

Benjamin Cave
1760-1842

FOREWORD

This biographical sketch of Benjamin Cave (1760-1842) was written to supplement a Cave genealogy compiled and privately printed in book form in 1949, by Byron L. Cave of Lancaster, Ohio. GENEALOGY OF THE CAVE FAMILY (50 copies).

Since Byron Cave's death, records have been found that throw more light on some of the genealogical problems that puzzled him. The new information necessitates a few changes in assumptions made by him, but this sketch is, in the main, a digest and restatement of the substance of his book, with corrections here and there, and new material added. For the new church material I am particularly grateful to Colonel Eldon Huchison of Hamilton, Ohio, a Baptist minister and church historian, and to Mrs. W. S. Harsh of Logan, Ohio, clerk of the Laurel Church.

It is with a sense of obligation to Byron Cave and his uncle, Jasper Cave, that I add what I have found to the mass of material they gathered.

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BENJAMIN CAVE 1760 - 1842

Revolutionary Soldier and Baptist Preacher

Benjamin Cave was born June 15, 1760, in Culpeper County, Virginia, where he lived until he was drafted into the Culpeper Militia in 1779, to serve in the Revolutionary War. After three months in the James River area in a regiment under the command of Colonel Barbour, he was discharged at Barnett's Ford on the Rapidan River, which at that time was a crossing between Orange and Culpeper Counties.

Families by the name of Cave had been living in these counties since they were formed, but it is not known to which of these families the young Benjamin Cave belonged. Early landowners in the counties were David, Robert and Benjamin Cave. David Cave received a patent dated September 28, 1728, for one thousand acres in the Forks of the Pamunkey River in Orange County, and on the same date*¹ Benjamin Cave and Abraham Bledsoe shared a thousand acre grant on the Rapidan River, also in Orange County. Robert Cave and David Philips were granted four hundred acres May 20, 1735, in what was later Culpeper County. By 1779, these elder Cave landowners had died and their sons and grandsons were scattered over both counties, many of them making plans to take up land in Kentucky when the war was over.

The Revolutionary soldier, Benjamin Cave, returned home to Culpeper County, and in about fifteen days both he and his brother, John Cave, were drafted to serve eighteen months. "He stood his draft and was exempted for that time, but his brother John, who was newly married, was less fortunate. Finding him exceedingly unwilling to go on account of his family, he (Benjamin) took his place."*²

In June of 1781, Benjamin Cave again returned home to Culpeper County after serving eighteen months in the 2nd Virginia Regiment under the command of Colonel Towles, Major Jack Willis, and Captain Henry Fields. He had marched with his regiment from Alexandria to Jamestown, and at Cave's Warehouses*³ on Potomac Creek in Stafford County he had been in a skirmish with the British. Later in retreat from Jamestown into Powhatan and Chesterfield Counties his group fell in with Baron Von Steuben's regiment and remained with it until discharged, "at a point of land that puts into the bay not far from little York." He was twenty-one years old, and "In August before the surrender of Cornwallis" he removed to Guilford County, North Carolina where his older brother, William Cave, lived. William, too, was born in Culpeper County, Virginia in the year 1749, but was living in Guilford County, and had served in the Revolution with the North Carolina Militia. After the war the brothers both moved to South Carolina, Benjamin to the Camden District. Later Benjamin returned to Guilford County, and still later to "his old residence in Virginia."

Benjamin Cave first married about 1783, and his first child, Benjamin (II), was born in South Carolina in 1784, presumably in the Camden District *⁴. Dorcus, the next child may also have been born in the Carolinas, but Emanuel, the third child, was born in Virginia in 1788. In 1794, the family moved to Kentucky and Nathaniel was born in that year in what is now Montgomery County, Kentucky. John, Jonas and Sarah were also born in Kentucky, but the last child, Ezekiel, born in 1805, who by all other evidence should have been born in Kentucky, listed his birth place in the census of 1850, as Virginia.

Montgomery County, Kentucky was formed in 1796, and Benjamin Cave and his brother, William, appeared on the county's first tax list in 1797. This was a mixed tax and included poll, land and personal property. In 1797, Benjamin paid a tax on one horse and William paid taxes on six horses. It was not until 1800, that Benjamin listed another male in his family "sixteen but not 21". In 1803, William Cave first listed another male in his family above sixteen, and in 1805, a William Cave, Jr. appeared on the tax list along with Benjamin and William Cave. By 1806, Benjamin Cave was paying taxes on five horses, and his brother, William, on thirteen. At that time neither brother owned land in the county, but in 1815, some years after Benjamin had moved on to Ohio, William Cave bought one hundred acres of land on Spencer Creek in Montgomery County and continued to live there until his death in 1839.*⁵

In 1808, a verbal death-bed will of a James Cave was made and presented at May Court 1809 and recorded in Montgomery County will book-A, page 378. In the general index to wills this will is indexed under the name of "Jonas Cave". On the fly leaf in the front of will book-A, it is indexed as "James Cave", and in the body of the record on page 378 the name "James" has been crossed out in two places and the name "Jonas" written above it. A number of less important errors and corrections occur in this document, perhaps because it was a will recorded as it was spoken by witnesses, James Turley and John Ramy, on a busy court day. After a study of the original record it is inevitable to conclude that the name of the deceased was Jonas, and because one of the two witnesses, who testified to the wishes of the deceased, was named James, the court clerk made an error which he corrected. In the will Jonas Cave left his "dear brother, William Cave", a horse and a colt, four cows and a calf, his crop of corn, "cloaks", and bed. To his "dear brother, Benjamin Cave", he left a mare and colt. The only other legatee was Letty Randall to whom he left a white cow and a calf.

