



the Rucker Family Society

NEWSLETTER

Volume 16

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Dec 2005

Rucker Noses!

From Chris Rucker
President RFS

One of the pleasures of our hobby is meeting other Ruckers and sharing family treasures. One of my respondents to the mass mailing to European Ruckers was Christiana Rucker, of Ontario, Canada, via her husband in Bavaria. She sent me five pages of her European family history, as well as a German poem. She provided no authorship, and has yet to reply to my request for its origin. Mrs. Michelle Greeff of Boiling Springs, SC, was gracious to translate the poem into literal English, and I set the translation into verse. If Christiana's family proves to have authored the poem, our DNA study will hopefully be useful in evaluating how closely our families are related. Personally, I have always felt that big ears and great height were the most distinguishing characteristics of Peter Rucker's descendants.

continued on p.32

TO RUCKERIZE

By Michael P. (Mike) Rucker

In the Issue 1 and 2, of Vol. 16, Sept. 2005, p.22 of the Rucker Family Society Newsletter I posed the query concerning the identity of the person upon whom the term "to Ruckerize" is based. I will attempt below to answer the question based on my recent research.

First of all, what does it mean "to Ruckerize?" The term dates to the Democratic Party convention held in Baltimore on May 22, 1835. Martin Van Buren was easily chosen as the presidential candidate. The candidate to run with Van Buren as vice president was up for grabs. Retiring President Andrew Jackson wanted his loyal supporter the controversial Senator Richard Mentor Johnson. But the convention was unable to achieve the necessary two-thirds majority on any vice presidential candidate until New York Senator Silas Wright concocted a scheme. The official Tennessee delegation to the convention had not arrived, but a Tennessean named "Edward [sic] Rucker" was on hand. Senator Wright prevailed upon the Rucker to cast all 15 of Tennessee's votes for Johnson. The delegations for several states objected strongly claiming that Wright had "Ruckerized" the process. The vote by Rucker, as a non-delegate, was clearly improper, but very much in line with other Jacksonian politics.

The Van Buren/Johnson ticket won the popular electoral vote and the Electoral College ratified Van Buren as president, but the Virginia

continued on p.39

Table of Contents

Rucker Noses	p.31-32
To Ruckerize	p.31,39
Esther Rucker, Colonial Woman	p. 33-35
Questions and Answers	p.35-37
E. W. Rucker & Lillian Hill	p.34-35
Rucker Towns	p.36
From Scarlett	p.36-37
Query of the Quarter	p.37
Errata	p.37-38
In Memoriam	p.37
2006 Rucker Reunion	p.40

Rucker Noses!

A man must have a Rucker nose,
So the family saying goes,
In order for him to lay claim
To the Rucker family name.

Consider the Rucker nose's case,
Sitting squarely on one's face,
It's shape confirms to all who see,
An address in our family tree.

You Ruckers, yours remains the best,
Tho' interest flags amongst the rest.
Whenever cousins I do seek,
Given but a frontal peek,
If they to Rucker blood belong,
The nasal evidence is strong.

For girl and boy, the Rucker nose,
Our heritage it clearly shows:
They differ only in degree,
Despite the sex, and so you see,
It is the same with Herr or Frau,
When storm clouds darken either brow,
The agitated nose reveals
What inner turmoil each one feels.

Of course the Rucker nose is best
Recognized when it's at rest,
As it descends, it broadens out
A shape that cannot leave a doubt.

The true nose is, classic instead
Of common form, it is purebred,
And quite so in the Rucker son,
Impossible to mistake one.
And many Rucker daughters swore
At male ancestors gone before,
For passing down genetic stuff
That made their dating years so rough.

While some require a gentle nudge
For nasal prejudice to budge,
Most others feel the Rucker nose
Quite clearly noble breeding shows.

Young Rucker eyes are mostly blue,
And as we age turn a gray hue,
Of Rucker blood, eyes are poor guides,
Compared to that our nose provides.

