BOLT AMERICANA

As compiled and written in part by

NINA LEONA BOLT MARTIN

and

in part and arranged in continuity by

RONALD BEN BOLT

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Corrections of Known Errors in BOLT AMERICANA

Page 12, Par. 4, last line: Letha Bolt married a Mr. West.

" 26, 7-2, 8-1, 8-2, 8-3: Mellott.

" 28, 7-6; 3-2, Betsy Ann McKee b. 1955.

" 29, under 7-2 should be: 8-1 Thad Anderson Wainwright b. 28 Sep 1963
   8-2 Jonathan Bolt Wainwright b. 5 Aug 1968.

" 33, Par. 5, Line 3: 1781.

" 40, 4-9: *** Hiram Elwood d. 23 Dec 1878 Red Oak IA,
          5-1 *** Ira Bolt d. 1898 day and month not available.

" 73, Par. 3, Line 1: Francis Marion Hewitt.

" 74, Par. 1, Line 4: E₂ of SE₁ of SE₃ of NE₂.

" 85, Par. 2, Line 1: in July 1623 instead of "the next year".

" 96, Bolt Myrtle Adelia.

" 102, Mellott.

" 105, Wainwright Thad Anderson 29.
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PROLOGUE

All of the inspiration and most of the data for the compilation of this work must be credited to Nina Leona (Bolt) Martin, born October 15th, 1879, in Red Oak, Montgomery County, Iowa, the daughter of Charles and Margaret Ann (Hewitt) Belt. Her childhood was spent mostly in or around Red Oak, though she writes of a memorable period in San Francisco when she was quite young. There she and the other children were fascinated with the ocean, the beach, Cliff House, wharfs, cable cars and turntable where the conductor let the children ride. She well remembers picking wild poppies on Bernal Heights, the old Dolores Mission, and their mother reluctantly cooking live lobsters (once). For a short time they also lived in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and she was enchanted by the street cars, the large churches with good music, long walks in Fairmount Park on the bluffs, and Lake Manawa and its pleasures. She was eleven years of age then, in 1890.

The next year in Red Oak her father finished their new house on 8th and High Streets on three acres of ground. Weather permitting, she then almost lived riding on her western pony, Eureka.

As she became older, she played the guitar and sang. She enjoyed music, laughter, jokes, and the love of good books. She sang for eight years in the choir of the Congregational Church. She married Dr. William Judson Martin on October 23d, 1906. They thereafter, lived in Kokomo, Indiana, where they raised two daughters, Marian Meredith and Margaret Jane.

In 1927 she created my interest in a "family tree". In the forty odd years since, through correspondence and visits, she instilled the urge to seek. In the spring of 1966 she visited with us for a week. Afterward, Martha and I, with data she had supplied, sought the places of my forebears in Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia and North Carolina. Thusly we have been on the farms of many of my ancestors. In 1967 we made another trip checking on data and going into Pennsylvania and Maryland as well as again to the first named states. It has been interesting and Aunt Onie visited again with us in the spring of 1968 when we again discussed the data.

Genealogy is a questionable compilation at the best. One branch, with some presumption, has been traced back to the time of Before Christ. This covers some fifty-eight generations. Such a number of generations with marriages of unrelated persons would necessitate 281,554,141,547,855,872 forebears. The total population of the world at this time is somewhere around 4,000,000,000 people and Before Christ there were perhaps 2,000,000,000 people of all races and all colors. So one could broadly say "I am a descendant of Julius Caesar" and in all probabilities be right. In any charted record of ancestry one woman may have in falseness destroyed the accuracy. So the search in ancestry with due thought to all factors produces a sort of feeling of insecurity in its value.

Yet, who were your forebears? What type of people were they? Are we all a sort of useless flotsam of a sea teeming with life? Or, is there a purpose, a pattern, and a something supreme in existence?
Genealogy helps with answers. There is a purpose in a procedure where man has grown in breadth and understanding. There is a pattern where, as wheat grain comes from the chaff, as gold from the dress, the good comes from the ill. And there is something supreme in good. Good is well defined in the words of Thomas Jefferson speaking of the American aborigine: "Their only controls are their manners, and that moral sense of right and wrong, which, like the sense of tasting and feeling, in every man makes a part of his nature". Good carries mankind forward and it was well to turn to the dictionary for its definition as well as for the definition of the word God.

Many mistakes were made in the compilation work of our genealogy and Aunt Onie would know them but never directly so say. She would gently ask a question or give a pointer which would lead to a correction. She is always kindly, never insistent of her ways, and always consistent in an inspiration for your own thinking.

She wrote some years ago: "I wish you could have known your father longer - he was such a fine, generous, high principled man, but a lot of fun and such interesting company". That is as I remember him. Her thoughtfulness in writing this and in other similar matters is demonstrative of her nature. She loves people and is particularly interested in all of her own.

From this genealogy study, has come belief and a serenity invaluable in the present age.

Ronald Belt
I LOVED — —

A field of waving rye
Shimmering in the sun,
Moving before the restless wind
In gentle undulations;

A nightingale alone
Caroling in the dark,
Singing about my love and me;
The still of night in summer;

The sheen of a jet-black horse
Carrying me on his back,
Keeping pace with my racing thoughts
All these I loved, but lost them.

Leona Bolt Martin
JOHN BOLT

The Colony of Virginia was the first permanent English settlement in North America. The first expedition landed at Jamestown on May 14th, 1607, and effected the establishment of many plantations along the James river. The family surname Bolt is first identified as that of three brothers who came from England and settled in the colony. They had given names of James, Thomas and John. The time of their coming is not known.

In records reflecting the name of Bolt in Virginia is one of Amias Bolt who arrived in August of 1618 aboard the good ship "Neptune". A muster roll of the inhabitants of Virginia shows his age as twenty-three years. A list of names of persons living in Virginia, dated February 16th, 1623, shows Amias Bolt with place of residence "flourden hundred". A Gabriel Bolt, age 29, was transported on the ship "Faulcon de London" to the Barbadoes in April of 1635. A transcript shows a John Bolt, born 1667.

There are other items. In York County a Roger Bolt filed an inventory in 1705. A book "Laws of North Carolina 1723" shows a list of Jurymen in Pasquotank Precinct that includes the name Charles Bolt. This district is adjacent to Norfolk and Princess Anne counties, Virginia. Again in York county, a will of Frances Bolt was filed in 1739. In Princess Anne county, on February 8th, 1770, Thomas Bolt acted as security for Joshua West of North Carolina to Joshua Hopkins on a promissary note. A Thomas Bolt filed an inventory in Farquier county in 1774.

When the first constitution of the State of Virginia was passed in 1776, all male residents of Virginia over eighteen years of age automatically were members of the state militia and were trained by local Captain and Lieutenants and were subject to a further serving of three months on active duty by self or substitute. John Bolt secured as a substitute in this service a William May who entered from Henry county in Captain Dillard's Company under lieutenant Laurence and Robert Bolt also. These officers were under the immediate command of Honorable Patrick Henry who had been elected Governor and served until 1779. May served three months in 1779 when dismissed.

A census of 1783, Princess Anne County, Precinct of Blackwater, shows Thomas Bolt with family of seven and 150 acres of land. The same census shows John Bolt with a family of four and 110 acres of land in the same precinct. There is also a record of a will in Princess Anne county filed in 1784 pertaining to the estate of Thomas Bolt.

The following items are taken from Virginia Antiquary, Princess Anne County Loose Papers:

"2 June, 1783, Capias for John Bolt to answer Reuben Griffis & his wife of a plea of detinue for the detention of six head of Cattle of the price of Fifty pounds, damage 15 pounds"

"18 July, 1783, John West of Currituck County, N. C., seeks to put John Bolt under a peace bond."

"Capias for John Bolt and Betty Coats to answer Elizabeth Caton of a plea of Trespass on the case, damage of 100 pounds. Abates 1784."
"13 January, 1785, Capias for Willis Randolph to answer John Boult of a plea of Trespass, damage 100 pounds. Judgt for plt. March 1789. From the evidence of John Corpwe we find the Horse of John Boult was taken by a party of which Willis Randolph was one but that he was not present at the taking him but Join'd the Party afterwards by whome the said Horse was conducted to the great Bridge & ther sold. Upon the whole matter, if the Law be for the Plt. we of the Jury do find for him thirty Pounds & if the Law be for the Deft. we find for him. B. Hicks, fn."

The United States census of 1790 show each Thomas Bolt and John Bolt separately in Princess Anne County as the head of a family and each as being born "1757". There is also a record of James Bolt born "1747", Va. Mil. Corp., Rev. War Rds.

The foregoing records are not proven to be those of a related John Bolt, nor of the three Bolt brothers, though they probably are. John Bolt, known to be related, was of the same probable age, and at the turn of the eighteenth century was living with his three sons, Hiram, Charles and John, Jr., in the area of the presently converging Patrick, Floyd, and Carroll counties of Virginia. Here, saddle-like and extending downward on each side of the Blue Ridge Mountains, are beautifully green mountain hills with their creeks and rivers and their trees and meadows where many Bolts were to live.

On the southeast side of the Blue Ridge, commencing at the Meadows of the Dan near the summit and past the Pinnacles of Dan, flows the Dan River through Patrick County into Stokes County, North Carolina, and thence eventually back into Virginia, joining the Roanoke river in Mecklenberg County, thence on to the Atlantic. Patrick County was formed from a part of Henry County in 1790. In this county lived James Bolt, probably the brother of John.

On the northwest side of the Blue Ridge in Floyd County (old Montgomery) is the source of the Laurel Fork and the Burks Fork of the Reed Island Creek which flows through Carroll County (old Grayson and Wythe) into the New River and through the Narrows of the Alleghenies to the Kanawha thence to the Ohio and to the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. It is probable that John Bolt came with his family to this area in 1791 or 1792, perhaps from old Henry County, and settled in the present Carroll County, then Wythe.

In Patrick County, east of the Blue Ridge, is a record of a marriage license issued to William Garrett and Winifred Bolt, dated October 8, 1792. She was probably the daughter of James Bolt.

Also in Patrick County on July 1st, 1796, Charles Bolt, son of John Bolt, married Melley (Mary) Barnard with the consent of Lucy Barnard. The indications are that Charles Bolt took his bride to live with him on the other side of the Blue Ridge near the John Bolt's in the then Grayson County formed from Wythe in 1793. Melley apparently was quite young, needing the consent of her mother for the marriage. Also in 1796 a will of a John Bolt was filed in Mecklenberg County, possibly father of John Bolt of Grayson.
CHARLES BOLT

Little is known of Charles Bolt until his marriage to Molley Barnard. In Grayson County (now Carroll) is the record of their first son born there March 14th, 1799, and named Hiram Bolt.

Charles and Mary Bolt made occasional trips over the Blue Ridge from Grayson County into Patrick County to visit her folk and to see his cousin Winifred and her husband William Garrott, as well as Uncle James Bolt. They lived on the Dan River, and on January 8th, 1800, Charles Bolt purchased 142 acres of land on the river from Joseph Garrott, paying fifty pounds. The deed was witnessed by John Bolt.

On March 25th, 1801, John Bolt, Sr., then living in Grayson County, also bought land of Joseph Garrott or Garrol, consisting of 150 acres on the Dan River for the payment of five pounds.

It can well be presumed that John Bolt, the senior, and his brother James Bolt, and John's son Charles and his wife, and James' daughter Winifred and her husband then lived in close proximity on their respective farms bordering the Dan River.

JOHN BOLT II

On April 9th, 1802, a second son was born to Charles and Mary Bolt on their farm on the Dan River, in Patrick County, Virginia, and was named John Bolt in honor of the grandfather.

John Bolt, Jr., of Grayson County, uncle of the baby John Bolt, purchased 400 acres of land on the Dan River from William Garrott, husband of Winifred Bolt Garrott, on October 4th, 1802. The signatures were witnessed by John Bolt, Sr., Charles Bolt, and James Bolt.

Charles Bolt, father of John the second, was an active man and was to deal in many pieces of land. On October 26th, 1802, he sold land on both sides of the South Fork of the Dan River and on both sides of Stone Mountain.

There is a record of John Bolt marrying Celey or Feley Amos in Patrick County in July or August of 1803. This could have been John Bolt, Sr., being widowed and marrying again, or, a son of James Bolt.

John Bolt, Jr., still living in Grayson County, sold 150 acres of the land he purchased on the Dan River in Patrick County to his brother Charles. This made Charles with farmlands of 292 acres. John Bolt, Jr., married Susana Cook in Grayson County in the year of 1805. Following her death, he married Rebeckah Dillard in Patrick County in 1807. Charles Bolt was a witness. It is possible that she was of the Captain Dillard family in whose company John Bolt, Sr., had the substitute William May in the militia, 1779.
On February 1st, 1808, Charles Bolt and a Mr. Bernard, presumably his father-in-law, sold to Beveridge Hughes 200 acres of land on Buffalo Creek, Patrick County.

During these years on Dan River, Charles and Mary Bolt gave birth to two more children: Lucy and Charles. John Bolt, II, now had two brothers and a sister. He was nine years old when his father sold 100 acres of the land on the Dan River in Patrick County in August of 1811. During the same month on the 26th he bought 250 acres of land on Burks Fork, a branch of Big Reed Island Creek, in Grayson County. The family moved there. On September 21st, 1812, Charles Bolt purchased another 180 acres of land on the Burks Fork near Dugs Spur.

In 1816 Charles Bolt became interested in farmlands in Stokes County, North Carolina, in an area through which the Dan River flowed after leaving Patrick County. In this year he bought 249½ acres on the river for $758.00, and another piece of 122 acres on the river for $122.00. He moved his family there. In 1817 he bought two more pieces of land, both on the river, one of 100 acres for $400.00 and one of 86 acres for $300.00.

John Bolt, Sr., bought from his son Charles the 180 acres of farmlands on Burks Fork in Grayson County for $250.00 and moved there from Patrick County. The deed was dated March 5th, 1818. That same year on August 2d Charles Bolt sold to Ishan Barnett of Grayson County 150 acres of land in Patrick County.

On December 13th, 1818, Charles Bolt bought from Robert Johnson 400 acres of land on the Burks Fork of Big Reed Island Creek in that part of Montgomery County, Virginia, which in 1831 was to become Floyd County.

John II was not quite seventeen when his brother Hiram, then twenty years of age, married Lucretia Harris on March 21st, 1819, in the adjoining county of Surry, North Carolina.

While in his teens, John Bolt II is believed to have been apprenticed to Jacob Horton, a wheelwright with shop and farmlands not far away. The Horton daughter, Kerenhappuch (biblical for child of beauty), was slightly older than John but the two became deeply attached.

On October 10th, 1820, Charles and Mary Bolt sold to Samuel Staples 417 acres of land on the Big Dan in Stokes County. Typical is the wording of the deed for that day and age: "417 acres purchased by said Bolt of William Barch, known as Floyd and Brendecaret Places, beginning at a hickory on the river bank and running North 15° west 42 poles to a Chestnut; thence North 65° East 18 poles to a persimmon; north 10° West 100 poles to a white oak on the river bank near the mouth of a branch; thence nearly West up said branch to the mouth of the first hollow; thence nearly Southwest up said branch with a Line of William R. Robinson to a white oak and black oak by a path to Isaac Joyce's corner; then with said Joyce's line South 33° East 28 poles to a double dogwood saplin by the corner of a field," etc., $1866.00.
Two days after the sale of this home place by Charles and Mary Bolt, the son John Bolt II, then eighteen years and six months of age, married Kerennhappuch Horton, then twenty. This was in Stokes County. The bond was dated October 12th, 1820, and the witnesses were Joshua Cox and Archelaus Bernard. The latter was probably of Mary Bolt's family. The bondsman was George Barber. The name of the bride as shown on the marriage record is "Casa", probably the misreading in copying of the nickname Cara.

Charles and Mary Bolt then moved to Montgomery County, Virginia, on the four hundred acres of farmlands on the waters of Burks Fork of Big Reed Island Creek. It, too, was a beautiful spot with level and rolling open cleared fields on each side of the creek, with the farmlands to the north rising rapidly to pine covered hills. In 1821 they sold their last 191 acres of land in Patrick County on the other side of the Blue Ridge.

In Patrick County on March 5th, 1821, were filed Articles of Agreement by Legatees of Thomas Billard, Deceased, between John Bolt, Jr., and Bertha Dillard, Edward Dillard, Mary Cock, John Brason and James Dilliard whereby it was agreed to give to the said John Bolt a certain negro woman named Clewy and her clothing for which the said Bolt was to take his mother-in-law Rutha Dillard, her bed and clothing, and to support and maintain her neatly during her natural life. It was signed by the legatees. John Bolt, Jr., was appointed guardian for Rutha Dillard.

John Bolt, Jr., had sons named: William Anderson, John, Harrison, Elias, Lewis, Isaac, Tyre, and Thomas, and a daughter named Jane.

John Bolt II, though his father and mother with the other members of the family had moved to Virginia, stayed with his wife Kerennhappuch at her parents' home until John finished his apprenticeship with Jacob Horton. John and Kerennhappuch became parents of a daughter they named Pollie on January 18th, 1822.

The mother, brother, and friends of Jacob Horton had moved to the new frontier in Ohio and in the spring of 1822 Jacob Horton and his family moved to Highland County, Ohio, where he established his shop and practice of the wheelwright. His daughter, Kerennhappuch, and John Bolt II and their baby Pollie moved with the Hortons.

John Bolt in learning the trade of wheelwright specialized in the art of creating spinning wheels with the necessary accompanying woodcraft. When he and Kerennhappuch set up their own housekeeping, he made all of their furniture. He expanded his trade further into cabinet work. He also taught public school for some time in Hillsboro, and he was a great student of the Bible. A second daughter, Letha, was born to them June 17th, 1823.

In Virginia, on February 5th, 1826, Charles and his father John Bolt, Sr. of Grayson County, sold to Joseph Day some land on the Burks Fork in Grayson County for $400.00. John Bolt signed with a mark. It is probable that at this time John Bolt, Sr., and his wife moved to the farm on the Burks Fork in Montgomery County. He was then about seventy years of age.

The many lands of the many Bolts on Burks Fork were all within a distance of ten miles including the many creek twists from Big Reed Island Creek in Grayson County to the property in Montgomery County.
The myriad of land transactions evidenced by deeds concerning Charles Bolt are prosaic in nature but tend to visualize the flow of the waters of the lands marked by the trees on the hillsides and these descriptions appear to reflect the natural beauty and strength of Charles Bolt as well as of the lands themselves.

Hiram, one of the sons of Charles, was living in Grayson County and on July 21st, 1828, Hiram and his wife Lucrilea sold fifty acres of land to his father. Hiram then farmed his father's property.

On the 19th of October, 1828, Charles Bolt gave to William Stanley a deed of trust on the land in Montgomery County to secure $1,562.00. This was witnessed by William Stanley and John Helms.

Charles Bolt, Jr., was sworn in as Insign in the 30th Regiment Virginia Militia from Montgomery County on October 30th, 1830. On November 30th, Charles the senior deeded to Charles the junior 100 acres of the land on Burks Fork in Montgomery County. A year later, November 7th, 1831, Charles Bolt, Jr., sold 150 acres he had on the Burks Fork in Grayson County to Jacob Helms.

September 6th, 1832, Charles Bolt, Sr., borrowed of John W. Helms a sum of $2,014.00 and gave a deed of trust as security on the land at Burks Fork, Grayson County. That same year Charles Bolt, Jr., married Martha Slaughter in Grayson County, and his sister Lucy Bolt married Jacob Alderman of the same county. On April 28th, 1833, Charles Bolt, Sr., sold the Bolt Mill Pond to Jacob Alderman. (In later years, Charles Bolt Alderman, son of Jacob and Lucy Bolt Alderman, was a witness testifying at the trial of Jesse James in St. Joseph, Missouri, where the Aldermans then lived.)

October 16th, 1833, Charles Bolt, Sr., signed a deed of trust to secure to John Cook $250.00 "being the land on which Hiram Bolt now lives. Also six head of cattle, 15 head of hogs, one sorrel mare, one rifle gun, and which are now in the possession of Hiram Bolt, and all the household and kitchen furniture and plantation utensils which are now in the possession of said Hiram Bolt", payable 25th of December 1834.

The next month on November 18th, 1833, Charles Bolt, Sr., sold to Gordon Hylton 200 acres of land for $400.00 on Burks Fork of Big Reed Island Creek in Grayson County "bounded as follows to-wit: Beginning at a white oak on the South side of a hill, and running thence to Mayberrys line near a school house, including the tract of land on which Isaac Bolt now lives and supposed to contain twenty-five acres more or less; and thence with Mayberrys line to Burks Fork; thence up said Creek to a Poplar and Sugar Trees, corner of the first survey on the Northwest side of a hill, South 21° East 78 poles to two white oaks on top of a hill N 85° 78 poles to a white Oak and Chestnut on the East side of a hill N 43° and 32 poles to a white oak and maple on top of a hill, thence running to Burks Fork to a spring now used by Robert Jones, so as not to interfere with the land formerly belonging to Charles Bolt, Jr.; thence down said creek as it meanders to a conditional line made between Charles Bolt, Sr., and Jacob Alderman, thence up the ridge to the old line a Southwest course to the Beginning." Signed: Charles Bolt, Sr.
February 17th, 1835, John Bolt, Sr., sold to Isaac Bolt for $50.00 land of 100 acres on the southside of Burks Fork, in Grayson County.

On March 1st, 1835, Charles Bolt sold to Archibald Stuart personal property in possession of Hiram Bolt consisting of "one sorrell mare, one rifle, two cows and calves, and all the plantation tools, household and kitchen furniture now in the possession of Hiram Bolt".

The above is the last record found of Charles Bolt, Sr. It is known that he had become convinced it was wrong to own slaves and had freed his. Two of these slaves, named Jerry Gorham or Oldham, and Sutherland, after being freed, went to Ohio with Charles' son John Bolt, or with two nephews named Lewis and Lias Bolt, twins. Elias or Lias Bolt married Elizabeth Alderman in Grayson County in 1833 and Lewis Bolt married Milley Goad there in 1834. This was about the time Charles Bolt, Sr., sold the last of his farms in Virginia, and the twins went to Ohio soon after. They were both expert riflemen and won many prizes at turkey shoots in Highland County, Ohio.