Neither a James nor a Jonas Cave appeared on the Montgomery County, Kentucky tax lists with William and Benjamin Cave from 1797, through 1806, so it could be that Jonas moved to Montgomery County not long before his death.*⁶

The will of Jonas Cave establishes that William, Jonas and Benjamin were brothers, and with the addition of John, the brother who was drafted with Benjamin, there were at least four brothers in a Cave family that lived in Culpeper County, Virginia from 1749, when William was born, to 1779, when John and Benjamin were drafted for service in the Culpeper Militia. The popularity of the names William, John and Benjamin in Cave families living in Culpeper and Orange Counties during this period and later makes it difficult to sort out and say with certainty which was which, and since no definitive record has been found to link the four brothers to parents, they remain unknown. One thing is known; these brothers had an uncle, Jonas Jenkins, who lived in Culpeper County, and he was close enough to them to record William's birth date in his bible*⁷.

Benjamin Cave did not remain long in Montgomery County, Kentucky but his sons, Benjamin (II) and Emanuel, married and stayed on a few years after their father had established himself in Ohio. In December 1815, they joined him in Perry Township, Fairfield County, Ohio (now Hocking County), where he had bought land. In his application for a Revolutionary War pension filed at Lancaster, Ohio in 1832, Benjamin Cave stated that he "came to this county (Fairfield) about 23 years ago", which would be the year 1809, however, there is evidence that he was active in the Baptist Church in Ohio as early as 1802, and that he bought Congress land sold at Chillicothe between 1798 and 1802*⁸. There was, no doubt, some going back and forth between Kentucky and Ohio on land and church business before the

actual move. Sometime before 1802, Benjamin Cave had been ordained an Elder in the Baptist Church and he was active as a pioneer preacher in Southern Ohio. Perhaps the legacy of "a mare and coal" in October 1808, made it possible to move his wife and younger children early in 1809. A record in Ross County, Ohio of the marriage of his daughter, Dorcus, to John Talbut (Tolbert) on July 27, 1809, indicates that the family was with him in Ohio by that date.

In Benjamin Cave's day the churches that he helped establish were known simply as Baptist, but when division came in the church over the doctrines of "particular" or "general" atonement (1825-1835), those who stood firm for particular atonement became known as Particular, Regular, Old School or Primitive Baptists. For a time the group of Particular Baptists to which Benjamin Cave belonged further identified themselves as Predestinarian Baptist. These churches were members of the Scioto Predestinarian Baptist Association and the extant minutes of that Association are in the library of the Western Reserve Historical Society in Cleveland, Ohio. Filed with the minutes is a pamphlet compiled*⁹ in 1905, to summarize the first hundred years of the Association's history. In this centennial pamphlet Benjamin Cave is mentioned as having established the Laurel Church near South Perry, Ohio in 1803, and as the first pastor of the Licking Church established in 1807, near Hebron, Ohio. In the case of the Laurel Church this statement is amply supported by the Laurel Church minute book which has been kept with some degree of continuity since 1802. However, the minutes of the Licking Church do not agree with the Scioto Association centennial pamphlet. The pamphlet states:

"Licking Church was organized in 1807. It joined the Association the same year. The first pastor was Eld. Benjamin Cave. The present number is 49. In 1837 at the time of the split, twenty stood firm".

According to the Licking Church minute book the church was constituted August 22, 1807, by Elders Martin Coffman and Samuel Comer*¹⁰, and Elder Comer was the first pastor. Perhaps if he was not the first pastor, it is safe to say that Elder Benjamin Cave was one of the early pastors of Licking Church. Of Laurel Church the centennial pamphlet says:

"Laurel. This church was organized 1803 by Eld. Benjamin Cave, Moderator, and George White, Clerk. It has never been infested with modern inovations. Its number is 45."

The first entry in the Laurel Church minute book is not dated, but the year appears to be 1802, since the next meeting is dated "Dec. 23rd" (no year), and the third meeting is dated January 27, 1803.

"The first church meeting on Loral. Loral Church met and proceded to bisnes. The church chose Elder Cave, Moderator, and the church apointed our next meeting to choose a Deacon, also apointed George White, Clerk."

