

Genealogical Study

Based on the

CHRONOLOGY OF THE BEALS FAMILY

Compiled

by

JOHN BEALS  
(58.-iv.)

1911

GEORGE W. MOORE

Seattle, Wash.  
1961

Chronology of the Beals Family  
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1 st. Generation : John Beals m. 1682 at Chester, Pa. ,Sarah ( or Mary ) Clayton.

2 nd. Generation : John Beals m. 1711 Sarah Bowater at Chester Pa.

3 rd. Generation : Thomas Beals m. 1741 at Monocacy, Carrol Mannon, Maryland, Sarah Antrim. *Sister of Peter, Sarah / Prudence Williams Sumner m. 175*

4 th. Generation : John Beals m. 1788 1 st. wife, Mary Carter ; 2 nd. wife Mary(Johnson) Hiatt , widow of Wm. Hiatt.

5 th. Generation : Is represented by four of the six children by first wife and two of the three children by second wife of John Beals.

Of the 509 descendants of the first John Beals in America , the symbol , " # " , indicates those of the family whose chronological records are listed in the original book. The last date listed, 1911 and other late dates includes those of the ninth generation.

<u>5th. Gen.</u>	<u>6th. Gen.</u>	<u>7th. Gen.</u>	<u>8th. Gen.</u>
47.11 .....	55 .....	82 .....	191 192 195
		83 no record	
	56 .....	86 .....	198
		87 .....	199
		88 .....	201 202 203
		89 .....	204
			207 208
		90 no record	
		91 no record	
	57 .....	94 no record	
	58 .....	95 .....	223 224 225
52.111 .....	78 .....	96 .....	226 227 228
		97 .....	229 231 233
			234
		98 .....	236 237
		99 .....	240
		100 .....	242
	59 .....	101 .....	243 244

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CHRONOLOGY OF THE BEALS FAMILY  
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L.

John Beals 1. b. in England ; m. 1682 at Chester, Pa., Sarah (several other sources claim her name was Mary) ; dau. of William Clayton.

- # 2.- i. John Beals 2. d. 1745.
- 3.- ii. William Beals 2.
- 4.- iii. Jacob Beals 2. ; descendants moved to Va. ; Tenn. & West.

2.-i.

1711

John Beals 2. ( John Beals 1.) d. 1745 ; m., Sarah Bowater ; moved to Monocacy, Carroll Mennon, Md. ; then to Opeckon or Hopewell near Winchester, Va.

- # 5.- i. Thomas Beals (John Beals 2, John Beals 1. ) b. 1/14/1719 d. 8/29/1801.
- # 6.- ii. John Beals 3.
- # 7.- iii. Bowater Beals 3.
- 8.- iv. Prudence Beals 3. ; m. Richard Williams.
- 9.- v. Sarah Beals 3. ; m. John Mills ( their dau. m. Thomas Hunt and were parents of Nathan Hunt.
- 10.- vi. Mary Beals 3. ; m. 1st. Thomas Hunt ; 2nd Wm. Ballard.
- 11.- vii. Fhebe Beals 3. ; m. Robert Sumner ( records exist from 1746 to 1961)

5.-i.

Thomas Beals 3. (John Beals 2, John Beals 1.) b. 1/14/1719 at Chester Pa. ; d. 8/29/1801 ; m. 9/12/1741 at Monocacy, Md., Sarah Antrim d. 7/7/1813 at Fairfield, Ohio ; moved at age 29 to Cane Creek Monthly Meeting in 1748 ; to New Garden, Guilford, Guilford Co., N. C. ; other early settlers there were : Richard Williams, John Mills, John Beals, Bowater Beals, Thomas Hunt, and Robert Sumner ; in 1734 he became a minister ; moved to Westfield, Stokes Co., now Surry Co., N. C. ; was missionary to Indians ; lived at Blue Stone, Giles Co., Va. ; in 1785 lived at Lost Creek, Tenn. ; in 1793 was at Grayson Co., Va. ; in 1799 was at Quaker Bottom, Ohio ; in 1801 buried at Richmond, Ross Co., Ohio in a white walnut log carved by Jesse Baldwin and Enoch Cox ; in 1961 there is still erected a monument to him in Ross Co., Ohio.

- 12.- i. Mary Beals 4. b. 6/15/1742 ( O.S.) d. young.
- 13.- ii. Mary Beals 4. b. 8/30/1743 (twin) ; m. Thomas Jessup.
- 14.- iii. Sarah Beals 4. b. 8/30/1743 (twin).
- 15.- iv. Thomas Beals 4. b. 10/29/1745.
- 16.- v. Patience Beals 4. b. 12/9/1747 ; m. 1783 Benjamin Carr.
- # 17.- vi. Wm. Beals 4. b. 6/13/1750 ; m. 1769 Rachel Green ; m. 1777 at Louis Creek, Surry Co., N. C. Pricilla Horton.
- # 18.- vii. Daniel Beals 4. b. 2/15/1753 ; m. 1775 at Louis Creek, N.C. Susanna Jackson.
- 19.-viii. Elizabeth Beals 4. b. 4/25/1755 ; m. Samuel Bond.
- 20.- ix. Margaret Beals 4. b. 10/12/1757 d. Nov. 1833 at Carmel, Ind. ; m. 1st. James Horton ; 2nd. Daniel Harf.

Chronology of the Beals Family

5.-i. (cont.)

- 21.- x. Hannah Beals 4. b. 12/13/1758. *8-5-1760* Isaac Williams to
- 22.- xi. Rachel Beals 4. b. 3/3/1763 (twin) ; m. Wm. Thornburg. *8-11-1742 PA*
- # 23.- xii. John Beals 4. b. 3/9/1763 (twin) d. 7/5/1848. *10-12-1768* *10-17-1742 PA*  
*John Beals*

6.-ii.

John Beals 3. ( John Beals 2. ; John Beals 1. ) m. Esther Hunt ; in 1758 moved from Hopewell M.M. , near Winchester, Va. to Center M. M. in Guilford, Co., N. C.

- 24.- i. John Beals 4. ; m. in 1778 Susanna Johnson.
- 25.- ii. Eleazer Beals 4. b. 1794 d. 4/25/1887 at Plainfield, Ind. ; in 1822 moved with wife and four dau. to Morgan Co., Ind ; was influential minister.

7.-iii.

Bowater Beals 3. ; m. Sarah Ann Cook Myers ( his ancestors : John Beals 2., John Beals 1. ) ( later moved to Highland Co., Ohio )

- 26.- Ann Beals 4. b. 1755. *4.3.* m Jacob Jackson Aug-10-1774
- 27.- Ruth Beals 4. b. 1757 ; m. Curtis Jackson, in 1775. *Nov 25*
- 28.- Phoebe Beals 4. b. 1759 ; m. 1779 John Jackson. *Nov 10*
- 29.- Thomas Beals 4. b. 1762. *10-12-1752*
- 30.- John Beals 4. b. 1764 ; m. in 1784 Lois Branson, in 1784. *Feb 4*
- 31.- Jacob Beals 4. b. 1766 ; d. at Westfield, Ind. ; buried North Cemetery. *b.1769* *Sept 15, 1800*
- 32.- Nathan Beals/4. *d.* 8/13/1858 ; no children ; raised 16 children ; left property to Westfield M.M. of Friends to educate the poor ; buried at Westfield, Ind. Friends Cemetery. *m Esther Tucker Oct 3-1792*
- 33.- Mary Beals 4. b. 1771.
- 34.- Sarah Beals 4. b. 1776. *1781*  
*Charity Beals b before 2-9-1781 her father's death*  
*17.vi. m Benjamin Hozyquett*  
*12-2-1793*

William Beals 4. b. 6/13/1750 ; m. 1769 Rachel Green ; 2nd m. in 1777 Pricilla Horten at Louis Creek, Surry Co., N. C. ( Thomas 3., John 2., John 1. )

- 35.- i. Thomas Beals 5. b. 1778.
- 36.- ii. Abraham Beals 5. b. 1779.
- 37.- iii. James Beals 5. b. 1781.
- 38.- iv. Patience Beals 5. b. 1783.
- 39.- v. William Beals 5. b. 1784.

18.-vii.

Chronology of The Beals Family

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18.-vii.

Daniel Beals 4. ( 5.-i. Thomas Beals 3.; 2.-i. John Beals 2. ; 1. John Beals 1. ) b. 2/15/1753 ; m. in 1775 Susanna Jackson at Louis Creek, Surry Co., N. C. ; he was a great bear hunter having had many hand to hand combats with bruin; children :

- 40. i. Phoebe Beals 5. b. 1776 ; d. early.
- 41. ii. Sarah Beals 5. b. 1777.
- # 42. iii. Curtis Beals 5. b. 1779. *see list of names*
- 43. iv. Bowater Beals 5. b. 1782.
- 44. v. Jacob Beals 5. b. 1783.
- 45. vi. Elizabeth Beals 5. b. 1785.

23.-xii.

John Beals 4. ( 5.-i. Thomas Beals 3. ; 2.-i. John Beals 2. ; 1. John Beals 1. ) b. (twin) 3/9/1763 at Guilford Co., N.C. ; d. 7/5/1848 buried at Hinkle Creek M. M. , Hamilton Co., Ind.; m. 1788 Mary Carter ~~Feb 11 - 10/22/1788~~ with his brother 18.-vii. Daniel 4 and father 5.-i. Thomas 3 , moved from Grayson Co., Va. to Quaker Bottom, Ohio having crossed the Ohio at ~~what is now Cincinnati~~, Ohio on New Years day 1800 and moved on to Ross Co., Ohio ; later moved to Hinkle Creek M. M. in Hamilton Co., Ind. where all the family belonged to the Friends church ; children :

5/17/1767

- 46. i. Sarah Beals 5. b. ? ; d. 7/28/1799 in Grayson Co., Va.
- # 47. ii. Nathan<sup>c</sup> Beals 5. b. 9/3/1789 at Lost Creek, Tenn. d. 9/5/1867
- # 48. iii. Thomas Beals 5. b. 2/14/1791 at Lost Creek, Tenn. d. 7/18/1870.
- 49. iv. Abner Beals 5. b. 3/6/1795 at Grayson Co., Va. d. 7/5/1796
- # 50. v. Amy Beals 5. b. 4/24/1797 at Grayson Co., Va. d. 12/4/1892
- 51. vi. Daniel Beals 5. b. 3/25/1799 at Grayson Co., Va. d. Lincoln Co., Missouri

John Beals 4. m. 2nd. 11/2/1803 in Grayson Co., Va. Mary Johnson Hiatt, widow of cousin Wm. Hiatt; she died 8/28/1841; buried at Hinkle Creek M. M. , Hamilton Co., Ind.

- # 52. vii. Jesse Beals 5. b. 10/1/1804 at Highland Co., Ohio ; d. 12/23/1885 at same place.
- # 53. viii. Esther Beals 5. b. 8/10/1807 at Highland Co., Ohio ; d. 7/20/1883 at Hamilton Co., Ind.
- # 54. ix. Mary Beals 5. b. 5/6/1806 at Highland Co., Ohio ; d. 3/28/1878 ; buried at Westfield, Ind.

47.-ii.

c.

Nathan Beals 5. ( 23.-xii. John Beals 4 ; 5.-i. Thomas Beals 3 ; 2.-i. John Beals 2 ; 1 John Beals 1 ) b. 9/3/1789 at Lost Creek, Tenn. ; *Humboldt Neb* d. 9/5/1867; moved with parents to Grayson Co., Va. in 1795 ; in 1800 moved to Quaker Bottom and on to Ross Co., Ohio ; in 1802 moved to Less Creek, Highland Co., Ohio ; in 1810 had interesting love affair with a Miss Hussy ; married ten years later only after she had married;

Chronology of the Beals Family

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*Clinton Co. Ohio*

47.-ii. (cont)

Elizabeth Chew b. 7/29/1802 ; d. 1/26/1881  
m. 11/25/1820 at Clinton Co., Ohio ; d. at Converse, Miami Co., Ind. ;  
buried at Albright Cemetery, Kokomo, Ind. ; children :

- # 55.- i. Daniel Beals 6. b. 1/6/1822 at Clinton Co., Ohio.
- # 56.- ii. Mary Ann Maria Beals 6. b. 12/1/1823 at Clinton Co., Ohio.
- # 57.- iii. Andrew Beals 6. 7/16/1825 ; d. 9/1/1858
- # 58.- iv. John Beals 6. 3/25/1827 ( Author of Look )
- # 59.- v. Sarah Beals 6. b. 11/21/1828 in Clinton Co., Ohio d. 7/21/1907
- # 60.- vi. Amy Beals 6. b. 1/29/1831 at Clinton Co., Ohio ; d. 2/3/1843 ; buried at Hinkle Creek M. M. , Hamilton Co., Ind.
- # 61.- vii. Nathan H. Beals 6. b. 3/14/1833 d. 5/3/1909.
- # 62.- viii. Thomas J. Beals 6. b. 8/2/1836 ; d. 12/6/1902.
- # 63.- ix. Elizabeth Beals 6. b. 7/24/1838
- # 64.- x. Seth W. Beals 6. b. 10/27/1840 ; d. 8/3/1909.