The son Hiram Bolt and his wife Lucretia with their family moved from the land Charles Bolt sold and thereafter lived on land on the Laurel Fork of Big Reed Island Creek, near the settlement of Laurel Fork, Carroll County, Virginia. He died of typhoid fever on March 9th, 1859.

It is said that the last farm of Charles Bolt, Sr., was next to that of his father's on Burks Fork in Montgomery County but that he sold it probably in 1833 or 1835 and moved away from Virginia, possibly to Texas or Missouri.

Death came to John Bolt, Sr., on September 24th, 1837. He was somewhere in his eighties in age, probably nearly ninety. He and his wife and a child are buried high on the top of a pine covered hill above the house on the farm and overlooking the lea of Burks Fork. A great grandson Floyd Bolt was living on the place with his wife in 1966. His father Elgin Bolt, a fine old gentleman of 87 in that year, was living in a large old house across the road and up the creek a spell. They purchased the farms from former owners. This property is on Floyd County Road #625, about a quarter of a mile off of the County Road #758, mail address Willis, Virginia.
CHARLES BOLT

II

In Highland County, Ohio, John Bolt II was pursuing his occupations as wheelwright, making spinning wheels, teaching school, and studying the Bible. Another daughter was born to him and Kerenhappuch on March 26th, 1827, and they named her Malinda. Phebe Jane, named after her grandmother Horton, was born December 5th, 1829.

Charles Bolt, their first son, was born December 30th, 1831, in Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio. His given name was that of his grandfather in Virginia.

A daughter Sallie Ann was born April 15th, 1834, and died on September 28th, 1835. The second son, Jacob Dentatus Bolt, was born January 17th, 1837. Another son, William Lee, was born August 28th, 1839, but lived only for a month.

In the year of 1840, John and Kerenhappuch Bolt decided to move to Indiana. They settled in Noblesville, the county seat of Hamilton County. He continued his trade as wheelwright and cabinet maker as well as at times teaching public school there. They had born to them in that county another son on January 19th, 1841, whom they named Ira Webster Bolt. A daughter Cary Ann was born November 15th, 1842.

Sorrow came to the family in 1849 when the daughter Malinda, twenty-two years of age and unmarried, died February 27th. The daughter Pollie or Mary had married a Binegar and on April 25th, 1849, she too died, leaving a daughter Mary of eight years, Anna M. of seven years, and a son John of one year of age.

As the young Charles Bolt grew into manhood he became interested in building construction and at twenty years of age travelled to Indianapolis in the next county where he lived until he became a journeyman bricklayer.

There were relatives of John Bolt who had settled in Montgomery County, Iowa. In the years prior to 1850 only one white man had lived within the borders of that county. In 1850 the population made up by new settlers reached 1256 in number. In 1851 settlers continued coming into the county and in that year or in 1853 Isaac Bolt settled there. He is said to have been born in Kentucky in 1819 and moved through Ohio to Clark County, Indiana, possibly with other Bolts and the Aldermans; and, from there, with them to St. Joseph, Missouri. Isaac Bolt is said to have walked from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Montgomery County, Iowa, in 1851 or 1853. He settled in Section 16 of Washington Township in that county.

The West Nodaway River flowed through this section of land. Isaac's home was a station on the stage route, where horses and drivers were changed. A ferry over the Nodaway was there. He also bought land in Frankfort Township and was one of the three original owners of the land where the county seat was first located at the town of Frankfort. Isaac and his wife Martha had children: Mary E. born 1846; John Case, born 1849; Louisa J., born 1852; Emily S. born 1858, as shown in the census of 1860.
John M. Bolt, said to be a cousin of John Bolt, was one of the first settlers of Washington Township. He is said to have been a soldier in the Mexican War, Captain Taggart's Company (E), 3d Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Jim Lane. He settled on Section 20, not far from Isaac Bolt's. John M. Bolt married Lucinda Sager in Frankfort on February 10th, 1856. A Charles Bolt, said to be a brother of John M., lived here for some time but moved away.

In 1855, John and Kerenhappuch (Horton) Bolt, then living in Noblesville, Indiana, decided to move to Montgomery County, Iowa. Their son, Charles, then twenty-three years of age, and their other children moved with them. Jacob Horton and his adult sons and daughters and their families decided to move with the Bolts, leaving their homes in Hillsboro, Ohio. In their travels to Iowa, Charles Bolt shot a deer for a fresh meat supply. The antlers were kept in the family for many years.

John Bolt bought land in Sections 29, 30, and 31 of Pilot Grove Township in Montgomery County. Four of their ten children had previously died. Now living with them were four. The census of the county in 1856 shows the family as living in West Township, and as having been in the state for less than a year. The family was listed as follows: John Bolt, age 50; Kerenhappuch Bolt, 55; Charles Bolt, 23; Jacob B. Bolt, 19; Ira W. Bolt, 16; Kara A. Bolt, 13. In addition there were listed Harvey Bolt, age 11; and Malinda M. Bolt age 8. Also were listed Mary L. Binegar, age 15; John Binegar, age 8; and James Penny, age 21, occupation surveyor. Actually the county record shows James M. Penny married Mary L. Binegar on November 9th, 1855, by the Justice of the Peace, though this does not show in the census. The two Binegar children were those of Pollie who died in 1849. The two youngest named Bolt children are unexplained.

Phoebe Jane Bolt had married John Dodd and they were probably living in Section 31 of Pilot Grove township. The whereabouts of Letha are not known.

Charles Bolt continued his interest in construction work. His first experience in Montgomery county was probably the erection of a log cabin to shelter the family.

All of the inhabitants of the county had moved in and settled within the previous five or six years. Quoting from Merritt's History of Montgomery County: "The first permanent habitation of the early settler was built of round logs, the space between the logs being filled with split sticks of wood called "chinks", then daubed over, inside and out, with clay mortar. The floor was commonly made of puncheons or split logs with the smoothest side turned upward. The roof was made by gradually drawing in the top to the ridge pole on cross pieces laying the clapboards, which, being three or four feet in length, instead of being nailed were held in place by "weight" poles laid on them reaching the length of the cabin. The fireplace, about six feet in length, occupied one end of the single apartment and was situated in a projection, like a bay window, some of the logs being cut for that purpose. The chimney was built on the outside, of split sticks laid one on another. The chimney was plastered inside and outside with clay mortar and was sometimes lined with stone a few feet above the hearth." Charles Bolt probably improved the masonry work in their home.

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The first time Washington Township appears on the County records is by an entry dated April 14th, 1856, where Isaac Bolt was paid $30.00 by the county for his work as assessor of that township.

On the 17th of November, 1856, at the first term of the district court, John Bolt was a member of the first grand jury. An indictment was found against Isaac Bolt and J. T. Patterson for fighting, and was the first action of a criminal proceedings. Reports were the vote was against the indictment "but the boys got a good scare and behaved since".

On December 19th, 1857, the county ordered a bridge built across the "Big Tarkie" on the county road east of the county seat of Frankfort which then consisted of a small newly settled town of about fifteen houses and the necessary business structures. Charles Bolt received the contract. The bridge was built fifty-four feet long and sixteen feet wide and the price was $225.00. He was then twenty-six years of age.

At that time the prominent families of Frankfort were the Bonds, the Hortons, and the Straits. Dr. Amasa Bond and the Hortons were close relatives of Charles Bolt. The Straits were a merchant family. Charles Bolt married Miss Alsina J. Strait on March 4th, 1858. She was seventeen. He bought a farm near Frankfort and built a home thereon.

In the year of 1858 John M. Bolt ran for Sheriff and was defeated by L. C. Cook who received 68 votes. R. W. Rogers received 44 votes and J. M. Bolt received 22 votes.

Lillian Alsina Bolt was born to Charles and Alsina Bolt on January 15th, 1859. That year, the mother Alsina was burned to death on their farm by the ignition of her clothing from a wood burning stove. Charles Bolt, with his motherless daughter, returned to live with his father and mother who were then living on their home farm in Frankfort Township.

In September of 1859 the county held the first County Fair in Frankfort at the old school house and the surrounding fields. John Bolt had two brood-mares and some cattle there and took a premium on the mares. He raised fine horses on his farm. He also specialised in growing apples, which was new to the community. This was probably all on the original farm in Pilot Grove Township, that land being just across the dividing line from Frankfort Township.

The United States census record of the family of John Bolt as it appears in the 1860 census returns for the township of Frankfort gives names and ages as follows: John Bolt, 58; Iren Bolt, 59; Jacob D. Bolt, 23; Ira W. Bolt, 20; Cary Ann Bolt, 18; Charles Bolt, 27, with a child Lillian L. Bolt, 1; Serena Bolt, 18; John B. Bolt, 11; and, Melinda A. Bolt, 11. The John B. was probably John Binegar. Serena and Malinda A. are not explained. In both this and the 1856 census reports the occupation of John Bolt is given as farmer and he apparently no longer followed the occupation of wheelwright and cabinet maker.
Spinning wheels were still in use in Montgomery County and it is said that Kerenhappuch Bolt made the clothing for the entire family with wool grown from their own sheep and spun by her. John Bolt was not a member of any church though a great student of the Bible. The parents of Kerenhappuch were Quakers and it is said that she always wore the small, white, lacy cap of the Quaker Woman during the latter part of her life as her mother had done.

A railroad was planned through Iowa and the right of way through Montgomery County was surveyed through Red Oak Township, running east and west with another north and south. Red Oak Junction was thus formed and was commencing to grow with new business structures and with new homes. Frankfort township was the next east.

The county made a contract with Charles Bolt on January 14th, 1860, to build a bridge across the Nishnabotna River at Red Oak Junction for $1298.00. The county was to pay $640.00 and the balance was to be contributed by the citizens of Red Oak Junction. On April 19th the county allowed Charles Bolt $15.00 to apply on the contract. A subscription was raised in Red Oak Junction for $652.00 and the work commenced.

The Nishnabotna, and the Nodaway where Isaac Bolt had his home at the ferry and stage change, were muddy, sullen and treacherous, offering a fording place to the unwary settler one day and drowning both him and his team at the same crossing the next. They were full of "step offs" and shifting sands. No game fish were found in the waters but there was abundant of Channel-cat, buffalo and carp. Their banks were garnished with tall elms and carpeted with velvety blue grass. There were beds of violets, chattering squirrels and merry birds. Men harnessed these waters to mill wheels and for years lumber and flour mills were operated by this power. Milling was the principal manufacturing industry in the county at that early time. Grist thrown across the horse's shoulders would be brought by the family boy for milling by the miller." (Merritt's History of Montgomery County.)

In 1859 Joseph M. Hewitt and his family had settled in Red Oak Junction. Reverend W. C. Means had been elected County Superintendent of Schools. A school building was then under construction in Red Oak Junction. For the time being school was to be conducted in one room of a three room cabin occupied by George Martin and his family, near the North Mill in Red Oak Township. Reverend Means was impressed with Margaret Ann Hewitt, then seventeen, and, after an examination given in her home as to her qualifications, he appointed her the first school teacher of Red Oak Township. She taught for three months and was paid forty dollars. When the school was opened in the new building in town, it was taught by Thomas Petty, the first teacher in Red Oak Junction, for $30.00 a month.

In the spring of 1860, Joseph M. Hewitt and his family were living at the Central House which he owned and operated. Charles Bolt was then constructing the bridge across the Nishnabotna. Between work periods Charles Bolt found time to court Margaret Ann Hewitt at the hotel and she eventually accepted his proposal of marriage. The marriage took place July 3d, 1860. His uncle, County Judge James Riley Horton, performed the ceremony. It was the first marriage in the town of Red Oak.
John Bolt was Frankfort Township Trustee during the year of 1861 until the elections in October. A large part of the business of the trustees was the paying of bounty on wolf and wildcat scalps. They were down to $1.00 from $1.50. John Bolt stayed pretty close to his farming and produced crops, apples and animals permanently recorded in the county histories.

Charles and Margaret Ann (Hewitt) Bolt first lived with her folk at the hotel after the marriage. Charles bought two building lots on the south side of the town square, just west of the Central House, paying twenty-five dollars for each one of them. In the early part of 1861 he started the construction of a six room house on the lots and was well under way with it in March. He had contracts to build three new school buildings and other commercial buildings that year. He was well on his way as a general and masonry contractor in the construction work he liked so well.

Margaret Ann Bolt, bride of less than a year, wrote to a sister a short while before Charles had their house finished. "This is a blue Sunday. I haven't been any place for a week. Father has gone to the Nodaway to quarterly Meeting. Mother is reading in one of her "repositors". (ladies magazine). Charley is reading Old Abe's Inaugural Address. He confuses me so I can hardly write.

"Father is going to move Tuesday. John F. has plastered the house. We will have our house ready to live in in two or three weeks. I guess we will board with Purcell's until that time. Purcells have rented the tavern. I forgot whether I ever wrote it or not, Jennie has a calf. It is a heifer, too.

"We had a very good exhibition here last week. There is going to be a people's exhibition in the new mill in about three weeks and a big ball at night. I guess I will take a part. ***Father was thrashing last week and broke his machine all to smash. Mother imagines she is going to heaven when she leaves here. (the hotel) She has the meals all counted that she has to cook. So no more at present for I want to go to bed."

In reading Old Abe's inaugural address, Charles probably thought of his younger brother Ira W. Bolt and the possibility of the pending war. Ira had enlisted in the First Nebraska Cavalry, Company F, at Frankfort on January 24th, 1861.

On November 16th, 1861, the Masonic Lodge No. 162 A F & A M was organized in Red Oak Junction at the new home of Charles and Margaret Bolt next to the Central House. Charles Bolt and Joseph M. Hewitt thus became charter members and Mr. Hewitt was one of the first officers.

On the 19th of January, 1862, a daughter was born to Charles and Margaret Bolt in their new home and named Etta Vilura Bolt. On December 1st of this same year, Joseph M. Hewitt was elected Justice of the Peace and Charles Bolt was elected Sheriff to succeed L. C. Cook who had defeated John M. Bolt for the same office two years before. In January John M. Bolt and Isaac Bolt had been elected as trustees of Washington Township.
Due to the lack of more detailed records, it is difficult to picture Charles Bolt as one of the historic old time western sheriffs. There is evidence that he did his job well and the very fact that there were no historic criminal disorders of that early time in Montgomery County confirms it.

In 1861, Charles Bolt was appointed Deputy Provost Marshall for Montgomery and Adams Counties, serving during the Civil War years. In this work he made dangerous trips across the prairie, taking deserters and "copperheads" (active Confederate sympathizers) to Des Moines. When he made these trips, Margaret Ann was left alone and she was somewhat frightened as "sympathizers" had threatened to burn their house down. One night while she was alone, she heard someone trying to get in a window. She kept an axe by the bed and so arming herself she stood by the window with the axe raised. A man raised the window but before entering, turned and spit. She put the axe down for she recognized the gesture. Charles Bolt chewed tobacco. She thereafter said that while she never liked his habit of chewing tobacco, at least it saved his life on one occasion.

That year Charles Bolt sold the house in town and bought a farm just beyond the Hewitt farm south of Red Oak and built a story and a half house thereon. That winter the bridge he built across the Nishnabotna on Colbaugh Street while courting Margaret Ann was wrecked and carried away by an ice flow. The timbers had been hewn by hand.

Frankfort was the county seat until 1865 when it was relocated at Red Oak. That year Charles Bolt contracted all the brickwork on the second school building in Red Oak. W. H. Kerrhard was the general contractor and the district could not pay so he retained control of it. The building was used as school, as church, and as a dance hall until the district raised the money.

A son, Henry Albert Bolt, was born October 28th, 1865, to Charles and Margaret Bolt in their new house on the farm near the Hewitt farm.

In the year of 1866 there was considerable controversy over the location of the court house. The county finally decided to move the old one, a two story frame structure 18 feet by 36 feet, from Frankfort to Red Oak as Red Oak agreed to bear the expense of the moving. Histories state Wayne Stennett was given the contract and the building was put on huge sleds to await the first snow. This came in December and with Wayne Stennett and his party it took thirty yoke of oxen to draw the huge sleds and the building thereon. They moved slowly northward around the dividing ridge between the waters of the creeks. After turning presumably westward in a blizzard, and off course after some miles, they unhitched, and went home. The court house was lost on the prairie for some days.

A family version is that while the discussions of when, how and if were going on, some young fellows decided to settle the matter by "stealing" the old court house and moving it to Red Oak. Charles Bolt was said to be the leader and James Horton, a sixteen year old cousin, was in the party. Waiting for a heavy snowfall they put the building on logs and carted it away by ox
teams. But they did not anticipate the severe blizzard which developed. In the darkness of night and with the storm raging, they lost their direction and had to abandon the building several miles off their course. The court house was lost on the prairie and was not found for some time. The young men preferred to conceal their identity and it remained sort of "hush, hush". Wayne Stennett, who found the building, contracted the moving project for its eventual arrival in Red Oak. It was fixed up and served for many years. The year after this occurrence, in 1867, Charles Bolt was elected to the Board of Supervisors. He was then thirty-six years of age.

On January 8th, 1868, a new township was formed from a part of Red Oak Township and was named Grant Township. This included the area where both Joseph Hewitt and Charles Bolt had their farms. The vote of the County Board was five for and one against. Charles Bolt voted against. John Bolt was elected to the Board of Supervisors this year as representing Frankfort Township.

On March 28th, 1868, Benjamin Darius Bolt was born to Charles and Margaret Bolt in the house on the farm.

A Grant Township petition for addition of other sections was lost by the vote of the supervisors on January 6th, 1869. John Bolt voted against. To defend suit commenced against the county by the railroad the supervisors voted 7 yes, 1 no. John Bolt voted no.

In January of 1870 the county clerk made the first statement of payments and John Bolt was allowed for Board attendance from Frankfort: 4 days $10.00, 10 miles $1.20. The census of 1870 shows the population of the county had increased to 5,921 as compared with the population of 1,256 in 1850 and 1 in 1819.

In the year of 1870 Charles Bolt was elected Master of the local Masonic Lodge, of which he was a charter member. That year he started construction of the East Ward or Lincoln school as general contractor. He was of unusual physical strength. During the building it was necessary to place a stone (keystone) in position over the entrance. Two of his men were unable to do it. Unaided, Charles Bolt took the stone on his shoulders and carried it up the ladder and placed it in position. He had always excelled in pioneer sports and was a powerful swimmer.

On September 2d, 1870, Kerenhappuch (Horton) Bolt, wife of John Bolt, died and was buried in Frankfort Cemetery not far from the grave of her father Jacob Horton. On December 8th, 1870, Maud Arlina Bolt was born to Charles and Margaret Bolt, at the farm house.

In 1871, Charles Bolt finished the East Ward or Lincoln school building. In 1872 he formed a partnership with A. C. Crockett as building contractors, called Bolt and Crockett. They also owned and operated a brick yard. At times corn cobs were used as fuel to make the brick which was considered very unusual. The first practical attempt in Montgomery County to solve the coal problem was due "to the pluck and enterprise" of this partnership. They
commenced at about twelve feet above low water mark in the Nishnabotna River by boring. At 156 feet the auger stuck and a strain equal to the lift of two tons weight never budged it. There it remains. No coal was discovered.

In 1875, Bolt, Crockett & Company contracted with the county to build "a good, substantial Jail building for the use of the county, and the work was done that year. The building stands one block South of the Southwest corner of the public square of Red Oak. It cost $5,000.00. It is of brick, two stories in height. There were six very substantial iron cells, and in the cell room the ceilings and walls were lined with Boiler iron. A few prisoners escaped from the hall of the jail, but none that were confined in cells have ever broken away. There are rooms of the building occupied by the jailer and his family." (History of Montgomery County.) That year they also built the second Methodist Church.

John Bolt died on January 30th, 1876, 73 years, 9 months, and 21 days of age. He was buried beside his wife Kerenhappuch in the Frankfort Cemetery. The gravestones are identical in size and shape, each with a weeping willow tree engraved above the name.

This year Charles Bolt built a one and a half story eight room brick house directly across north from the block afterward chosen for the court house square in Red Oak. This was on Reed Street and upon completion the family moved into it. There, on February 21st, 1877, Myrtle Adelia Bolt was born.

Etta Vilura (Lutie) Bolt, daughter of Charles and Margaret Bolt, married John H. Humphrey on August 10th, 1678. He was a son of Edward and Mary Jane (Hartman) Humphrey. The newly married couple were twenty and sixteen years of age respectively, he being the elder.

The fourth daughter and last child of Charles and Margaret Ann Bolt was born on October 15th, 1879, in the Reed Street brick house and was named Nina Leona.

In 1880, Charles Bolt bought a city block in the north end of town. One small house was on the corner of Valley and Second Streets. This was a rental. On the south-east corner he built a two story eight or nine room brick house. The north half of the block was a pasture for a cow and Old Bob, a horse Joseph Hewitt had owned before he died in 1877. The family moved into the new brick house and lived there a year or two before Charles Bolt got the California fever.

A friend and fellow contractor went to California and sent back glowing accounts. In 1883, Charles Bolt moved his family to San Francisco. At that time the son Henry Albert was seventeen, Benjamin Darius was fifteen, Maud Arline was twelve, Myrtle Adelia six, and Nina Leona not yet four years of age. Henry Albert did not go with them. He stayed with his married sister Etta Humphrey who was then living with her husband and infant son at Omaha, Nebraska.

The Charles Bolt's lived at 123½ Valencia Street in San Francisco. All of the children were fascinated with the city and its environments, the ocean, the wharfs, and the cable cars. Charles Bolt was disappointed in the building opportunities. Margaret Bolt became homesick and wanted to see Lutie and
the grandson and Bert. They stayed there less than a year. The two brick houses in Red Oak were rented so the family lived for a short time in the Hornady house next to the brick house on Reed Street. They moved into the other brick house in October.