Although he served as pastor of other churches in the Scioto Association, Laurel was Benjamin Cave's home church nearest his farm. From his log house on a knoll overlöoking Laurel Creek Valley he was within sight of the church. His name appears as moderator of monthly church meetings frequently over the years. Like other Baptist pastors of his day he served without salary and had no settled pastorate, but went where he was needed, and where his spirit led him. He was looked to as the spiritual leader of his little flock, but because of Baptist Church congregational government he was one with equals. The church was considered

one spiritual body and members were interdependent on each other for moral support. The Covenant of the Laurel Church sets this forth:

"We engage to maintain a faithful watch and care over each other and a regular discipline to provoke each other to love and good works; to be tender of each others person, character and estates, and to be just toward all."

A few entries from the minute book give some idea of the way in which the church carried out the Covenant and how problems were dealt with in the monthly church meetings:

"April 21, 1803 - 3 met and proceeded to bisness in order. Elder Cave moderator. A resolve of the church that any member of the church being privy to fault in any member of the church reporting the same without telling them their faults shall be guilty of a fault and liabel to be delt with."

"April 1804 agreed if any member should mis filling his seat at church meeting Shod give his reason for it if missing 3 meetings Shod be sent for."

"January 1806 Eld. Cave Moderator.

An act past in the church to recall James Justis lisens and letter on account the pervailing reports that he belong to the new lits (lights) and tol us he belong basptis and oly."

"May 24, 1806 Elder Cave Moderator. It came before the church whether it was in order to suffer men and woman to sing and dance in our houses without reprovng them the answer it was not order. bro. John berry to site bro. Collans to atend our next meeting in cours to give satisfaction for suffering such things in his hous."

That the church looked to Elder Cave for help is borne out by an entry in the minute book dated October 23, 1824;

"John bery Moderator. The church agree to invite elder cave to atend us as oft as he could on our meeting days."

He seems to have had a steadyng influence in times of controversy in the church. In November 1828, a motion was made that

"brother Jono Tod be ordand a preacher of the gospel. Agreed to call elders cave and Root to do the work on the fourth lords day December 28th."

This was carried out, and on April 24, 1830 there is the following entry:

"The business concerning Bro Jono Tod came before the church as a reference that tod tol a ly and we can not settel it so we agreed to call helps from pleasant run meeting and they sent us 3 members. May 22, 1830 elder cave moderator. The case of Jono Tod was taken up and

a committee chosen to go out with the helps. the helps did not discover a crime in tod worthy of exclusion but the two brethren wold not give their point up so the reference was continued."

In June, July and August the entry is the same:

"Nothing done by reason of confution"

Then in September 1830:

"elder cave got it settled by a cal meeting a migority agreed to retrackt what had been don for their had been a rong among us."

"May 25, 1831 bro John Mounts Moderator the case concerning old bro Tod brought before the church concerning his braking bruply of(f) from church bisness. They confess a dissadisfaction and laid it over tel June meeting."

"June 24, 1831 elder cave Moderator, father Tod restored to his seat again by the church."

Benjamin Cave was one of the early pastors of the Turkey Run Church near Ringgold, Ohio according to the following quotation from C.M.L. Wiseman in "Pioneer Period and Pioneer People of Fairfield County, Ohio" (Columbus, Ohio, 1801): "Turkey Run has been a small but respectable society for many years. The early preachers of this denomination (Predestinarian Baptists) were: Rev. George DeBolt, Rev. John Hite, Rev. Lewis Sites, Rev. Eli Ashbrook, Rev. Cave and Rev. Tunis Peters."

It is thought that Benjamin Cave helped establish Scott's Creek Church near Logan, Ohio, but the early records of that church were damaged by water and are not legible.

In 1832, when he was 72 years old, Benjamin Cave applied for a Revolutionary War pension and was granted \$70.00 per annum. He was accompanied to the court at Lancaster, Ohio by Rev. Samuel Carpenter, pastor of a Predestinarian Baptist Church at Lancaster, and Samuel Gessell, who attested to his character. They said that he was "a minister of the Gospel" and well known especially among members of the Baptist Church.

In the year 1835 Benjamin Cave gave up preaching at the Laurel Church where he had been serving as the regular pastor for three years. His name appeared for the last time in the Laurel Church minute book on January 25, 1835. Sometime that year he moved to Ross County, Ohio. This was not a move of great distance, ten miles at most, but it was significant for it was probably brought about by the death of his wife. Less than a mile from Laurel Church there is an old cemetery with tombstones clustered around a small white church. This is the Olive Cemetery and the original church on this site was a Methodist Church. In 1831 Benjamin Cave's son, Emanuel, had given a part of his farm for a burial ground when one of his neighbors died. The following year Emanuel helped build a log church adjoining the cemetery tract and he became a Methodist minister. For years a tombstone in the cemetery went unnoticed by Cave descendants who visited there. The stone bears the inscription, "In Memory of Mary, wife of Benjamin Cave, died April 1, 1835, aged 78 years." This stone is in the oldest part of the cemetery close to the church dooryard and near where Emanuel Cave, himself, is buried. The

inscription on the stone is the only recorded information that has been found so far about Mary Cave, but by deduction it appears that she was three years older than her husband and if she was his first wife, as it seems, she was twenty-seven when their first child was born. She had traveled with Benjamin Cave over wilderness trails from South Carolina to Ohio and they had lived together for more than fifty years in five states.