*Joseph at East ... 5-14-1840 Hamilton Co. (married 6-2-1841)  
d. 10-13-1897 48.-iii.  
Sugarcreek on ... 1844 at ...  
Ohio ... 9-14-1841 ...*

Thomas Beals 5. ( 23.-xii. John Beals 4 ; 5.-i. Thomas Beals 3 ;  
2.-i. John Beals 2. ; 1.- John Beals 1. ) b. 2/14/1791 at Lost Creek , Tenn.  
m. 2/28/1822 at Clinton Co., Ohio , Nancy Stanley b. 9/16/1790 in Va. ,  
Gen. of Samuel & Susanna ; d. 7/18/1870 ; buried at Hinkle Creek M.M. ,  
Hamilton Co., Ind. ; he was in Rev. War. ; children :

*This B. 1791  
to Clinton Co.  
; Ohio  
to ...  
Died 1830  
to ...  
Hamilton Co  
Ind 1843*

- # 65.- i. Lemuel Beals 6. b. 12/29/1822 ; d. 4/27/1892.
- # 66.- ii. Mary Beals 6. b. 6/27/1828 ; d. 3/10/1856
- # 67.- iii. Daniel Beals 6. b. 12/5/1830 at Henry Co., Ind. ; d. 1/14/1853 ; buried at Hinkle Creek M. M. , Hamilton County, Ind.

50.-v.

Amy Beals 5. ( 23.-xii. John Beals 4 ; 5.-i. Thomas Beals 3 ; 2.-i  
John Beals 2. ; 1.-John Belas 1. ) b. 4/24/1797 at Grayson Co., Va. ; d.  
4/12/1892 at Harden Co., Ohio ; m. 3/2/1820 at Highland Co., (Ind) Joseph  
Thompson b. 8/20/1796 at West Va. ; d. 6/22/1857 at Highland Co., Ohio;  
son of Wm. & Mary (Davis) Thompson; he was a farmer; children :

- # 68.- i. Wm. W. Thompson 6. b. 4/19/1821 ; d. 1/31/1874.
- # 69.- ii. Mary Thompson 6. b. 10/24/1822 ; d. 10/25/1870.
- # 70.- iii. John Thompson 6. b. 7/11/1824 ; d. 11/6/1907
- # 71.- iv. David Thompson 6. b. 5/ /1826 ; d. 4/18/1909.
- # 72.- v. Lucinda Thompson 6. b. 3/12/1828 ; d. 12/24/1900.
- # 73.- vi. Rhoda Thompson 6. b. 4/12/1830 ; d. 6/1/1850 at Highland Co., Ohio.

*... Beals 7. b. 1790 ...  
... 10/25/1870 at ...  
... 10/25/1870 at ...*

Chronology of the Beals Family

52.-vii.

Jesse Beals 5. ( 23.-xii. John Beals 4. ; 5.-i. Thomas Beals 3.; 2.-i. John Beals 2. ; 1. John Beals 1. ) b. 10/8/1804 at Highland Co., Ohio ; 12/23/1885, d. at Hamilton Co., Ind. ; buried at West Grove, Ind. ; m. 12/5/1827 at Highland Co., Ohio, Dinah Moon b. 6/15/1805 at Guilford Co., N. C. ; d. 9/25/1875 ; buried at West Grove, Hamilton Co., Ind. ; dau of Richard & Washii Moon ; all family belonged to West Grove M. M. ; ch :

- # 74.- i. Richard M. Beals 6. b. 7/25/1829 ; d. 2/25/1888.
# 75.- ii. Jacob C. Beals 6. b. 11/29/1831 ; d. 3/11/1906.
# 76.- iii. Cadance Beals 6. b. 1/9/1835

53.-viii.

Ether Beals 5. (23.-xii. John Beals 4. ; 5.-i. Thomas Beals 3. ; 2.-i. John Beals 2. ; 1. John Belas. ) b. 8/10/1807 in Highland Co., Ohio ; d. 7/20/1883 at West Grove M. M., Hamilton Co., Ind., where she was a "Recorded Minister of the Friends Church" ; m. 9/10/1829 in Highland Co., Ohio, Jacob Carson b. 7/12/1803 at Stokes Co., N.C. ; d. 10/29/1886 ; buried at West Grove M. M., Hamilton Co., Ind. ; son of Jacob & Martha Carson ; ch :

- 6.
# 77.- i. Dinah Carson b. 8/12/1830 ; d. 10/12/1887.
# 78.- ii. Ashash Carson 6. b. 3/25/1834 ; d. 2/15/1878.
# 79.- iii. Amos Carson 6. b. 3/20/1840.
# 80.- iv. Joshua Carson 6. b. 9/3/1842.

54.-ix.

Mary Beals 5. ( 23.-xii. John Beals 4. ; 5.-i. Thomas Beals 3. ; 2.-i. John Beals 2. ; 1. John Bealsl. ) b. 5/6/1806 at Highland Co., Ohio ; d. 3/28/1878 ; buried at Westfield, Hamilton Co., Ind. ; m. 4/10/1841 at Hamilton Co., Ind., Ephraim Stout b. 1/14/1797 at Guilford Co., N. C. ; d. 3/4/1876 at Westfield, Hamilton Co., Ind. ; buried at Friends Cemetery there ; son of Charles & Lydia

SIXTH GENERATION : 55.-i.

Daniel Beals 6. (47.-ii. Nathan Beals 5.; 23.-xii. John Beals 4.; 5.-i. Thomas Beals 3. ; 2.-i John Beals 2.; 1. John Beals 1. ) b. 1/6/1822 ; at Clinton Co., Ohio ; d. 10/30/1863 at Louisville, Ky. ; was in Co. A. 101 Regiment Ind. Volunteers Infantry ; m. 1st. 4/26/1843 at Hamilton Co., Indiana, Abigail Cook b. ? ; d. 1845 at Howard Co., Ind. ; buried at Albright Cemetery near Kokomo, Ind. ; dau. of Abraham & Hannah Cook ; child :

81.- i. Mary Hannah Beals 7. b. 1845 ; d. 1849 ; buried at Westfield

2nd. m. 2/26/1848 at Hamilton Co., Ind., Phoebe E. Davis b. 10/28/1825 d. 10/28/1893 at Rose Hill, Butler Co., Kansas; ch :

BEALS FAMILY  
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" History Of Hamilton County Indiana " by John F. Haines---1915 .

Page 694 : Thomas E. Beals :

The history of the Beals family has been traced back to the seventeenth century, when the first member of the family, John Beals, accompanied William Penn from England to Pennsylvania in 1682. At that time the quakers were being persecuted in England, and in order that they might have more freedom and at the same time bring their children up in new surroundings the family came to America. John Beals settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania and shortly afterwards married Mary Clayton, daughter of William Clayton, who had settled had settled at the same time in Pa. ( Note : Wm. Clayton settled at Burlington N. J. in 1677. ) John Beals and wife were the parents of three sons, John, William and Jacob.

John Beals, the son of John and Mary (Clayton) Beals, was reared in Chester County, Penna. and was married in 1711, to Sarah Bowater, whose parents had come from England. ( Note : Came in 1685 ) To this marriage were born seven children, Prudence the wife of Richard Williams; Sarah the wife of John Milles ( Mills ); Mary the wife of Thomas Hunt; and after his death married William Baldwin or according to another spelling Ballard ( Note several records say it was Wm. Baldwin ); Phoebe ( Phebe ) who married Robert Sumner; John who married Esther Hunt; Bowater, who married Annmyre ( Cook ), and Thomas who married Sarah Antrim at Monacacy, Maryland September 12, 1741.

Thomas Beals, the son of John Beals Jr. moved to near Winchester, Virginia shortly after his marriage and in 1748 went to Cane Creek North Carolina. ( Note: The meeting at Winchester was called the Hopewell Monthly Meeting. In 1749 Thomas and Sarah were at the Carver's Creek Meeting at Council in Bladen County, N. C. which is about twenty miles from Wilmington N. C. In 1751 they went to Cane Creek Meeting at Snow Camp Alamance County N. C. when the meeting was established. ) Sometime later Thomas Beals, with two companions removed to New Garden now, Guilford College, North Carolina, and were the first people to settle at that place. They were soon followed by four brothers-in-law of Thomas Beals, Richard Williams, Thomas Hunt, John Mills, Robert Sumner ( in 1754 ), and John a brother of Thomas. When Thomas Beals was thirty-four years old he became a minister in the Friends Church, and had the honor of founding the quaker church at Guilford. Later he removed to Westfield, Stokes county ( Surry County ), North Carolina, where he organized a church, and from this place he traveled widely in the interest of his church. He made several visits to what was then known as the Northwest Territory, even going as far north as Fort Wayne Indiana. He took his nephews, Bowater Sumner, William Hiatt and David Ballard, on a missionary visit to the Shawnee and Delaware Indian tribes, which were then located in the Clinch mountains of Virginia. In passing near a fort, unfortunately the British did not appreciate their peaceful mission and arrested them, accusing them of being confederates of the hostile Indiana with whom the British were at war at that time. Just before they were to be put on trial for their lives, Thomas Beals ask permission to talk to the officers and soldiers in the fort and explain the cause of their visit, and shortly afterwards he preached so powerful a sermon that the Officers allowed him and his party to proceed on their way without trial. A soldier in the fort near the Indian reservation was converted and attached himself to the society of Friends, with which he remained until his old age. Before the missionaries proceeded on their journey the attitude of the soldiers toward them had entirely changed and the officers did everything in their power to speed them on their way.



## BEALS FAMILY

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Thomas Beals and his party then crossed the Ohio river and held many meetings among the Indians in Ohio, and had the satisfaction of feeling that they did much good in softening the hearts of the Savages. Thomas Beals had a prophetic vision that the spiritual truth eventually would be scattered all over that goodly land, and that the greatest gathering of Friends in the world would take place in this country, a prophecy which his descendants have lived to see fulfilled. ( Note : Wayne County with 15 and Hamilton County with 12 Friends Meetings top the number of meetings in the U. S. A. ) This visit to the Indians in the Northwest was made in the year 1775 and two years later Thomas Beals attempted to make another visit to the same tribe, but was arrested at the point where Pittsburg now stands by the authorities at Fort Duquesne and sent back. Later in the same year he made a second attempt, but was again forced to return home. Although he was permitted to hold a meeting for the soldiers. In 1781 Thomas Beals moved with his family to Blue Stone, Virginia and while living there they suffered greatly from lack of the necessities of life. The Indians captured his son-in-law, James Horton and took him to Old Chillicothe, Ohio, now Frankfort, Ohio, where he was put to death. ( Note : There is a very interesting account on this in the Indianapolis Historical library in the microfilmed book, " Chronology Of The Beals Family " ) While living at Blue Stone, Virginia Thomas Beals gathered about him some twenty or thirty families of Friends, enough to constitute a Friends Meeting, but this meeting was broke up when he returned to Westfield N. C. ( The Yearly Meeting requested that he return. ) In 1785 he took his family to Lost Creek, Tennessee and lived in that place for the next eight years. He then removed to Grayson County, Virginia, where he set up several Meetings of Friends, and did everything in his power to further the interest of his church. ( Note : He established Mt. Pleasant Meeting later called Chestnut Meeting where in 1803 Thomas and family and Joseph and family of the Summer ancestors moved. ) In 1799, with his sons, John and Daniel, and his grandson, Abel Thornburg, he moved to Quaker Bottom, now Ross county, Ohio, and there he died August 29, 1801, and now lies buried near Richmondale in that county. He was buried in a coffin of regular shape hewn out of the solid white walnut tree which had been selected by him for that purpose before his death. The coffin was prepared by his ever faithful friend Jessie Ballard, assisted by Enoch Cox and others.

In the autumn of 1802 Sarah Beals, the widow of Thomas, with her sons, John and Daniel and their families, moved to Lee's Creek in Highland County, Ohio where she eventually died, on July 7, 1813 at the advanced age of 89 years. She was buried at Fairfield Ohio. To Thomas and Sarah (Antrim) Beals were born five sons and eight daughters as follows : Mary b-6/15/1742, Mary and Sarah twins b-8/30/1743, Mary became wife of Thomas Jessup; Thomas b-10/29/1745; Patience, b-12/9/1747; William b-6/13/1750; Daniel b-2/15/1753; Elizabeth b-4/25/1755; Margret b-10/12/1757; Hannah b-12/13/1759; Rachel and John twins b-3/9/1763 and Jacob b- 10/28/1768.

Many of the most prominent ministers of the quaker church have descended from Thomas and Sarah Beals. ( Note : See whole page of those who are listed in " Chronology Of The Beals Family ". ) In remembrance and recognition of these pious people the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends at Richmond Indiana in 1868 and 1870 ordered an appropriation made and had a stone wall built around the grave of Thomas Beals. There are still some people living who remember this great missionary, one of these being Levi Coffin, the venerable philanthropist, who was a blood descendant of the Beals family.

John Beals the son of Thomas was born March 9, 1763 and was the great-grandfather of Thomas Elwood Beals the present representative of the family living in Noblesville. He was a brick maker as well as a wheelwright, miller and general mechanic, and was skilled in each trade. He was married in 1788 to Mary

BEALS FAMILY  
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Carter who was born in North Carolina not far from Westfield and he accompanied his father to Lost Creek Tenn. and from there to Grayson County, Virginia. At the latter place his wife died 10/11/1799. In the later part of the same year John Beals accompanied the other members of the family to Quaker Bottom, Ross county Ohio, crossing the Ohio river on Christmas Day 1799. The second wife of John Beals was Mary Johnson Hiatt, the widow of his cousin William Hiatt. Later John Beals and his family accompanied his widowed mother to Lee's Creek, Highland Co., Ohio and there John, assisted by his son, Thomas made brick and built the quaker meeting house at Fairfield Ohio. ( Note : This brick church is standing in 1963 near by the cemetery near Leesburg, Ohio) In 1834 he moved to Hamilton County Indiana and settled one mile west and a half south of Deming in section 7 Jackson township. Here he entered between 300 and 400 acres of land in the woods, building a log cabin for his first home. He also built a rude grist mill, which at time was called a corn cracker. He fashioned the grindstone himself out of a granite boulder and these same stones are now used as a doorsteps by his granddaughter, Candice Beals Barker. John Beals was one of the first Friends to settle in this county and became one of the first founders of the Friends church at Westfield and always took an active interest in the church. He died on the farm which he had entered August 5, 1843, his second wife having died 1846. To the first marriage of John Beals were : Nathan C. Beals born September 3, 1789 at Lost Creek Tenn. (Near New Market ) and married on November 11, 1820 to Elizabeth Chew; Thomas born 2/14/1791 at Lost Creek, Tenn, married Nancy Stanley, died in Hamilton County, Indiana; Abner born 3/6/1795 in Grayson County, Virginia, died in Virginia 7/6/1796; Amy born 4/24/1797, died 12/4/1892 in Hardin County, Ohio at advanced age of 95 years. She was the wife of Joseph Thompson; Daniel born 3/25/1799 in Grayson County, Virginia, married first a Miss Hadley and after her death Elizabeth Bray and died in Lynn County, Missouri.