Lillian Alzina Bolt, daughter of Charles Bolt by his first marriage, was married to Fred Everts in 1884.

Sometimes between 1884 and 1887, Charles Bolt and his eldest son Henry Albert made a trip to California. It probably was about 1886 for the son had drug clerking experience having worked at Hinchman’s Drug Store in Red Oak and would be about twenty years of age. They went to San Luis Obispo where Charles Bolt had fairly good success in the building trade. Henry Albert had less success for he wrote home that he was liable to take a job doing anything soon if he could not get one in a drug store. He was an excellent photographer, and his photographs of the California areas he had visited reflected the terrain as well as the architecture of the early Spanish Mission. Some were of Chinese interiors and characters. And some were of the prevailing homes of settlers showing the additions made with the settlers progression. There were also long range views of baby California cities.

Margaret Bolt did not take kindly to their being gone and they both soon headed for home. The family had moved back to the brick house at 107 Reed Street. Charles Bolt came home with Chinese dolls, boxes and candy, as well as gifts for the older. Albert stopped off at McCook, Nebraska, working there in a drug store.

Around 1880 Charles Bolt had built the Judkins Hotel, the Rynearson Opera House on the east side of the square, the East Ward School, the Masonic Temple, the large Methodist Church and other brick buildings in Red Oak. After his last return from California he entered into probably the most profitable and productive period of his life. He formed a working partnership with Seeley and Company and his work took him to various parts of Iowa and Nebraska. He went to Fremont, Nebraska, where he constructed a large packing plant and the Fremont County Courthouse. Under such partnership he built the courthouses at Nelson, Nebraska; Cherokee, Iowa; and Grundy City, Iowa.

In 1889 Henry Albert was working in a drug store in Council Bluffs, Iowa, after he had again spent some time in Red Oak working for Hinchmans. Ben was living at home and working in Red Oak for the Powers Dry Goods store. Maud was graduated from high school and had her first job as a teacher at a one room country school. In the late fall, Lutie came home. She was not well and she was pregnant. The family had a nice Christmas but soon thereafter they suffered from the "La Grippe". Lutie was the last to suffer from it, but had it badly. She had a miscarriage and phlebitis; and, on the morning of March 3d, 1890, she died. It was the family’s first joint tragedy. She was buried in the Hewitt Cemetery in a family plot given to them by Mother Bolt’s father Joseph M. Hewitt.

In June, Charles Bolt and the family moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he had some construction work. There Henry Albert Bolt stayed with them. The family was in Council Bluffs all the summer and winter. They
enjoyed the city's pleasures. That winter Charles Bolt drew plans for a new frame house, the most pretentious they were to live in, ten rooms and a bath, one of the first bathrooms to be in Red Oak. In the spring they returned there and during 1891 the new house was built at the north end of a three acre piece of ground on the corner of 8th and High Streets, just inside the city limits. One acre was in grapes, one acre a pasture with a Jersey cow and later a western pony. One acre was the site of the house with a very impressive tower at one end. There was a croquet court and later a grass tennis court. The bath room plumbing was rather inadequate but there was a zinc lined tub.

The house seemed to be made for young people. There was a large parlor bedroom used for that purpose only a short time, then a large parlor with fireplace, and next the sitting room. There were wide folding doors between the rooms and when opened there was plenty of room for games and dancing. The big house seemed to give happiness to all its occupants and homecomers. Ben was working in Red Oak and lived at home. Maud was teaching school in the first grade now. Mother Bolt, the girls, and their girl visitors swished around the tennis and croquet courts in their long skirts. Onie, weather permitting, spent most of her time on her western pony Eureka.

Maud Arlina Bolt married Ernest Clifton Collins in this house October 26th, 1892. It was a beautiful wedding under a canopy of autumn leaves in the bay. Ernest Collins was a druggist and he and Henry Albert Bolt purchased the Raz Brown drug store in Council Bluffs where they then lived.

Margaret Ann Bolt was a remarkable woman, with unusually good business sense, a hard worker, and a good manager. She wrote good poetry of which some was published. In the home she initiated many of the cultures. Ben, Maud and Myrtle sang in the Baptist church, Ben as soloist and he had the best voice. Onie sang in the Congregational Church. Charles Bolt played the violin by ear. The girls all had piano lessons. The boys could read music and Albert played the piano by ear. He was a very proficient guitar player and a member of the Twin City Guitar and Mandolin Club (Council Bluffs and Omaha). As a guitarist he played in a quartet at the Governor's reception. Onie also played the guitar and Myrtle the mandolin. In the home they had music, laughter, jokes, and the love of good books with Shakespeare, histories, poetry, and a complete Webster's Dictionary, and other books always there. Onie gained some note for her acting ability in public played minstrels, comedies and dramatics.

Charles Bolt had been too busy in 1890 to bid on the Montgomery County courthouse in the square across from their brick house on Reed Street. The general contractor doing the work was unable to finish so the supervisors turned it over to Charles Bolt and he put on the upper structure tower and roof in the year 1892, finishing the building.

On July 7th, 1894, a daughter was born to Ernest and Maud Collins and named Ruth Margaret. His partner Henry Albert Bolt and Ruth Carrie Dunne were married August 4th, 1894. In that year Charles Bolt commenced the construction of his last big buildings. The Washington School house was built
that year. A new home for the Red Oak Express, the large Houghton Bank building, the Maloney building, and the Otis building on the south side of the square were all thereafter constructed. He built the Murphy Calendar Company first building. This work was all done while he was in his middle sixties in years of age. It was said that there was not a man in the county who had made as much money as he had, but he was not a careful spender. He was a kind man who loaned to his workmen who often did not repay. His family lived well most of the time.

Henry Albert and Ruth Carrie (Dunne) Bolt had born to them in Council Bluffs a son named Albert Leslie Bolt, March 8th, 1895. Another son, Ronald Ben Bolt, was born to them in Fairbury, Nebraska, March 28th, 1897.

In Red Oak, Benjamin Bolt married Lotta Zimmerman on June 28th, 1898. He then owned and operated the Bolt Shoe Company on the north side of the city square.

On July 8th, 1898, George Kenneth Bolt was born to Henry Albert and Carrie Bolt in Fairbury, Nebraska, being the third son.

In Red Oak, in the fall of this year, Charles Bolt sold the "new" house on Eighth and High Streets. Albert, Ben, and Maud were married, leaving only two of their children living at home and Myrtle was twenty-one and Leona about nineteen. They remodelled the old brick house on Reed Street across from the courthouse. They made it a full two stories, put in a new dining room and kitchen and a large bay window in the parlor.

On July 15th, 1899, Leland Eddy Bolt was born to Benjamin and Lotta Bolt, at Red Oak.

On January 31st, 1900, Myrtle Adelia Bolt married Frederick Oscar Swanson in the brick house on Reed Street. That left only Onie at home with the folk.

The year of 1901 was a grandchild year. Amy Margaret Swanson was born to Fred and Myrtle Swanson on January 7th. Dorothy Jane Bolt was born to Henry Albert and Ruth Bolt in Davenport, Nebraska, on February 2d. Ben Draper Bolt was born to Benjamin and Lotta Bolt in Red Oak on July 15th.

This year of 1901 in Red Oak was when Charles Bolt tore down the old six room house he had built in 1861 next to the old Central House and where he and Margaret first started their housekeeping. The house had recently been used as an office by Mr. Otis and Charles Bolt built Otis an office building in its place.

In about 1903 it was discovered that the Red Oak water storage stand-pipe erected in 1895 was leaning at a rather alarming angle. It is a cylinder in shape, being twenty feet in diameter at the base and one hundred feet high and made of heavy welded steel. It rests on a heavy reinforced concrete base extending a considerable distance into the ground. It has a usable capacity of 225,000 gallons of water. The heavy concrete basic foundation
apparently did not rest on bedrock and one side was sinking. Photographs taken at that time show it leaning substantially. Engineers were brought from Omaha and from Kansas City and elsewhere for advice. They said it could not be straightened except by taking it down. Charles Bolt, then past seventy years of age, said he could straighten it.

He was a man of great natural ability, as well as of unusual physical strength. Because of a lack of technical training he had acquired his own methods of finding areas of circles, cylindrical contents, etc, all of which were workable and remarkably accurate. Charles Bolt with young Lewis Pratt as helper was said to have inched the leaning water tower back in place without removing the water for fear of frightening the townspeople. The tower still remains standing straight and in use.

Harry Draper, friend of the Bolts, drew a sketch of how it was accomplished. The heavy concrete base was undermined in five areas around the circumference. These five areas were excavated to bedrock. Reinforced concrete piers were poured to equal heights to the same as the low edge of the tipped base. Then the dirt was slowly excavated under the high side of the tipped base to the level of the pier tops and the standpipe and base slowly righted itself, resting on the new piers. Charles Bolt received $50.00 for the work.

On March 10th, 1905, a daughter Margaret Adele Bolt was born to Benjamin and Lotta Bolt in Red Oak.

On October 23d, 1906, Nina Leona Bolt was married to Dr. William Judson Martin under a canopy of autumn leaves in the bay of her sister's home in Illinois. They later resided in Kokomo, Indiana.

About this time Benjamin Bolt sold his shoe store in Red Oak and moved to Walla Walla, Washington, or Freewater, Oregon, where he bought land and planted an apple orchard.

On January 10th, 1908, Marian Meredith Martin was born to Dr. and Mrs. William Judson Martin. On February 26th, 1909, Helen Winifred Swanson was born to Fred and Myrtle Swanson.

Lillian Alzina Evert, the daughter of Charles Bolt by his first marriage, died in Red Oak in 1910.

On October 22d, 1911, Henry Albert Bolt died in Norton, Kansas. His remains were taken by train to Red Oak, to his home at 107 Reed Street, to the big red brick house his father built across from courthouse square, to his father and his mother. It was here where Myrtle and Leona were born. Here where Lutie died. Here where Myrtle and Fred Swanson were married. Here where most of the grandchildren had romped and played. He was buried in the Bolt plot given Margaret Bolt by her father Joseph M. Hewitt in the Hewitt Cemetery.

Two or three days later Charles Bolt then nearly eighty asked his three grieving grandsons to walk with him in the warm fall sunshine to downtown. This they did. He stopped to rest at a corner and spoke of their father. He took his big watch in his hand and showed the face, saying that time
continues on forever as the hands of the watch moves forever, but seasons and people change. The leaves were falling from the trees but the spring would bring new leaves. People are taken, people will come. And it is best this way, a part of Being, he said.

On April 11th, 1912, Margaret Jane Martin was born to Dr. Will J. and Nina Leona Martin.

On April 23d, 1912, Charles Bolt died. His obituaries in the Red Oak papers indicated the honor and respect he had gained over the years in his home town of which he was one of the early founders. He is buried at the Hewitt Cemetery in the Bolt plot with Lutie and Bert. A large granite headstone is set on the plot. At one end is engraved ETTA VILURA HUMPHREY daughter of C & M A BOLT. On the broad front is engraved:

H. ALBERT  CHARLES
1865 - 1911  1831 - 1912

BOLT
THE MASTER BUILDER

His weathered beard and rugged features told
Of days beneath the sky. Though he was old
The passing years had spared his sturdy frame;
To build as staunchly was his life-long aim.

The innate skill of hand and brain - the gift,
Perhaps, of one whose deftness helped to lift
Some old cathedral's tapered, sky-tipped spires
Or fashion ships, as taught by Viking sires;

The will to see each task well done (the old
Unhurried craftman's creed); your faith to hold
Above a price - all these were his, indeed.
He must create to fill an artist's need.

And should he lie unknown, in nameless grave,
He boasts a shaft which any man might crave ...
Each lofty structure stands, in brick and stone,
A monument, as though it were his own.

Leona Bolt Martin.

Dedicated to my father, Charles Bolt.

Published in Biographical Dictionary of
Contemporary Poets, Hoosier Poetry Magazine
"Hoof Prints in the Sod" 1947
Honorable Mention 1938
What did we do on the fourth of July?
Attended a concert, Charlie and I.
A home talent troupe was billed for the show
But there was a chorus whose names I don’t know,
And some of the notables, too, of the day.
We had front seats in the lower parquet
For we love music, Charlie and I
And how we enjoyed that fourth of July!

The concert began at the first peep of dawn;
There were singers on each bush and tree on the lawn.
My canary not wishing to be so outdone
Sang as if trying to drown everyone.
The air was sweet with the white clover bloom;
The bumble bee hummed as he caught its perfume,
While the soft wind which waved the ripening rye
Was cool and refreshing that fourth of July.

I will specially mention Professor B. Jay,
Who dresses in such a comical way,
With his queer pointed cap and navy blue gown;
To give vent to his song how be bobbed up and down!
He had a seat on the fence near the gate;
To his wife in the cherry tree, he sang while she ate.
How we laughed at his antics, both Charlie and I,
As we sat on the porch that fourth of July.

One little fellow could not finish his song:
He would start out so bravely, then laugh loud and long.
He would go back again and repeat
But he never got farther than just "Peter, Pete."
If the song of the "Pumpkin Eater" tickled him so
Or some comic new version we never shall know.
But we laughed with him, Charlie and I
As we sat on the porch that fourth of July.

We sat there enchanted ’till night circled us round,
Then the notes of the whippoorwill seemed to rise from the ground;
That bird of ill omen or, some say, bad luck.
We sat so near we could hear the "k-luck"
Of the rusty machinery that cut off the sound
And after each sentence would react or rebound.
A mournful finale, thought Charlie and I
For that ended the concert that fourth of July.

I sit on the porch, now, alas, all alone;
The birds are still singing but Charlie is gone.
I have not a doubt that his thought often turns
To that cool shaded porch, and his heart often yearns
For the smell of the clover, the song of the birds,
And the clasp of the hand that is writing these words.
Our thoughts are together, though Charlie and I
Parted soon after that fourth of July.

Margaret Hewitt Bolt.
Margaret Ann Bolt continued to live in the old brick home on Reed Street for awhile but eventually sold it and moved to Freewater, Oregon, to be with Ben Bolt and his family. Ben gave her the equivalent of a small city lot from his orchard, facing the road, and she built a substantial five room cottage and she had her own flower garden. Not long after this, Myrtle and Fred Swanson moved to Oregon, eventually settling at Pendleton.

On April 30th, 1919, Martha Eleanor Bolt was born to Benjamin and Lotta Bolt.

On June 3d, 1931, Grandmother Bolt wrote among other things: "August 21 I'll celebrate my 90 birthday". The following July 9th, she wrote: "To get back to the subject of names, I am piecing a 'wedding ring' quilt for your Margaret for a keepsake. I'll send it when done. I have pieced one like it for Ruth Collins Moore and one for Marian Martin within the last year. Hope she will be pleased with it." Margaret received the intricate beautiful quilt not long afterward.

On April 14th, 1932, Margaret Ann (Hewitt) Bolt died at her home in Freewater, Oregon. Quoting from a letter written by Myrtle Swanson: "She lay down Thursday afternoon, and little Martha went in and found her a few hours later, asleep never to wake again. She had seemed well in the morning. Martha always stayed with her of nights, and they laughed and joked. She was out in her yard with her flowers in the morning, seemed so well—but the frail body just wore out I guess. Ninty years is a long time for a heart to beat steadily on and on.

"She made two more quilts this winter, one for Onie's daughter Margaret, one for my Margaret Amy, and was working on another that last day—her quilt blocks and glasses lay on the table just where she stopped work.

"Last Sunday P.M. (she) told me she felt as well as she ever did in her life. She loved her plants and flowers and walked in the yard showing them to me."

"She was buried in the Walla Walla Cemetery as was her wish."
HER GARDEN

In a sunny spot, by a little house,
Old fashioned flowers grow -
Nasturtiums, pansies and hollyhocks
That bloom in a nodding row.

And here, in this tiny garden plot
A mother, old and gray,
Took care of these blossoms; helped them grow
Profusely in bright array.

A part of the love and tender care
Once lavished upon her own,
She gave to these flower children, now
That all her own had grown.

And who can say what she saw in them,
The wee forgetmenot,
Sweet William, sunflower, crocus, rose
And zennia, last of the lot?

Do they miss her, I wonder, as days go by
This old, old lady dear?
Do they turn their faces, at times, to the path
And listen when no one is near?

Or do they know far better than we
The meaning of nature and God?
That fuller life in a glorified form
Must spring from the dark and the clod.

Leona Bolt Martin

Copyright

- 25 A -
BOLT GENEALOGY

1-1 John Bolt b. 175? d. 24 Sep 1837 near Willis, Floyd Co Va buried on his farm with wife and a child
2-1 Charles Bolt b. m. 1 Jul 1796 Patrick Co Va Molly (Mary) Barnard with consent of Lucy Barnard
3-1 Hiram Bolt b. 14 Mar 1799 Grayson (Carroll) Co Va d. 9 Mar 1859 Laurel Fork, Carroll Co Va m. 21 Mar 1819 Surry Co N.C. Lucressey Harris
3-2 John Bolt b. 9 Apr 1802 Patrick Co Va d. 30 Jan 1876 Frankfort Twp Montgomery Co Ia buried Frankfort Cemetery m. 12 Oct 1820 Stokes Co N.C. Kerehappuch Horton b. 21 Sep 1800 dt. Jacob and Phebe (Fearce) Horton d. 2 Sep 1870 buried Frankfort Cemetery
4-1 Mary or Pollie Bolt b. 19 Jan 1822 Stokes Co N.C. d. 25 Apr 1849 m. - Binegar
5-1 Mary L. Binegar b. 1841 m. 9 Nov 1855 James M. Penry b. 1835
5-2 John Binegar b. 1848
4-2 Letha Bolt b. 17 Jun 1823 Highland Co Ohio m. - West
4-3 Malinda Bolt b. 26 Mar 1827 Highland Co Oh d. 27 Feb 1849 unm.
4-4 Phebe Jane Bolt b. 5 Dec 1829 Highland Co Oh m. John Dodd
5-1 Ann Drusilla Dodd
5-2 Arrilla Dodd
5-3 Westley Dodd
5-4 Will Dodd
5-5 Jane Dodd
4-5 Charles Bolt b. 30 Dec 1831 Hillsboro, Highland Co Oh d. 23 Apr 1912 Red Oak Montgomery Co Ia buried Hewitt Cemetery m. (1) 4 Mar 1858 Alsina J. Strait b. 21 Aug 1841 d. 1859 buried Frankfort Cemetery, Montgomery Co Ia
5-1 Lillian Alsina Bolt b. 15 Jan 1859 d. 1910 m. Fred Everts
6-1 Viola Evert
4-5 m. (2) 3 Jul 1860 Red Oak Ia Margaret Ann Hewitt b. 21 Aug 1841 Freeport, Shelby Co Ind dt. Joseph Meredith and Sarah (Harris) Hewitt d. 14 Apr 1932 Freewater Ore buried Walla Walla Cemetery Walla Walla Wash
5-2 Etta VenuaBolt b. 19 Jan 1862 Red Oak Ia d. 3 Mar 1890 bur Hewitt Cemetery Red Oak Ia m. 10 Aug 1878 John Hartman Humphrey b. 4 Jan 1858 a. Edward and Mary Jane (Hartman) Humphrey.d.
6-1 Charles Frederick Humphrey b./ 5 Jan 1881, d. 17 May 1965 m. Maud Jackson b. 14 Feb 1883, d. 8 Jun 1963
7-1 Janet Villura Humphrey b. 31 Aug 1906 m. Herman H. Stamp d. 1962
8-1 Karen Stamp m. Holton
7-2 Grace Loraine Humphrey b. 9 Mar 1908 m. Harold Dean Mellott
8-1 Phillip Mellott b. 1927 ?
8-2 Richard Mellott b. 1930 ?
8-3 Marilyn Mellott b. 1932 ? m. Harry Vannausdle
9-1 Chris Vannausdle b. 1954 ?
9-2 Kirk Vannausdle b. 1957 ?
9-3 Vannausdle b. 1967 ?
7-3 Frederick Oren Humphrey b. 19 Sep 1910 d. 17 Jul 1966
7-4 Linden Hall Humphrey b. 30 Oct 1919 m. Icel
8-1 Bruce Humphrey b. 1947 ?
8-2 Carmen Humphrey b. 1949 ?
8-3 Amy Elizabeth Humphrey b. 1962 ?