In his book GENEALOGY OF THE CAVE FAMILY Byron Cave did not mention Mary, but spoke of Keziah, who survived him, as the mother of Benjamin Cave's children, yet it was Byron Cave who discovered Mary's tombstone. In a letter dated July 29, 1943 he wrote:

"I went down to South Perry Sunday to again examine an old tombstone which carries the inscription 'In Memory of Mary, wife of Benjamin Cave.' I discovered this stone the year before uncle Jasper died (1938), and took him to see it, but he knew nothing about it. (Uncle Jasper was 88 at the time, having been born in 1849, and the stone in question was dated 1835). I believe our Benjamin was married a second time after 1835. I have been looking for a marriage license in neighboring counties, but have found none yet."

On February 2, 1944 Byron Cave wrote: "I think this Mary was the wife of Benjamin Cave, but as usual there is another difficulty. Benjamin Cave sold his farm in 1835 and Keziah signed the deed."

Here Byron Cave was in error for the original deed, given at the time of the sale, was passed on to each successive owner of the farm, and finally fell into the hands of Benjamin Cave's great granddaughter whose husband, John Allen McClelland, bought the farm. The deed was preserved by the McClelland family, and it is clearly dated April 6, 1836. Bearing this date it was recorded November 16, 1836 in Fairfield County deed book 1, page 398, 9, being between "Benjamin Cave and Kesiah his wife of Ross County and State of, Ohio and Henry Werner of the County of Fairfield ...in consideration of the sum of nine hundred dollars..." The land was described as "a tract or part of the South West quarter of Section Number Twenty-one in Township Number Twelve in Range Nineteen, Congress land sold at Chillicothe... containing one hundred acres or thereabout be it the same more or less." In lieu of a signature Benjamin Cave signed the deed, not with an X, but with a tiny circle. Four documents that he signed, all after he was 72 years old, bear this characteristic circle.*¹¹

Benjamin Cave made two wills and for some reason, not altogether clear,*¹² both were recorded, one in Pickaway County and the other in Ross County. The first will made March 20, 1839 and recorded April 8, 1842 at Circleville, Ohio starts without the usual religious preamble customary in most wills of that day.

"Be it known that I Benjamin Cave of Ross County, Ohio being frail in body but of sound mind and memory and aware that life is uncertain and with me almost expended do make this my last will and testament."

After the payment of his debts and funeral expenses he wanted all of the real estate he might own at the time of his death to be divided among his children to be held as "tenants in common". He then named his children in this order: "Benjamin Cave, Dorcus Tolbert, wife of John Tolbert, Emanuel Cave, Nathaniel Cave, Jonas Cave, John Cave, Sally Mounts, wife of John Mounts, and Ezekiel Cave". He did not mention a wife by name, but said, "It is my will that all of my personal estate remaining

at the time of my decease, except such as the law gives to the widow be sold by my executor". The money from the sale was to be divided among his children or their heirs, "except the son of Dorcus Tolbert who for his bad treatment of his mother" was to have no portion of the estate. The purpose of the will made at that time seemed to be to provide for his daughter, Dorcus Tolbert, without any of his estate falling into the hands of "the son of Dorcus Tolbert".

On October 22, 1841, a few months before his death, Benjamin Cave relented and made another will, more than half of which is of a religious nature. It is recorded in Ross County, Ohio in will book A.B.C.D., page 534. In it he left his "beloved wife Keziah a lot of ground in the town of Adephi including a parcel I bought of George Will". At Keziah's death it was to be divided among his children or their heirs. Keziah Caves was to serve as executrix.

In 1850, eight years after her husband's death, Keziah Cave was listed in the U. S. census living in Harrison Township, Ross County, Ohio where Benjamin Cave lived at the time he died. She gave her age as 72 and her birth place as North Carolina. She was living alone except for a fifteen year old girl, Maria Creachbaum. No record has been found to indicate that Keziah Cave applied for a Revolutionary War widow's pension. The last payment due Benjamin Cave was paid by the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati on June 4, 1842 to Samuel Williams, as attorney for the widow, "Kasih Caves". If 72 was a correct statement of her age, Keziah was born in 1778 and was eighteen years younger than Benjamin Cave, in fact, too young to have been his first wife. Since she did not apply for a pension and did not live with Benjamin Cave's sons and daughters, who continued to live in adjoining counties, it would appear that she had some private means of her own. It is conceivable that Benjamin Cave sold his farm soon after his marriage to Keziah because she was established in Ross County and did not wish to move.