( Note : Also the children by his second wife Mary Johnson Hiatt , widow of William Hiatt were : Jesse b-10/1/1804 Highland Co., Ohio, died same place 12/23/1885; Esther b-8/10/1807, Highland Co., Ohio, died West Grove, Hamilton County, Indiana where she was " Recorded Minister of the Friends Church " , married Jacob Carson 9/10/1829 in Highland Co., Ohio Jacob having been born in Stokes Co. N. C. and also died at West Grove 10/29/1886 ; Mary Beals born 5/6/1806 in Highland County Ohio, died 3/4/1876 at Westfield, Hamilton County, Indiana and married Ephraim Stout born 1/14/1797 at Guilford County, N. C. son of Charles and Lydia Stout. He was buried at Westfield Friends cemetery. )

At the time John Beals settled in this county in 1834 there were still Indians roaming in the forest, although most of them had been taken to reservations west of the mississippi. In this connection it is recorded in the Old Beals family Bible interesting story concerning the Indians and John Beals was chased by a party of Indians and sought shelter in a high stump of a hollow tree, and was followed into the tree by two small cub bears. The Indians came up and rapped on the tree but did not climb up to investigate the aperture where he crawled in. After staying around the tree for a while they went away but he remained there until after dark before he crawled out and started home. However as he crawled out the old she-bear returned there to the hollow tree which was her den, and came down into the hole backwards. He seized her short tail and held on so desperately that the bear climbed up inside of the tree with John still holding fast to her tail, and finally scrambled to the ground when she went one way and he the other.

## BEALS FAMILY

4.

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Thomas Beals the grandfather of Thomas Elwood Beals, was born 2/14/1791 at Lost Creek, Tenn. He had a much better education than most of the pioneers of his day and when a young man became a school teacher in Clinton County, Ohio where he made a record as a mathematician. He was married in the latter county, to Nancy Stanley, who was born in N. C. 9/16/1790 ( Note : Beals book says she was born in Virginia, daughter of Samuel and Susanna Stanley. She was buried at Hinkle Cemetery 7/18/1870. ) Her father was a Revolutionary soldier who had served under Washington and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis in the fall of 1781. Thomas Beals continued to live in Clinton County Ohio, until 1830, when he moved to Henry County, Indiana and entered a farm of 160 acres not far from Cadiz. In 1848 he moved to Hamilton county, this state, where he purchased one hundred sixty acres of land on section 18 in Washington township. There was a rude log cabin on the farm when he purchased it and he lived in this until the following year, when he built a two-story frame house. Both he and his wife were members of the Friends Church. His wife died 7/18/1870 and to them were born three children : Lemuel, born 12/29/1822; Mary born 6/27/1828 and Daniel born 12/5/1830.

Lemuel Beals the father of Thomas Elwood Beals was given a good common school education and accompanied his parents to Hamilton County, Indiana. He devoted his whole life in this county to farming, dying 4/26/1892. He was married in the Friends Church in Westfield Indiana in 1849 ( 12/22/1849 ) to Emily Bray, ( Note : Daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Shelton) Bray. They belonged to and were buried at the Hinkle Creek Friends Church and cemetery. ) who was born in 1828 ( and died 4/26/1904 ) in Morgan county, Indiana, the daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Bray. The Brays were an old Colonial quaker family of English stock, the mother of Mrs. Beals being a Shelton, of Scotch-Irish descent, but a quaker in religion. Edward Bray was born in North Carolina and came to Hamilton county, Indiana as a pioneer in 1836 settling in Washington township. Altho he was a cripple from the effects of an accident he managed to clear up a small farm on which he lived until his death at the advanced age of eighty. Edward Bray and wife reared seven children: John, Edward, Wilson, Rhoda, Mary, Emily and Susannah. After his marriage, Lemuel Beals began farming on the farm which he inherited from his father and to which he added by purchase until he was the owner of eight hundred acres in this county. Politically, he was a staunch Republican and cast his first vote for Fremont in 1856. Lemuel Beals and wife were parents of the following children : ( Note: Thomas Elwood, Edward Newton, John Wilson, Milton C., and Elizabeth Ella. )

Thomas Elwood Beals was born 11/7/1850, Edward Newton, 6/7/1852, John Wilson 7/11/1855, Milton C. 5/22/1858, Elizabeth Ella 4/26/1866. The mother of these children died 4/27/1904.

Thomas Elwood Beals had a good common school education and attended Washington township high school three years. After marriage he settled in 1873 in Jackson township on 80 acres which he inherited from his father and added to it until owns 538 acres. He is President of State Draft Horse Breeders Association, also President of County D. H. B. A.

Thomas E. Beals married 11/12/1873 in the Friends Church at Oak Ridge ( Oakridge ) Washington township to Matilda Hodgkin, born 2/13/1852 in Hamilton county, daughter of Erastus and Lydia (Johnson) Hodgkin and was born in North Carolina. Later her father and family settled in Wayne county, Indiana, then moved to Washington township, Indiana where he bought 80 acres of land. He married the daughter of Jesse Johnson and died at age 64 years at which time he owned 260 acres. The greater part he cleared himself. Their children were Rhoda, Matilda, Jesse E., Alva, Jonathan, Charles, Ira, Iva, and Oliver Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Beals are the parents of : Homer H. born 8/23/1874

## BEALS FAMILY

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and is now a traveling salesman, married Mabel Lindley ( note : born 10/8/1876 were married 6/7/1905, she daughter of Thomas J. and Harriet (Blair) Lindley. ) They have two sons Thomas Elwood Jr. born 6/11/1907 and Linden H. born 10/16/1910. Elias Edward, the second son of Thomas E. Beals was born 10/9/1875 and married Bertha Woods ( Note : born 7/19/1876, daughter of Christa A and Emily ( Burgess) Woods. They were married 12/28/1904. ) They have one daughter Mary Emily Beals born 12/21/1908. Mary Emily- Beals(Third child of Thomas E. Beals ) born 12/23/ 1880 married R. M. Pettijohn (Robert M. Pettijohn)(Married 3/18/1899) a merchant of Westfield and they had one son, Ward Beals ( Pettijohn). Mrs. Pettijohn died 11/4/1905 ( and was buried at Summit Lawn Cemetery, Westfield. Their son Ward was born 1/18/1900.

Mr. Beals belonged to the Republican party. He first voted for Gen. U. S. Grant. He served as county commissioner from 1905 to 1911. In August 1910 Mr. Beals was elected President of the First National Bank of Noblesville until Jan. 1, 1914. He and his wife are loyal members to Hinkle Creek Friends Church. He was an elder for many years.

Milton C. Beals son of Lemuel and Emily ( Bray) Beals was born 5/22/1852 in Washington township in the house where he is now living. Also where his father located when coming from Ohio in 1847.

Milton C. Beals married 8/31/1887 ( at Mooresville) to Ida Macy, daughter of Rev. Perry T. and Charity(Mills)Macy, natives of Wayne and Morgan County, Indiana. They had two sons John Waldo born 12/27/1888 and Herbert Macy Beals born 10/28/1894 . Waldo graduated from Washington Township Common school and helped his father on the farm. Herbert graduated from Westfield High school in the spring of 1914 and is assisting on the farm.

(Herbert Beals married Beulah Combs, daughter of Joe and Gracie(Maker) Combs. They have a son living in the state of Washington. )

( Milton C. Beals whose nickname was, " Mit" has in his possession a book written by Wm. Penn the founder of the state of Pennsylvania in 1682. The tenth edition of the book being issued in the year 1762. Waldo Beals may have the book now. )

JOHN PIGGOTT SR. ✓  
"(1680 ?- 1738)"  
OF  
SUSQUEHANNAH HUNDRED IN  
CECIL COUNTY MD.

Together with some account  
of the Browne and Clayton  
families from whom his  
wife MARGERY BROWN PIGGOTT  
Descended.

Warren E. Pickett  
Washington Pennsylvania  
1951.

William Clayton's wife was named Prudence, but we do not have her maiden name. Three daughters and a son came to America with them and were all grown, since they married after arriving here in a short time. I do not have the dates of birth.

Prudence Clayton, daughter of William and Prudence, married at Burlington Monthly Meeting 10-11-1678 to Henry Reynolds Sr. son of William and Margaret (Exton) Reynolds of England. Henry and Prudence settled close to Marcus Hook where Henry kept an inn and became one of the largest landowners in the Township. He bought 1000 acres when the Nottingham Survey was made, but may have never lived on it. He willed this land to his sons Henry Jr. and William. Henry Reynolds Jr. married Hannah Brown, daughter of William Brown and his third wife Catherine Williams and their daughter RACHEL REYNOLDS became the wife of JOHN PIGGOTT JR. son of John and Margery. John and Rachel were double second cousins descending from the two Clayton sisters and the two Browne Brothers. There were nine children in all as follows:- Margaret, Francis, Prudence, Deborah, William, HENRY JR., John, Hannah and a second son to be called William.

HONOUR CLAYTON, daughter of William and Prudence, married JAMES BROWNE at Burlington Meeting in 1679. There were seven children more fully described earlier in this account.

William Clayton Jr., son of William and Prudence married Elizabeth Bezer in 1681 at the Upland-Marcus Hook meeting. William and Elizabeth made the first application to marry which came before this new meeting, but because of the necessity of sending for her parents consent, other couples were married ahead of them. William Jr. became his father's administrator. There is a record of eight children:- Elizabeth, William 2nd, Rachel, Richard, Edward, Ambrose, Thomas and Abel.

Mary Clayton, daughter of William and Prudence married in 1682 to John Beals. John Beals is stated to have been a fellow passenger with Penn on the Welcome and to have assisted in laying out the new City of Philadelphia. As has already been shown he too bought 1000 acres in the Nottingham tract, as did James Brown and Henry Reynolds, his brothers in law. There is a record of five children:- John Beals Jr., William Beals, Jacob Beals, Mary Beals and Patience Beals.

In Hinshaw's introductory chapter to his Vol. 4 (Ohio) Dr. Harlow Lindley, Curator of History, Ohio State Museum, makes the statement that the first Quaker preacher of record to cross the Ohio River and preach in the old Northwest Territory was Thomas Beals, son of John Beals Jr. and Sarah Bowater Beals. This Thomas was therefore a grandson of John and Mary (Clayton) Beals. Thomas was born in Chester County Pa. in 1719. In the subsequent moves made by Thomas and his family, we learn they were at Monocacy Meeting in Maryland about 1745, were for a time at Hopewell Meeting in Virginia and by about 1748 or 1749 were at Cane Creek Meeting in North Carolina. In about 1753 they were at New Garden Meeting, Guilford County, N.C. where Thomas came forth in the ministry. Their next move was to Westfield in Surry Co. N.C. where he helped develop a large meeting. Other moves which are ably described in Hinshaw's introduction followed and finally in 1799 he moved to Quaker Bottom, Ohio, which seems to have been near Ironton. In 1801 he moved to Salt Creek, near the present town of Adelphi, Ohio. and in the Fall of that year died and was buried near Richmond Dale, in Ross County, Ohio in a white walnut coffin, hollowed out from a tree which he had selected. His grave has recently been located and

**American and Foreign Patents.**

*In this heading we shall publish weekly notes of some of the more prominent American and foreign patents.*

**PLOW.**—John R. Thomas, Millintown, Pa.—In this invention the plow is adapted so as to throw the dirt in rows or not, at pleasure. The shape of the mold boards is adapted for the purpose of attacking and regulating the pitch of the

**ROTARY PLOW.**—Henry Berkstresser, Quaker Bottom, Ohio.—This invention relates to a rotating plow, and consists in placing several plows, with their mold boards, on one side upon the periphery of a large wheel, which is mounted on a truck frame, and connected by gear with driving wheels attached to the truck frame or carriage in such a manner that the wheel with the plows shall revolve and open a furrow by the successive penetration of the plows into the ground.

BALIS FAMILIES

BALES FAMILIES

IN

EAST TENNESSEE

Primarily, this history traces the ancestry of the many BALEB families in Tennessee - all of whom are descended from a single couple - John Bales I who settled near Mary Clayton in Penna. in 1673. It was not planned as a genealogical record of all the Bales families in the United States. That is a task beyond the size or facilities of this author. This is the first history of the BALEB family ever printed. It required the equivalent of two full years of 10 hours a day to compile.