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5-3 Henry Albert Bolt b. 28 Oct 1865 Red Oak, Montgomery Co IA
d. 27 Oct 1911 Norton Kan bur. Hewitt Cemetery Red Oak IA
m. 4 Aug 1894 Council Bluffs IA Ruth Carrie Dunne b. 21 Oct 1873
dt. George and Sarah Jane (Gardner) Dunne d. 3 Jul 1930
Glendale Cal bur. Forest Lawn Cemetery
6-1 Albert Leslie Bolt b. 8 Mar 1895 Council Bluffs IA d. 8
Mar. 1966 bur. Golden Gate National Cemetery San Bruno
Cal m. 26 Nov 1919 Los Angeles Cal Hazel Jane Green b.
4 Mar 1898 dt. Winfield and Viola Elenor (Walter) Green.
Latter b. 29 Nov 1879 d. 30 Jul 1936
7-1 Viola Jane Bolt b. 29 Aug 1920 d. 14 Jan 1936
7-2 John Albert Bolt b. 13 Dec 1923 m. 4 Nov 1965 Eunice
Santo
7-3 Ruth Hazel Bolt b. 18 Sep 1925 m. 27 Oct 1950 Roy D
Brown 24 Nov b.
7-4 George Richard Bolt b. 3 Feb 1927 m. Barbara Orth b.
4 Jul
7-5 Wilbur Alex Bolt b. 14 Jul 1929 m. Helene b.
9 Oct 1931
6-2 Ronald Ben Bolt b. 28 Mar 1897 Fairbury, Jefferson Co Neb m. (1) 19 Feb 1917 Los Angeles Cal Nora Elma Brown
b. 26 Nov 1894 Hastings Neb dt. Allen P and Kittie (Stuart)
Brown
7-1 Norelma Dorothy Bolt b. 1 Feb 1918 Brawley Cal m. 5 Oct
1940 Fresno Cal Edward Marvin Walker b. 6 Jun 1911 son
Mr. & Mrs. G S Walker
8-1 Mary Ann Walker b. 22 Apr 1943 m. May 1961 James
Johnson
9-1 Sheri Johnson b. 10 Apr 1962 Merced Cal
8-2 Margaret Ellen Walker b. 14 Oct 1945 m. Philip Tussey
9-1 Benjamin Tussey b. 17 Feb 1968 Fresno Cal
8-3 Ruth Maureen Walker b. 12 Jun 1951
8-4 Martha Jean Walker b. 3 Aug 1954
7-2 Bette Virginia Bolt b. 27 Feb 1919 Burbank Cal m. Robert
Stephensen b. 23 Aug
8-1 John Bolt Stephensen b. 11 Feb 1952 Fresno Cal
8-2 Charles Bolt Stephensen b. 23 Feb 1955
7-3 Donald Ben Bolt b. 28 Dec 1920 Brawley Cal m. 13 Aug
1949 Fresno Cal Esther Rangel b.
8-1 Wendy Bolt b. 5 Aug 1950 Fresno Cal (Wendy Lynn)
8-2 Laurie Lou Bolt b. 30 Sep 1951 Fresno Cal
8-3 Donald Ben Bolt b. 17 Sep 1960 Fresno Cal
7-4 Robert Roden Bolt b. 11 Jul 1922 Burbank Cal m. 4 Sep
19 Fresno Cal Bernice K. Scheidt b. 1 Oct
8-1 David Roden Bolt b. 8 Jul 1954
8-2 Georgianna Bolt b. 21 Jun 1956
7-5 Margaret Gray Bolt b. 9 Mar 1921 Portland Ore m. Fresno,
Cal Harold Benson b. 21 Oct 1919 Minnesota
8-1 Hannah Benson b. 17 Dec 1945 Fresno Cal m. Donald Davis
9-1 Matthew Neal Davis b. 27 Mar 1967 Fresno Cal
8-2 Joseph Matthew Benson b. 7 Jan 1947
8-3 Andrew Benson b. 20 Jan 1949
8-4 Katherine Benson b 27 Apr 1950
8-5 Gustav Peter Benson b. 12 Aug 1953
8-6 Kristine Benson b. 19 Aug 1960 Fresno Cal
8-7 Karen Benson b. 19 Aug 1960 Fresno Cal twins
7-6 Ruth Catherine Bolt b. 20 Sep 1925 Portland Ore m. 28 May 1948 Fresno Cal Norman Price McKee b. 2 Jul 8-1 Ronnie McKee b. 14 Jan 1951 San Francisco Cal 8-2 Betsy Ann McKee b. 7 Apr 1855 San Luis Obispo Cal
6-2 m. (2) 1 Oct 1950 Las Vegas Nev Dorothy Johnson d. 1957
6-2 m. (3) 25 Jul 1955 Las Vegas Nev Martha Louise Griffin b. 11th Nov Asheville N.C. dt. Joseph F and Hester (Rutledge) Griffin
6-3 George Kenneth Bolt b. 8 Jul 1898 Fairbury, Jefferson Co Neb m. (1) 5 Mar 1924 Los Angeles Cal Gladys Peckham dt. Charles and Lillian Peckham
7-1 Charles Kenneth Bolt
7-2 Ronald Leslie Bolt
7-3 Shirley Bolt
7-4 Albert Bolt
6-3 m. (2) Geraldine
6-4 Dorothy Jane Bolt; b. 2 Feb 1901 Davenport Neb m. 11 Apr 1928 Glendale Cal William Carl Quigg b. 22 Jun 1892 d. 17 Nov 1958 San Diego Cal bur. Forest Lawn Cemetery Glendale Cal
5-4 Benjamin Darius Bolt, b. 28 Mar 1868 near Red Oak, Montgomery Co Ia d. 1 Jan 1956 Walla Walla, Wash., m. 27 Jun 1896 Lotta Elbourne Zimmerman b. 8 Oct 1874 dt. Chauncey W and Adele Jerusha Zimmerman
6-1 Leland Eddy Bolt b. 15 Jul 1899 Red Oak, Montgomery Co Ia m. Fern Brubaker
7-1 Emet Bolt b. 1927 ?
6-2 Ben Draper Bolt b. 15 Jul 1901 Red Oak, Ia., m. Laura Mead
7-1 Benjamin Hamelen Bolt b. 27 Sep 1934 Oakland, Cal m. 14 Jun 1964 Marla Jameson dt. Roderick and Catherine (Fowler) Jameson
8-1 Mitchell Benjamin Bolt b. 28 Jan 1967 Hayward Cal
6-3 Margaret Adele Bolt b. 10 Mar 1905 m. Kenneth G. Denman, Medford, Ore.
6-4 Martha Eleanor Bolt b. 30 Apr 1919 m. Bardel Van Donge, Walla Walla, Wash.
7-1 Susan Van Donge
7-2 Bobbie Van Donge
7-3 Carolee Van Donge
7-4 Constance Van Donge
7-5 Adele Van Donge
5-5 Maude Arlina Bolt b. 8 Dec 1870 Red Oak, Ia. d. 28 May 1958 Malvern, Ia. m. 26 Oct 1892 Red Oak, Ia. Ernest Clifton Collins b. 1 Jun 1867 d. Nov 1943
6-1 Ruth Margaret Collins b 7 Jul 1894 Council Bluffs, Ia m. 26th Jun 1919 Rev. Harry J Moore b. Ireland, d. Dec 1966
6-1 Margaret Amy Swanson b. 7 Jan 1901 m. 6 Feb 1926 Christopher Hubert Larkin b. 7 Oct 1903 son of James P. and Ida S. Larkin
7-1 Keith Larkin b. 11 Nov 1926 Pendleton, Ore.
6-2 Helen Winifred Swanson b. 26 Feb 1909 m. (1) 9 May 1934 Cecil Edward Freitag, (2) 14 Oct 1947 Francis James Hope b. 23 Jul 1893 son of Harry and Avis (Towns) Hope
6-1 Marian Meredith Martin b. 10 Jan 1908 Kokomo, Ind., m. 26 May 1934 Francis Jack Wainwright b. 28 Jan 1907 son of Harry A and Emma Frank Wainwright.
8-1 Rebecca Pickard Wainwright b. 1 Sep 1959
7-2 Harry Alan Wainwright b. 25 Nov 1937 m. 15 Jul 1960 Judith Ann Kolb b. 25 Apr. 1938 dt. Victor and Beatrice (Weller) Kolb 8-1 Thad Anderson Wainwright b. 23 Sep 1963
8-2 Jonathon Bolt Wainwright b. 5 Aug 1968
6-2 Margaret Jane Martin b. 14 Apr 1912 Kokomo Ind., m. 1 Jul 1934 Richard Thomas Buhrman b. 26 Jun 1912 son of Robert and Clara (Scott) Buhrman
7-1 Robert Terry Buhrman b. 29 Sep 1936 m. 2 Apr 1963 Judith Anne O'Malley b. 31 Oct 1932 dt. Joseph and Margaret Mary (O'Malley) O'Malley.
8-1 Amelia Meredith Buhrman b. 8 Jan 1964
4-6 Sallie Ann Bolt b. 15 Apr 1834 d. 28 Sep 1835
4-7 Jacob Dentatus Bolt b. 17 Jan 1837 m. Alpha Bolt
5-1 George Bolt, Postmaster at Bolt, West Virginia.
5-2 William Lee Bolt
4-8 William Lee Bolt b. 28 Aug 1839 d. 28 Sep 1839
4-9 Ira Webster Bolt b. 19 Jan 1841 d. m. Alwilda Elwood
4-10 Cary Ann Bolt b. 15 Nov. 1842 m. Robert F Clifton b. 12 Aug 1836 d. 18 Nov 1912
3-3 Lucy Bolt b. m. Jacob Alderman b. 1801
3-4 Charles Bolt, Jr., m. Grayson Co Va 1832 Martha Slaughter
2-2 John Bolt, Jr., b. d. 1859 m. (1) Susan Cock (2) 20 Jan 1807 Rebecca Dillard
3-1 William Anderson Bolt m. 1840 Anne Sulphine. He known as "Toady"
4-1
5-1 John Bolt d. 1905 m. dt. of William Sutphen
3-2 Harrison Bolt m. 1837 Julia Ann Hall
3-3 Elias Bolt twins m. 1833 Elizabeth Alderman
3-4 Lewis Bolt m. 1834 Milly Goad
3-5 Isaac Bolt m. Penelope Cock 1833
3-6 Tyre Bolt
3-7 Thomas Bolt m. Martin
3-8 Jane Bolt m. 1840 Peter Jennings
2-3 Hiram Bolt
The Family of
KERENHAPPUCH HORTON
wife of John Bolt II

ABRAHAM HORTON

was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in the year of 1722. He was of a
Quaker family who settled along the Delaware River twenty or thirty miles
north of Philadelphia. He married Martha, surname unknown, born about 1725.
Their first born was William in 1748 or 1749. John was born in 1750 and
Daniel in 1752. Their fourth son, James, was born March 27th, 1755. One
daughter, Priscilla, was born in 1757. Abraham was born in 1760 and Isaac
in 1763. They were all born in Bucks County and raised in the Quaker faith.

JAMES HORTON

During this period the Quakers, or Society of Friends, in Pennsylvania
were losing prestige. The heirs of William Penn had been guilty of several
sharp land deals with the Indians whose hostilities had been aroused by
these and other matters, and led to the French and Indian wars on the virgin
frontiers to the west. During the year of the birth of James Horton, the
army of the British General Braddock was cut to pieces by the Indians and
the French. That year scarcely a home on the frontier west of the mountains
in Pennsylvania escaped attack by the Indians.

Though the wars had ended long before the year of 1770, the Indians still
remained hostile. The influence of the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania
had constantly lessened and many of them had moved to the Carolinas. Early
that year Abraham Horton decided to move his family to North Carolina. His
eldest son was nearly twenty-two and devoting nearly all of his time to the
farm work. John was twenty, and Daniel seventeen. James was nearing fifteen.
The younger were all old enough to withstand the hardships of colonial travel.
Preparations for the long trip were started.

For a boy of fifteen it was rather pleasant awaking this early spring
morning. It was March 27th and his birthday. A warm sun was rising over
the Pennsylvania countryside. After the morning chores James would have a
day of leisure. His stern father was not favorable to the plan but his
mother, Martha, had used her influence. This day James and Daniel wished
to explore along the Delaware river. But they altered their plans deciding
to spend the time aiding other members of the family in the preparations
for the trip to North Carolina.

That early spring, when the danger of frost had passed, they made the
long journey. At journeys end they settled in that part of Rowan County
becoming Surry County in 1771. Quakers had formed a settlement here and in
that year they established a meeting at Tom's Creek near the present West-
field, North Carolina. The Horton family became well acquainted with the
ordained minister Thomas Beals who had moved to North Carolina with his
family in the year 1748.
It was not long before James Horton became apprenticed to a blacksmith and in time he became a journeyman and practiced his trade. In colonial times and after the revolution, nine out of ten men were farmers and the village served the farmers. A blacksmith truly served both the farmers and the village people for as a smith he welded or fashioned iron as his trade name implies. Many who specialized almost solely in shoeing and doctoring horses would more properly be called farriers. James Horton in his blacksmith shop would be making farm implements, tools, and hardware, as well as long handled cooking forks, or a wrought-iron cooking utensil, a pot hook, a dipper, a strainer, or a trivet. The blacksmith made square nails, hinges, latches, bolts, tongs, andirons and pokers for the housewrights. He also aided the wainwright by forming the iron parts for the wagon or coach; and, the wheelwright by making and placing the strakes onto the wooden rim of the wheel, and later he performed the iron tiring of the wheel.

Priscilla, the daughter of Abraham and Martha Horton, married William Beals son of Thomas and Sarah Beals on May 14, 1777.

Young Abraham Horton served in the Revolutionary War. He returned home and married Aditha Clarke in Surry County on December 28th, 1777.

Margaret Beals, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Beals, was just twenty years of age when a proposal of marriage was accepted by her from James Horton. Her father was away on a trip but her mother gave her consent. James and Margaret were married at their Meeting House on January 17th, 1778. He was then twenty-two years old.

Another son of Abraham Horton, John Horton married Anne Green in July of 1778. Son William Horton married Winnifred in the Westfield Monthly Meeting, date unknown. Son Isaac Horton married Mary Anne Green at a later time.

On November 4th, 1778, James and Margaret (Beals) Horton gave birth to their first child, a daughter they named Rachel. A second child they named Jacob Horton

born September 8th, 1780, on the farm on the waters of the Pinch Gut in Stokes County, near Westfield, Surry County, North Carolina, where James Horton had his blacksmith shop.

When Thomas Beals organized an emigrant party in the spring of 1781 to build a settlement on the Bluestone River in the present Giles County, Virginia, James and Margaret with their two children, Rachel and Jacob, went with the group of some twenty or thirty families. The settlement did not prosper and in the main part soon broke up though James Horton and his family stayed with Thomas Beals and his family and with others.

That first winter, in late February of 1782, James Horton with six of the men settlers went on a hunting trip some distance from the Bluestone settlement toward Ohio. Shooting was good and they killed a large quantity of bear, deer, and other game. This was accomplished afoot, so they cached the game and wearily went for their horses.
During their absence from the game, Indians discovered the cache. After some deliberation, they left it as it was and being hostile they set up an ambush awaiting the return of the settlers. As the seven men came within range, five of them were shot dead. James Horton and John Branson temporarily escaped by running. James Horton, though but twenty-six years of age, suffered from rheumatism and did not go far until he hid in some thick underbrush. As Branson came by James raised his gun to shoot an old Indian chief following Branson. At the same time James called to Branson: "You are not going to leave me are you?" Branson answered "No" and stopped. But the gun of James missed fire and the old chief took them both prisoners.

After joining the Indian group, James and Branson were not allowed to see each other. James was taken immediately to old Chillicothe in the Northwestern Territory and to an Indian camp on Paint Creek, near the present Frankfort, Ohio. After undergoing all the torments peculiar to savage ingenuity, James Horton was finally burned at the stake.

There were none to report the actual torments to James except Branson and his troubles may give some indication. He was taken further north and there ordered burned. Dry splinters and wood were prepared for the execution. Dry splinters were to stick in the flesh so as to cook the flesh before death. The old chief interceded for his prisoner and Branson was ordered taken further north to be put to death by shooting. Again the old chief interceded and Branson was taken to the shores of Lake Erie and again ordered put to death. Branson was tied hands and feet. The old chief had exhausted his influence but suggested to Branson to look that night in the moonlight at his feet and he would see something bright, and if he could get loose meet the chief at a designated large tree just outside the camp. That night Branson was tied between two braves with leather thongs. After all was still and the braves asleep, he looked at his feet and saw a knife. He worked his hands down until he got the knife, cut his hands loose first, then the leather thongs to the two braves, then his feet, and crawled out of camp. He found the tree and the old chief who gave Branson his own gun and belongings taken from him when he was captured, as well as a sack of provisions. The moon was in the south and the chief told Branson to follow it until he found a creek which he was to follow to another, and then to the river which would take him home. He reached home broken in health and mind and though young lived but a few years after his return.

Margaret Beals Horton with her two children returned from Bluestone to Westfield, North Carolina, and that following November 13th, 1782, gave birth to the third child and named him James in honor of his deceased father. With a hundred acres of land on the Pinch Gut Creek and with the blacksmith shop left by James, she eked out a living for her family. She continued running the blacksmith shop. Her son, Jacob, at an early age, learned of the responsibilities of mankind and the necessity for work and thrift in survival. It was a caring family, all sharing in the necessary effort.

Elisha and Lucy Pearce moved their family to a farm on the Dan River in 1796. They were not Quakers though they became good friends of the Horton family and undoubtedly aided the widow in her work.

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Jacob Horton, when about seventeen, became an apprentice to a wheelwright. In these early days, a wheelwright was not a man who made wagon wheels alone for as such he would have had scant occupation, but mostly he made spinning-wheels. They often carried their product around the country on horseback as they sold them. They were not assembled and several could be compactly carried when apart. It would not be very difficult for a man to carry spinning-wheels on horseback as frequently a woman would jump on horseback in the early morning, with a baby in one arm and a flax-wheel tied behind, riding several miles to a neighbor to spend the day spinning in companionship. A wheelwright sold a spinning-wheel for a dollar, a clock-reel for two dollars, and a wool-wheel for two dollars.

Apprenticed boys were presumed to serve five to seven years in bond to their master and the indenture enjoined the boy to behave himself and "faithfully his said master shall serve, his secrets keep, his lawful commands at all times readily Obey". The master agreed to teach the apprentice the "Mystery" of his trade, to feed him, lodge him, dress him, and keep his clothes washed. At the end of his term, the lad became a journeyman of the trade and was given usually a new suit, four shirts, and two neckties. The master was in a strong position and could rigidly enforce discipline with such rules as he saw fit.

On August 24th, 1799, Jacob Horton as an apprentice secured a certificate from the Quaker Westfield Monthly Meeting to transfer to the Deep River Monthly Meeting. This was quite a distance from Westfield and about ten miles south from the present Greensboro, Guilford County, North Carolina. His great aunt and uncle, Sarah and John Mills, were founding members of the Deep River Meeting which was but six miles from the New Garden Monthly Meeting founded by his grand-father, Thomas Beals, and others many years before.

The United States census of the year 1800 in Stokes County shows Margaret Horton as head of the family consisting of one male under ten years, one male 16 to 26, and one female 16 to 26 and one 26 to 45. The male under ten is not explained. The male between 16 and 26 would be James as Jacob was in Guilford County. The two females would be Rachel and Margaret Horton. There were two slaves, one being Indian and one Negro.

The same census shows the Elisha Pearce family with him as the head and with three females, two being between 10 and 16 years of age and one over 45. The daughter Phoebe Pearce was born February 15th, 1781, and as at the time of this census would be nineteen years of age it appears that she was not living at home.

An apprentice was not ordinarily allowed to marry and could have his years of service doubled if they did so without the master's consent. Those who did wish to marry could have their "bans" published or announced from the pulpit or they could buy a license and furnish a fifty pound bond. For a Quaker to marry out of membership was a cause for disownment. No record has been found of an early marriage of Jacob Horton and Phoebe Pearce. There is a record of a daughter being born to them September 21st, 1800, and named Kerenhappuch. This is biblical for a daughter of Job. Job 42:13 "He had thirteen sons and three daughters. 1h And he called the name of the first,
Jemima (Handsome as the Day); and the name of the second, Kezia (Cassia); and the name of the third Keren-happuch (Child of Beauty)." It is also a Pearce family name as Kerenhappuch Peirce married Cornelias Moore, both Quakers, in Perquimans County, North Carolina, some years before.

Abraham Horton, Sr., on June 3d, 1801, deeded to Joseph Jackson for three pounds, ten shillings, 7-3/4s acres of land in Surry County. A witness to the document was Jacob Beals.

On February 1st, 1802, Jacob Horton, no longer mentioned as an apprentice in the record, got a certificate of transfer from the Deep River Monthly Meeting in Guilford County to the Westfield Monthly Meeting in Surry County. On April 17th, 1802, the Westfield Monthly Meeting accepted him on the certificate from Deep River.

Margaret Horton, mother of Jacob, on May 2d, 1803, deeded to him and his brother James "in consideration of the natural love and affection of her sons" the one hundred acres of land on the Waters of the Pinch Gut. Three days later, on May 5th, she married Daniel Huff, a member of the Society of Friends in Surry County. She left the blacksmith shop and farm for good. She was forty-six and Huff was fifty-five with several children.

A marriage bond was filed by Jacob Horton and Phebe Pearce on March 6th, 1804, the bondsman being William Pearce and the witness T. Armstrong. The following July 21st, 1804, the Westfield Monthly Meeting disowned Jacob Horton with cause given as married out of unity. A second daughter was born to them November 6th, 1804, and named Lucinda.

In 1804, Rachel Horton married John Scott. In 1806 Margaret Beals Horton Huff, moved with her husband and his children to Highland County, Ohio. That same year on November 28th, Jacob and Phebe Horton gave birth to a son and named him Ira.

On December 9th, 1808, Abraham Horton deeded to William Tanzey 122 acres of land for one hundred pounds. This land was near the Westfield Meeting House on the Waters of Tom's Creek. Another daughter, Sally, was born December 24th, 1808, to Jacob and Phebe Horton. James, the brother of Jacob, transferred from the Westfield Monthly Meeting to the Fairfield Meeting in Ohio in 1809.

The census taken in Stokes County, North Carolina, in the year 1810, shows Jacob Horton in the Peters Creek district with one boy and three girls under ten years of age, one male between 26 and 45 years of age (Jacob) and two females between 16 and 26 years of age. Phebe must have appeared rather young for her age of twenty-nine years. The other female was possibly a sister staying with her. It shows Jacob as having "95 acres, 48 being cultivated and 50 not cultivated".

Five more children were born to Jacob and Phebe in Stokes County. Rachel was born February 12, 1811, and Pollie December 28th, 1812. A son was born October 15, 1816, and died the next day. James Riley Horton was born October 8th, 1818, and, the last child named Phebe was born April 9th, 1820.
On August 10th, 1813, Abraham Horton gave a "deed of gift" for real properties to Jacob Beals. Abraham Horton was then ninety-one years of age. He died at Westfield January 6th, 1816, and was buried in the Westfield Quaker Cemetery.

In Ohio, Daniel Huff, Sr., died in the early part of 1816 and his will was offered for probate March 6th, 1816. Margaret and her son James Horton were named among the beneficiaries.

Kerenhappuch Horton married on October 12th, 1820, to John Bolt, son of Charles and Mary Bolt. It is probable that John Bolt was then learning the trade of wheelwright as an apprentice to his father, Jacob Horton. John was eighteen years and six months of age and she twenty. The marriage record shows the bride's name as "Casa", probably copied wrong from an abbreviation "Cara" of her given name.