Almost one hundred years after his death Benjamin Cave's descendants living in Fairfield and Hocking County, Ohio made an extensive search for his grave and found it in 1939 with a well preserved stone in an abandoned graveyard on the Whetstone farm in Harrison Township, Ross County, Ohio, ten miles east of Chillicothe. The inscription on the stone was clear: "In Memory of Rev. Benjamin Cave, born June 15, 1760, died February 16, 1842." These dates are the same as those given in his Revolutionary War pension file. The tombstone and his dust were moved to Olive Cemetery at South Perry, Ohio, and when the stone was reset, Keziah's name was added. This was done because the men who disinterred the Rev. Benjamin Cave thought that there was evidence that another person had been buried next to him, and it was assumed that the other person could only be Keziah. Elderly people who were interviewed about 1920, when the search for the grave was started, thought that Benjamin and Keziah Cave were buried in the old Stanhope Cemetery in Harrison Township, near Tucson, Ohio and the Daughters of the American Revolution had such a record. The answer could well be that Keziah Cave was buried in Stanhope Cemetery, particularly since she was a second wife and might have wished to be buried with her people.

OTHER CAVES IN OHIO

There were other Cave families in Ohio in the early days whose relationship, if any, to Elder Benjamin Cave has not been established. These families lived in Ross, Fairfield and Champaign counties.

There was a Sinclair Cave, who married Elizabeth Hacker in Ross County March 16, 1830. Their children were: Aquilla (1835-1880), Jane (b. 1838), Keziah (b. 1840) and Susan Ellen (b. 1844). Sinclair Cave died between 1844 and 1850 for in 1850 his widow married Andrew Williams of Green Township, Ross County, Ohio. Both Andrew Williams and his wife, Elizabeth were born in Virginia, he in 1801 and she in 1805. Jane Cave married Andrew Kness in 1855, Keziah Cave married Abraham Rice in 1858 and Susan Ellen Cave married William E. Mahoney in 1859, all in Ross County, Ohio. Aquilla Cave died at Chillicothe on December 6, 1880.

It is interesting to note that a Sinclair Cave married Sary Anderson in Orange County, Virginia March 13, 1814, sixteen years before the above marriage of Sinclair Cave and Elizabeth Hacker.

In Harrison Township, Ross County, Ohio, living near Elder Benjamin Cave's widow, Keziah Cave, there were in 1850 Thomas and Elizabeth Cave. He was born in Virginia in 1797 and she in Pennsylvania in 1802. Their children listed in the census of 1850 were: Thomas (b. 1827), Alvanis (b. 1829), Rachel (b. 1832), Ieba (b. 1835), Mary (b. 1837), and Martivel (b. 1842). Also in Harrison Township, Ross County, Ohio there were John and Jane Cave, he born in 1821 and she in 1826, both in Ohio. In 1850 they had daughters Elizabeth (b. 1847) and Deborah (b. 1849).

In Fairfield County, Ohio there was a Thomas H. Cave, who was born in Salisbury, North Carolina between 1805 and 1812 (the later date is the one given in census). He married Margaret Dern in Hocking County, Ohio September 22, 1836. Their children were: Willamatha (b. 1838), Silvester (b. 1839), Malinda (b. 1841), Allen (b. 1843), Rufus (b. 1815), Mary (b. 1847), Clark and Jane. Thomas H. Cave moved to Ohio from Cavetown, Maryland and settled near Rockbridge, Ohio. He died at Rock Mill in Fairfield County in 1855.

With the above exceptions, all other Cave families listed in the U. S. census of 1850 living in Fairfield, Hocking, Pickaway and Ross counties have been identified as descendants of Elder Benjamin Cave (1760-1842). The identifications were made with the use of microfilm and through the living memories of the following people: Evaline (Cave) McClelland (1840-1934) Laurelville, Ohio, Jasper Cave (1849-1939) South Perry Ohio, Byron Cave (1870-1954) Lancaster, Ohio, Josephine (Cave) Harper (1870-) Ewart, Michigan.

FOOTNOTES

PAGE 1

- 1 This is the date on which many land grants were issued in Virginia, and is not necessarily significant as to the relationship of these men.
- 2 Quotation from Benjamin Cave's application for Revolutionary War pension, made November 7, 1832 at Lancaster, Ohio.
- 3 Cave's Warehouses were important tobacco warehouses owned by a Mr. Cave of Stafford County, Virginia. Reference is made to them in Henning's Statutes as early as May 15, 1742. In October 1776 public store houses were established at Cave' Warehouses at the head of "Potowmack Creek" for the reception of naval stores. Henning's vol. 5, pg. 143, 145; vol. 8, 98, 324, 508; vol. 9, 154, 160, 235, 236, 489, 511.
- 4 Camden District, South Carolina from 1768 to 1785 was composed of Lancaster, York, Chester, Fairfield, Richland, Clarendon, Sumpter, Lee and Kershaw counties.

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- 5 See excursus on William Cave family at the end.
- 6 In the census of 1800 a Jonas Cave, "45 and above", was living in Buncombe County, North Carolina. His family consisted of himself and three females, a woman "45 and above" (presumably his wife), a younger woman "26 to 45 years", and a girl child "under 10 years".