With no written history of any kind to start with, the author had to dig out from original sources - church records, marriage and birth records, and such - all the early history. Fortunately many of the early church records of the early Church to which the family all belonged for many generations are still extant. Many are 200 years old and were found in a very accurate history. While not complete, it is accurate, as far as it goes. It brings the Tennessee branch down to date - 12 generations.

by  
Clarence A. Bales

Secondarily, this includes the other successful records of all Bales families in the United States, except those of the several New England families of the name. The BALEB line is a large one, numbering probably 10,000 persons all descended from JOHN BALEB who came to US in 1673, married Mary Clayton, daughter of William Clayton, one of Penna's first Colonists, in Chester Co. Pa. He is William Clayton was the first Judge of the first Court ever held in what is now Pennsylvania - at Lancaster. There was no Penna. in 1677 when John I settled there - all this was still a part of Maryland. Any Bales who can trace his ancestry back 100 years would be able to find the correct line to John I.

The Bales family is the typical Pioneer family of America. One or more members of this family was in the vanguard of every Westward movement from the Atlantic to the Pacific. John I settled in Penna. years before Penna. got his grant. His descendants moved Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas, and practically every other state before they were states. John III settled near Winchester, Va. in the Shenandoah Valley when all the Southern half of Va. and all of West Virginia were just one county - Westsylvania County. His son William settled in what is now Knox County, Tenn. when all that section was Washington County, N. C. - years before the State of Franklin and before the State of Tennessee. Other descendants settled in Ohio, Ill., Ind., Iowa, and Kansas 20 years before those States were states.

July 23rd, 1952.  
Clarence A. Bales  
206 N. Highland Ave.  
Joplin City, Mo.

*Clarence A. Bales*



About 1754 John III and family, with his brothers Bowater and William and family, and sisters Sarah (Mrs. John Mills, Jr.), Prudence (Mrs. Richard Williams) and Ann or Mary (Mrs. Thomas Hunt) and Rachel (Mrs. Azariah Pugh) moved to the rich Piedmont Plateau of North Carolina. All this section was just one county, Rowan. Without moving, John III lived successively in Rowan, Orange, and Guilford Counties, all within a period of 15 years. That shows how new the country was and how rapidly it was growing.

In 1797, Thomas Beals (Brother of John III) after having lived in Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, moved to Quaker Bottom, Ohio (where he had visited 25 years before as a Missionary to the Indians) near the present town of Adelpia. He was thus the first Quaker Minister to Ohio. He died in 1801 near Richmoudale, Ross County, Ohio. A monument to his memory was erected there in 1937.

About 1800, other members of the family moved to Warren County, Ohio, Wayne County, Indiana, and Vermillion County, Illinois -- 20 to 30 years before these became states. From there some of their descendants later moved to Kansas and Iowa before either of these were states. Untold thousands of Beals descendants are to be found in almost every state of the Union. They were true pioneers. They moved into and helped settle the country, and form governments, instead of waiting for others to do it for them.

The women of the Beals family (both wives and daughters) were themselves equally true pioneers. They went with their husbands, sharing their hardships, living in crude houses, raising large families - teaching their children to respect their fellows and to love their God. No hardier set of women ever lived than these pioneer mothers and daughters. Travel conditions were hard. There were no roads, just trails; no carriages, just crude wagons. Most of them rode horseback or walked. Men, women and children shared hardships jointly. Under these conditions they raised large families of God-fearing sons and daughters; and to the women must go most of the credit. Not in the first 200 years of Beals family history did I find a single divorce or separation record.

#### ORIGIN AND NAME

The Beals family is definitely of English Quaker origin. The exact location of the ancestral home in England is unknown. One tradition says Yorkshire. That may well be. Many of the early Pennsylvania settlers came from Yorkshire. And, in the Doncaster, (Yorkshire) records from 1700 on are numerous marriage records of various spellings - Beals, Bails and Balcs. John Fenwick, with whom John I came to America, was Northumberland born. Northumberland adjoins Yorkshire. Fenwick was an officer in Cromwell's army before he joined the Quakers.

Whether John I came directly from England, or by way of Ireland or Scotland is unknown. One tradition says from England by way of Ireland; another says by way of Scotland. Although most of Fenwick's group came from England direct, his ship the Griffin may have touched port in both Scotland and Ireland. Some evidence for the Irish tradition may be found in the fact that many Quakers fled to Ireland from England soon after the severe persecution by the English State Church started about 1760, and formed a large colony in County Carlow, Ireland; from where many of them later emigrated to Pennsylvania.

1944

SMITH, William, died June, 1943 at the age of 81 years  
living in Hamilton, Ohio. He was the first year of  
his life in the West.

WESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

DEATH NOTICES

From Volume Ten

April 21, 1843 - April 1, 1844

SMITH, George, died April 1, 1844 at the age of 71 years,  
born in the West. He was a member of the  
First Church of the Gospel, Hamilton, Ohio.  
He was a member of the church for many years in  
Germany, and was Copied by Nellie M. Raber  
1099 West Forest Road  
Lakewood, Ohio

SMITH, Margaret, died 2-1-1844 aged 67 years, wife of W.H.  
Smith, minister, and daughter of David and Elizabeth Smith. She  
was united with the Methodist Church in 1835.

SMITH, Abigail, died 2-12-1844 aged 64 years. She was a  
member of Moore's Hill Society. Report made by James Jones,  
Living Day, Indiana.

SMITH, John, minister, died 1-20-1844 at Hamilton, a  
village on the Ohio River, Franklin County, Ohio; born in  
Ohio, Warren County, Ohio, 1-18-1800, son of John Alexander  
in 1828 was ordained as such as a traveling suspension by  
Rev. Mr. J. L. Fisher; in 1830 was sent to the Springfield  
circuit under Rev. Mr. William Barrett; in 1837 was appointed  
to the Wilmington circuit under Rev. Mr. George A. Howard;  
in 1838 was on the Boston circuit under Rev. Mr. Wain.  
While in 1839 spent seven months on the Baltimore circuit  
under Rev. Mr. Alexander relating that his health improved his  
religiously assisted by his wife and three children.

SMITH, Andrew G., died 10-21-1844 at his father's residence  
in Warren County, Indiana in the 83rd year of his age,  
son of Capt. G. W. and Mary Smith.

SMITH, Harvey G., died 1-28-1844 born 1-18-1801 and  
was the only daughter of John and Mary Smith.

DEATH NOTICES from the WESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

NOBLE, Elizabeth, died 8-21-1843 in Cincinnati, Ohio; born 12-20-1813 in Worcester County, Maryland, daughter of John and Amelia Dashiell with whom she moved to Dearborn County, Indiana in 1818; married 5-30-1833 Jonathan Noble who survives with four children; her remains were taken to the home of her father in Dearborn County, Indiana and burial was in the family cemetery beside her mother.

NOBLE, Noah, died 2-8-1844, 11 P.M., a few days past his 50th birthday; born in Frederick (now Clark) County, Virginia; at the age of three years moved with his parents to Kentucky; 1829-1834, sheriff, Franklin County, Indiana and in the last year mentioned was sent by his county as a representative to the State Legislature; in 1836 was made receiver of public moneys in place of his brother, Lazarus Noble, deceased; in 1830 was appointed commissioner of the Michigan Road; elected Governor in 1831, again in 1834. Funerals services in charge of I.V. Berry were held in Indianapolis, Indiana, text 1. Peter, l. 24-15v.

NORRIS, Sarah, died 3-3-1843 in Daviess County, Kentucky; born 2-28-1815 in Shelby County, Kentucky, daughter of John W. and Nancy Beckley; her father located in Daviess Co. in 1830; married 12-20-1835, Joseph Norris who survives with three small children.

NORTHERN, Reuben, died 1-25-1844 in Bullitt County, Kentucky aged 85 years; was a native of Virginia and a Rev. Soldier present at the surrender of Cornwallis; left no children and his wife died long ago.

NYE, Jacob, died 10-12-1843 in Berrien Township, Berrien County, Michigan in the 40th year of his age; his wife survives with two small children; funeral sermon by the Rev. L. Richards of Miles station.

OAKS, Frederick, died 3-13-1843 in Lawrence County, Ohio in the 25th year of his age. Reported by Alexander Dinkins, Quaker Bottom, Ohio, 4-4-1843.

OCCERMAN, Emeline, died 12-18-1843 aged 24-4-16; buried near Boston, Indiana; born in Virginia, daughter of Simeon and Mary Bell, both deceased. Her mother was buried in Lewis County, Virginia and her father in Cincinnati, Ohio or vicinity. Her husband, Joseph Ocerman was a minister; she became a member of the Methodist Church after attending a camp-meeting held in Jay County, Indiana about the year 1837.

O'CONNOR, William (minister), died 10-10-1843 at the residence of Chazel Livingston, Harrison, Texas; a native of New Jersey, moved when a child with his father to Ohio; at the Texas Annual Conference was assigned to the Harrison Circuit.

A241 A582A  
1967

Gilbert

**AGRICULTURE**  
**& THE YEARBOOK**  
**OF AGRICULTURE**  
**1849-1967**

A31.3  
U.S. DA AG 8332

See: *Century of Service*  
*the first 100 years of the USDA*

Gershom Wiborn, Victor, Ontario County, N. Y., wrote that the Commissioner could not have suggested a more important inquiry than that of forest culture. "Our forest lands are failing rapidly....In our rich grain-growing county we have reserved but a small supply of forest land, and we have been in the habit, for the last thirty years, of using it for pasturage. By this means almost every young shoot has been annually destroyed....Our plan of forest culture may not entirely rob the present generation of fire-wood; but it will be sure to send our posterity to the Lackawanna or to the Rocky Mountains for fuel."

F. J. Cope, Hemphill, Westmoreland County, Pa., wrote: "The philosophical apparatus and the tedious manipulations recommended by some purely theoretical writers for sugar-curing hams, are their humbug. There is no more necessity for sugar-curing a ham, than there is for sugaring the words to tell the 'modus operandi,' to adapt either to the taste of a man of sense. If it must be sweetened to adapt it to an over-fastidious palate, why not sugar it in the process of cooking?" Mr. Cope recommended curing with salt. After smoking and drying, he immersed each ham in a strong decoction of black walnut hulls, then packed them in boxes with dry sawdust.

H. N. Gillet, of Quaker Bottom, Lawrence County, Ohio, wrote of rotation of crops: "Among old-school or anti-book farmers: corn, corn, corn, forty years in succession, and then move to the Far West. Among the progressives: clover, two years; potatoes, corn, wheat, clover."

From Connersville, Fayette County, Iowa, John Spivey wrote: "Hogs have been, and still are found to be, the most productive source of wealth to our farmers. The fattening of Hogs by turning them from the clover fields into the standing corn in September and October, is a source of improvement of the lands."

Frederick Munch wrote from Warren County, Mo.: "I was raised in a hilly country of the Old World, but I never saw there hill-side fields, though they had been perhaps for a thousand years in cultivation, so badly washed as they are here done in one single year. Some of our hill places are already ruined beyond redemption - and this is a new country."

Thomas E. Massie wrote from Santa Fe, N. Mex.: "Indian corn is one of the chief agricultural products of New Mexico, but without irrigation there is no certainty of success in its cultivation....The colors are numerous - blue, yellow, white, red, and even jet black. Blue seems to be the predominant color, and is esteemed by the natives as the richest of all, being almost universally used by them in making the tortilla, or their corn cake....Speaking in an agricultural sense, land in this country is nothing, and water is everything."

A GENEALOGICAL HISTORY  
OF THE  
JENNINGS FAMILIES

IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

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In Three Volumes.

VOL. I.—THE ENGLISH FAMILIES.  
VOL. II.—THE AMERICAN FAMILIES.  
VOL. III.—CHART PEDIGREES.

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VOLUME II—THE AMERICAN FAMILIES.

Pt. 2

BY

WILLIAM HENRY JENNINGS,  
CIVIL ENGINEER.

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COLUMBUS, OHIO,  
1892

## 3693

**HULDAH RECKARD** (Calvin 3681, Seth 3670, Elkanah 3652, Samuel 3618, Giles 3611, Giles 3610), dau. of Calvin & Huldah (*Leonard*) Rickard.

Born Meh. 14, 1796 in Ashfield, Mass.

Died Oct. 3, 1886 in Galesburg, Ill.

Mar. Oct. 13, 1813 in Washington Co., Ohio, by John H. White, J. P.

**Samuel Fuller**

Born June 5, 1791 or 2

Died Feb. 1859 in Galesburg, Ill.

Their children :

**FULLER—**

- |      |                  |                  |  |
|------|------------------|------------------|--|
| 3714 | Atherton Hall    | b. Sep. 11, 1814 | m. Mary Bickle.  |
| 3715 | Alanson          | b. July 20, 1816 | m. Eliza Valentine.  |
| 3716 | Nathan Bowen     | b. June 25, 1818 | in Marietta, Ohio.<br>d. Oct., 1844 in Alton, Ill.         |
| 3717 | Zebulon Jennings | b. Aug. 9, 1820  | in Marietta, Ohio.<br>d. Feb. 20, 1853 in Warren Co., Ill. |
| 3718 | Elizabeth        | b. Nov. 22, 1822 | m. Alfred Hoff.  |
| 3719 | Abigail Louisa   | b. Nov. 16, 1826 | m. Elisha Carroll Atchison.                                |
| 3720 | Perrin Derrick   | b. July 10, 1829 | d. May 23, 1854.   |
| 3721 | Moses Newton     | b. Apr. 12, 1833 | d. Oct. 18, 1853.  |

## 3694

**SALMON RECKARD** (Calvin 3681, Seth 3670, Elkanah 3652, Samuel 3618, Giles 3611, Giles 3610), son of Calvin & Huldah (*Leonard*) Rickard.

Born Apr. 24, 1798 in Ashfield, Mass.

Died Jan. 14, 1881 in Proctorville, Ohio.

Mar. (1) Aug. 8, 1826 by Jas. M. Booth, J. P.