Just above where the nose goes down,
One can find a distinctive frown,
Between the brows stand wrinkles bold,
Begun when young and deepened old.
When the Ruckers deeply ponder,
They stand out from over yonder.

And so these are the Rucker traits,
From which one rarely deviates,
From birth to dying breath we take,
These traits our Rucker visage make.

When we deal with tactless teases
Re: the sources of our sneezes,
We all forge on with heads unbowed,
For Rucker noses make us proud.

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Esther Rucker

A Colonial Unmarried Woman

by Jeannie Brydon

In researching the Ruckers of Culpeper County, Virginia, I came across a Will of a young single woman — very rare for those days. The most unusual thing about her inventory was a list of her clothes. Most inventories contained furniture, cookware, tools, cattle and slaves.

Esther³ Rucker was the daughter of Thomas² Rucker (1705-1763) and Elizabeth Reynolds. Esther was the granddaughter of Peter¹ Rucker (d. ca 1743), immigrant to America, but she never knew him as she was born after he died. She lived in the area of Culpeper County, Virginia that is today Madison County.

She was listed in her father's Will as Easter, but in her own Will, her name was written as Esther. However she signed with an "X" so either she couldn't read and write or her illness had left her incapacitated.

Esther was the eleventh of thirteen children and was born between about 1750 and 1755 (judging from the known marriage and birth records of her siblings). Of the thirteen children there were five girls, only one of whom we have proof that married. Esther died between 12 Jun 1779 (date of her Will) and 15 Nov 1779 (recording of the Will) and was unmarried. She was one of the few single women that left a Will (at least in the Rucker family).

Her mother who died ca 1788 (estimated as that is when she no longer pays taxes), a widow for 25 years, was still living when Esther died.

Esther Rucker's Will

dated 12 June 1779

In the name of God, Amen. June the 12 day one thousand seven hundred and seventy nine, I Esther Rucker of Bromfield Parish in the County of Culpeper having my sound and perfect sense of mind and memory thanks be to Almighty God for the same and calling to mind the mortality of mankind and that all must die, Therefore as touching such worldly Estate that it hath pleased God to Bless me with. I do give and Bequeath in manner and form following. Imprimiss [sic] first and peacefully I bequest my soul to God Almighty that gives of me and my body to the Earth to be buried in a Christian like manner at the direction of my Executives. Item. I give and bequeath unto my well beloved sister, **Frances Rucker**, all my part of my Father's Estate and also all that is my own to her and her heirs forever. Item I constitute Nominate and appoint my Brothers **William Rucker** and **Joseph Rucker** to be Executors of this my last Will and Testament utterly revoking disallowing and disannulling all former and other Wills & Testaments Bequests Legacies by me formerly made and done, allowing this and only this to be my last Will & Testament in Testimony whereof I do hereunto set my hand and seal this day and year above written.

her

Esther + Rucker {seal}
mark

signed & sealed in presence of:
William Rucker
Elizabeth Rucker [her mother]
Jo[seph] Rucker.

At a court held for Culpeper County on the 15 day of November 1779, the Will was recorded (W. B. B., p.343, Culpeper Co., VA).

Inventory

The inventory of the Estate of Esther Rucker, dec'd, was taken 8 Sep 1781, returned to court 15

Aug 1785 (Will Book C., p.135, Culpeper Co., VA):

Inventory:	(Pounds . Shillings . Pence)
Four stripe cotton Gowns and	
one white cotton Gown	2500 . 0 . 0
One Chintz Gown	1250 . 0 . 0
Five Woolen Gowns	750 . 0 . 0
Four Linen Aprons	450 . 0 . 0
Two cotton Aprons	275 . 0 . 0
One Mourning Quilt &	
one safe Guard (*)	450 . 10 . 0
Three cotton handkerchiefs	112 . 0 . 0
Two cotton Bonnetts [sic],	
two pr gloves	100 . 0 . 0
One Black Bonnett [sic], 6 Ribbons,	
one gold ring	418 . 15 . 0
One Cloke [sic]	606 . 5 . 0
One side saddle	<u>1125 . 0 . 0</u>
Total	8037 . 10 . 0

*A Safe Guard is described in Webster's Dictionary as a petticoat that was worn over a riding habit for protection.