Buncombe County, North Carolina records at Asheville show that Jonas Cave received a state land grant October 12, 1799 (Book 7, pg. 584). March 1, 1805 Jonas Cave sold Hampton Smith 100 acres (Book 10, pg. 42). March 12, 1805 Jonas Cave sold 100 acres on Shaws Creek of the French Broad River to James Johnson (Book A pg. 311). Since there is no signature of a wife on these deeds, Jonas Cave's wife may have died by 1805. There are no other old Cave records in Buncombe County, North Carolina.

- 7 In William Cave's application for a Revolutionary War pension he said "there is or was" a record of his age in the possession of his uncle Jonas Jenkins of Culpeper County, Virginia.
- 8 A SHORT HISTORY - OHIO LAND GRANTS, by Joseph T. Ferguson. Congress lands in Fairfield County, Ohio were sold at Chillicothe from 1798 to 1802.

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- 9 A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SCIOTO PREDESTINARIAN BAPTISTS was compiled by Elders L. T. Ruffner, Thomas Cole and Brother T. J. McNaghten.
- 10 HISTORY OF THE BAPTISTS, by David Benidict - New York - 1848.

FOOTNOTES - CONTINUED

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"In 1801 six families, 15 church members, removed from Rockingham County, Virginia to the wilderness of Ohio and formed a settlement at a place called Pleasant Run near Lancaster, Ohio The church which they transplanted from Virginia to the West came out from what was called The White House Church in Shenandoah County. In 1809 three ministers, Sites, Comer and Cofman could officiate both in German and English". This church was a constituent member of the Scioto Association.

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11 Documents signed by Benjamin Cave using a tiny circle as his signature:

Application for Revolutionary War pension	1832
Deed to farm	1836
First will	1839
Second will	1842

12 The tract of land which Benjamin Cave owned at the time of his death was in the town of Adelphi. It is possible it lay both in Ross and Pickaway counties. John Cave, one of the executors of Benjamin Cave's first will, lived in Circleville, Pickaway County, as did two other sons, Nathaniel and Ezekiel Cave. A circle drawn around Circleville, Lancaster, Logan and Chillicothe would enclose the area in which Elder Benjamin Cave and his sons and daughters lived and moved after they settled in Ohio.

EXCURSUS ON WILLIAM CAVE FAMILY

William Cave (1749-1839), a brother of Jonas, John and Benjamin Cave was born in Culpeper County, Virginia. When William Cave left Culpeper County, Virginia is not known, but he was living in Guilford County, North Carolina by "the latter part of the summer of the second year after the war of the Revolution was declared", for he volunteered for six months service in the army there at that time. He was discharged from this period of service at Salisbury, North Carolina, and in January before the battle of Guilford Court House he volunteered for another three months' service. He was discharged from this tour of duty at Guilford.

After the Revolution he moved to South Carolina and from there to Kentucky. He first appeared on the Montgomery County, Kentucky tax list of 1797 (this county was made from Clark County in 1796) and there is a record of the marriage of his daughter, Nellie Ellen Cave, to Joseph Hon, Jr. (Haun, Horne) 9-25-1795 in Clark County, Kentucky. Nellie Ellen Cave was born in North Carolina in 1779 and appears to be a child of William Cave's first marriage. There was also another daughter by this marriage, Lettie (Cave) Randall, who married and died at an early age in Montgomery County, Kentucky, leaving a child, Minerva Randall, who was mentioned in William Cave's will as his granddaughter.

FOOTNOTES - CONTINUED

EXCURSUS ON WILLIAM CAVE FAMILY - CONTINUED

Records of Montgomery County, Kentucky give a little more information about William Cave. In March, 1808 William Cave apprenticed "Thomas Cave, six year old son of Sarah Cave, deceased," to learn the art of farming. Thomas Cave was born April 23, 1802, and his relationship to William Cave is not known. November 15, 1815 William Cave bought 100 acres of land on Spencer Creek. April 13, 1822 he and his wife, Rachel, sold 27-1/2 acres of this land to William Cave, Jr., who earlier that year, January 3, 1822, had married Martha (Patsy) Martin. William and Rachel Cave also sold about 16 acres of their land to John Cave in 1820; he had married Polly Reely, October 11, 1819. William Cave, Jr. died in 1824, two years after his marriage, and Patsy Cave sold the land to James Gatewood. About 1834 she moved to Putnam County, Indiana, probably with her widowed mother, Polly Martin, who sold her land on Stepstone Creek in Montgomery County, Kentucky, October 25, 1834. On December 14, 1835 from Putnam County, Indiana, Martha (Patsy) Cave gave power of attorney to David Martin of Montgomery County, Kentucky to collect from James Gatewood for land she sold him. She speaks of herself at this time as the mother and guardian of the heirs of William Cave, Jr. and mentions William T. Cave and Morten Cave as heirs. John Cave and Polly, his wife, sold their 16 acres to John Coons, a neighbor, April 21, 1827.