**Susan Stacy**, of Union Tp., Washington County, Ohio.

Died June 5, 1843

Their children :

**RECKARD—**

- |      |                |                  |                      |
|------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 3722 | Violetta       | b. Oct. 6, 1827  | m. Stephen Proctor.  |
| 3723 | George Calvin  | b. Nov. 24, 1829 | d. Dec. 30, 1830.    |
| 3724 | Francis Marion | b. Jan. 25, 1831 | m.                   |
| 3725 | Helen Susan    | b. Feb. 24, 1833 | m. O. A. McGinnis.   |
| 3726 | Eliza O.       | b. Feb. 14, 1835 | m. Martyn Byard.     |
| 3727 | Emma C.        | b. Jan. 17, 1837 | m. Theodore Gillett. |
| 3728 | Victor M.      | b. Oct. 22, 1838 | d. Feb. 28, 1840.    |

3729 **Augustin S.** b. Jan. 14, 1841 d. June 17, 1863. Killed in  
in battle in Eastern Va.

3730 **Infant Boy** b. June 2, 1743 d. soon after.

Mar. (2) Nov. 8, 1843 in Washington County, Ohio, by Dyer  
Burgess, V. D. M.

**Fanny Proctor**

Died Oct. 1, 1866

Their children:

**RECKARD—**

3731 **Mary E.** b. Oct. 9, 1845 m. J. R. Snyder.

3732 **Ann** b. Nov. 13, 1850 m. C. A. Radfield.

Mar. (3) July 9, 1868

**Emily Proctor**

Died Dec. 6, 1879

Their children:

**RECKARD—**

3733 **Carrie** b. Mch. 31, 1870

Salmon Reckard was a brick mason by trade. In 1832 he moved on the farm in Quaker Bottom, where he lived until his death. He experienced religion, joined Methodist Episcopal Church in 1833, at Rome Camp Ground. He filled the office of Exhorter and Class Leader for a great many years, and his license to exhort was renewed from year to year until his death. He was elected County Commissioner, and also elected Associated Judge.

**3695**

**SUSAN RECKARD** (Calvin 3681, Seth 3670, Elkanah 3652, Samuel 3618, Giles 3611, Giles 3610), dau. of Calvin & Huldah (*Leonard*) Rickard.

Born May 30, 1800 in Ashfield, Mass.

Died Nov. 11, 1882 in Parkersburg, W. Va.

Bur. in Mound Cemetery, Marietta, Ohio.

Mar. (1) Mch. 20, 1823 in Marietta, O., by Rev. Abraham Daniels, Methodist Minister.

**Jonathan Jennings (39)**, son of Jonathan (15) & Elizabeth (*Stephenson*) Jennings.

Born Mch. 18, 1802

Died Jan. 3, 1852

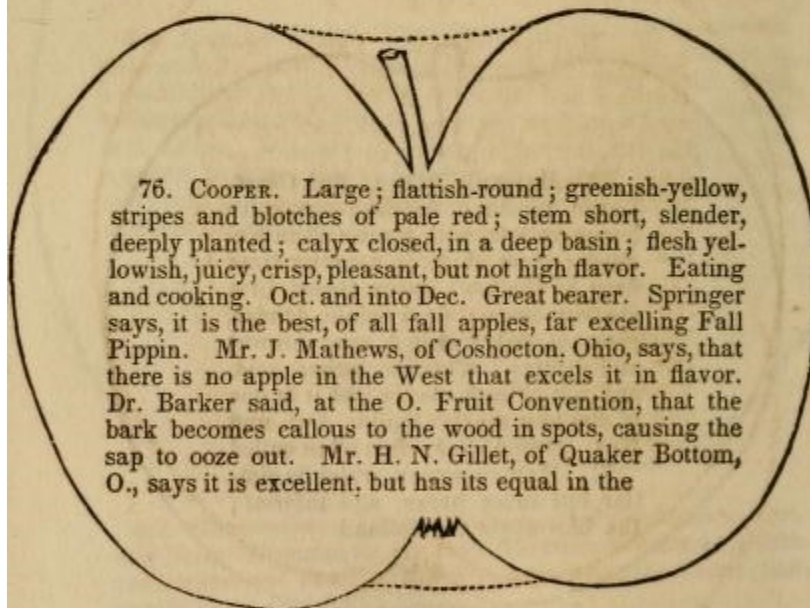
Bur. in Mound Cemetery, Marietta, Ohio.



73. **QUEEN ANNE.** Large; oblong; crimson; pleasant sub-acid. Very salable, but poor bearer. Oct. and Nov. The Queen Anne, or Lowell, of Ohio, is yellow, and earlier.

74. **BEAUTY OF KENT.** Magnificent and beautiful; for cooking only. Oct. and Nov. Foreign.

75. **HOLDEN PIPPIN, Hogpen, Jones's Pippin.** Large; roundish-oblong; greenish pale yellow, occasionally a brownish cheek, numerous large dark dots over the whole surface; stem short, in a very deep cavity; calyx large, rather open, in a narrow, rather deep basin; flesh white, remarkably tender, juicy, of a pleasant, sub-acid flavor. First-rate for cooking, and good for eating, but rather acid for some palates. Oct. and Nov. Vigorous and great bearer. Origin, Holden, Ms.



76. **COOPER.** Large; flattish-round; greenish-yellow, stripes and blotches of pale red; stem short, slender, deeply planted; calyx closed, in a deep basin; flesh yellowish, juicy, crisp, pleasant, but not high flavor. Eating and cooking. Oct. and into Dec. Great bearer. Springer says, it is the best, of all fall apples, far excelling Fall Pippin. Mr. J. Mathews, of Coshocton, Ohio, says, that there is no apple in the West that excels it in flavor. Dr. Barker said, at the O. Fruit Convention, that the bark becomes callous to the wood in spots, causing the sap to ooze out. Mr. H. N. Gillet, of Quaker Bottom, O., says it is excellent, but has its equal in the

77. **LONG PEARMAIN,** which ripens at the same time, and excels it in size and flavor.

78. **ROSS NONPAREIL.** Small medial; roundish, slightly ovate; russet, faint red in the sun; tender, of a rich,

3596

**WILLIAMS'**  
**FORT WAYNE DIRECTORY,**

**City Guide & Business Mirror,**

**FOR 1861-62,**

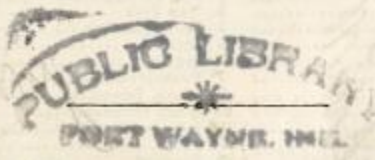
**WHICH IS APPENDED**

**A LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES.**

with and commercial importance of the city. The work embraces a General Directory, containing names and locations of the inhabitants of the City; a Business Directory, embracing the name of each business in FORT WAYNE; with a City Guide, showing the location of all Streets, Avenues and Alleys, with their names.

**SECOND ISSUE.**

**COMPILED BY C. S. WILLIAMS.**



MAY 20 1862

**FORT WAYNE, IND.**  
**N. P. STOCKBRIDGE,**  
**1861.**

Mulberry Corners Newbury North Newbury Parkman Pond Russell Thompson Welshfield	Polktown Preston Reading Sharonville Sixteen Mile Stand South Pendleton Spring Dale Stiers Taylor's Creek Tompkins Transit Walnut Hills	Ridgeville Corners Shank Texas	New London North Fairfield North Norwich Norwalk (c h) Olona Pera Pontiac Ripleyville Sherman Steuben Wakeman	Pulaski Shaler's Mills Wolf
<i>Greene co.</i> Alpha Bellbrook Bowersville Byron Cedarville Clifton Clio Fairfield Grape Grove Jamesstown Knoxville New Jasper Osborn Paintersville Spring Valley Xenia (c h) Yellow Springs Zimmerman	<i>Hancock co.</i> Arcadia Arlington Ashery Benton Ridge Big Lick Blanchard's Bridge Cass Cannonburg Cass Clement Eagle Finley (c h) Hassan McComb Mount Blanchard North Ridge Oak Ridge Portage Centre Van Buren Vanue	<i>Highland co.</i> Allensburgh Bell Berryville Buford Carmel Centrefield Dallas Dudsonville East Monroe Economy Elmville Fairfax Greenfield Highland Hillsborough (c h) Home Leesburgh Lynchburgh Marshall Mowrystown Neven New Corwin New Market New Petersburg North Uniontown Paint Pricetown Rainsborough Reesville Russell's Station Samantha Sicily Sinking Spring Sugar Tree Ridge Willettville	<i>Jackson co.</i> Agatha Berlin & Roads Beckeye Furnace Camba Clay Cove Dawkin's Mills Iron Valley Jackson (c h) Jackson Furnace Keystone Levi Mabee's McGhee's Store Meadow Branch Oak Hill Rays Rocky Hill Sampsonville	<i>Lake co.</i> Concord Fairport Hillhouse Kirtland Madison Mentor Painesville (c h) Perry South Kirtland Unionville Wickliffe Willoughby
<i>Guernsey co.</i> Antrim Bailey's Mills Batesville Bird's Run Buffalo Cambridge (c h) Claysville Crocketon Cumberland Dyson's Fairview Galigher Gibson's Station Gombar Indian Camp Kimbolton Leatherwood Londonderry Middlebourne Milnersville North Salem Salesville Senecaville Spencer's Station Washington Winchester	<i>Hardin co.</i> Ada Dudley Dunkirk Forest Hale Huntersville Kenton (c h) McDonald Mount Victory North Robinson North Washington Round Head Sylvia	<i>Hocking co.</i> Ash Cave Black Jack Ewing Gibsonville Gore Hocking Furnace Islesboro' Logan (c h) Middle Fork Pattonsville Rock House South Perry Starr	<i>Jefferson co.</i> Adena Amsterdam Annapolis Bloomington Cape's Mills Cross Creek Croxton East Springfield Elliottsville Hammondsville Holmes' Mill Island Creek Joddo Knoxville Linton Mitchell's Salt Works Moore's Salt Works Mount Pleasant Neco New Alexandria New Somerset Phillipsburgh Port Homer Richmond Rush Run Smithfield Steubenville (c h) Tiltonville Unionport Udogguffs Warrenton Wintersville	<i>Lawrence co.</i> Aid Arabia Athalia Bartramsville Bartington (c h) Campbell Coal Grove Greasy Ridge Hanging Rock Ironton Israel Kelley's Mills Kennedy's & Roads Miller's Olive Furnace Quaker Bottom Rock Camp Russell's Place Scott's Town Simmons South Point Symmes Symmes' Run Waterloo Willow Grove
<i>Hamilton co.</i> Bevis' Tavern Burntwood Carthage Cherry Grove Cheviot Cincinnati (c h) Clevs College Hill Columbia Cove Dale Cumminsville Delhi Dent Dry Ridge Dunlap East Sycamore Elizabethtown Fulton Glendale Grossbeck Harrison Indian Hill Lockland Station Madisonville Miami Montgomery Mount Airy Mount Healthy Mount Washington Newstown Oury's Plainville Pleasant Ridge Pleasant Run	<i>Harrison co.</i> Archer Bowerstown Cadiz (c h) Cassville Cold Spring Conolton Deersville Feed Spring Fife Freeport Germano Harrisville Heller's & Roads Hopedale Ida Jewett Laevyville Means Moorefield New Athens New Rambley Nottingham Scio Short Creek Smyrna Station 15 Tappan Tippecanoe	<i>Holmes co.</i> Benton Berlin Black Creek Buena Vista Holmesville Humphrey's Villa Killbeck Millersburgh (c h) Mount Hope Nashville Plimpton Salt Creek Walnut Creek Winesburgh	<i>Knox co.</i> Bladenburgh Brandon Centreburgh Danville Democracy Fredricktown Gambier Greensville Jelloway Knox Levering's Lock Lucerne Maple Grove Martinsburgh Millwood Monroe Mills Mount Liberty Mount Vernon (c h) Nonpareil North Liberty	<i>Licking co.</i> Alexandria Appleton Beach Brownsville Buck Chatham Clay Lick Columbia Centre Croton Etna Fallsburgh Fredonia Granville Gratiot Hanover Hebron Homersville Jacksontown Jersey Johnstown Kirkersville Linnville Long Run Newark (c h) New-way Outville Pataaskala Perryton Rocky Forks Saint Louisville Sylvania Toboso Utica Wilkin's Run
	<i>Henry co.</i> Beta Colton Damasus Durand Florida Liberty Centre Napoleon (c h) New Bavaria Odessa Ridgeland	<i>Huron co.</i> Belmore Bronson Carson Centreton Clarksfield East Clarksfield East Townsend Fitchville Four Corners Greenwich Station Grotton Hartland Havana Lyme Monroeville New Haven		<i>Logan co.</i> Bell Centre Bellefontaine Bloom Centre De Graf East Liberty Harper Huntsville Lewistown Loganville

Core wide, large, closed; with large, plump, pointed seeds; Flesh yellow, tender, fine grained, juicy; with a sweet, rich and aromatic flavor. Valuable for stock and for apple-butter; Season, October to January.

**Conant's Red.**

This variety is cultivated in southern Ohio and adjacent regions, to which it has been distributed by the venerable Pomologist, H. N. Gillett, of Quaker Bottom, to whom the author is under many obligations for valuable information connected with the fruits of that productive region.