Note the inflated value of post Rev. War times.

Note: When I first saw the inventory, I thought Esther was a seamstress and this was her inventory. But not seeing any sewing supplies, I think this was a listing of her possessions and clothes. An inventory of her estate was done two years after she died. Why was it not recorded for six years after her death? She probably lived at home (as there is no furniture listed) with her mother, and was a young woman in her late 20s. Her younger sister, Frances, born just a couple of years after Esther, was unmarried at the time of her sister's Will. Frances, or Frankey, as she was known, married in 1782, so was married by the date the inventory was recorded. Usually with a

Will, an inventory was not taken unless it was contested. There is no record of such, but if everything went to Frances, why was an inventory necessary? And what happened to the money she inherited from her father?

The list of her clothes is quite interesting. The only thing she had that wasn't clothing or accessories was her side saddle. She had five summer gowns, one Chintz gown and five winter gowns with lots of aprons to keep her clothes clean. It's interesting that she had a gold ring, quite a luxury in those days. If gloves were listed, why are there no undergarments or shoes or riding boots?

The Ruckers moved to the then frontier of Virginia — given free land for protecting the eastern colonists from the Indians. I always thought of them as pioneers and farmers — living a simple life. Her list of clothes intimates a more refined life (unless inherited from her three older sisters).

I'm sure Esther did her share of the work around the farm, but with her fine bonnets and ribbons, she certainly seemed to live a life of luxury.

Her father, Thomas Rucker, in his Will dated 11 Jun 1763, proved 20 Oct 1763 (Will Book A, p. 350, Culpeper Co., VA), wrote: *Item: I will and Desire that my wife, ELIZABETH RUCKER shall have the work and I do lend her the two Negroes . . . I lend unto my wife Elizabeth my manner [sic] Plantation I now live on For and During her Natural Life . . .* Everything else, including slaves were to be sold and divided among his thirteen children which he named.

What was his work? Did he own a tavern as did his brothers John and James? Was he raising tobacco? Or was it just farming? Whatever it was, I'm sure Esther and her sisters did their share of the chores.

What happened to her three older sisters? Had they all died? There is no record of marriage for

any of them.

Note: Additional information about Esther's oldest sister, Mary:

Jami Stoneking, 1999, <sking@pe.net>; Kelly Corcoran Ayala, 2001; and Mary Nelson Pazur, 2001 <marynpazur@mindspring.com> have both written that Mary Rucker, oldest daughter of Thomas Rucker married James Zachery. There is no marriage record and the only source submitted was James Zachary's service record which said he had a wife named Mary. His son, James⁴ Zachary Jr., was born ca 1747. If Mary Rucker was born ca 1737, I don't think this could be her.

Parents, Thomas Rucker and Elizabeth Reynolds were married about 1731-1732 (when she began signing his deeds) and Mary was the fourth oldest child. This would set her birth date about 1737. I just feel like we need more proof before accepting this family.

* * * * *

Questions and Answers

Edmund⁷ Winchester Rucker Jr.

He was the son of the famous Gen. E. W. Rucker. We know nothing of this family except what is in Sudie Rucker Wood's book, p.128.

The article below, gives a little information on Lillian's family, but we know knowing more about E. W. Rucker and his two wives. Does anyone have any information or know if they had children?

Lillian (Hill) Rucker~wife of E. W. Rucker of Birmingham, Alabama

Edmund⁷ Winchester Rucker Jr., b. 3 May 1878, AL d. 7 Aug 1960 (tombstone), Birmingham, AL; m. 1st Lona Lewis; m. 2nd Lillian Hill, b. 12 Aug 1890, d. 20 Feb 1986 (tombstone) daughter of Luther L. Hill and Lillie Lyons.

Lineage: Gen. Edmund⁶ Winchester, Dr. Edmund⁵, Thomas⁴, Benjamin³, John², Peter¹.