In 1839 a few months before his death William Cave, Sr. sold his remaining land on Spencer Creek to David Rice, who had married Mary (Polly) Cave March 31, 1818. In the deed there is mention of the fact that William and Rachel Cave were living with David Rice at the time of the sale; however, William Cave, Sr. is buried with the Hons in the Cave Creek Church yard in what was then Montgomery County but is now in Powell County, Kentucky. It is possible that he died at the home of his daughter, Nellie Ellen (Cave) Hon, who lived on the North Fork of the Red River.

DESCENDANTS OF BENJAMIN CAVE (1760-1842)

First wife, Mary - (1757-1835), second wife, Keziah - (1778-after 1850)

- I Benjamin Cave (II) b. 1784 in South Carolina, d. 1870, Williamsport, Ohio; married c. 1806 in Kentucky, Mary Mount, b. 1782 in Kentucky, d. 1856 near Gibsonville, Ohio, in Hocking County.
1. Eliza Cave b.c.1808 in Kentucky, married 9-26-1835 in Hocking County, Ohio, Isaac Derry b. 1808 in N.Y. CHILDREN: Joshua, Benjamin, James, Mary, Sarah, William and Eveline Derry.
 2. Mary (Polly) Cave b. 10-25-1809 in Kentucky, d. 2-25-1889 in Ohio; married in Hocking County, Ohio, William H. Dern b. 1810 in Pennsylvania. CHILDREN: Eliza, Henry, Mary, Nancy, William, Sophia, Susan, John and twins, Zelda and Harriet Dern. Polly Cave married 1832.
 3. Benjamin Easton Cave b. 1-19-1810 in Montgomery County, Kentucky, d. 1889 in Hocking County, Ohio; married 7-5-1832 in Hocking County, Susan Roult b. 1812 in Ohio, d. 9-1-1886 in Hocking County, Ohio. CHILDREN: Mary, Isaac Newton, Eveline, Elizabeth, Jasper, Emily, James, Charles and William H. Cave.
 4. Evaline Cave b. 1811 in Kentucky; married in 1840 in Hocking County, Ohio, Moses Hedges. CHILDREN: Martin, Frank, Crawford, Joseph and William Hedges.
 5. Emily Cave b. 1817 in Ohio; married 8-24-1837 in Hocking County, Ohio, Isaac Stahl. CHILDREN: (at least) Mary and Susan Stahl. (Stall)
 6. William Howard Cave b. 1819 in Fairfield County, Ohio, d. 1890 in Hocking County, Ohio; married 2-13-1844 in Fairfield County, Ohio, Sophia Campbell b. 1823 in Ohio, d. 1907 in Circleville, Ohio. CHILDREN: Emily, Henry Nelson, Mary, Evaline, Benjamin Harrison, Harriet, twins Louis and Jerome, Ellen, Benjamin Willis, Almedia and Elzaida Cave. (Underscored names are those the persons were known by, dropping the first name).
- II Dorcus Cave b. 1786 in North or South Carolina, d. ? in Ohio; married 7-27-1809 in Ross County, Ohio, John Talbut (Tolbert).
1. A son and perhaps daughters.
- III Emanuel Cave b. 1788 in Virginia, d. 3-27-1876 in Hocking County, Ohio; married first in 1811 at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, Elizabeth Mount (Mounce) b. 1783 in Kentucky, d. 8-14-1843 in Hocking County, Ohio. Married second, Mary Rayburn b. 1797, d. 1868. Second marriage in 1844 in Hocking County, Ohio.
1. Matilda Cave b.c.1812 in Kentucky, married 9-6-1829 in Hocking County, Ohio, Felix Conrad. Later James Reid.
 2. Alfred N. Cave b. 4-25-1814 in Kentucky, d. 11-24-1888 in Harrison County, Missouri; married 3-6-1833 in Fairfield County, Ohio, Rebecca Anderson, d. 1847 in Clinton County, Indiana. Married second 1850, Elizabeth M. Lovelace b. 1828 in Ross County, Ohio, died 4-28-1887 in Bethany, Missouri. CHILDREN: (first marriage 5 children) Alfred N., James of Indiana, and Priscilla J. Cave, who married Joseph Bonser. Their son, Alfred N. Bonser b. 1-19-1864.
 3. James Cave b. 1816 in Ohio; married 12-14-1837 in Hocking County, Ohio, Matilda Reece b. 1817 in Ohio. CHILDREN: Eliza, Emanuel and Samuel Cave. (probably others).
 4. Henry Cave b. 1818 in Ohio; married 8-29-1844 in Fairfield County, Ohio, Maria Christman. CHILDREN: Elizabeth and Gabel Cave.
 5. Mary Cave b. d. ; married 4-22-1839 in Hocking County, Ohio, Samuel Stump. CHILDREN: Elizabeth, Sarah, Emanuel, Alfred, James, Sabina, and Olive Stump.
 6. Elizabeth Cave b. d. ; married in 1841 in Hocking County, Ohio, Daniel Praugh.
 7. Olive Cave b. d. ; married in 1847 in Hocking County, Ohio, Jacob Bushee. CHILDREN: Allen and Sarah Bushee.
- Second marriage
8. Melissa Cave b. 1845, d. ; married in 1860 in Hocking County, Ohio, John Crouch.
- IV Nathaniel Cave b. 1794 in Montgomery County, Kentucky, d. 1853 in Pickaway County, Ohio, married Elizabeth Walters b. 1795, d. 1849.
1. Margaret Cave b. 1811 in Kentucky, d.
 2. Charlotte Cave b. 1817, d. 1891, married 9-17-1835 in Hocking County, Ohio, John Nihiser.
 3. Elijah Cave b. 1819, d. m. Matilda Brook at Circleville, Ohio.
 4. Elizabeth Cave b. 1821.
 5. Sarah Cave b. 1823, d. 1801 married in 1843 in Hocking County, Ohio, Jesse Shipley. CHILDREN: Silas Shipley and others.
 6. Catherine Cave b. 1826, d. married John Justice of Circleville, Ohio. CHILDREN: 7.
 7. Nathaniel Cave b. 1829, d. 1863.
 8. Lavina Cave b. 1832, d. , married her cousin, Nathaniel Cave, son of Jonas and Susannah Cave. CHILDREN:
 9. Dinah Cave b. 1835.
 10. Emanuel Cave b. 1838, d. 1916, married Susan Bender at Circleville, Ohio. CHILDREN: William Allen, Florence, Harry, Rosetta, Bunn Benford, Roy and Bertha Cave.
- V Jonas Cave b. 1797 in Kentucky, d. , married 2-12-1818 Hocking County, Ohio, Susannah Dumm b. 1801 in Pennsylvania.
1. Michael Cave b. 1819, d. , married 1840 in Hocking County, Ohio, Sally Ann Moore (record). Another source says, Sarah Steel. CHILDREN: Isaac, Rufus, Nelson, Adam, Angeline Jordan and Malinda (census record). Another source: Rufus, Ada, Alice, Isaac, Malinda and Abby Cave.
 2. Fanny Cave b. 1821.
 3. Dorcus Cave b. 1823, d. , married Cleaton Will in 1842 in Hocking County, Ohio.
 4. Ezekiel Cave b. 1824.
 5. Elsie Cave b. 1827.
 6. Elizabeth Cave b. 1828 married (possibly) Enos Moore in 1857 in Hocking County, Ohio.
 7. Nathaniel Cave b. 1829, married his cousin, Lavina Cave, daughter of Nathaniel Cave.
 8. Jonas Cave b. 1831, married Clarissa Dumm, 9-27-1854 in Ross County, Ohio.