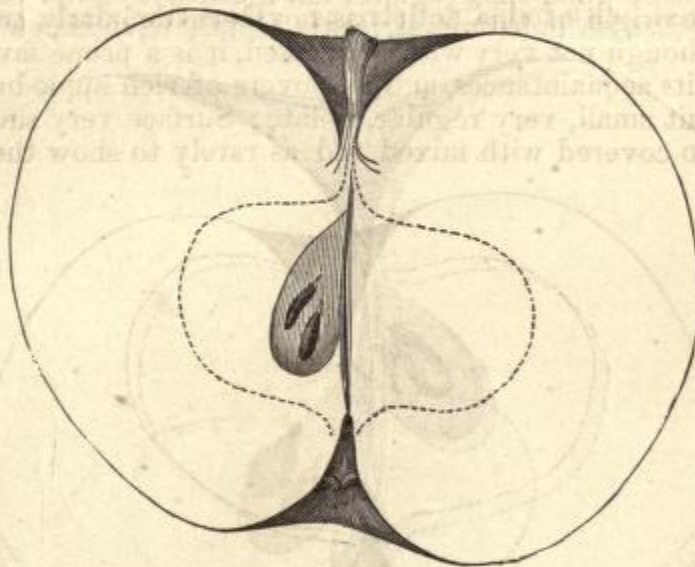


Fig. 61.—CONANT'S RED.

Fruit full medium, regular, oblate, and sometimes nearly round.

In appearance this apple is not very prepossessing, as the surface is rough, the yellow ground is obscured by mixed red, upon which are red stripes and streaks of russet; dots are numerous, minute, indented, yellow or fawn colored.

Basin rather deep, abrupt, regular or wavy; Eye small, closed.

Cavity wide, wavy or regular, green; Stem medium to long, slender.

1816



1916

BX8443  
W3

# CENTENNIAL ENCYCLOPAEDIA

OF THE

## African Methodist Episcopal Church

Containing principally the Biographies of the Men and Women, both Ministers and Laymen, whose Labors during a Hundred Years, helped make the A. M. E. Church what it is; also short Historical Sketches of Annual Conferences, Educational Institutions, General Departments, Missionary Societies of the A. M. E. Church, and General Information about

### African Methodism and the Christian Church in General

Being a Literary Contribution to the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Formation of the African Methodist Episcopal Church Denomination by Richard Allen and others, at Philadelphia, Penna., in 1816

BY

*yo*  
*Paul*  
*c*  
**RICHARD R. WRIGHT, Jr., A. M., B. D., Ph. D.**

Author of "The Negro in Pennsylvania," "The Teachings of Jesus," Editor of The Christian Recorder  
**EDITOR-IN-CHIEF**

ASSISTED BY

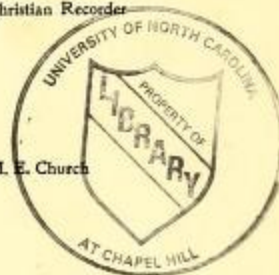
**JOHN R. HAWKINS, A.M., LL. B.**

Financial Secretary of the A. M. E. Church; formerly Secretary of Education, A. M. E. Church  
**ASSOCIATE EDITOR**

INTRODUCTION BY

**BISHOP L. J. COPPIN, D.D., LL.D.**

Thirtieth Bishop of the A. M. E. Church; Author of "Relation of Baptized Children to the Church," "Key to Scriptural Interpretation," "Observations of Persons and Things in South Africa," "Fifty-two Suggestive Sermon Syllabi," Etc.



PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A.



Bishop Turner, he was recommended, examined and ordained deacon of the A. M. E. Church. In April, 1893, at the second visit of Bishop Turner, he was ordained an elder. In March, 1895, at the third visit of Bishop Turner, he was appointed pastor-in-charge of St. John's (Maroon) Methodist, and principal for the educational work in the Sierra Leone Conference. In 1896 he was appointed acting presiding elder of the Sierra Leone Conference, by the Rev. W. H. Heard, who was the general superintendent of Sierra Leone and Liberia Conferences. In February, 1897, he resigned his pastoral relation with St. John's, as they separated themselves from the A. M. E. Church. In March, 1897, he started open-air preaching, which was marvelously blessed by God, and after one year of devoted and successful labors with the help of Bishop Turner and Dr. Parks, the general secretary of missions, he built "New Zion" Church, at a cost of \$3600. In 1899, at the arrival of Bishop Grant, who held a session of the conference, he was elected delegate to the general conference, sitting in Columbus, Ohio, in May, 1900. In 1903 he was appointed by Bishop Shaffer presiding elder of the Sierra Leone Conference. On June 16, 1910, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by the faculty of Wilberforce University.

For twelve years he was the presiding elder of the Sierra Leone Conference, a position which he holds with credit to himself and his church. He has faithfully served and still serving the church under Bishops Turner, Moore, Grant, Shaffer, Derrick, Smith and Heard. He has been a delegate to every general conference since 1900, and is a delegate to the Centennial Session in Philadelphia, 1916. His son, Mr. Isaac E. Steady, is a student at Wilberforce, O.

**Sterrett, Rev. Norman B.**, was born on his father's farm at Annapolis, in Baltimore County, Maryland, September 28th, 1841, the youngest son of Jesse and Rachel Ann Sterrett.

He was converted at a revival during the pastorate of the Rev. J. M. Brown, at Bethel Church, Baltimore, in 1858, and was licensed to preach in 1862.

He entered the Army as Sergeant-Major and served during the war.

He served as pastor in the Baltimore, Florida and Georgia Conferences. During his pastorate in the Baltimore Conference he built the church in "Quaker Bottom," known as Stephen's Chapel. While pastor at Gainesville, Florida, he purchased the lot on which the fine church now stands.

He was elected principal of the Gainesville Academy at a salary of one hundred dollars a month, which position he served so acceptably that the board offered to increase his salary if he would return. He also served as magistrate of Duval County, Fla.

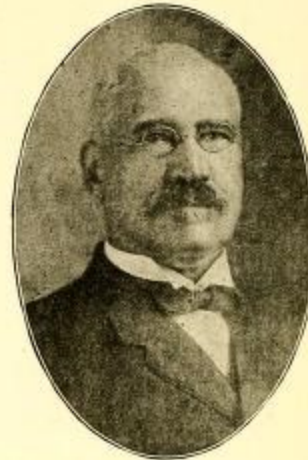
In the year 1877 he was transferred to the South Carolina Conference and appointed to Beaufort. During his two years' pastorate he remodeled the church and entertained the annual conference.

He was appointed to Emanuel Church, Charleston, by Bishop John M. Brown, where he paid off the indebtedness, remodeled the church and bought another church for \$15,000. He divided Emanuel's congregation and organized what is now known as Mount Zion Church.

After four years' pastorate at Emanuel he served

one year at Mt. Zion, and paid off all the purchase debt except \$8000. He served three years at Bethel Church, Georgetown, at which time he paid off a large debt under which the people had become greatly discouraged.

He served as presiding elder of the Georgetown



REV. N. B. STERRETT, D.D.

District for four years, and raised the dollar money from five hundred dollars to fourteen hundred dollars. He served four years as presiding elder of the Charles-



MRS. N. B. STERRETT.

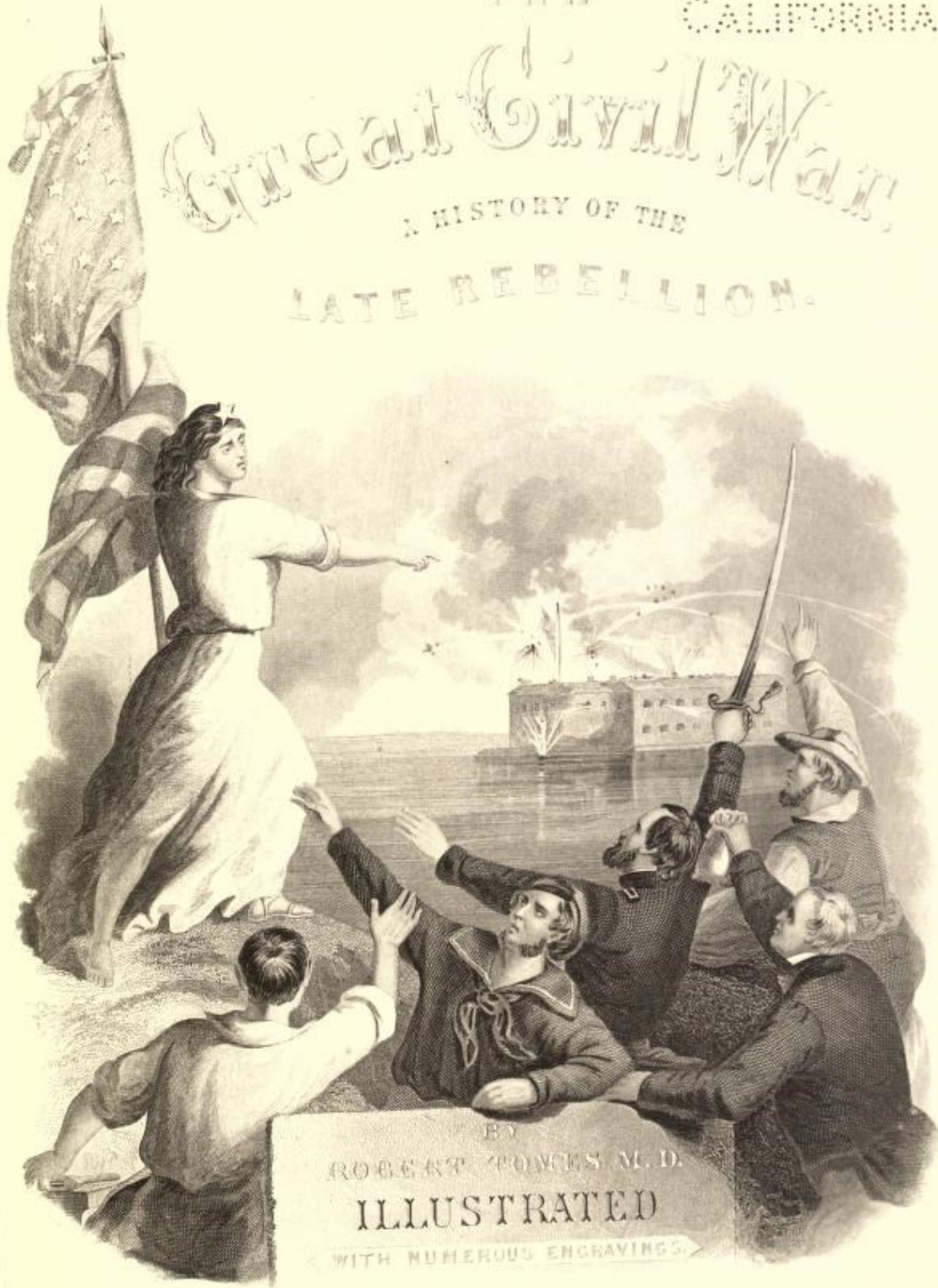
ton District and one year on the Beaufort District. He was then appointed the second time to Emanuel Church, which was overshadowed with an immense debt, that he managed with skilled ability. He put a steel ceiling in the church, installed two furnaces and fitted up temporarily the main audience room, moving the congregation from the basement to the same, and raised the dollar money from three hundred

UNIV. OF  
CALIFORNIA

THE

# Great Civil War

A HISTORY OF THE  
LATE REBELLION.



BY  
ROBERT CONNER, M.D.  
ILLUSTRATED

WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.

## CHAPTER XLVII.

General Reynolds' Reconnoissance in Western Virginia.—The Enemy on Greenbrier River.—An Engagement.—Reynolds' Official Account of the affair.—A forced March and a heavy Fire.—A successful Enterprise.—The Enemy's account.—Contradictory statements.—The Enemy boast a victory.—Rout and Confusion.—Comparative Losses.—Kelley a Brigadier-General.—Recovered from his wound.—Again active.—March to Romney.—Capture of Romney.—A brief Official Report.—Exaggeration of the Enemy.—Palliation of Defeat.—An Apologist.—Surprise of Guyandotte.—Treachery and Barbarity.—Suddenness of Attack.—Carelessness of the Unionists.—Fury of the Secessionists.—Flight of the Secessionists.—Arrival of a Federal Force from Ohio.—The criminal Connivance of the Inhabitants of Guyandotte.—Excitement and Exasperation of the Federal Troops.—Burning of Guyandotte.—Terrible Retribution.—No Pity.—General Rosecrans on the Gauley River.—Floyd and his Force.—Batteries of the Enemy.—Fire across the river.—Rosecrans' plan for a Surprise.—March of the several Divisions of the Federal Forces.—Failure of the Enterprise.—Escape of Floyd.—His retreat.—Benham held responsible.—Arrest.—Court-martial postponed.—The end of the Campaign in Western Virginia.—How the Federal Troops were distributed.—The new State of Kanawha established.

GENERAL REYNOLDS, who had so successfully resisted, with his meagre  
**1861.** force in his stronghold at Cheat Mountain Pass, the large numbers with which the Confederate general, Lee, had assailed him, now ventured to assume the offensive against the enemy. Reynolds started out with a detachment of  
**Oct.** 5,000 men on what he was pleased  
**3.** to term merely a reconnoissance of the enemy's intrenched position on the Greenbrier River, twelve miles from his own encampment. His official report is the best account of the affair, which became quite a serious engagement.

"HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, ARMY }  
 OF OCCUPATION, WESTERN VIRGINIA, }  
 ELKWATER, Oct. 4, 1861.