January 18th, 1822, Jacob Horton became a grandfather for the first time with the birth of Pollie Bolt. That spring, Jacob and Phebe Horton with their children and John Bolt, moved to Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, where many of his relatives and many of the Society of Friends had located. It is said that on an Ohio River steamboat, Jacob Horton saw himself in a full length mirror for the first time. He extended his hand, saying: "Thy face is familiar but I cannot quite recall thy name". The first steamboat had come to the Ohio River in 1811, but the better ones came with the "Washington" in 1816.

In Highland County on December 19th, 1823, Lucinda, the daughter of Jacob and Phebe Horton. married William Hutchens. And, in August of 1828, Rachel Horton married William Gish.

Jacob Horton pursued his trade as wheelwright and his son-in-law John Bolt, long since a journeyman wheelwright, worked with him. Jacob Horton found necessity to add a new apprentice and in the Highland County records is an indenture as follows: "This tenth day of the first month, 1829, Pleasant Arthur, Elijah Wilkinson and Jonathan Sanders, Trustees of Fairfield Township, with the consent of David Terrell, a Justice of the Peace of said township, do place Jonathan Blizzard, a destitute boy of said township, aged 11 years 10 months and 7 days, as an apprentice to Jacob Horton of Highland County for 6 years 1 month and 23 days, which will expire March 3d, 1835, to learn the trade of wheelwright. That Horton will teach said boy to read and write, and so much arithmetic as to include the rule of three, and at the end of said term will give the boy one Bible and two new suits of clothes. B. Arthur, O. C. Wilkinson, Jonathan Sanders, Jacob Horton. Recorded April 10th, 1829, p 35".

In January of 1830, Ira Horton married Nancy Collins.

In the county records of 1832 appears an appointment of Jacob Horton as an appraiser for the estate of David Nixon. This was the first such appointment of Jacob Horton in this capacity but he was appointed in such many times thereafter in this county. He was a highly trusted and respected man.
On December 5th, 1832, Sally Horton, daughter of Jacob and Phebe Horton, married Amasa Bond in Hillsboro. Amasa Bond was a doctor of medicine but in other interests succeeded W. D. Rooker in a grist mill on Cool Creek, which had steam motive power. He did a thriving lumber business after adding a lumber mill purchased in 1839.

Widowed Margaret Beals Horton Huff had been pleased that her natural sons and daughter moved to Highland County. In 1833 she was travelling in a covered wagon through Carmel, Hamilton County, Indiana, reportedly with Mr. Huff, who would be her step-son Daniel Huff, Jr., and his wife Sarah, seeking new land beyond. Margaret Huff became ill with cholera and died November 18th, 1833. She was seventy-six years of age and was the first person to be buried in the Carmel Cemetery. The grave is marked with a granite headstone donated many years later by a monument maker Walter A. Bordner, Noblesville, Indiana. The stone is engraved: "first Grave in this Cemetery. Margaret Beals Huff. 1757-1833."

Her son, James Horton, had married Sarah Haworth, daughter of James and Mary Rees Haworth in Highland County, Ohio, on January 1, 1812. He died there on April 29th, 1835.

As an example of the respect held for her other son Jacob Horton in Highland County, among the records is one of October 5th, 1835, wherein Elizabeth Terry, widow of David Terry, relinquished her right to administer the estate in favor of Jacob Horton. David Terry was formerly Justice of the Peace. In 1836 Jacob Horton witnessed the will of Abraham Denver and was named as appraiser of the estate proven July 12th, 1836.

In the year of 1840, Jacob Horton’s son-in-law, John Bolt, and his wife and their children moved to Noblesville, Hamilton County, Indiana. One of the Horton daughters, Phebe Horton, married Hiram Elwood, November 28th of this same year.

The year of 1845 was a happy one for Jacob and Phebe Horton. For over forty years he had been in the state of "disownment" by the Society of Friends although they lived the principles of that religion, his close relatives were active members, and his business and his respect originated chiefly with members. The Fairfield Monthly Meeting near Leesburg in Highland County was established in 1807 and early members were his uncle John Beals, Jr., his grandmother Sarah Beals, and his mother Margaret Beals Huff. His brother was an accepted member in 1809. They were all now dead but there were still many relatives and friends among the membership. On September 20th, 1845, Jacob and Phebe Horton were received by request into the membership of the Fairfield Monthly Meeting. During her remaining lifetime she always wore a tiny, white, lacy Quaker cap.

Daughter Pollie married John A. Terry on February 25th, 1846. He was the son of the former Justice of the Peace whose estate had been administered by Jacob Horton. William Huff Hutchens, husband of Lucinda, died July 11th, 1846. James Riley Horton married Sarah Ann Dille on March 18th, 1847.
In the years of 1845 to 1850 all inclusive, Jacob Horton acted as witness, appraiser, and/or administrator involving many estates. The last recorded was the estate of his step-brother Daniel Huff, Jr. The sons of Jacob entered this field to some extent. Ira Horton was appointed administrator of the Estate of John Allen on April 14th, 1846. James Riley Horton was appointed appraiser of the Estate of Solomon Temple on June 30th, 1855. James was then thirty-seven years of age.

Phebe (Pearce) Horton, beloved wife of Jacob Horton, died on December 9th, 1854, 73 years, 9 months and 24 days in age. Burial was in the Quaker Cemetery, Fairfield Township, Highland County, Ohio. Jacob Horton was now 74 years of age.

Sorrow and restlessness now imbued the Horton family. John and Kerenhappuch Bolt, then living in Hamilton County, Indiana, approached the subject of a move to Montgomery County, Iowa. Jacob Horton agreed to go with them. As the patriarch moved so did his two sons and three of his daughters and their husbands. This included Sally and Amasa Bond, Phebe and Hiram Elwood, and Kerenhappuch and John Bolt. This move was in the year of 1855 and Charles Bolt, son of John Bolt, shot a deer supplying them with fresh meat on the way. The antlers were kept in the family for many years.

Montgomery County, Iowa, is composed of twelve townships with a total of 432 square miles. The first county seat was at the settlement of Frankfort in Frankfort township. Many families from Highland County, Ohio, came here to settle. John Bolt and family settled in Pilot Grove Township. Amasa Bond and James Riley Horton and their families settled in Frankfort Township, adjacent to Pilot Grove. Jacob Horton is said to have lived with his daughter Kerenhappuch and with his other daughters from time to time. His membership with the Society of Friends was transferred from the Fairfield Monthly Meeting in Ohio to the Middle River Monthly Meeting in Iowa. Middle River is about fifty miles northeast from the site of Frankfort.

The first term of the district court held in the county was at Frankfort on the 17th day of November, 1856. There were about fifteen houses in town. Court was held in the home of Dr. Amasa Bond and he was appointed Court Clerk. He was of powerful physique, of great good nature, kind, gentle and hospitable. He was rather careless in his personal appearance, and frequently went barefooted and in his shirt sleeves, and wore trousers held by a single suspender. John Bolt was on the first grand jury.

From 1855 to 1865 the county was under the rule of an autocracy consisting of a single office called the County Judge. The first County Judge was Amos Lowe. In the year of 1857 James Riley Horton became the second County Judge with autocracy rule. The prominent families of Frankfort at that time were the Hortons, the Bonds, and the Straits. Charles Bolt, son of John, grandson of Jacob Horton, married Miss Alzina A. Strait in 1857. Also that year Dr. Amasa Bond died on November 1st and was buried in the Frankfort Cemetery. He was but 47 years of age.
In 1861 John Bolt was Trustee of Frankfort Township. In 1862 his son Charles Bolt was elected County Sheriff, and James Riley Horton was re-elected County Judge. In 1865 the county seat was moved to Red Oak.

During these years Jacob Horton was more or less inactive but his influence through his progeny was being effective throughout the county. When nearly eighty-six years of age on May 15th, 1866, he died and was buried at the Frankfort Cemetery. A great tribute to Jacob and Phebe Horton is the respect held for them and their adult sons and daughters by the communities in which they lived, perhaps best reflected in the words said of their son James Riley Horton when he completed the rule of autocracy which ended with his term in office: "He was a member of the Society of Friends or Quakers, and discharged his trust with ability and fidelity". The grave of Jacob Horton in Frankfort Cemetery is surrounded not far away with many graves with stones of later date of several of his children and of their progeny.

His daughter, Kerenhappuch, with her husband John Bolt, followed well her parents' teachings, though John Bolt was never a Quaker.
HORTON GENEALOGY

1-1 Abraham Horton b. 1722 d. 1 Jun 1816 Stokes Co. N. C. bur. Westfield Quaker Cem. Surry Co. N. C. m. Martha b. 1725

2-1 William Horton b. 1743-9 Bucks Co Pa. d. m. Winnifred at Westfield Quaker Monthly Meeting, Westfield N. C.

3-1 Martha Horton b. m. 2 Apr 1794 Jacob Carson

2-2 John Horton b. 1750 Bucks Co. Pa. d. m. July 1773 Anne Greene

3-1 Nancy Horton

3-2 Leah Horton m. 13 Dec 1795 William Grigg

2-3 Daniel Horton b. 1752 Bucks Co Pa. d. 18 Aug 1839

2-4 James Horton b. 27 Mar 1755 Bucks Co. Pa. d. Feb 1782 burned at stake by Indians, old Chillicothe, O. m. Stokes Co N. C. 17 Jan 1778 Margaret Beals b. 12 Oct 1757 d. 18 Nov 1833 Carmel Ind. bur. 1st in Carmel Cem.

3-1 Rachel Horton b. 4 Nov 1778 d. 29 Apr 1857 bur. Oak Ridge, Grant Co Ind. m. 1804 John Scott

3-2 Jacob Horton b. 8 Sep 1780 Stokes Co N. C. d. 15 May 1866 Frankfort, Montgomery Co Ia bur. Frankfort Cem. m. Stokes Co N. C. 6 Mar. 1804 Phebe Pearce b. 15 Feb 1781 Stokes Co N. C. dt. Elisha and Lucy (Owens) Pearce, d. 9 Dec 1854 Highland Co O bur. Quaker Cem Fairfield Twp.

4-1 Kerenhappuch Horton b. 21 Sep 1800 Stokes Co N. C. d. 2 Sep 1870 Montgomery Co Ia bur. Frankfort Cem. Frankfort Twp. m. 12 Oct 1820 Stokes Co N. C. John Bolt b. 9 Apr 1802 Patrick Co Va d. 30 Jan 1876 Montgomery Co Ia bur Frankfort Cem Frankfort Twp. (see John Bolt)

4-2 Lucinda Horton b. 6 Nov 1804 Yadkin, Stokes Co. N. C. m. (1) 19 Dec 1823 William Huff Hutchens b. 9 Dec. 1803, d. 11 Jul 1846 son of Anderson and Keziah Hutchens

5-1 Ira Horton Hutchens b. 31 Jan 1825 d. 12 Aug 1827

5-2 Anderson Hutchens b. 4 Jan 1827 d. 11 Jul 1828

5-3 Sallie Hutchens b. 4 Dec 1828, d. 12 May 1829

5-4 Amanda Hutchens b. 30 May 1830

5-5 Alexis Hutchens b. 4 Sep 1832

5-6 Zilpha Ann Hutchens b. 14 Nov 1834

5-7 Phebe Keziah Hutchens b. 7 Jan 1837

5-8 Malinda Malvina Hutchens b. 8 Mar 1839 d. 5 Jun 1842

5-9 Alwilda Hutchens b. 29 Mar 1841 d. 17 Jul 1842

5-10 Clayton Williams Hutchens b. 27 Dec 1843 d. 20 Oct 1847

5-11 Lucinda Madeline Hutchens b. 27 Feb 1846

4-3 Ira Horton b. 23 Nov 1806 Stokes Co N. C. d. 1886 Montgomery Co. Ia. m. (1) 13 Jan 1830 Nancy Collins b. 15 Jan 1807 d. 2 Oct. 1832

5-1 Mary Ann Horton b. 30 Oct 1830

5-2 Nancy Collins Horton b. 27 Sep 1832

4-3 m. (2) 29 Jul 1835 Ann Allen b. 26 Mar 1811

5-3 Daughter b. 26 Sep 1836, dead

5-4 Sallie Horton b. 20 Oct 1837

5-5 Charity Foster Horton b. 24 Feb 1839

5-6 Phebe Keziah Horton b. 12 Apr 1840

5-7 Jacob Wesley Horton b. 1 Feb 1842

5-8 Louisa Caroline Horton b. 26 Feb 1844
5-9 Daughter b. 24 May 1846, dead
5-10 Oscar Fitzalow Horton b. 17 Nov 1847
5-11 Amanda Malvina Horton b. 18 Oct 1849
5-12 Malissa Emily Horton b. 23 Jun 1851
5-13 son b. 12 Dec 1854, dead

4-4 Sally Horton b. 21 Dec 1808 Stokes Co N. C. d. 29 Mar 1885 Montgomery Co Ia m. 5 Dec 1832 Amasa Bond b. 26 Dec 1809 d. 1 Nov. 1857 Montgomery Co Ia
5-1 Phebe Bond b. 4 Sep 1833 m. 30 Nov 1859 Armstead Milner
5-2 Milton Bond b. 6 Jan 1835
5-3 Jacob Horton Bond b. 4 Apr 1837 d. 1 Feb 1916 m. Phebe b. 12 Apr 1840 d. 20 Mar 1916
5-4 Samuel Pearce Bond b. 28 Jan 1839 d. 14 Aug 1841
5-5 Ellis Bond b. 18 Jun 1841
5-6 James Wilson Bond b. 23 Nov 1843
5-7 Amasa Bond b. 2 Jun 1847 d. 1921 m. Laura C b. 1849 d. 1885
5-8 John William Bond b. 23 Mar 1852

4-5 Rachel Horton b. 12 Feb 1811 Stokes Co N. C. d. m. Aug 1828 William Gish b. 20 Apr 1803 son of George and Elizabeth Gish
5-1 Elizabeth Gish b. 12 Oct 1829 d. 17 Apr 1833
5-2 Lucinda Jane Gish b. 26 Dec 1830
5-3 Manerva Ann Gish b. 1 Dec 1832 d. 30 Oct 1836
5-4 Emily Gish b. 18 Dec 1834
5-5 Eliza Gish b. 17 Nov 1836
5-6 Susan Gish b. 16 Dec 1838
5-7 Phebe Horton Gish b. 4 Mar 1842
5-8 Laura Matilda Gish b. 6 Mar 1844
5-9 Rachel Harriet Gish b. 24 Jul 1849
5-10 Daughter b. 10 Sep 1852 d. same day
5-11 Lasea Gish b. 11 May 1853 d. 19 Jul 1853

4-6 Pollie Horton b. 28 Dec 1812 Stokes Co N. C. d. m. 25 Feb 1836 Highland Co, O. John Anderson Terry b. 28 Nov 1813 d. 10 Oct 1857 son of David and Elizabeth Terry
5-1 Sallie Ann Terry b. 29 Jan 1837
5-2 David Dickerson Terry b. 18 Jan 1840
5-3 William Riley Terry b. 18 Sep 1840
5-4 Jacob Horton Terry b. 15 Nov 1842 d. 15 Sep 1844

4-7 Son b. 15 Oct 1816 d. 15 Oct 1816

4-8 James Riley Horton b. 8 Oct 1818 Stokes Co N. C. d. 11 Oct 1890 Montgomery Co Ia m. 18 Mar 1847 Highland Co O. Sarah Ann Dille b. 27 Jul 1826 d. 18 Aug 1891 Montgomery Co Ia (Note below)

4-9 Phebe Horton b. 9 Febr 1820 Stokes Co N. C. d. 27 Feb 1906 Montgomery Co Ia m. 26 Nov 1844 W. Hiram Elwood b. 27 Jul 1821 Lexington, O.
5-1 Alwilda Elwood b. d. m. Ira Bolt b. 19 Jan 1841 d. 23 Dec 1878 Red Oak Ia.
5-2 Jacob Elwood
5-3 Lillian Elwood
5-4 Emma Elwood
5-5 Winfield Elwood
5-6 James Adlarks Elwood m. Mary Elizabeth Williams.

Note: 1860 census shows 4-8 James Riley Horton issue Emma S 12; Clarinda M 10; Teresa May 8; Sarah A 2; W H S 2/12

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3-3 James Horton b. 13 Nov 1782 Stokes Co. N. C. d. 29 Apr 1835
   Highland Co. m. 1 Jan 1812 Sarah Haworth dt. James and Mary Rees Haworth
4-1 Jesse Horton b. 2 Sep 1812
4-2 Rachel Horton b. 4 Dec 1813
4-3 William Horton b. 17 Mar 1815 m. Betsy Mendenhall b. 14 Feb 1819 d. 6 Jan 1894
4-4 Mary Horton b. 16 Dec 1816 m. Mr. Sanders
4-5 James Horton m. Ruth Haworth
4-6 Howard Horton b. 30 Mar 1818 d. 1866, m. Ruth Mendenhall dt. Joseph and Ann Mendenhall
4-7 David Horton m. Sarah Haley
4-8 Jacob Horton m. Nancy Mendenhall
4-9 George Horton
4-10 Margaret Horton b. 21 Dec 1819
4-11 Anna Horton b. 10 May 1822 d. 6 Feb 1861 m. Joseph Mendenhall son Aaron and Lavinia Mendenhall
4-12 Ellen Horton
4-13 Cyrus Horton (was a doctor)
2-5 Priscilla Horton b. 1757 Bucks Co. Pa. d. 1778, m. 14 May 1777 Stokes Co. N. C. William Beals son of Thomas & Sarah Beals b. 13 Jun 1750
2-6 Abraham Horton b. 1760 Bucks Co. Pa. d. 11 Dec 1842, m. 28 Dec 1777 Aditha Clarke b. 1759
2-7 Isaac Horton b. 1763 Bucks Co. Pa. d. 1854 m. Mary Ann Greene
The Family of
MARGARET (BEALS) HORTON
Wife of JAMES HORTON

The Beals, pronounced Bales and often spelled that way, were devoted members of the Society of Friends for many generations. The parents of Margaret Beals were Thomas and Sarah (Antrim) Beals, he being an ordained Quaker minister. The parents of Thomas were John and Sarah (Bowater) Beals. His parents were John and Mary (Clayton) Beals and Sarah's were Thomas and Sarah (Edge) Bowater. Both of the John Beals were Quaker ministers.

The Beals, the Bowaters, the Claytons and the Edges were all early settlers of Quaker faith in colonial Pennsylvania as were the Hortons. The Hortons, however, settled in Bucks County some distance north from the area in Chester County where the others settled.

JOHN AND JANE EDGE

were the first of the forebears of Margaret Beals to arrive on American soil. John Edge is believed to have been born in England about the year of 1646. He and his wife, Jane, lived at St. Andrews Halborne in Middlesex, England. He was an earnest member of the Society of Friends and the monthly meeting was sometimes held at his house. He and Jane had a daughter born to them in the London-Middlesex district in the year of 1670 and she was named Sarah. He was subjected to heavy fines and imprisonment in his native country for refusing to act contrary to his religious scruples.

John Edge, his wife, daughter and a brother named Joseph sailed for America and first settled in Providence Lackawana, in the colony to become Pennsylvania. Their second daughter, Mary, was born there March 3d, 1677. The third daughter was born in 1680 and named Abigail. The first son, Joseph, was born in 1683. The district had by then become Pennsylvania.

In 1685, John Edge moved with his family and brother Joseph to Neither Providence, Chester County, further south in Pennsylvania. A second son was born there in July of that year to John and Jane Edge and given his father's name.

JOHN BEALS

was born in Wales in the year of 1657. His parents were Thomas and Sarah (Edge) Beals. The mother with maiden name of Sarah Edge supposes a relationship to John and Jane Edge whose first daughter born in England was named Sarah and which family sailed to America prior to 1677.

John Beals when about twenty years of age made preparations and secured passage and sailed on the good ship "Kent" in the summer of 1677 from London to America. On board ship he became well acquainted with the William Clayton family, and the voyage gave him many memorable experiences.
WILLIAM CLAYTON

was a scion of a well known English family. In the year of 1066 A.D., "A
man by the name of Robert, born in Caudebec, Normandy, France, accompanied
William the Conqueror to England. He was a soldier well skilled in Arms and
after the Battle of Hastings had the Manor of Clayton given him by William
the Conqueror. He was afterward known as Robert de Clayton. He had three
sons, John, William and Robert. John died in the war". (The Clayton Fami­

ly by Henry F. Hepburn, Esq.)

The Manor of Clayton was passed on to the sons in the various genera­
tions. Skipping three or four centuries of Claytons, there was a Thomas
Clayton of Clayton Hall sorrowed by his first son dying a minor. His second
son was William of Oakenshaw, known as a barrister of the Inner Temple, who
died in 1627. The estate descended to Thomas Clayton, the second, who was
in possession as heir in 1666, six hundred years after acquisition by Robert
de Clayton. Thomas Clayton's son, John, also a barrister of the Inner Tem­
ple, died in that year. Another son, William Clayton, married Prudence
Mickel.

William and Prudence (Mickel) Clayton had four children born to them in
England. The one boy was named William; the three daughters were named
Honnor, Prudence and Mary. Prudence was born in 1655 and Mary on June 29th,
1665. William Clayton was a Quaker and a friend of William Penn.

Between the years of 1656 and 1658 Quaker missionaries had gone to
Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, New Amsterdam, Maryland, and Virginia, where
they made converts and established meetings. New Amsterdam at that time con­trolled the lands along the Delaware River including the present New Jersey
and parts of Delaware and Pennsylvania, all under Dutch rule. Maryland, un­
der the rule of Lord Baltimore, a Roman Catholic allowing religious freedom
to all settlers, had its northern boundary fixed by grant at 40° latitude.
This then included all the present Delaware and the southern nineteen miles
of the present Pennsylvania. The Dutch, however, had by arms gained control
of much of this. In 1664 the British secured New Amsterdam and the area un­
der the Dutch rule mentioned and under the new rule the British established
a court in the town of Upland on the Delaware River.