The following article about Lillian's brother was sent by Deborah Brownfield Stanley, Nov. 22, 2005: <http://www.iagenweb.org/history/index.htm>

A Narrative History of The People of Iowa

Volume IV

By Edgar Rubey Harlan, LL. B., A. M.

Curator of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa., THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Inc., Chicago and New York, 1931.

(Excerpts)

LUTHER L. HILL

The business intimates of Luther L. Hill, of the firm of McMurray, Hill & Company, handlers of bonds, investments, securities and stock, of Des Moines, unhesitatingly place him among the most able of the younger generation of business men of the city. A graduate of West Point, he resigned his commission in the United States Army to follow civilian pursuits, and since the establishment of the present firm, in 1928, has made steady progress in his chosen line of activity.

Mr. Hill comes of old and aristocratic southern stock. He was born at Montgomery, Alabama, in 1896, and is a son of Dr. Luther L. and Lillie (Lyons) Hill. His paternal grandfather, Rev. Luther L. Hill, for whom he was named, was for many years a minister of the Methodist faith, and during the war between the states bore arms in the Confederate army as a member of a regiment of Alabama volunteers. Dr. Luther L., Hill, father of Luther L. of this review, was born at Montgomery, Alabama, and received an excellent professional training. For years he carried on a general practice in medicine and surgery, but of later years has limited his activities to the latter branch of his profession, in which he has gained a well merited reputation. He is a graduate of the University of Alabama and Jefferson Medical School of Philadelphia, in addition to which he had two years of study abroad. Doctor Hill has been engaged in practice at Montgomery for a period of forty-four

years, and is a member of the Alabama Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is likewise a citizen of public spirit and a man who has been generous in his charities.

He married at Mobile, Alabama, Miss Lillie Lyons, who was born at Pollard, that state, daughter of Joseph Lyons, a well known lumber merchant and manufacturer at Mobile, and they became the parents of four children:

1. **Lillian, the wife of E. W. Rucker, a practicing physician of Birmingham, Alabama;**
2. Hon. Lister, a well known politician and statesman of Montgomery, and member of Congress from Alabama;
3. Amelie, who is unmarried and resides with her parents; and
4. Luther L., of this review.

Mrs. Hill is a member of the Catholic Church and her husband is a Methodist. He is likewise a veteran of the Spanish-American war.

In 1921 Mr. Hill was united in marriage with Miss Mary Hippee, daughter of George B. Hippee, a review of whose career appears elsewhere in this work, and to this union there have been born two children: Luther L., born in 1923; and Mildred, born in 1928. Mr. Hill is likewise a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and of the Phi Beta Kappa honorary fraternity.

* * * * *

Response to Rucker Towns and Villages, from Vol. 16. No. 1 & 2, p.18, on Ruckersville in Elbert Co., GA: from Ruth Rucker Thomas of Crystal Springs, MS: Information was sent to me from a friend who lived in Elberton, GA and copied for me from the Elbert County Library. It states that John Rucker III moved from Ruckersville, Virginia after the American Revolution and founded Ruckersville, Georgia. In 1784, Wilkes County, Georgia, 200,000 acres was

set aside in Wilkes County (now Elbert County) for Patriots of the American Revolution. The article states that patriot John Rucker III was among the first to settle along the Broad River in Wilkes County (now Elbert County) about the year 1789. His son, Joseph Rucker, born in Georgia, is said to have been Georgia's first millionaire. Apparently for his day, Joseph was an ingenious, self-made man with many interests. You are correct in saying there is nothing left in Ruckersville, Georgia except the Rucker cemetery. Some of the family members are buried at Vans Creek Baptist Church Cemetery, but several are buried on the Rucker's property. I have been to Ruckersville, Georgia and there is no evidence of John or Joseph having lived there. However, there are many, many Rucker descendants living all over the state of Georgia.

Additional notes from Jeannie Brydon: **John⁴ Rucker** (Cornelius³, Thomas², Peter¹), born ca 1759, in Culpeper (now Madison) Co., VA, died in Ruckersville, Elbert Co., GA. His son, Joseph⁵ Rucker, born 5 Jan 1788, Culpeper Co., VA, founded the town of Ruckersville, GA.