"GEORGE S. HARTSUFF, ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

SIR: On the night of the 2d of October, at twelve o'clock, I started from the summit of Cheat Mountain to make an armed reconnoissance of the enemy's

position on the Greenbrier River, twelve miles in advance. Our force consisted of Howe's battery, Fourth Regular Artillery, Loomis' battery, Michigan Volunteer Artillery, part of Daum's battery, Virginia Volunteer Artillery, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Thirty-second Ohio regiments, Seventh, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Indiana regiments (the last four being reduced by continuous hard service and sickness to about half regiments), parts of Robinson's company of Ohio, Greenfield's reserve, and Bracken's Indiana cavalry—in all about 5,000. Milroy's Ninth Indiana Regiment drove in the enemy's advanced pickets, and deployed to our right, driving the enemy on that flank into his intrenchments. Kimball's Fourteenth Indiana was advanced directly to the enemy's front and right, to drive his advanced regiments from a position suitable for our artillery; this was soon done in gallant style, and



our batteries took their position within about 700 yards of the intrenchments and opened fire. Some of the enemy's guns were visible, and others concealed. We disabled three of his guns, made a thorough reconnoissance, and after having fully and successfully accomplished the object of the expedition, retired leisurely and in good order to Cheat Mountain, arriving at sundown, having marched twenty-four miles, and been under the enemy's fire four hours. The enemy's force was about 9,000, and we distinctly saw heavy reinforcements of infantry and artillery arrive while we were in front of the works.

"We took thirteen prisoners. The number of killed and wounded could not be accurately ascertained, but from those actually counted in the field, and estimated in the trenches which could be seen from the heights, it is believed the number reached at least 300. Our loss was surprisingly small—8 killed and 32 wounded, most of them slightly—the proximity of our batteries to the intrenchments causing many shots to pass over us. Very respectfully, etc.

"J. J. REYNOLDS,

"Brigadier-General Commanding.

"GEN. S. ROSE, Adjutant-General."

The enemy's account materially differed from that of General Reynolds. The Confederate general in his report boastingly declared that our troops were driven back in such disorder that their officers failed, "with words of mingled command, remonstrance, and entreaty," to rally them again to the charge. "Rapidly and in disorder they retired,"

continues the Confederate general in his official report, "into the turnpike, and soon thereafter the entire force of the enemy—artillery, infantry, and cavalry—retreated in confusion along the road and adjacent fields, leaving behind them, at different points, numbers of their killed, guns, knapsacks, canteens, etc. Among other trophies taken were a stand of United States colors, which are held subject to the order of the commanding general. This engagement lasted from seven in the morning to half-past two in the afternoon, at which time the enemy—who had come with artillery to bombard and demoralize us, with infantry to storm our camp, with cavalry to rout and destroy us, and with four days' rations cooked in his haversack to prosecute a rapid march either toward Stanton or toward Huntersville—was in precipitate retreat back to his Cheat Mountain fastness. His loss in killed and wounded is estimated at from 250 to 300; among them an officer of superior rank. Our own, I am happy to say, was very inconsiderable, not exceeding fifty in all."

Kelley, who had distinguished himself at the commencement of the campaign in Western Virginia, and been rewarded for his gallantry with promotion to a brigadier-generalship, having now recovered from his wound received at the battle of Philippi, was again doing good service for the Federal cause. Starting from his camp at New Creek, **Oct. 25.** Hampshire County, with an Ohio regiment, six companies of the Seventh, and one company of the Third Virginia

regiments, and three pieces of artillery, he pushed on toward Romney with the view of driving out the enemy, who occupied that place. Within about six miles his advance met the enemy's picket guards and drove them back upon the town. Kelly now followed with his whole force, and after a two hours' engagement completely routed the enemy and took possession of Romney. He thus briefly reported his success :

"ROMNEY, VA., *Saturday, Oct. 26, P. M.*"

"In obedience to your orders, I moved on this place at twelve o'clock last night, attacked the enemy at three o'clock this afternoon, and drove in their outposts, and after a brilliant action of two hours completely routed them, taking all their cannon and much of their camp equipment, and many prisoners. Our loss is but trifling, but cannot say to what extent.

"BRIG.-GEN. B. F. KELLEY, Com'g."

The enemy could not conceal their mortification at the loss of Romney, but strove to palliate it by exaggerating the strength of the Federal force and the weakness of their own.\*

\* *Richmond Enquirer*. This was one of their accounts of the affair :

"An engagement took place yesterday (October 25), between Colonel Angus McDonald's cavalry, 200 in number, and about 200 militia, under Colonel Munroe, and a body of Yankee troops, variously estimated at from 3,000 to 5,000. Our little force was obliged to retreat before superior numbers. The fight commenced three or four miles from Romney, whither our troops had gone to meet the enemy. After fighting some time, it was found that they could not keep back the Hessians, and a retreat toward Romney followed, the enemy pursuing. Our army wagons blocked up the road, and the artillery could not pass, and it was consequently captured, with wagons, tents, baggage, etc.; and we regret to add that Colonel McDonald, it is believed, fell into the hands of the pur-

The surprise, by the secessionists of Guyandotte—a town situated at the confluence of the Guyandotte and Ohio rivers, at the extreme west of Virginia near its Kentucky and Ohio frontiers—accompanied, as it was reputed to be, with treachery and barbarity, greatly excited the indignation of the Unionists, who took dreadful revenge by burning the town to ashes.\*

suers. When last seen he was on horseback, with the enemy but a short distance in the rear. Some of his friends fear that he has been killed, as the Hessians, it has been stated, exhibited no disposition to take prisoners, but rode up to teamsters and killed them with their sabres. Major O. R. Funster escaped. He was thrown from a horse, but was carried off in a carriage, and has reached this place in a bruised condition. Some twenty or thirty of the cavalry have reached Winchester, from whom we obtain these particulars.

"Although directly from the scene of the engagement, they bring reports containing discrepancies as to details, I aim to give what I believe to be the most reliable. It is believed we had about twenty killed, and a number wounded. A large number of the enemy were killed, the artillery making roads through them.

"The enemy are, no doubt, once more in Romney, and some of our citizens fear they may extend their visit to Winchester—forty-two miles being the distance—but I have no such fears.

"A militia force left here this morning in the direction of Romney, to check them if they should have the temerity to advance in this direction. The cars have gone to Charlestown to bring some troops from that place, to go also toward Romney. Of course our people regret that the enemy have, for once, 'stolen a march on our men,' and given the invaders some cause to 'crow.'"

\* The following, from the *Ironton Register* (Ohio), in the absence of any official account, is the most authentic record of these transactions at present attainable :

"Colonel R. V. Whaley, of Wayne County, Va., was forming the Ninth Virginia Regiment with his camp at Guyandotte. He had altogether about 150 men, but many were absent on furlough last Sunday. On Saturday, November 9th, thirty-five men of the cavalry of Colonel Zeigler's Fifth Virginia, under Lieutenants Feazzel and Shanley, joined him; and probably Colonel Whaley had on Sunday night, when attacked, not to exceed 135 or 140 men under his command, in Guyandotte. Eighteen were in the hospital, mostly with the measles. The attack was sudden and entirely unexpected, and his men were, some at church, some sauntering about town, some asleep in

Both parties seem to have displayed in this affair an unusual degree of ferocity. One of the Federal fugitives having surrendered to the secessionists and begged his life, received for answer: "We

their quarters, and only a 'camp guard,' but no 'pickets' out. In short, they were in a criminally careless condition. About eight o'clock in the evening the rebel guerilla cavalry of Colonel Jenkins, in force estimated from 400 to 800—very good authority puts it at 800, but probably 400 is nearer the actual number—suddenly fell upon Colonel Whaley, from different directions. 'Rally!' was instantly the word in Whaley's camp; the men gathered in squads, sheltering themselves behind buildings, embankments, and from the darkness of their various places of making stands, made a gallant resistance of over an hour, pouring a dreadful fire upon their assailants in the streets. From their scattered condition at the outset, probably not many over one hundred Union men got to their guns—Enfield rifles—but those that did, fought desperately against four to one, and they only gave up the fight at last when overwhelmed by superior numbers.

"There was a sanguinary struggle at the bridge over the Guyandotte River, and those who have since visited the bridge report it covered with blood, as in a slaughter-house. Some of the Federal troops were killed here, and their bodies are said to have been thrown off the bridge into the river by their rebel antagonists. A reliable man, who was in the fight, tells us that one wounded man begged not to be thrown over, but he says—'I heard a splash!' Three of our men attempted to swim the Guyandotte River; two of them are reported shot; one did swim the river, but he received a bullet in the leg. One man was pulled out from under a house. Another, concealed near, says: 'I heard an officer yell, "Here, shoot this d—d Yankee!"' William Wilson, of Marion, in this county, is said to have been thrown from the bridge. He swam out, concealed himself, and after daylight the next morning, he, with another man, having passed up the bank of the Ohio, was shot from the house of Robert Stewart, a notorious rebel, just above Guyandotte, and wounded severely in the thigh. Wilson was lying at Fuller's in Quaker Bottom, Monday night. Yells of the infuriated rebels were often heard, such as: 'Don't let a man escape!' 'Give 'em hell!' 'Take no prisoners!' and language not best to repeat. There are reports of firing on our men from the windows in town—so men in the fight say.

"The rebels pursued the squads, charging upon them around the corners, running down individuals, killing some, wounding others, taking others prisoners, and after the fight was over they hauled many from places where they had attempted to conceal themselves. The rebel

do not take prisoners," and had his throat immediately cut from ear to ear.

To complete the history of the campaign in Western Virginia, it is necessary to recur to the operations of

troops held possession of the town until about eight o'clock Monday morning, when they left just as the steamer Boston, with a portion of the Fifth Virginia, under command of Colonel Zeigler, was about arriving, and other Union soldiers were gathering in from the country for thirty miles above and thirty below.

"The rebels captured about two hundred Enfield rifles, thirty-eight cavalry horses, and all the saddles and horse equipments which had not been received, and were new; also they took some commissary stores. When they first made the attack, a strong party went directly to the stables where our men had their horses, in the manner showing that they had been fully 'posted.' Several of their horses were killed.

"There is no doubt that the rebels in town had accurately informed the rebel troops of the condition of all things there, and that the rebel people of that place were expecting the attack at the very time it was made, and had governed themselves accordingly. One of our concealed men, who escaped, heard the rapturous congratulations between Colonel Jenkins and John W. Hite, a notorious secession citizen, on Monday morning. A rebel family under whose house one of our escaped men was hidden, heard them over his head, getting an 'early breakfast' for a squad of the victors, and heard the women of the house laugh and carry on in great glee about the whipped Yankees.

"About nine o'clock Monday morning, Colonel Zeigler, of the Fifth Virginia Regiment, arrived at Guyandotte from Ceredo, with a force of Union troops—the last of the rebel troops leaving as he arrived. Stories of the night before were heard; the general rebel conduct of Guyandotte through the nine months past was recollected; Guyandotte as the headquarters of rebel spies, and as a nest of traitors, called by many 'vipers and rattlesnakes,' was thought of; there was much excitement and exasperation, and soon—*the town was in flames!* The compact part of the town—all the business portion—was committed to the 'devouring element.' The flouring-mill at the upper part of the town was also burnt. Robert Stewart's fine residence, above town, from which Wilson was shot in the morning, also his stables, went the same way. As near as we can judge, from one-half to two-thirds of the houses in town were burnt, probably, safe to say, over one hundred houses.

"This tragic narrative closes with the severe sentence, 'No pity is due the rebels there—the men, and some of the women—for their hard fate.'

tained his majority. He can easily recall the days when he cut his wheat, first with a sickle, and later with a cradle, and when the invention of the self-rake and old wood binder were considered the very acme of invention in agricultural machinery. He now owns 480 acres in Delaware township, in the bottoms along the White river, where land is worth from \$95 to \$85 an acre. While he continued to farm, he raised fine crops on his fertile soil and owned a great deal of fine stock, including Poland China and Chester White hogs. In 1900 Mr. Myers removed to Carmel, Ind., and, in association with his son, entered into a banking business. This, like other enterprises to which he has given attention, is a very successful venture, and has already taken its place among the prominent financial institutions of the county. His large property and ample means have been accumulated through his own efforts. The greater part of his land is under cultivation, and is now rented advantageously.

In the spring of 1850, Mr. Myers was married (first) to Tasa Moffitt, daughter of Silas and Hannah (Wilkinson) Moffitt. They were North Carolina people who came to Hamilton county in 1822 and erected a little log cabin in the woods. The Indians still lived in this locality and there were few white settlers. The courage required to start a home and endeavor to rear a family in such a wilderness, and with only savages for neighbors, can scarcely be comprehended by the people of the present day. Everything worn and used was manufactured at home, and, primitive as was the housekeeping and simple the social exactions, the deprivations and hardships would seem intolerable to the descendants of these hardy people. The death of Mrs. Myers left two children motherless, viz.: Rev. Elmer L., now a resident of Hamilton county, who was educated at North Indianapolis, Marion county; and Artemus H., a farmer, who was educated in Marion county and the Carmel High School, and who married Eva Randall.

The second marriage of Mr. Myers was to Ellen Wright, widow of Isaac Wright and daughter of John Martin. The latter was born in Kentucky and moved to Washington county, Ind., where he died. One son, Charles, was born to this second marriage. He was educated at Mapleton, Marion county, and at Indianapolis and is now associated with his

father in the banking business at Carmel. He married Miss Clara Davenport.

Mr. Myers is a Republican, holding the same political views as did his father, who was a strong Whig. During the Civil war he served as township trustee, from early manhood having been of reliable character, inviting the trust and confidence of his fellow citizens. Fraternally he is a Mason, and belongs to Carmel Lodge, No. 421. He is one of the leading members of the Methodist Church, and a liberal supporter of its missions and other benevolent work.

THOMAS ELWOOD BEALS, a prominent citizen of Cicero, Ind., and one of the present board of commissioners of Hamilton county, is a member of one of the oldest families of Pennsylvania, who were early pioneers of Indiana.

