men fleeing Kentucky after the Indian attack on Boone's group.

"...we go down the valley & camp on Indian Creek we had this Creek to cross many times & very Bad Banks Abrams Sattel turned & the load all fell in ...

"...this is a very lousy morning & like for Rain But we all agree to Start Early we cross Cumberland River & travel Down it about 10 miles through Some turrabel Cainbrakes... Abrams Mair Ran into the River with Her load & Swam over he foloed her & got on her & made her Swim back agin it is a very Raney Eavening...we Keep Sentry this Night for fear of the Indians...

"...this is a Raney morning...Richland creek...is high we toat our packs over on a tree & swim our horses over & there We meet another Company going Back they tell such News Abram & Drake is afraid to go aney further...

"...this morning the weather Seems to Breake & Be fair Abram & Drake turn Back we go on ...we come to a creek... where we are obliged to unload & to toate

Introduction

Settlement of Menifee

our packs over along this day we meet about 20 more turning Back we ...toate our packs over loral River & Swim our Horses one hors Ran in with his pack & lost it in the River...

"this is a clear morning with a Smart frost... we camp this night on a creek of loral River & we are Surprised ...by a wolf...

"...clear with a Small frost... we meet Some men that turns & goes with us...through the plais Caled the Breesh and Cross Rockcast River & camp...& have fine food for our horses...

"...we...go on about 2 mile down the River and then turn up a creek that we crost about 50 times Some very Bad foards... in the Eavening we git over the waters of Caintuck & go alittel Down the creek & there we camp... keep Sentry...it Rains very har all night...

"...we meet men from Boons camp that came to conduck us on we camp this night Just on the Beginning of the good land near the Blue Lick they kill 2 bofelos..."

A new era had dawned on the region, settlers were now on the land. No longer only hunters, but those intent on owning and farming the land. Boonesborough was to see many difficulties, but it was like a valve had been opened and people flooded into "Caintuck." Henderson tried to control the people and the land but his plans went awry in the mood of independence of the westerners who had fled the controls of the East and the wave of independence sweeping the colonies. Transylvania was not to be the fourteenth colony but instead, Kentucky, the fourteenth state of the new union.

Land was rapidly marked off by the settlers in large tracks. This often left little of the "rolling meadows" for those settlers just a couple of years behind the first groups. Some, like the Joshua Penix family, who came to Boonesborough in 1777-79 opted to settle in the foothills of the Appalachians. These people were some of the first to set up permanent residency in the area of now Menifee County.

Records of these early families have been kept in tax records and minds of their descendents. Some have slight discrepancies. For example, James Kash, from the Greenbrier Valley, by one account left there in about 1802 to head for Kentucky with his brother Caleb. However, in another history it is recorded they left the Greenbrier Valley in approximately 1794 for Montgomery County, Kentucky.

The direct descendents of both the Penix and Kash families played major roles in Menifee and surrounding counties. James and Caleb Kash were the first

Introduction

Settlement of Menifee

sheriff and deputy of newly formed Morgan County, while William Penix was the first sheriff of Menifee County. Others became doctors, lawyers and school teachers.

Menifee County was to retain a rural pioneer character well into the early 1900's giving it a flavor and mood lost to much of the country, and Shelby Kash, a descendant of the first Kashes, said, making it a place you want to return to if you ever leave.

Introduction

Reading This Book

In this book you will see symbols next to the names of ancestors when given for the first time.

◇ Will mean that this person is a son or daughter of the person listed in the subtitle at the top of the page.

• Will mean that the person is a grandchild of the person listed in the subtitle at the top of the page.

- Will mean that the person is a great grandchild of the person listed in the subtitle at the top of the page.

□ Will mean the the person is a great great grandchild of the person listed in the subtitle at the top of the page.

Hopefully this will make it easier to read and follow the children of the given ancestor.

Introduction

In the Beginning

There seem to be many ideas about where our ancestors came from originally. The most prevalent seems to be that they came from England to settle in the United States in the very early pioneer days of this country. Most people agree that the name 'Penix' as well as many other similar names came from the name 'Pennock' but was changed somewhere along the line. I will start this book with documented ancestors starting with Isaac Penix.

Speculation can take us much further back than this but being a mathematician I would prefer to stick with the facts. All other things presented beyond this section seem to be well documented by records such as the family bible¹ and documents in libraries as well as writings by other researchers and by discussions with knowledgeable relatives.

There was a documented Christopher Penix living in England. This Christopher married Alice Sumner and had a son John who sailed from Bristol, England with his son Edward in 1684 with a reported destination of Pennsylvania. John (now Pennick) married Frances Beazer (previous wife died) and had more children, one of which was named Joshua. Indications are that this Joshua married in the Linville Creek Baptist Church in Rockingham County, Virginia and possibly had several children. The speculation is that one of his sons or their descendents could be our Isaac and Joshua.

Just sent to me by Jesse Underwood was a notarized copy of a statement² by Anne Young Penix stating that she had talked to William Washington Penix, father of B.F. Penix, Anne's husband, and William had given her the following information.

There was and **Isic** or **Isaac Penix** earlier than noted in the family bible. He went to Kentucky around 1700 from Virginia and settled on Paint Creek near White House, Kentucky next to his brother Henry. Isaac (Isic) William said, was the father of Joshua.

¹ See the pages of the family bible in the appendix for birth and marriage records.

² See Appendix "Proof for Isaac" for a copy of the statement.