In 1671 the British government granted a patent to William Clayton for
five hundred acres of land in Upland Province west of the Delaware River.
William Penn with partners gained control of the proprietorship of New or
West Jersey in 1675. The proprietors appointed a commission, one of whom
was William Clayton, to sail to America with the object of purchasing from
the Indians that land already granted to the proprietors by England, and to
establish the proprietary government. This voyage was to be made in 1677.

William Clayton and his family set sail in the ship "Kent" from London
with the commission and other passengers totalling two-hundred and thirty
in all. John Beals was one of these. He and many of the others were filled
with excitement and awe. As the boat coursed down the Thames for "West
Jersey", the pleasure barge of King Charles came alongside and he asked
whither they were bound. Hearing the name West Jersey, he asked if they
were Quakers and gave his royal blessing.
The ship reached America and dropped anchor at Sandy Hook while the commissioners went on to New York to pay their respects to the governor who had been appointed by the Duke of York. He received the commissioners politely but asked if they had any document from the Duke, his master. They replied they had nothing particularly but the Duke had conveyed the West Jersey part of his holdings and in such the government was as much conveyed to the new proprietors as the soil. The governor replied that there was nothing to clear him and if he should surrender without the Duke's orders, it was as much as his head was worth. He stated that even a line or two from the Duke would ready him to surrender the land and the government of it to the commissioners. They, instead of excusing their possible imprudence, began to insist upon their right and independency.

Sir Edmund Andros, the governor, clapping his hand on his sword, told them that he would defend the government of West Jersey from them until he received orders from the Duke to surrender it. In due course, he softened and told them he would do what was in his power to make them easy. They then sailed on to the Delaware River, and the sites of their future homes. It was a period of a few years before the government was turned over to the proprietors upon William Penn's solicitation.

The "Kent" landed at Burlington, West Jersey, August 16th, 1677. William Clayton and his family soon crossed the Delaware westward to the Upland Province and to the land the British Government had granted him there.

John Beals also travelled on to the Upland district. His sworn affidavit of later record in connection with a boundary fence dispute states he cultivated land in a field near Upland in the colony on the Delaware River in the year 1677. This at the least was in the area of the William Clayton land.

By deed dated March 12th, 1678, William Clayton purchased the share of Hans Oelson, one of the original grantees of Marcus Hook. The Clayton home was made in this locality, a few miles from Upland. Two of his daughters became married. Prudence married Henry Reynolds in Burlington on November 10th, 1678. Honnor wed James Brown, a weaver, of Marcus Hook, on June 8th, 1679.

In March of 1681, Charles II of England gave the good Quaker William Penn a charter to much land in America in payment of a debt to Penn's father, then deceased, for whom the King named the province Pennsylvania. There were some Swedish, Dutch, and a few English in the area and Penn sent over his first colonists the same year so by its end there were about one thousand inhabitants in the province. Penn obtained the relinquishment of government control from Governor Andros and appointed William Markham as Governor.

William Clayton had an active part in political affairs. He was a member of Governor Markham's Council while at the same time he served as one of the justices of the court of Upland County. He was also active as a Quaker and a consistent member of the monthly meeting, attending with his
family at Upland. John Beals, who was schooling and training as a surveyor, was a member of the same Monthly Meeting. He and Mary Clayton, who first attracted his attention on the "Kent" when she was twelve, became enamored and their first vows of marriage were approved by the meeting.

William Penn arrived in Pennsylvania and Upland from England on October 28th, 1682. He immediately changed the name of the town and of the county to Chester. He was then thirty-eight years of age.

The following Sunday, November 1st, 1682, the marriage of John Beals and Mary Clayton took place, approved at the meeting as proposed for the second time. John was twenty-five and Mary seventeen. William Penn attended both as a good Quaker and as a friend of the father of the bride.

William Penn had elaborate plans drawn by architects for the site and the building of Philadelphia, "city of brotherly love". There is legend that John Beals helped in the laying out of the planned site and that he, and others, shot wild turkeys there with a flintlock rifle. William Penn lived at Chester while Philadelphia was being built.

William Clayton, Jr., married Elizabeth Bezer and had his vows approved for the second time on December 5th, 1682.

William Penn called for an Assembly meeting in Chester on December 7th, 1682, and the elected members formally adopted his plan of government.

When the first council assembled at Philadelphia, March 10th, 1683, one of the councilmen was William Clayton. He was a member of Penn's Council during 1683 and 1684 and assisted in drafting most of the laws for Pennsylvania at that time. In 1683 William Penn made his "Great Treaty" with the Indians, according to Voltaire "the only treaty not sworn to and never broken". Penn's fair dealings with the Indians in their mutual problems preserved Pennsylvania from Indian hostilities during his lifetime. Growth and prosperity began immediately in Pennsylvania.

Joshua Clayton, a cousin of William Clayton, had accompanied William Penn from England. Joshua Clayton settled in Delaware. These two Claytons, both grandsons of William Clayton of Oakenshaw, England, were the forebears of many illustrious Americans. John Middleton Clayton, who in 1849 became Secretary of State in President Taylor's cabinet and negotiated the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty with Great Britian opening the political way for the Panama Canal, was one and there are many others.
THOMAS BOWATER

was born in England. His father, John Bowater was a minister of the Society of Friends and lived from 1623 to 1704, probably in London. There were at least two children, sons, Thomas and John, Jr.

Thomas Bowater arrived in America "out of Worcestershire" as a servant bound for three years to "ffrancis ffinchier", a glover out of Worster City, on the "Bristol Comfort" landing July 10, 1683. Many immigrants had bound out for transportation in the colonial days. The brother, John, Jr., is thought to be of Bromesgrove in Worcestershire, England, where he suffered persecutions as an ordained minister of his Quaker religion. He is believed to have come to America in 1684 or soon after, settling in Middletown Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. There he held about four hundred acres of land. Thomas also acquired land near that of John's in Middletown Township near Ridley's Creek.

The Bowaters, the Edges, the Beals and the Claytones all lived but a few miles from each other and all attended the same Quaker Monthly Meeting House in their weekly meets. Their home locations formed sort of a Y. William Clayton farmlands were at the base of the Y near Marcus Hook in Chichester Township. He was known in his family groups as William Clayton of Chichester son of Thomas Clayton of London and grandson of William Clayton of Oakenshaw. About three or four miles north of his home was that of John and Mary (Clayton) Beals in Aston Township near Mecoponacka or Upland Kill (now Chester Creek). Up one arm of the Y about four miles in Nether Providence from the Beals land John and Jane Edge had settled on a farm near Crooked Kill. Up the other arm of the Y about four miles in Middletown Township were the Bowater farmlands.

John and Mary Beals gave birth to their first child November 28th, 1685, and named him John.

Thomas Bowater, at the end of his bondage, became betrothed to Sarah Edge, age about sixteen, daughter of John and Jane Edge. Their marriage intentions were proposed for the second time August 4th, 1686, in the Chester meeting and the vows were approved. During that year and in 1687, both John and Joseph Edge were members of the Chester County Grand Jury.

A second son was born to John and Mary Beals on February 1st, 1687, and named William. In 1689, under Governor Blackwood, John Beals received 200 acres of land in Chester. It is of record that he held this and another 100 acres (of the late Will Woodmansey) at this time. On June 28th, John and Mary Beals gave birth to their third son, Jacob. There is a legend that the flintlock rifle used by the father in shooting turkeys on Philadelphia townsit e passed on to succeeding generations of Jacobs in the Beals family. A daughter was born that year to Thomas and Sarah (Edge) Bowater whom they named Sarah.

In the year 1689 William Clayton died. The eldest son, William, Jr., was appointed administrator of the estate, his mother Prudence Clayton consenting on August 1st, 1689. The will is registered as that of "William
Clayton, of Chichester, Carpenter". An exceptionally honorable trade, but no other mention is made of it except that the son William, when the council voted for a new court house in 1696, made complaint that "there is due to him eighteen pounds, one shilling and sixpence for his father's salary and work on the old court house". William Clayton had lived an honorable life during strenuous days.

John and Jane Edge gave birth to their last son, named Jacob, in Nether Providence on May 8th, 1690. John and Mary Beals gave birth to a daughter named Mary on January 25th, 1692. During the next month, on February 22d, Sarah (Edge) Bowater died.

Two more daughters were born to John and Mary Beals, Patience on April 16th, 1695, and Grace in 1697. John Beals was a member of the Grand Jury meeting held at Chester on October 13th, 1698. He, with others, signed an agreement for a Highway to be laid out from Edgmond to Ye Kings Highway in Chester.

John and Mary Beals were guests at the home of William Penn when his daughter Letitia was married to William Aubray. This was about the year 1700 and William Penn was contemplating the formation of a new settlement in Nottingham Township.

When Pennsylvania was formed there immediately arose an argument between Lord Baltimore of Maryland and William Penn as to the border separation of the two colonies. William Penn claimed his border was "the beginning of the fortieth parallel" which would be the thirty-ninth. The Lord claimed it began at the fortieth parallel where his ended. The Mason and Dixon survey finally settled this many years later at about nineteen miles south of the fortieth parallel. In the meantime Philadelphia was built and the greater part of Chester County was situate south of the fortieth parallel. This did not appear to bother William Penn.

Apart in one area of this district in dispute was created the large subdivision called Nottingham under Penn's promotion; and, was surveyed by Penn and John Beals who entered into an agreement to purchase two of the lots. As the boundary between the two colonies remained unsettled for many years the purchase money was not received from the settlers nor were patents issued to confirm the land. Nottingham Township was laid out as containing thirty-seven lots with a total of about 18,000 acres. John Beals settled on lots numbered 36 and 37. The agreement to purchase was on a lease contract basis for 1000 acres in the two lots, the document dated January 7th, 1701, sale price "8 pounds for every 100 acres payable one shilling sterling for a yearly quit rent for every 100 acres or two bushels of wheat". He built a large two story house thereon into which the family moved.

To a layman it is easy to distinguish the location of the old Beals lots. When the Mason and Dixon line was established, mile posts were set starting from the present southmost eastern corner of Pennsylvania, every fifth one bearing on one side the arms of Baltimore and on the other those of Penn. The eighth mile post was set on the old John Beals or Bales land, which was divided with about 150 acres in Pennsylvania and 850 acres in Maryland. By scaling eight miles west from the southmost east corner is found the Beals land.
born November 25th, 1685, in Ashton Township, near Chester, Pennsylvania, was fifteen years of age when his father acquired the 1000 acres of land in Nottingham and moved the family there into a big two story house. It was an austere life for a boy though he had two younger brothers and two younger sisters to share it with him. But the soil was sad and needed work to produce good crops and in this he must help. The years passed slowly.

The Quaker East Nottingham Meeting was formed in 1705. A meeting house was built in the year 1709. A plaque in the yard reads: "William Penn set aside Lot No. 30 (500 acres) of the 'Nottingham Lots' in 1702 for a 'common' and site of a 'meeting house' as a bold move in the boundary line dispute with Lord Baltimore. It has been continuously used since the first log meeting house was erected in 1709." John Beals, Sr., was an overseer of the meetings during 1709 and 1710, held weekly on Sundays.

John Edge, Sr., died May 10th, 1711.

The Bowater motherless family kept up their acquaintance with the Beals family, still seeing them at the Chester Monthly Meeting. John Beals, Jr., and Sarah Bowater became engaged and the Chester meeting house minutes show that on August 29th, 1711, marriage intentions were filed the second time and the marriage certificate shows: "Whereas John Bael son of John Baels of Nottingham in ye county of Chester and province of Pennsylvania yeoman and Sarah Bowater daughter of Thomas Bowater of Chester Creek in ye County aforesaid, this 14th day of ye ninth month in year according to ye English account 1711 at Chester Meeting House marriage allowed. John was twenty-five years of age and she was about twenty-two. They made their home in Nottingham with his parents.

The only further record found of Thomas Bowater was that he and Anne Bowater, a niece, signed as witnesses to the marriage of Thomas Smedley and Sarah Baker. A nephew, John Bowater, Jr., had married a Mary Smedley some years before in 1709.

In 1712 William Beals married Rebecca Chambers. In 1714 Jacob Beals married Mary Brooksby. Thereafter, Mary Beals married Richard Harold, Patience married Joseph Jones. There is no record found of the marriage of the daughter Grace Beals.

A daughter was born to John and Sarah (Bowater) Beals at Nottingham on May 29th, 1713. A son named John was born February 17th, 1717.

In the year of 1718 Nottingham meeting came under the jurisdiction of the newly formed New Garden Monthly Meeting which had originated as a weekly meeting in the year 1712 from the mother monthly meeting at Chester.

In 1718, William Penn died and his widow became proprietary, appointing the Governor of Pennsylvania.
It was the fourteenth day of January, 1719. The night was cold. Snow covered the ground, glistening in the bright moonlight. The windows of the large square two story farm house flickered with candlelight unusual for this hour before dawn. A child was being born and the grandmother was busy heating water for the midwife. Grandfather Beals sat mute in his rocking chair, while the father offered silent prayer in the manner of the Quaker. The quiet was suddenly broken by the lusty cry of the new born, a son. He was named Thomas.

This Nottingham Township of Chester County in Pennsylvania was a fairly prosperous settlement and Thomas Beals spent his first nine years here on the thousand acres of farmland of his grandfather, early learning the austerity of the Quaker beliefs and practices as had his father. Much was accepted by the boy through instinct, for his parents, his grandparents, and his great-grandparents had all lived as ardent and sincere members and workers of the Society of Friends. Several had been persecuted for such in their homeland before coming to America.

His sister had been named Sarah as was his mother. The brother, John, had been named for his father and grandfather. The two boys roamed the farm, had their chores, and on days after the rutted road had somewhat dried following early summer rains, they walked the two miles to the main branch of the North East River flowing through the Brown's farmlands on its way to Chesapeake Bay, and from the river they pulled fish for the family table.

Sundays were always subject to attendance at the weekly meeting in the Nottingham meeting house.

Phebe, another sister to Thomas and John, was born in 1720. Another, Mary Ann, was born in 1722.

John Beals, Sr., died in 1726 and was buried in the Quaker Cemetery near the meeting house. He was sixty-nine years of age. His will was proved on December 17th, 1726, signers Jas. McMullin and Wm. House. He had established his branch of the family in America. Mary Clayton Beals lived for some time thereafter and one record indicates she eventually remarried to a Richard Levick.

Two years later after John Beals, Sr. died, John Jr. and Sarah Bowater Beals and their children moved from Nottingham to Chester, the church records the transfer as August 28th, 1728. There two more children were born to them, Prudence on March 1st, 1730, and Bowater Beals in 1732. Their eldest daughter, Sarah, married John Mills in 1732.

A year later, in 1733, John Beals was ordained a minister of the Society of Friends. His brother William and groups of Quakers had earlier settled at Cold Springs, Carroll Mannon, Maryland, in the Monocacy River valley. This settlement was near the river, a branch of the Potomoc. On March 28th, 1733, John Beals with his family moved to a farm there, changing their membership to the Monocacy meeting, a branch of the Nottingham monthly meeting. During the next two years he aided the others in establishing a meeting place.
about forty miles over the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, at Frog Eye or Opeckon on Opeckon Creek. The next year this became the Hopewell Monthly Meeting and Monocacy was attached to it rather than to Nottingham. Hopewell later moved to its present location about five miles north of Winchester, Virginia.

The son, John Beals older brother of Thomas, married Margaret Hunt and the daughter Mary Ann wed Thomas Hunt. The daughter Phebe married Charles Canady.

Thomas was now growing into manhood and though he occasionally travelled with his father to Hopewell most of his time was spent in the farm work as his father attended to his ministerial duties. Hopewell was forty miles far away. A Quaker meeting had been established at Fairfax. This is now the town of Waterford, Loudan County, Virginia. This Fairfax meeting was also attached to the Hopewell Monthly Meeting, and was about fifteen miles south of the Monocacy meeting across the Potomac. Fairfax and Monocacy were both east of the Blue Ridge and alternated weekly meetings for the benefit of the members of both.

Thomas instinct with life and in the quandary of maturing youth would often have his silent contemplation disturbed in the meetings when the Antrim girl would slowly swing her feet as she sat on the high meeting house bench. Now he was in his early twenties and his friendship reached the awkward courting stage. The church records soon read: "Thomas Beales, son of John and Sarah (Bowater) Beales, Prince George County, Maryland, and grandson of John and Mary (Clayton) Beales, of Chester County, Pennsylvania, married twelfth day of the ninth month, 1741 (o.s.), Sarah Antrim, Prince George County, Maryland". They had declared their marriage intentions in Virginia at the Hopewell Monthly Meeting.

Their first child was born to them June 15th, 1742, and was named Mary, but she died soon after birth. Twins were born to them August 30th, 1743, and named Mary and Sarah.

There is a recorded deed, March 9th, 1743, from John Mills Jr., of Opekon in Frederick County, Colony of Virginia, to John Beals of the same place, farmer, for 165 acres of land. Which of the John Beals is not identified.

Fairfax was made a monthly meeting in 1744-5 and Monocacy then became attached to it as did all Friends east of the Blue Ridge mountains in this vicinity.

John Beals, father of Thomas, died in 1745 and was buried in Monocacy or Hopewell. Some relate that Thomas and his father moved to Hopewell and were residing there at the time of this death. A search of the History of the Hopewell meeting makes no reference specifically to either of these two Beals. The meeting house original records were destroyed by a fire in 1759. Evidence favors Thomas and his family remaining on their farm in Maryland during this period.
It is said that John Beals was known as the "father of more ministers than anyone else". Ministers descending from him are: Thomas Beals, Hannah Baldwin, Bowater Beals, Eleazer Beals, Amos Bond, Elizabeth Bond, Jehial Bond, Jesse Bond, John Bond, William Beals Bond, Esther Carson, Aseneth Clark, Dr. Dougan Clark, Hannah Cloud, Naomi Coffin, Ruth Haisley, Asaph Hiatt, Benjamin Hiatt, Jesse Hockett, Ruth Hockett, Nathan Hunt, Levi Jessup, Majeam Mendenhall, Sarah Mills, Elwood Scott, Margaret Thoms, Wm. J. Thornberry, Anna M. Votair, Daniel Williams, Jesse B. Williams, and Jesse Williams.

Of the widow is found only the following: "At Salsbury Mtg. Minutes 7-2-1745 Alexander Underwood requests Cert. to marry Sarah Beals widow John Beals dec, Menockey, Fairfax, Va."

October 29th, 1745, was the day a fourth child was born to Thomas and Sarah Beals, and they named him Thomas. Their daughter Patience was born December 9th, 1747.

The Blue Ridge Mountains and the environments extending through Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas compose one of the greatest beauties of America. It is a preposterous thought that one settled in any part of the area should wish to move to other locations, though circumstances could alter this.

The Quakers had suffered a considerable loss of prestige in Pennsylvania and Maryland commencing with the death of William Penn after the turn of the century. In Virginia they had also experienced difficulties. One cause in all of the three colonies was Quaker refusal to take an oath of office in governmental affairs. Their power lessened and they then primarily used their influence to keep peace with the Indians and to protect them from fraud and debauchery. There became a considerable migration of Quakers from these colonies into the North and South Carolinas. Thomas Beals was influenced by these growing tendencies in Pennsylvania and Maryland as well as by some persecutions of the Quakers in Virginia.

In the year 1748, when he was twenty-nine years of age, he moved with his wife and four children. They obtained transfer from the Fairfax Monthly Meeting in Virginia to the Carver Creek Monthly Meeting formed in Bladen County, North Carolina. The date of the transfer is June 26th, 1749. Bladen County at that time was almost the entire western half of North Carolina.

The colonies of North Carolina were under Royal rule and thus remained until 1776. While disputes raged between the Crown and the people, it little effected that part of Bladen County where the Beals settled. This was in the mountainous country on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge Mountains and not far from the Alleghanies. It was intersected by the Yadkin River and not far from the source of the Dan River. It was more or less inaccessible for easy travel. In the survey of the North Carolina-Virginia boundary line, the surveying party headed by William Byrd was astounded at the ruggedness, self-containment, industry and friendliness of the isolated early settlers.
In the presently named Guilford, Stokes and Surry Counties, North Carolina, and the Patrick, Floyd and Carroll Counties, Virginia, all bordering each other, the Bolts, the Hortons, the Beals, the Pearces and the Owens became grouped in substantial numbers.

The choice of Thomas Beals in place of settlement was demonstrative of the future course of his life as well as of the inherent nature from his forebears. The cultural values of the frontier have advanced in each period of a generation from the time of the first settlement. First came the explorers' frontier. Next, that of the missionary, the soldier and the trapper. None of these changed the natural face of nature; but, next the frontiers of the farmer dotted the land with cabins and cleared fields. Thomas Beals was imbued with two of these instincts: first, that of the missionary; secondly, through necessity, that of the farmer.

In his childhood life he had heard constantly of William Penn who had died the year before the birth of Thomas. He learned that though Great Britain had granted William Penn his lands he in a first step of possession also paid the Indians for every acre in his domain. The boy knew of the treaty with the Indians made by Penn while the boy's great grandfather had served as one of Penn's councilmen, and that the treaty had never been broken. Trouble with the Indians in Pennsylvania did not come until after Penn's death. Thomas as a child had moved with his father to the new settlement in Maryland where friendly contacts with the Indians had been maintained.

The first temporary place of settlement of Thomas Beals and his family in North Carolina was on Cane Creek in Bladen County (near Snow Camp in the present Alamance County). While there Thomas Beals, Henry Ballinger and Thomas Hunt acquired from Lord Granville three large tracts of adjacent lands located on the east side of Horse Pen Creek where no white man then lived, and about forty miles west and north of the Cane Creek settlement. Thomas Hunt had married Mary Anne Beals, sister of Thomas Beals. All three men were ardent Quakers. They all moved to the new location with their families which was just west of the present Greensboro, Guilford County, North Carolina.

Log housing and land clearing took much work and this was not enhanced by the birth of the second son of Thomas and Sarah on June 13th, 1750, whom they named William. A new county was formed this year from a part of Bladen and called Anson. It contained both this and the Cane Creek area in its wide borders.