The Life of Joseph Rucker Lamar, by Clarinda Pendleton Lamar, 1926, gives additional information on the Rucker family.

* * * * *

From Scarlett Rucker-Misikir

<rucker_misikir_scarlett@hotmail.com>

<http://wearetheruckerfamily.freesevers.com>

I was surfing the web and found the Rucker listings in Greenup County in the 1810 census.

Pioneer Families of Eastern and Southeastern Kentucky, by William C. Kozee. Transcribed by Jean Hounshell Peppers. It appears from tax lists and other public records that there were approximately 325 families living in Greenup County in 1810. Clement H. Waring, assistant to

Joseph Crockett, United States Marshal for the District of Kentucky, enumerated the third decennial census of the County and reported and certified a total enumeration of 2,369. Of this number 1,039 were white males, 835 white females, 484 Negro slaves and 11 free Negroes. Below are given the Rucker names of the taxpayers and/or heads of families as of 1810, together with the number of slaves owned by each slave holder.

Rucker, Elzaphan (1 slave)

Rucker, Reuben (3 slaves)

Rucker, Wick [DeWitt]

Query of the Quarter

Michael P. (Mike) Rucker found the following story in the November 1905 issue of *Confederate Veteran Magazine*. It is an intriguing story that tells about Amos Rucker, a Negro Confederate Soldier. However, it would also be interesting to know the identity and lineage of the "Col. Rucker" whom Amos Rucker followed into battle. Can anyone shed any light on the identity of Col. Rucker and his son?

Intended Honor to a Confederate Negro

The [Atlanta] *Constitution* prints an interesting story of Amos Rucker, a noted old Negro of Atlanta. An accepted "street rumor" that Amos was dead, created widespread expressions of sorrow. There was good reason for the esteem in which the old Negro was held.

In the beginning of the war, in 1862, Col. Rucker and a son went to the war, and with them went Amos. "Somehow, it mattered not how the commissary was depleted, Amos was ever ready to serve a meal to his masters and to his masters' friends. Never, in those days when freedom was

only a few hundred yards away, just across the divide between the two armies, did Amos forget he was a Negro, except when fighting was going on. Then, taking up a gun dropped by a soldier who had died fighting, he took that soldier's place in the battle line and did his best. A crippled leg and a red scar in his left breast now bear testimony to the fact that Amos Rucker was a soldier, tried and found to be brave.

"When rumors reached the city that Rucker was dead, initial steps were taken for his funeral. Pallbearers were selected and orders were issued for the veterans of the city to attend the funeral in a body Wednesday afternoon. The pallbearers selected were ex-Governor Candler, Gen. A.J. West, F.A. Hilburn, member of the city council; J. Sid Holland, member of the Aldermanic Board; Judge W. Lowndes Calhoun, ex-Mayor of Atlanta; Dr. Amos Fox, a member of the Board of Police Commissioners and ex-postmaster—each being a Confederate Veteran. Dr. Holderby was to have preached the funeral. The body was to have been escorted to South View by the Atlanta Camps of Confederate Veterans.

"The only hitch in the arrangements was that Amos was not dead. When the driver of the undertaker's wagon, which had been sent to Rucker's home, near Atlanta University, was approaching the home, the driver almost dropped from his seat when he observed, just in front of him, Amos Rucker walking into the city."

Errata

Comments from Anne Rucker Loyd at
<AnneRucker @Meriwether Society.org>

Corrections or additions, pages 1 thru 75, from last newsletter RSFN, Vol. 16, 1 & 2, Mar 2005:

Pg 41, 3rd para. Tammerlane Davis should be Tamerlane Davies. His wife was Jane Smith Payne.

Pg 43, in letter. "Susan Mary . . . married William M. Davies, son of Francis A. K. Davies."

Pg 72. "To Margaret Burford . . ." She was Margaret McDaniel, married (1st) Rucker, (2nd) Burford.