9. Susannah Cave b. 1834 in Colerain Township, Ross County, Ohio, d. 1925 in Ross County, Ohio; married Daniel Dumm in Ross County, Ohio. CHILDREN: William, Jonas, Elizabeth, James, Almeda, Isaac, Jacob, Edmond, Daniel, Peter, Benjamin, Arthur, Vassie, Jessie Dumm. Susannah Cave was married 2-15-1852.
10. Benjamin Cave b. 1836 married Leah Stump 3-27-1865 in Ross County, Ohio.
11. Israel Cave b. 1839.
12. Catherine Cave b. 1842.

VI John Cave b. 1798 in Kentucky, d. 1882, married first, — Camp, second, Elizabeth Steel, 12-14-1826 Hocking County, Ohio*.

1. Mary J. Cave b. 1836.
2. Elizabeth Cave b. 1844.

VII Sarah Cave b. 1796 or 99 in Kentucky; married c. 1818 in Ohio, John Mounts, b. 1786, d. April, 1870, in Hocking County, Ohio. The U. S. Census of 1850 lists Sarah as insane. Tradition says that she suffered a severe shock and was never the same.

1. Sarah Mounts b.c. 1816 in Ohio; married in 1848 in Hocking County, Ohio, George Dunkle.
2. John Mounts b.c. 1818 in Ohio; married in 1842 in Hocking County, Ohio, Mary Dumm. CHILD: Sarah Mounts b. 1844. (Possible second wife, Elizabeth b. 1828. CHILDREN: Mary b. 1848, William Mounts b. 1849).
3. Mary Mounts b.c. 1820 in Hocking County, Ohio; married in 1842 in Hocking County, Ohio, Freeman Clutter.
4. Benjamin Mounts b. 1822 in Ohio; married 1843 in Hocking County, Ohio, Lydia Dumm. CHILDREN: (By 1850) Mary b. 1844 and Samuel Mounts b. 1848.
5. Smith Mounts b. 1834.
6. Eliza Mounts b. 1836 in Ohio; married Gotlieb Silver in 1857 in Hocking County, Ohio.

VIII Ezekiel Cave b. 1805 in Kentucky, d. ; married 1830 in Hocking County, Ohio, Nancy Barnhill. NO CHILDREN.

*Although this marriage is recorded in Hocking County, Ohio it may be an error. The names may have been transposed since an Elizabeth Cave is known to have married a John Steel in Hocking County c. 1826. The date 1826 for the marriage of John Cave and Elizabeth Steel is not plausible in light of their children's birth dates.