It was the custom for members of the Society of Friends to meet Sunday evenings. They did not have an arranged program of vocal service. They met in silence, desiring that the service of the meeting should depend on spiritual guidance. It was left to any man or woman to in due course offer prayer, lead in a hymn, or to utter such exhortation or teaching as might seem to be fitting. They had but few ordained ministers and it was a high honor to be so appointed.
Under the authorization of Perquimans Quarterly Meeting in Perquimans County, a monthly meeting was established by the Society of Friends at Cane Creek, January 10th, 1751. Thomas and Sarah Beals were charter members and travelled the forty miles for attendance.

Thomas Beals and his friends called their locality on Horse Pen Creek by the name of New Garden from a similar area in Pennsylvania which had been named after the New Garden Meeting in County Carlow, Ireland. The first religious service at New Garden was conducted in the home of Thomas Beals by Daniel Matthews from Frederick County, Maryland, in February of 1752. Those who attended were Henry Ballinger, Thomas Hunt, Richard Williams and Thomas Beals of New Garden, and Mordecai Menderhall, John Mills, Sr., Thomas Mills and Walter Thornbrough of the Deep River community who arose early and made the trip on horseback for six miles over rough trails through the dense forest.

Richard Williams had married Prudence, another sister of Thomas Beals, October 11th, 1756. In the year of 1752 before the first meeting they had moved with their two children from Monocacy River in Frederick County, Maryland, to North Carolina and settled upon a large tract of land to the east of Thomas Beals at New Garden. All the settlers here had been subjected to much privation and suffering for the necessities of life. It is said that when the Williams family arrived they had exhausted their supply of food on the long and tiresome journey and had to make a trip to the Friends Settlement on Cane Creek some forty miles away to get a new supply of food from the settlers there.

Thomas and Sarah Beals had another son born to them February 15th, 1753, and they named him Daniel. That year Thomas Beals, then about thirty-four years of age, came forth in the ministry. Application was made for an authorized monthly meeting at New Garden. This was granted by Perquimans and Little River Quarterly Meeting held at Old Neck, in the County of Perquimans, the 25th day of the 5th month of 1754, "by Reason of the hardships they underwent in Attending the Monthly Meeting at Cane Creek, and it appearing to this meeting that there is Near or quite Forty Families of Friends seated in them parts". This was now in Rowan County, formed in 1753 from a part of Anson.

In the year of 1754, Richard Williams, brother-in-law of Thomas Beals, sold fifty-three acres of his tract of land to the Trustees of the New Garden Meeting House for the small sum of Five pounds sterling. The trustees were Thomas Hunt and Henry Ballinger. This deed was witnessed by John Beals and Bowater Beals. It remains, the site of New Garden Monthly Meeting House, now adjacent to Guilford College on the edge of the present city of Greensboro, Guilford County, North Carolina.

The Friends were rather strict in their rules of conduct and in accordance therewith many were disowned from membership for various forms of misconduct reasonably not so judged by many other standards. A man might confess misconduct by reason of his striking another man, regardless of the cause still being disowned. A member was often disowned for marrying out of unity to a non-member.
Warfare was not tolerated, yet one good Friend arising early one morning found crops had been destroyed by the soldiers of General Cornwallis. He was carrying his squirrel gun to hunt but joined the Revolutionary forces of General Nathaniel Greene and fought all that day for American Freedom. Arriving home that night his family, surprised at his carrying no game, asked if he had shot some. He replied: "Yes, but it wasn't worth carrying home". And he suffered no disownment.

Thomas Beals enjoyed the proximity of his two brothers, John and Bowater, and his four sisters and their husbands in this area of North Carolina. Bowater was a member of the Cold Springs settlement. Sarah and John Mills had settled on Deep River. Mary Ann and Thomas Hunt and Prudence and Richard Williams were on two adjacent farms to Thomas Beals at New Garden. John Beals had married Margaret Hunt and soon settled nearby as did Phebe and her second husband Robert Sumners.

On March 28th, 1761, Sarah Beals, daughter of Thomas, was disowned by the Quaker meeting. Some records of disownment indicate nothing as to the cause. She was then eighteen years of age. On April 23th, 1764, she confessed her misconduct and was accepted back into membership. Again, on May 30, 1767, she was disowned.

During the year of 1764 Thomas Beals was appointed by the Society of Friends on a committee to make certain that the Indians had been reimbursed for any and all lands held by Quakers.

On March 30, 1768, Mary, daughter of Thomas Beals, married Thomas Jessup. On May 28, 1768, James Dicks and Rachel Beals were disowned for marriage out of unity. This would indicate James Dicks was not a Quaker. Rachel Beals was about fifteen years of age when the disownment occurred. All Quaker marriages had to be allowed by their meeting though at this time the Church of England was in "power" in North Carolina and only the ordained ministers of that church were permitted to perform marriage ceremonies. Those who wished to marry could have their "banns" published or announced from the pulpit or they could buy a license which required a fifty pound bond.

John Beals, Bowater Beals, William Beals, Samuel Bond and other Quakers with their families had moved west and north to a green hilly country in Rowan county. This area in 1771 became Surry County and in that year the Quakers applied and authority was given to form Tom's Creek Meeting. The above named men were among the original members.

Between the years of 1771 and 1775 Thomas Beals moved his family to Tom's Creek. On January 1st, 1775, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Beals then of Surry County, married Samuel Bond. On April 5th of the same year Daniel, son of Thomas, married Susanna Jackson.

Thomas Beals at fifty-six years of age had urgent desire for missionary work. His children were growing into adulthood. He had more freedom for exploration, missionary work, settling new land, and hunting. There were
stories carried by travellers of Indian trouble in the west and north. He conceived the idea that he could travel among the Indians and in the character of the great and good William Penn succeed in Christianizing and civilizing them. Accompanied by his nephews Bowater Sumner, William Hiatt, and David Ballard and others, Thomas Beals in 1775 started to pay religious visits to the Shawnees and the Delaware Indians and to other tribes. On their way into Kentucky over the old Wilderness Trail they passed the fort at Bean's Station and went on to the Clinch River to the residence of Beverly Milliner, where other Friends joined the party.

When they were about to resume their journey, Thomas Beals stated he could not see the way clear to start then and they re-entered the house and sat in silence for some time. He then gave them a good sermon and while he was preaching a squad of light-horsemen rode up and asked for the Beals party. The Commander delivered a dispatch from Colonel Preston at the fort at Bean's Station. The Beals party immediately set out for that place, and a report is that they were arrested and were returned to the fort to be tried for their lives on the charge of being confederates with hostile Indians.

"Colonel Preston inquired very minutely into Beals plans, and told Beals the Indians would not listen to him, and he could not let his party pass, but that he might stay and preach to the Colonel and his troops. Beals replied that he did not know that he could say anything of himself, but if the Colonel would order his men into silence Beals would sit with them, which the Colonel did. They all sat awhile in profound silence; for the scene, though extremely novel to most of the troops, who had never before witnessed the peculiar, though simple and impressive ceremonies of the meek, gentle and philanthropic Friends, was understood to be a religious meeting, and the rough soldiers and the hardy backwoodsmen, though deprived for many months of the advantages of regular preaching, had by no means ceased to respect the ministers of the church. Beals finally rose to his feet and preached one of the greatest sermons, which was listened to with marked attention. This was doubtless the first sermon ever heard from the lips of a Friend in the wilds of Kentucky.

"Colonel Preston was much pleased with the preaching, as well as the earnest devotion and self-sacrificing spirit manifested by the preacher and his companions. They seemed unconscious of danger, and impressed with the belief that the voice of Christian love and the promised rewards of an obedience to the promptings of the inner spirit, could not fail in their effects on the hearts of the savages. But Colonel Preston knew the Indians better and advised Beals and his companions to return, which they reluctantly did." (A History of Highland County, Ohio.)

Another report of this trip states: "The officers were satisfied and let them go across the Ohio River into what is now the State of Ohio. He foresaw a great Friends settlement in Ohio." Still another version: "After this precious meeting was over the Friends were kindly entertained and set at full liberty to proceed on their journey. They crossed the Ohio River into what is now the state of Ohio and held many meetings with the Indians to satisfaction and returned home with much peace of mind. Thomas
Beals told his friends he saw with his spiritual eye the seed of truth scattered all over that good land and that one day there would be the greatest gathering of Friends there that was in the world and that his faith was strong in the belief that he would live to see Friends settled north of the Ohio River."

On June 29th, 1776, Thomas Beals was recommended a minister of Tom's Creek meeting in Surry County.

A Declaration of Independence had been signed by the Colonies on July 4th, 1776. The newly United States of America were at war. While disputes raged between the Crown and the people in North Carolina, it little affected the Rowan settlements. These were in the hilly and mountainous country of the Blue Ridge mountains and the eastern slope of the Appalachians. This part of the colony was not accessible by easy travel. In this year Daniel Boone was completing marking out the "Wilderness Trail" and had established Boonesborough in Kentucky. Boone was also of a Quaker family.

May 11th, 1777, William Beals, son of Thomas Beals of Surry County, married Priscilla Horton daughter of Abraham Horton of Surry County.

September 28th, 1777, Thomas Beals "got consent to visit in gospel truth the Mingo and Delaware Indians. William Robinson to accompany him". He, with Robinson and Isaac Ottoman as interpreter, started to pay the religious visit to the Six Nations and some other tribes of Indians. They travelled as far as Scivley in the western part of Pennsylvania where soldiers picked them up and took them to Hannalstown not far from Fort Pitts. They were detained for some time and then ordered home. Thomas Beals still was concerned about the Indians and the group made another attempt to reach them. Again they were apprehended by the soldiers and imprisoned for some time under guard in a cold open barn. When Thomas Beals was let out of confinement, he was permitted by the Colonel to hold a meeting with the soldiers but was not permitted to go any farther except to return home. They were gone from home nearly six months.

During the interim, at Tom's Creek meeting Margaret Beals, daughter of Thomas, married James Horton the son of Abraham Horton, the union being approved January 17th, 1778.

It was on March 28th of that year that Thomas Beals and his companion, William Robinson, returned from their visit to the Indians and gave account that they were detained prisoners some weeks and Thomas had his certificate to travel taken from him. The next January 30th, 1779, Bowater Beals was recommended as minister.

Thomas Beals at sixty-one years of age again got the urge to travel and on February 20th, 1780, informed the meeting that he had decided to remove with his family to the Ohio River to be near the Delaware Indians. The meeting advised that he go by himself and make an inspection before moving his family. On March 25th following he, William Hiatt, Christopher Hiatt and David Ballard got certificate to transfer near the Ohio river to be near and labor with the Delaware Indians. Beals strongly believed he could
Christianize the Indians. The party travelled west, crossed the New River country down to a stream called Bluestone at a location about fifty miles above the falls of Kanawha. After a good long hunt with their camp on the Bluestone they returned to Tom's Creek and turned in their certificate.

In the spring of 1781 Thomas Beals organized an emigrant party of North Carolinians and with them and his family moved from the Tom's Creek Meeting in Surry County to a location on the Bluestone River where he had visited before, and where they now built a settlement in Montgomery County (now Giles), Virginia, and named it Bluestone. There were twenty or thirty families, including son-in-law James Horton and his wife and two small children. While there the community suffered greatly in many ways. They did not prosper and the settlement was broken up. Most left but Thomas Beals and family stayed and suffered, not only for the necessities of life but James Horton and John Branson were taken prisoners by the Indians who killed five other men. The two captured men were taken to Ohio where James Horton was burned at the stake by the Indians.

On October 26th, 1782, a committee appointed by the church to visit Thomas Beals reported: "They are in a low situation, and it is most consistent for them to return back to where they moved from". This advice was accepted and acted upon. Margaret Horton, wife of James, daughter of Thomas Beals, gave birth to her third child November 13th, 1782, and named him James after the deceased father.

Patience Beals, another daughter of Thomas Beals, married Benjamin Carr on February 11th, 1784. Twelve days before this, Thomas Beals, Jr., was dismissed from membership in the meeting for being married out of unity, his wife not being a member of the church.

During 1785 Thomas Beals moved to Lost Creek, Tennessee. The following year the name of Tom's Creek Meeting was changed to Westfield Monthly Meeting, Westfield, Surry County, North Carolina.

In the year 1793, Thomas Beals moved from Lost Creek, Tennessee, to Grayson County, Virginia, where he established meetings of the Society of Friends and continued his work as a minister. Though seventy-four years of age, he continued to plan for the future and remained strong and sturdy. It was said he was very zealous for the support of the testimonies of the Society of Friends.

The Society of Friends had cleared itself of slavery. The Friends now found it difficult to live in a slave-holding society after freeing their own. They commenced emigration to the free territories of Ohio and Indiana. The great Northwest Territory was slowly settled. It was not until 1793 that General Wayne with troops had success in the Indian wars, a decisive battle of August 20th, 1794, leading to the treaty of 1795.

In 1795 Thomas Beals, then seventy-six years of age, with Nathaniel Pope and others explored through Virginia into the portion which is now West Virginia and on to the Ohio River. They crossed into the Northwest Territory and located rich river bottom land on the north side of the Ohio River at Paddy's Creek. This was within a mile of the Guyandot River mouth.
into the Ohio River on the Virginia side, and not far across the Ohio River from the present site of Huntington, West Virginia. After full exploration and some good hunting the party returned to their homes in Virginia.

In 1796 on April 17th John Beals brother of Thomas died. Nathaniel Pope desired to move his family and belongings to the rich bottom land on Paddy’s Creek in the Northwest Territory. Thomas Beals, while agreeable, postponed his own going. Nathaniel Pope made arrangements to go ahead.

It is somewhat difficult to visualize the tasks of the frontier man and woman. There were few things on a frontier that could be bought. Personal effort and ingenuity were necessary. All resented the individual who occasionally escaped work through legerdemain of any sort. The uniformity of activity necessary for survival placed a high regard on physical and moral virtues.

From the Pope home in Virginia to Paddy’s Creek is about three hundred miles. Nathaniel Pope, in preparation for his travels and knowing of the difficulty of crossing mountains with ordinary wagons, constructed a narrow cart, low-wheeled, to hold the cart from upsetting on the mountain side. The better furniture together with the beds and bedding were stored in this vehicle. Kitchen utensils, tools, and other items were packed on horses. Mrs. Pope rode a horse on a pack while the children walked. The falls of Great Kanawha were reached in November and there they accepted the kind offer of shelter by Leonard Murrice, and there passed the winter. During this time, Nathaniel Pope and his sons constructed a log raft and in late February they put their belongings on the launched craft and floated down the Kanawha River in due course reaching the Ohio River. Keeping to the Virginia side they floated downward to the bottom lands which Pope recognized as that explored by him, Thomas Beals, and others, the year or two before. Crossing the Ohio they landed at the mouth of the little creek called Paddy. They were later joined by the eldest son William and his cousin John Watters who brought the horses and cattle by land.

"Nathaniel Pope and Jesse Baldwin were the first settlers on these bottoms, then came John Walter, Thomas Beals the preacher, and his sons, Obadiah Overman, and his brother and quite a number whose names cannot be traced. This community were all members of the Society of Friends."

"Here on the peaceful but wild and lonely banks of the beautiful Ohio, Thomas Beals preached the first Friends’ sermon ever delivered in the North-western Territory. The male portion of the congregation were dressed without exception, in leather, and the females in fabrics of their own manufacture, chiefly linen and cotton. Truly might it have been said, that from this little handful of worshippers the vices and vanities of the world were far removed, leaving but a few obstructions between the temporal ears and the gentle admonition of the Spirit within." (A History of Highland County, Ohio, by Daniel Scott, Esq.)

Thomas Beals was then seventy-eight years of age. The next year, in 1798, it was discovered that this land on which the Quakers had squatted could not be bought at a fair price and the settlement was slowly broken up.
The Nathaniel Pope family moved to Highland County in Ohio. The John Walter family moved with them. Nathaniel Pope and John Walter cut the first road from the falls of Paint Creek to their settlement on Lees Creek for the accommodations of their friends who were moving here from Quaker Bottom on the Ohio.

Thomas Beals, his wife Sarah, and his three sons, Daniel, John and Jacob stayed at Quaker Bottom for some time. In the summer of 1801 they started the journey to Lees Creek. This trip is perhaps a hundred miles as the crow flies, perhaps half that again by the route they travelled. About half of the journey was ended when the venerable and loved Thomas Beals, nearly eighty-three years of age, was struck down "caused from a hurt received by his horse running under a stooping tree". He died a few hours afterward in the woods on the banks of Salt Creek. This was August 29th, 1801. His sons, and his faithful friend, Jesse Baldwin, assisted by Enoch Cox and others, made a coffin of regular shape hewn out of a solid white walnut tree, selected by Thomas Beals while he still lived and cut down by them. This was covered by a slab from the same tree. Two days after his death he was buried with sad rites, "and the remains of the pure and good man were left to repose amid the profound solitudes of the unbroken forests".

Daniel, John and Jacob Beals came with their widowed mother to Lees Creek and were the first to communicate the sad intelligence of the death to this settlement. The Beals and their families stayed at Lees Creek, Fairfield Township, Highland County, and there Sarah Beals died July 7th, 1813, and is buried at Fairfield, Ohio.

The Friends of Fairfield Township arranged for an enclosing of the grave of Thomas Beals near Richmond Dale, Ross County, Ohio, and the Meeting of Suffering of Indiana Yearly Meeting eventually caused a permanent stone wall to be put around this area now containing other graves of Quakers and where no Friends now reside.

One of his historians said of Thomas Beals: "He was a very plain man and was no doubt an instrument in the hands of the Lord in bringing many to righteousness". Unquestionably it was of righteousness as he knew it. He remained always the explorer, the missionary and the settler. Of the Indians he thought as did Thomas Jefferson that "their only controuls are their manners, and that moral sense of right and wrong, which, like the sense of tasting and feeling, in every man makes a part of his nature". Thomas Beals attempted to develop that moral sense of right and wrong in the Indian through Christianity rather than through destruction and death. He lost a son-in-law and six other Friends in this attempt but it can never be known how many lives he gained and saved.
The Family of PHEBE PEARCE
Wife of JACOB HORTON

ELISHA PEARCE

was born somewhere around the year of 1750 and married Lucy Owens a short time after the year 1770. He probably served in the army during a part of the Revolutionary War, though it may have been in the Indian Wars, entering the army with Jerome Pearce in Halifax County, North Carolina.

On August 6th, 1787, Lucy Pearce deeded to Isham Owens her interest in lands of William Owens, deceased, for fifty dollars. The lands were located in Stokes County (then Surry County), North Carolina and William Owens was probably her father.

The 1790 United States census show Elisha Pierce as living in the Halifax District, Northampton County, North Carolina, and that his family included himself and wife and two white males over sixteen, five white males under sixteen, and two females. A daughter, Phebe, had been born February 15, 1781.

Elisha Pearce purchased from Peter Boller 150 acres of land on the Big Creek of the Dan River in Stokes County on April 30th, 1796. Phebe would then be fifteen years of age.

The census of 1800 indicated that Elisha and Lucy Pearce were both then over 45 years of age and that they had in the family two boys between the years of ten and sixteen and one daughter under ten years and two daughters between the ages of ten and sixteen. Phebe then would be nineteen and not living at home.

There was deeded to Elisha Pearce ninety-six acres of land on the Big Creek of the Dan River in Stokes County; price being "$0 shillings for every 100 acres", and the deed was signed by "Our Governor Captain General and Commander in Chief" at Raleigh, North Carolina, on November 30th, "in the 26th year of our Independence and the year of our Lord 1802".

Elisha Pearce bought more land from Peter Boller January 24th, 1819, being another 100 acres on the Big Creek of the Dan River. The signature to the deed was witnessed by Jacob Horton, husband of Phebe, and Elijah Pearce.

On October 1st, 1827, Elisha Pearce deeded to Ruel Roark 100 acres of land on the Big Creek Branch of the Dan River for $50.00. Elisha Pearce signed with a mark, witnessed by Tra Horton and Jacob Carson.

Elisha and Lucy Pearce were now getting along in years and nothing more is found of them in the records. There were a number of Owens in Stokes County, and a William Owens married Anne Bales in 1821, but no connection to others in relationships was found other than the deed signed by Lucy Pearce.
BEALS
Genealogy

1-1 Thomas Beals, Wales, m. Sarah Edge

2-1 John Beals b. 1657 Wales, d. 17 Dec 1726 Nottingham Twp Chester County Pa m. 1 Nov 1682 Chester Meeting Chester Co Pa Mary Clayton b. 29 Jun 1665 England dt of William and Prudence (Mickel) Clayton m. (2) Richard Levick

3-1 John Beals b. 20 Jan 1685 Aston Twp Chester Co Pa d. 1745 Monocacy Md. or Hopewell near Winchester Va m. 11th Aug 1711 Chester Mtg Chester Pa Sarah Bowater b. 1689 Middleton Twp Chester Co Pa dt. Thomas and Sarah (Edge) Bowater d. 26 Apr 1692 Chester Co Pa

4-1 Sarah Beals b. 20 May 1713 Nottingham Twp Chester Co Pa d. 9 Sep 1800 m. 1732 Chester Meeting John Mills

4-2 John Beals b. 17 Feb 1717 Nottingham Twp Chester Co Pa d. 17 Apr 1796 m. Esther Margaret Hunt d. 1796 both bur. New Garden N. C.

4-3 Thomas Beals b. 14 Jan 1719 Nottingham Twp Chester Co Pa d. 29 Aug 1801 near Richmond Dale, Ross Co O m. 12 Sep 1741 Fairfax Mtg Va Sarah Antrim of Prince George Co Md b. 1724 d. 7 Jul 1813 bur. Fairfield Quaker Cem. Fairfield, Highland Co, O.

5-1 Mary Beals b. 15 Jun 1742 Prince George Co Md. d. 1742

5-2 Mary Beals (twin) b. 30 Aug 1743 Prince George Co Md

5-3 Sarah Beals (twin) b. 30 Aug 1743

5-4 Thomas Beals b. 29 Oct 1745 Prince George Co Md.