Pg 73. "Mary Tinsley, wife of Ambrose³ Rucker, died 1818." I have Mary Tinsley died 26 July 1806. **Editor's note:** Her date of death is from the *Lynchburg Star*: 31 July 1806, "Mary Rucker died on the 26th of this month in the 68th years of her age, the consort of Col. Ambrose Rucker . . ." (From records in the card file at Virginia Historical Society, found by the Editor).

Note: I hope other people will send in their corrections to Studie Rucker Wood's book.

* * * * *

Corrections to Studie Rucker Wood's *Rucker Family Genealogy*, 1932 By Jeannie Brydon

Page 48 — Child of Reginold⁸ Rochester Rucker (Waller⁷ J., James⁶ M., Jonathan⁵, George⁴, John³, John², Peter¹), was Betsy Lou Rucker (not Betty), who married Charles Tille. Reginold had one other child: Gale⁹ Patrick ("Pat") Rucker, b. 24 Apr 1933; m. Bernetta Culver.

Page 52 — William⁶ Ambrose Rucker (William⁵ B., George⁴, John³, John², Peter¹) died 1922, not 1822.

Page 53 — Wm. A. Rucker had one additional child that was not mentioned: #8. Henry Smith Rucker, b. 25 Sep 1875, d. 9 Jun 1876. He was buried at the Fletcher Family Cemetery in Fauquier Co., VA (now owned by the Mellon family).

Page 53 — Benjamin⁷ Chappellear Rucker's oldest son, C.⁸ W. Rucker, was named Claude and was called "Claudie." He was born 8 June 1889 in San Francisco and, as his mother died in childbirth, came to live with his grandparents in Fauquier Co.,

VA. After finishing school, he went to live with his aunt, Studie Rucker Wood, in Richmond, VA. He eventually became mentally ill and ended up at Central State Hospital in Virginia. Benjamin's youngest son, Bayard⁸ Ambrose Rucker had the middle name Chappellear, not Ambrose. He grew up and lived in Berkeley, CA and never met his older brother. He married, but never had children. His sister, Virginia Rucker m. Otis Allen and also had no children.

Page 53 — (bottom) Dana⁷ H. Rucker's middle name was Henry.

Page 58 — Susanna⁵ Rucker (William⁴, John³, John², Peter¹) and husband Thomas Early did not move to Pennsylvania. They moved to Pittsylvania Co., VA and then to Williamson Co., TN. Rachael Early of PA was NOT their daughter. All the descendants listed on p.58 and 59 are NOT Ruckers.

Issue of Susanna⁵ Rucker (William⁴, John³, John², Peter¹) and husband Thomas Early (as given to me by Harold C. Hatcher, Nashville, TN, 1998):

1. Sarah⁶ Early
2. Harriet⁶ Early
3. Joshua⁶ Early
4. John⁶ W. Early; m. 2 Aug 1830, Lucy W. Moss
5. Martha⁶ Early
6. Spotswood⁶ Ead (or H.) Early, b. 22 Mar 1814, Bedford Co., VA (?); m. 1st cousin, Margaret⁶ Susan Hatcher (Lucy⁵ Rucker, William⁴, John³, John², Peter¹)
7. Abner⁶ Early, b. ca 1815, d. after 1880 in Maury Co., TN; m. Martha _____

To be continued in the next issue

* * * * *

What is the **Preservation and Memorial Fund** of the Rucker Family Society? It is funds we use to repair cemeteries, place markers where there are none, place highway markers on the side of roads where important Ruckers lived and for our DNA project. Suggestions for projects are welcome.

TO RUCKERIZE

By Michael P. Rucker

Continued from p.31

delegation refused to acknowledge Johnson, still referring to his nomination as being "Ruckerized." This threw the election of the vice president into the Senate, the only case in which this has happened. The Senate, however, confirmed the election of Johnson as vice president.