The Beals were of old English stock, and the first representative of the family in America was John Beals, who accompanied William Penn to Pennsylvania in 1682. He was an English Quaker and first settled in Lancaster county, Pa., where he married Mary Clayton, daughter of William Clayton, who had also settled at the same time in Pennsylvania, and was also a follower of William Penn. They had three children: John, William and Jacob.

John Beals, son of John, was reared in Lancaster county, Pa., and there was married in 1711, to Sarah Bowater, also of English stock. Their children were three sons and four daughters, namely: Prudence, who married Richard Williams; Sarah, who married John Mills; Mary, who married (first) Thomas Hunt and (second) William Baldwin, as it is written, but it is possible that the name was Ballard; Phoebe, who married Robert Sumner; John, who married Esther Hunt; Bowater, who married Ann Cookmyre; and Thomas, who was married to Sarah Antrim at Monocacy, Md., Sept. 12, 1741.

Thomas Beals, son of John (2), moved to near Winchester, Va., and in 1748 to Cane Creek, N. C., being then a young man. Some time afterward, with two companions, he removed to New Garden, now Guilford College, they being the first white people to settle there. They were soon followed by Richard Williams, Thomas Hunt, John Mills, Robert Sumner (brothers-in-law of Thomas Beals), and John, a brother of Thomas. In 1753

Thomas Beals, then thirty-four years of age, became a minister, and really was the founder of the Quaker Church at Guilford. Later he removed to Westfield, Stokes Co., N. C., where he set up a large meeting. From North Carolina he made several religious visits to what was then called the Northwest Territory, going as far as Fort Wayne, Ind. With his nephews, Bowater Sumner, William Hiatt and Durand Ballard, he went on a religious visit to the Shawnee and Delaware tribes of Indians, which then were established in the Clinch Mountains in Virginia. Their peaceful mission was not recognized, by the officers at the fort, who arrested them, accusing them of being confederates of the hostile Indians. When about to be put on trial, Thomas Beals asked permission to talk to the officers, and explain the cause of their visit to the Indians. Later he preached by invitation so powerful a sermon that the missionaries were allowed to proceed on their way without trial. A soldier in the fort came under conviction and attached himself to the Society of Friends, with which he remained connected into old age. Before proceeding on their journey, the attitude of the soldiers had changed entirely and the officers did everything in their power to speed the missionaries on their way.

Thomas Beals and his party then crossed the Ohio river, and held many meetings among the Indians in Ohio, resulting in great benefit to the savages and much satisfaction to the missionaries. Thomas Beals had a prophetic vision. He told his friends that he saw with his spiritual eye truth scattered all over that goodly land, the greatest gathering of Friends in the world to take place in this country, and this prophecy his descendants have lived to see fulfilled. It was made before any permanent settlements had been made in the northwestern wilderness, probably about 1775. In 1777 he attempted to re-visit the same tribes, but was arrested at the point where Pittsburg now stands by the authorities at Fort DuQuesne and sent back. Later in the same year he made another attempt, but was again forced to return home, although he was permitted to hold a meeting for the soldiers. In 1781 Thomas Beals moved with his family to Blue Stone, Va., and there they suffered greatly for the necessities of life. His son-in-law, James Horton, was captured by the Indians and taken to old Chillicothe, now

Frankfort, Ohio, where he was put to death. While at Blue Stone, Thomas Beals gathered about him some twenty or thirty families of Friends, enough to constitute a Friends' meeting, but this meeting was broken up when he returned to Westfield, N. C. In 1785, he settled with his family at Lost Creek, Tenn., where they lived eight years. In 1793 he moved to Grayson county, Va., where he set up several meetings of Friends, the desire of his life being to use himself zealously for the establishment of the principles of the Friends. In 1799 with his sons, John and Daniel, and his grandson, Abel Thornburg, he moved to Quaker Bottom, now Ross county, Ohio. There Thomas Beals died Aug. 29, 1801, and was buried near Richmond, Ross county, Ohio, in a coffin of regular shape, hewn out of a solid white walnut tree, which had been selected by him for that purpose while living. This coffin was prepared by his ever faithful friend, Jesse Ballard, assisted by Enoch Cox and others.

In the autumn of 1802 Sarah Beals, widow of Thomas, with her sons, John and Daniel, and their families, moved to Lee's Creek, in Highland county, Ohio, where she died July 7, 1813, aged eighty-nine years, and her burial was at Fairfield, Ohio. Thomas and Sarah (Antrim) Beals were the parents of five sons and eight daughters: Mary, born June 15, 1742; Mary and Sarah, twins, born Aug. 30, 1743 (Mary married Thomas Jessup); Thomas, born Oct. 29, 1745; Patience, born Dec. 9, 1747, married Benjamin Carr; William, born June 13, 1750; Daniel, born Feb. 15, 1753, married Susannah Jackson; Elizabeth, born April 25, 1755, married Samuel Bond; Margaret, born Oct. 12, 1757, married (first) James Horton, who was afterwards killed by the Indians, and (second) Daniel Huff; Hannah, born Dec. 13, 1759; Rachel and John, twins, born March 9, 1763, and the former married William Thornburg, and the latter Mary Carter; and Jacob, born Oct. 28, 1768. From Thomas and Sarah Beals have descended many of the most prominent ministers of the Society of Friends. In remembrance and recognition of these pious people, in 1868 and 1870, the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends at Richmond, Ind., ordered an appropriation made and had a stone wall built around the grave of Thomas Beals. At this time there were yet surviving, and present, some who still remembered this great missionary, one of

these being Levi Coffin, the venerable, eminent philanthropist, who was a blood descendant.

John Beals, son of Thomas, was born March 9, 1763, and was the great-grandfather of Thomas Elwood Beals. He was a brick-maker as well as wheelwright, miller and general mechanic, and in each trade was a man of skill. In 1788 he married Mary Carter, born in North Carolina, not far from Westfield, and he accompanied his father to Lost Creek, Tenn., and from there to Grayson county, Va. There his wife died Oct. 11, 1799. In the same year he accompanied the other members of the family to Quaker Bottom, Ross Co., Ohio, crossing the Ohio river on Christmas Day, 1799. John Beals was married (second) to Mary Johnson Hiatt, widow of his cousin, William Hiatt. Later they accompanied his widowed mother to Lee's Creek, Highland Co., Ohio, and there John assisted by his son, Thomas, made the brick, and built the Quaker Meeting House at Fairfield, Ohio. In 1824 he removed to Hamilton county, Ind., and settled one mile west and one-half mile south of Deming, in section 7, Jackson township. Here Mr. Beals entered between 300 and 400 acres of land in the woods, building a log cabin for the first house and subsequently clearing up a good farm. He also built a rude grist mill, which at that day was called a corn cracker. The grindstone for the grist mill he fashioned himself out of granite boulders and these same stones are now used as door steps by his granddaughter, Candice Beals Barker. John Beals was one of the first Friends to settle in Hamilton county, and was one of the founders of the Friends' Church, Westfield. His death took place on his farm here, Aug. 5, 1848, his second wife having died in 1846. The children of the first wife were as follows: Nathan C., born Sept. 3, 1789, at Lost Creek, Tenn., married Elizabeth Chew, Nov. 11, 1829; Thomas, born Feb. 14, 1791, at Lost Creek, Tenn., died in Hamilton county, Ind., married Nancy Stanley; Abner, born March 6, 1795, in Grayson county, Va., and died in Indiana, July 6, 1796; Amy, born April 24, 1797, died Dec. 4, 1802, in Hardin county, Ohio, aged about ninety-five years, the wife of Joseph Thompson; Daniel, born March 25, 1799, in Grayson county, Va., married (first) a Hadley, and (second) Elizabeth Bray, and died in Lynn county, Missouri.

At the time that John Beals settled in

Hamilton county, he was one of the earliest pioneers, but Indians were not numerous and dangerous in the section as in Ohio whence he had come. The following story which is recorded in the old family Bible of John Beals indicates this: On one occasion he was chased by a party of Indians and sought shelter in the high stub of a hollow tree and was followed into the hole by two small cub bears. The Indians came up and rapped on the tree but did not climb up and investigate the aperture where he was. They finally went away and he knew there was no more danger from them, but remained there still fearful until darkness. At this time the old she-bear returned to the hollow tree, which was her den, and came down into the hole backwards. John Beals seized her short tail, and held on so desperately that the bear climbed up inside the tree, with John still holding fast to her tail, and finally scrambled to the ground, when she went one way and he the other, not waiting to interfere with each other.

Thomas Beals, the grandfather of Thomas E., was born Feb. 14, 1791, at Lost Creek, Tenn. He had a fair education better than most of the pioneers of his day and became a school-teacher in Clinton county, Ohio, when a young man. He is remembered as being an excellent mathematician. In Clinton county, he married Nancy Stanley, born Sept. 16, 1790, in North Carolina, daughter of Samuel Stanley, a Revolutionary soldier who served under Washington, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. Thomas Beals continued to live in Clinton county until 1830, when he moved to Henry county, Ind., where he cleared up a good farm from the woods, consisting of 160 acres not far from Cadiz. In 1848 he moved to Hamilton county, Ind., settling on section 18, Washington township, where he bought 160 acres, about twenty acres of which had been cleared and deadened. There was a log cabin on the place, which the family occupied until the following year, when he built a two-story frame house. Both he and his wife were members of the Friends Church. He was an original Republican, voting for Fremont and later for Abraham Lincoln. His death took place on his farm. His children were: Lemuel, born Dec. 29, 1822; Mary, June 27, 1828; and Daniel, Dec. 5, 1830. His wife died July 18, 1870.

Lemuel Beals, father of Thomas E., obtained a good common school education, and accompanied his father to Hamilton county,

Ind. His whole life was devoted to farming and during the later years of his parents' lives he showed a great deal of filial devotion. His death occurred April 26, 1892, on his own land. In 1849 in the Friends Church at Westfield, Ind., he was married to Emily Bray, born in 1828, in Morgan county, Ind., daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Bray. The Brays were an old Colonial Quaker family of English stock. The mother of Mrs. Beals was a Shelton, and they were of Scotch-Irish ancestry and Quakers in religion. Edward Bray was born in North Carolina, and came to Hamilton county, Ind., as a pioneer in 1836, settling in Washington township. Although he was a cripple from the effects of an accident, he cleared up a small farm, on which he died aged eighty years. His children were: John Edward Wilson; Rhoda; Mary; Emily; Susannah; and others who died in infancy.

After marriage Lemuel Beals and wife lived on the farm that he inherited from his father, consisting of 160 acres, to which he added land by purchase until he owned 800 acres in Hamilton county. He was considered an excellent farmer and was a man of strong and fine character. In politics he was a staunch Republican, voting for Fremont and later for Lincoln. The children of Lemuel Beals and wife were as follows: Thomas Elwood, born Nov. 7, 1850, on the present farm; Edward Newton, June 7, 1852; John Wilson, July 11, 1855; Milton C., May 22, 1858; Elizabeth Ella, April 26, 1856. The mother of this family, a most estimable woman in every respect, died April 27, 1902.

After completing a good common school educational course, Thomas Elwood Beals attended the Washington township high school for three years, and then settled down to farming. After his marriage he settled in Jackson township, on a tract of eighty acres inherited from his father, to which he subsequently added until he owned 558 acres in Hamilton county. He is also interested with his son, Homer H., in a mercantile business at Cicero and his son, Elias E., in farming and stock raising, paying much attention to polled Durham cattle. Mr. Beals was married Nov. 12, 1873, in the Friends Church at Oak Ridge, Washington township, to Matilda Hodgkin, born Feb. 13, 1852, in Hamilton county, daughter of Erastus and Lydia (Johnson) Hodgkin. Erastus was the son of Elias and Matilda (Perkins) Hodgkin, a native of North Carolina, who first settled in Wayne county,

Ind., and then moved to Washington township, where he acquired eighty acres of land. He married the daughter of Jesse Johnson, and died aged sixty-four years, owning at that time 260 acres of land in Hamilton county, the larger part of which he had cleared himself. His children were: Rhoda, Matilda, Jesse E., Alva, Jonathan, Charles, Ira and Ivy, twins, and Oliver.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Beals were: Homer H., born Aug. 23, 1874, and engaged in a mercantile business at Cicero, married Mabel Lindley, and has a son, Thomas Elwood, Jr., born June 11, 1907; Elias Edward, born Oct. 9, 1875, and residing on the home farm, married Bertha Woods; Mary E., born Dec. 23, 1880, married R. M. Pettijohn, a merchant of Westfield, and they had one son, Ward Beals. Mrs. Pettijohn died Nov. 4, 1905. In politics Mr. Beals has always been identified with the Republican party, casting his first presidential vote for General Grant. For three years he has served as county commissioner of Hamilton county, and he commenced his second term of three years Jan. 1, 1908. Both he and his wife are members of the Hinckle Creek Friends Church, in which he was elder for twelve years.

ROBERT MANSFIELD BALL, manufacturer, of Muncie, Delaware Co., Ind., is one of the substantial business men of that place and a typical representative of a family which has held an honorable place in this part of the State for many years. He is a lifelong resident of Delaware county, having been born there Sept. 23, 1853, on his father's farm in Monroe township. His father, Samuel Ball, was one of the organizers of that township, where he had settled in 1834. Samuel Ball came to this section on foot from his old home in Perry county, Ohio, whither his father, James Ball, had migrated from Virginia, where the family has been prominent from Colonial days. Representatives of the name have been conspicuous by their success in professional, military, official, commercial, mechanical and literary life from the beginning of American history, the intelligence and enterprise which characterizes the Balls of the present day being found in one form or another in every generation.

It is believed on good authority that all the Balls in the United States of English origin are kindred, as the same general traits prevail, and there is a remarkable physical re-