Now then, who was this Tennessean named Rucker? Sudie Rucker Wood's Rucker Genealogy provides only one possible candidate—Dr. Edmund Rucker, the father of Colonel Edmund Winchester Rucker. The son was of Civil War fame [Fort Rucker Alabama named for him] and a wealthy early Birmingham steel magnate, but he was born July 22, 1835, so it clearly could not be him.

But it could have been his father, Dr. Edmund Rucker. Here is what the Rucker Genealogy has to say about him:

Dr. Edmund⁵ Rucker (Thomas⁴, Benjamin³, John², Peter¹), b. ca 1798 (age 52 in the 1850 census) in Rutherford Co. [Tennessee], d. Nov. 1861, in Marengo Co., Ala., m. Louise Winchester, daughter Gen. James Winchester, of Revolutionary [War fame] (page 127, Wood).

Although Wood does not provide much detail on Dr. Edmund she provides two paragraphs on Dr. Edmund Rucker's father, Thomas Rucker, and indicates that he was one of five commissioners appointed to divide Rutherford County and was one of the first judges of that county. This, at least, indicates some political involvement by the family. Dr. Edmund Rucker was Thomas' second born, and since Thomas married [his second wife, Sallie Read, of Bedford Co., VA] January 3, 1793, Edmund was almost certainly within the time frame required. I can find no other "Ed" or "Edward" Rucker who might have cast the unofficial Democratic Party vote in 1835 at the Baltimore convention.

Why do the historical references attribute the inappropriate vote to "Edward" Rucker rather than Edmund? In my extensive research on his son Colonel Edmund Winchester Rucker I have found that he was often called "Ed" Rucker, and many Civil War references (including documents in the Official Reference) often mistakenly refer to him as "Edward Rucker." I propose the same error was applied to his father, another "Ed Rucker." One final note: although the term "to Ruckerize" is nowadays clearly passé, it must have had cache for some years following its initial use in 1835. For example, it was referred to during the proceedings of the First Wheeling Convention on May 13, 1861, the first step in the secession of the northwestern counties of Virginia from the Commonwealth of Virginia. The delegates got into an argument concerning who was to be an official delegate to the convention. The following are some of the references to "Rucker" and "Ruckerize" from the official transcript of the meeting. Judge John Jay Jackson of Wood County proposed than anyone who showed up from a county in Virginia should be considered an official candidate. To this, John S. Carlile of Preston County stated, "... I hope the gentleman does not desire to Ruckerize this Convention, as he will do if this unfortunate proposal is adopted by the body." Jackson responded that he spoke of the Rucker case as a precedent.

None the less, "Ruckerize" no longer appears in any modern dictionary. Perhaps we should revive it. It has a certain ring of — of what — importance? authority? At least involvement in importance proceedings.

In Memoriam

Note: Edward "Ed" Woodruff Taylor, of Amherst Co., Virginia, and RFS Board member died January 31, 2006 in Amherst Co., VA. His obituary will be in the March 2006 newsletter.

2006 Rucker Reunion Salt Lake City, Utah

**Dates: Thursday October 5, 2006
to Sunday, October 8, 2006**

**Reservations should be made on
your own at the Red Lion Hotel. Call
1-800-Red-Lion or call the hotel
direct at 1-801-521-7373**

**More information on the reunion
will be in the next newsletter. Plan
to come early for research.**

Chairpersons:
Carol and Fred W. Rucker
<crRuc4@aol.com>
Doris Rucker Wasden
<lepieve@netzero.com>

Note from Editor

Please note that the reunion hotel has changed. If you have the previous newsletter, please disregard and use the phone number on the left.

Being in Salt Lake City will be a new experience for us. If you do research, come early and visit the LDS Library. We will have someone from the library on Thursday evening to explain how to research at the library.

Remember to contact Chris Rucker if you are interested in the DNA test. His address is on p. 32.

In January, I went to Mississippi to help with the Katrina cleanup. The devastation there is unbelievable — you would have to see it to believe it. They say it will take about five years to completely get back to normal. Please check out the web site www.campcoastcare.com for stories, pictures and information about the Mississippi coast.



First Class Mail

THE RUCKER FAMILY SOCIETY



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