5-5 Patience Beals b. 9 Dec 1747 m. 11 Feb 1784 Benjamin Carr

5-6 William Beals b. 13 Jun 1750 Horse Pen Creek Anson Co N. C. m. 14 May 1777 Priscilla Horton

6-1 Thomas Beals b. 27 Jan 1778

6-2 Abraham Beals b. 5 Jul 1779

6-3 James Beals b. 7 Apr 1781

6-4 Patience Beals b. 9 Feb 1783

6-5 William Beals b. 30 Dec 1784

5-7 Daniel Beals b. 15 Feb 1753 Rowan Co N. C. m. Susanna Jackson

6-1 Sarah Beals b. 15 May 1772

6-2 Phebe Beals b. 11 Apr 1776

6-3 Curtis Beals b. 28 Apr 1779

6-4 Bowater Beals b. 17 Jun 1781

6-5 Jacob Beals b. 5 Jul 1783

6-6 Elizabeth Beals b. 27 Jul 1785

5-8 Elizabeth Beals b. 25 Apr 1755 Rowan Co N. C. m. Samuel Bond

5-9 Margaret Beals b. 12 Oct 1757 New Garden Rowan Co N. C. d. 18 Nov 1833 Carmel Ind lst bur. Carmel Cem. m. 17 Jan 1778 Westfield MM Surry Co N. C. James Horton b. 27 Mar 1755 Bucks Co Pa son Abraham and Martha Horton d. Feb 1782 (see JAMES HORTON)

5-10 Hannah Beals b. 13 Dec 1759 New Garden Rowan Co N. C. m. 26 Dec 1792 Isaac Williams

5-11 Rachel Beals (twin) b. 9 Mar 1763 New Garden Rowan Co N.C.

5-12 John Beals (twin) b. 9 Mar 1763

5-13 Jacob Beals b. 28 Oct 1768 New Garden Rowan Co N C m. Mary
4-4 Phebe Beals b. abt. 1720 Nottingham Twp Chester Co Pa m. (1) Charles Canady (2) Robert Sumners.

4-5 Mary Ann Beals b. abt. 1722 Nottingham Twp Chester Co Pa d. 10 Jul 1790 m. (1) Thomas Hunt (2) William Ballard

4-6 Prudence Beals b. 1 Mar 1730 Chester Chester Co Pa d. 25 Jun 1815 m. 11 Oct 1746 Richard Williams son George Williams Prince George Co Md.

4-7 Bowater Beals b. abt. 1732 Chester Chester Co Pa d. 9 Feb 1781 m. 12 Oct 1752 Sarah Ann Cook of Warrington dt. Thomas and Mary (Underwood) Cook, granddaughter of Peter and Eleanor (Norman) Cook

5-1 Ann Beals b. 3 Sep 1755
5-2 Ruth Beals b. 17 Jun 1757
5-3 Phebe Beals b. 23 Mar 1759
5-4 Thomas Beals b. 12 Jun 1762
5-5 John Beals b. 26 May 1764
5-6 Jacob Beals b. 27 Nov 1766
5-7 Nathan Beals b. 25 Jan 1769
5-8 Mary Beals b. 17 Jan 1771
5-9 Sarah Beals b. 17 Aug 1776

3-2 William Beals b. 1 Feb 1687 Aston Twp Chester Co Pa m. 26 Apr 1712 Nottingham Twp Chester Co Pa Rebecca Chambers dt. John Chambers Chichester Twp Chester Co Pa

4-1 Lydia Beals b. 1 Jun 1719
4-2 Mary Beals b. 1722
4-3 Ruth Beals b. 1 Jan 1724 m. 2 Jan 1742 William Underwood son Alexander Underwood of Longdorgrove

3-3 Jacob Beals b. 28 Jul 1689 Aston Twp Chester Co Pa m. 20 Jun 1714 Nottingham Twp Pa Mary Brooksby dt. John Brooksby Md. (d. 1763)

4-1 John Beals b. 11 Jul 1715 m. 1 Jul 1740 by priest
4-2 Jacob Beals b. 18 Jul 1717 m. 17 Sep 1743 at Leacok to Elizabeth Grist
4-3 Mary Beals b. 15 Sep 1719
4-4 William Beals b. 16 Sep 1721 m. 1 Jun 1748 at Warrington Mary Mulleneux
4-5 Rachel Beals m. 16 Dec 1752 Warrington Mt Joseph Smith
4-6 Caleb Beals m. 20 Jun 1752 to non-member

3-4 Mary Beals b. 24 Apr 1697 Aston Twp Chester Co Pa m. 12 Apr 1710 Richard Harrold

4-1 Elizabeth Harrold b. 10 Mar 1711 m. 18 Apr 1730 Thomas Mills son of John Mills of Monocacy
4-2 Mary Harrold b. 28 Jan 1713
4-3 John Harrold b. 21 Oct 1715
4-4 Jonathan Harrold b. 20 Nov 1717
4-5 Mary Harrold b. 19 Sep 1718
4-6 Rachel Harrold b. 9 Feb 1721 m. Hur Mills

3-5 Patience Beals b. 16 Apr 1695 Aston Twp Chester Co Pa m. 24 Jun 1717 Nottingham Mt Joseph Jones son of John Jones of Worstershire Great Britian

4-1 Judith Jones b. 1 May 1713
4-2 Sarah Jones
4-3 Mary Jones b. 2 Apr 1720
4-4 Charity Jones b. 27 Aug 1725

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CLAYTON
Genealogy

1-1 Robert, b. Caudebec Normandy France, accompanied William the Conqueror to England as soldier well skilled in arms. After Battle of Hastings in the year 1066 William the Conqueror gave Manor of Clayton to Robert known thereafter as Robert de Clayton

2-1 John de Clayton d. in war
2-2 William de Clayton
2-3 Robert de Clayton

3d to and including 16th generations omitted, see The Clayton Family by Henry F Hepburn, Esq. for details if wanted

17-1 John Clayton
18-1 Thomas Clayton of Clayton Hall in Yorkshire Eng
19-1 son d. a minor
19-2 William Clayton of Okenshaw Eng d. 1627
20-1 Sir Jasper Clayton of London Eng
20-2
20-3 Thomas Clayton of London Eng
21-1 John Clayton d. 6 Apr 1666 London Eng
21-2 William Clayton of London Eng d. 1689 Chichester Twp Chester Co Pa m. London Eng Prudence Mickel
22-1 Prudence Clayton b. London Eng d. 1728 m. 10 Nov 1678 Burlington Mt Henry Reynolds b. 1655 d. 7 Aug 1724
23-1 Margaret Reynolds
23-2 Mary Reynolds
23-3 Francis Reynolds
23-4 Prudence Reynolds
23-5 Deborah Reynolds
23-6 Henry Reynolds m. (1) 1717 Hannah Brown b. 1701 dt. William and Catherine (Williams) Brown; m. (2) 23 Mar 1733 Ann Howell (widow Wm) m. (3) 23 Apr 1743 Mary (widow Jacob Haines)
23-7 John Reynolds
23-8 Hannah Reynolds d. 14 Mar 1726 m. 1717 Richard Brown son William and Ann (Mercer) Brown
23-9 William Reynolds b. 5 Jul 1701 m. (1) 23 Nov 1723 Mary Brown b. 28 Apr 1706 dt. William and Catherine (Williams) Brown of Nottingham m. (2) 19 Oct 1739 Rachel John dt. Thomas John of Cecil Co Md.

22-2 Honour Clayton b. London Eng m. 8 Jun 1679 Burlington Mt James Brown of Marcus Hook Pa
23-1 James Brown b. 17 Jan 1681 m. out of unity
23-2 William Brown m. 1701s Esther Yearsley
23-3 Jeremiah Brown d. 7 Mar 1767 m. (1) Nov 1710 Mary Coale widow m. (2) May 1749 Mary Winter
23-4 Margery Brown d. 24 Dec 1737/8 m. 18 Jan 1712 John Piggott of Md. She left 17 children
23-5 Daniel Brown m. 1717 Elizabeth Kirk
23-6 Mary Brown m. 9 Feb 1731 John Butterfield
22-3 William Clayton b. London Eng d. 1727 Chester Twp Chester Co Pa m. 5 Dec 1682 Chester Mt Chester Pa Elizabeth Bezer
23-1 William Clayton d. Dec 1757 m. Mary dt. Walter Marten
24-1 Mary Clayton m. Nineveh Carter
24-2 William Clayton m. Mary Evans of Uwchlaw
24-3 Lydia Clayton m. (1) John Spruce (2) Abraham Carter
24-4 Sarah Clayton m. John Phipps
24-5 Moses Clayton
24-6 Prudence Clayton m. John Ford
24-7 Patience Clayton m. Henry Grubb
24-8 David Clayton
23-2 Richard Clayton
23-3 Rachel Clayton m. Thomas Howell
23-4 Edward Clayton d. 1760 m. 25 Dec 1713 Ann Whitaker dt. James
24-1 John Clayton
24-2 Elizabeth Clayton
24-3 Hannah Clayton m. Robert Green
24-4 Joshua Clayton b. 8 Jan 1725 m. 16 May 1753 Martha Baker dt. Aaron and Mary Baker of West Marlborough
25-1 Aaron Clayton b. 2 Apr 1754 m. 9 Jun 1779 Sarah Bailey
25-2 Mary Clayton m. Enoch Speakman
25-3 Joshua Clayton
25-4 Samuel Clayton m. Ann Speakman
25-5 Hannah Clayton m. Amos Speakman
25-6 Jacob Clayton
25-7 Martha Clayton
25-8 Caleb Clayton
25-9 Rachel Clayton
25-10 Susana Clayton
25-11 Isaac Clayton
24-5 William Clayton b. 1728 d. 16 Apr 1814 m. (1) 24 Mar 1750 Abigail Woodward dt. Henry and Mary of East Bradford m. (2) Mary d. 8 Mar 1825
25-1 Ann Clayton d. 7 Apr 1825
25-2 James Clayton b. 1778 d. 1 Sep 1827
25-3 Thomas Clayton b. 1779 d. 20 Dec 1864
24-6 Sarah Clayton m. Joseph Thornbury
24-7 Susanna Clayton m. Isaac Speakman
22-4 Mary Clayton b. 29 Jun 1665 London Eng m. 1 Nov. 1682 Chester Mt Chester Pa John Beals b. 1657 d. Dec 1726 Nottingham Twp Chester Co Pa SEE JOHN BEALS

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EDGE
Genealogy

1-1 Joseph Edge b. Eng. unm.
1-2 John Edge b. 1646 d. 10 May 1711 Nether Providence Chester Co Pa m. Jane in St Andrews Halborne in Middlesex Eng.
2-1 Sarah Edge b. 1670 London-Middlesex District, Eng d. 26 Feb 1692 Middletown Twp Chester Co Pa m. Aug 1686 Chester Mt Thomas Bowater (see THOMAS BOWATER)
2-2 Mary Edge b. 3 Mar 1677 Providence Lackawana Pa d. 17 Apr 1698 m. 3 Jan 1697 James Sharples b. 1670 d. 1746 son John and Jane (Moor) Sharples, no issue he remarried Mary Lewis
2-3 Abigail Edge b. 1680 d. 27 Sep 1716 m. 24 Mar 1705 Edward Woodward d. 1754 son Richard and Jane Edw. (2) m. Alice (Smedley) Allen widow m. (3) Elizabeth (Jarman) Taylor widow
2-4 Joseph Edge b. 1683 Providence Lackawana d. 27 Jul 1711
2-5 John Edge b. May 1685 Nether Providence Twp Chester Co Pa d. Mar 1734 m. Aug 1709 Mary Smedley b. 3 Feb 1690 d. 1772 dt. George Smedley Jr and Sarah (Kitchin) Goodwin dt. Thomas Kitchin and Mary (Mace) Kitchin of Dublin Twp Phila Co Pa
3-1 George Edge d. 1750 m. 1741 Ann Pennell dt. William Pennel and Mary (Mercer) Pennel
4-1 Mary Edge b. 1742-3 m. William Baldwin son of John and Elizabeth (Pusey) Baldwin
5-1 John Baldwin b. 1765 d. 1816 m. Lydia Trimble dt. William and (1) Grace (Thomas) Trimble
5-2 Sarah Edge b. 1746 d. young
5-3 John Edge
5-4 Ann Edge
3-2 Sarah Edge
3-3 Jane Edge
3-4 Jacob Edge
3-5 Mary Edge
3-6 Rachel Edge
2-6 Jacob Edge b. 8 May 1690 Nether Providence Twp Chester Co Pa d. 7 Apr 1720 m. 1712 Sarah Jones b. 25 Jul 1690 d. 28 Mar 1758 dt. Rees John and Hannah (Price) William dt. Richard Price She m. (2) Caleb Cowpland
3-1 Hannah Edge b. 18 Jun 1715 d. 24 Dec 1784 m. John Lea
3-2 Jane Edge b. 3 Sep 1715 d. 28 Dec 1784 m. (1) Thomas Parke (2) James Webb
3-3 Abigail Edge b. 28 Aug 1717 d. unm.
3-4 Sarah Edge b. 19 Sep 1719 d. 23 Jul 1728

BOWATER
Genealogy

1-1 John Bowater b. 1628 d. 1704, London Eng.
2-1 John Bowater b. Eng. d. Middletown Twp Chester Co Pa
2-2 Thomas Bowater b. Eng d. Middletown Twp Chester Co Pa m. 4 Aug 1686 Chester Mt Chester Pa Sarah Edge dt. John and Jane Edge (see above)
3-1 Sarah Bowater b. 1689 Middletown Twp Chester Co Pa d. 26 Apr 1692 Aston Twp Chester Co Pa m. 11 Aug 1711 Chester Mt Pa John Beals see JOHN BEALS II
The Family of MARGARET ANN HEWITT
wife of CHARLES BOLT II

The parents of Margaret Ann Hewitt were Joseph Meredith Hewitt, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Meredith) Hewitt, and Sarah (Harris) Hewitt daughter of Benjamin and Ruth (Pendleton) Harris.

There is a saying among genealogists to the effect that the most reliable information is that of family tradition. Joseph Hewitt is traditionally a descendant of Richard Warren, one of the pilgrims arriving in America on the "Mayflower" at Plymouth on December 11th, 1620. An obituary of Joseph Hewitt's daughter Polly states she was "of old Plymouth stock, some of them having come over on the Mayflower".

Numerous spellings of the name Hewitt or Hewett have been in use. The original was Huet, probably adapted from the French word for "owl" with the diminutive "et" added to indicate small, little, or son of. King Henry of Navarre gave the family a coat of arms with an owl on the crest and the motto "Be Just and Fear Not". The general armory has a design of a chevron between three owls. Hues were among the French Huguenots who left France for England in 1520. Huets or Hewitts lived in a number of the counties in England and one branch was in Ireland. For the most part they were of the landed gentry and yeomanry.

Our research has disclosed only one Hewitt family married into the Warren family, the original in America being

THOMAS HUET.

There is record of Thomas Myet, age 22, being a passenger aboard the ship "bonadventure" to Virginia, 2d January, 1634.

In Hingham, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, Thomas Huet was one of the earliest residents, and a land holder. He was a tailor by trade. Thomas Hett is in the local records of 1637, and this name and Hewett (Huet) are mentioned in Hobart's Diary in 1639. Thomas Huet married Elizabeth Chapman, daughter of William Chapman who died in November of 1639 leaving most of his property to her whom he named in his will as "Elizabeth wife of Thomas Huitt". They had children born to them as follows:

- Ephrain Huet July 1639
- Mary Huet May 2, 1640
- John Huet Jul 18, 1641
- James Huet Mar 12, 1642
- Elizabeth Huet Sep 1643 d. 31 Nov 1643
- Thomas Huet May 12, 1644
- Elizabeth Huet Mar 3, 1645
- Timothy Huet Feb 21, 1646/7

The mother, Elizabeth Huet, died in Hingham May 22d, 1649. Thomas Huet thereafter married Mrs. Mary Cutler, widow of John Cutler. Thomas Huet died in Hingham on May 21th, 1670, at about sixty-one years of age. He left several lots with a total of about twenty acres, two shares in "Common Privilege", etc. He had been recorded as Freeman, May 26th, 1647. "Huet's Cove" on Way Back River probably took its name from him.

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JOHN HUET

John Huet, the second son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Chapman) Huet, was baptized July 18th, 1611, in Hingham, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. When about twenty years of age he removed to Marshfield in the same county and there settled. In the year of 1668 he married Martha Winter, daughter of Christopher and Jane (Cooper) Winter.

The first five children born to them were:
Solomon Hewett Nov 25, 1670
Bridget Hewett May 17, 1673
Elizabeth Hewett 1675
Winter Hewett Jun 17, 1678
Christopher Hewett Jun 5, 1681

Martha Huet suffered her father's death whose will was entered for probate March 5th, 1683/4. Among others Martha "Huet" and the grandchildren Solomon, Bridget and Elizabeth "Huet" were named as beneficiaries by Christopher Winter in the will dated in 1680. John and Martha Huet succeeded to her father's home and Governor's Island on which it stood. This island was formerly property of Governor Bradford of the Mayflower. Hereafter the island bore the name of "Hewet's Island" and it so remains. Two more children were born to the Huet's on this island, Mercy Hewett May 25th, 1686 and Lydia Hewett on June 25th, 1689. The mother, Martha (Winter) Huet, died on the 22nd day of June in the year of 1691. The date of the death of John Huet is not known.

SOLOMON HEWETT

Solomon Hewett, born November 25th, 1670, son of John and Martha (Winter) Huet, was married in 1693 to Sarah Waterman, born the 11th of May, 1674, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Snow) Waterman. Solomon was twenty-three years of age at the time and Sarah was nineteen. She was the great-granddaughter of Richard Warren of the Mayflower.

On January 13th, 1694, her father Joseph Waterman of Marshfield, yeoman "for and in consideration of a marriage lately had and consumated Between Solomon Hewett of Marshfield aforesaid and Sarah Waterman, daughter of ye said Joseph Waterman", deeded eighty acres of land to them.

As quoted from "The Waterman Family":

"Children of Solomon and Sarah (Waterman) Hewett, born at Marshfield, Massachusetts:
1. John, born 16 Sept. 1700, Baptized 20 Apr. 1701; died at Norwich, Conn., 5 Apr. 1760; married at Norwich, Conn., 5 Sept. 1727, Ruth Gifford, born at Norwich, 1 Sept. 1706, daughter of Samuel And Mary (Caulkins) Gifford. He came to Lebanon, Conn., and thence to Norwich where, on 12 May 1725, he bought land with buildings and fruit trees, on Wauwecus Hill, near the Hyde family, the witnesses to the deed being William Hyde, Jr., and John Waterman, Jr., His will, made 2 Apr. 1760, proved 1 May 1760, named his wife..."
Ruth, sons Solomon, John, Amos, Elisha, Benjamin and Jedediah, and daughters Ruth wife of John Griswold, and Lydia; Elisha was to be guardian to Amos, who was not capable of taking care of himself; wife Ruth and beloved brother-in-law Nehemiah Waterman to be executors.

2. Joseph, b. 14 July, baptized 6 Sept., 1702; died at Marshfield, 3 Mar., 1749 in 47th year (gravestone); married Sarah Dingley, born 22 Feb. 1707/8, died 28 Aug. 1776 in 65th year (gravestone), daughter of John and Sarah (Porter) Dingley. Identity based on circumstantial evidence. John Dingley, Jr., and Jacob Dingley, brothers of Sarah, became guardians of children of Joseph Hewett. Sarah Dingley's age was about right. She was a Marshfield girl; and the names of her parents, John and Sarah, were given to two of the Hewett children.

Joseph Hewitt, according to the Collection of C. C. P. Waterman, married in 1728 Sarah Dingley, and had children (dates are added from Marshfield records):

2. Solomon, baptized 20 Feb. 1731/2; married Lydia Nash of Hanover.

5. Sarah, born 17 Nov. 1708, bapt 2 May 1709; died at Norwich, Conn., 1 Jan. 1777; married (1) at Norwich, 8 Feb. 1732/3, Eleazer Hyde, born at Norwich, 12 Dec. 1704, died there 11 May, 1772, son of John and Experience (Abel) Hyde; married (2) at Norwich, 22 Sept. 1774, John Birchart. On 16 Jan. 1734/5, Eleazer Hyde and wife Sarah Hyde of Norwich, Conn., with Mercy Hewett of Marshfield, Mass., sold 10 acres on Winter's Island, in Marshfield; and on 21 Oct. 1740, the Hydes sold their share in a meadow at Great Island called Hewett's Island, which had formerly belonged to their father Solomon Hewett of Marshfield, deceased.

6. A son born 23 Mar. 1710/1; died 4 Apr. 1711.
7. Mercy, baptized 7 Nov. 1712; probably married Gershom Thomas, born at Marshfield, 17 Apr. 1700, bapt 25 May 1700, died there 1 May 1750, son of Israel and Bethiah (Sherman) Thomas.
8. Lydia, bapt. 19 June 1715; died at Norwich, Conn., 11 Apr. 1760 in 45th year (gravestone); married (called at Marshfield) 21 Mar. 1743, Robert Roath, of Norwich, Conn., born there 19 May 1717."

Solomon Hewett died in Marshfield 5 Dec. 1715. He is buried in the Winslow Cemetery, where his gravestone says he was aged 45 years 10 days. The will of Solomon Hewett of Marshfield, made 1 Dec. 1715, proved 20 Feb. 1716; provides: "This Farme where on wee now live is my wives & her mind is that my son Joseph have this Place and live with her & it is my will that may be see"; to son Joseph, land in Marshfield and Duxborough; to son John, 100 acres
and other pieces of land in Middleborough; to daughter Lydia, land in Middleborough; to daughters Sarah and Mercy, land; to my wife, all my land in Pexbrooke, and land in partnership between the testator and Mr. William Thomas, in Marshfield; moveable to "my true and Loving wife Sarah", except son Joseph is to have a cow at 21 years. Witnesses: James Gardner, Samuel West, and Patience Tilder. The widow Sarah confirmed the farm mentioned in the will to son Joseph, 7 Sept. 1716, stating the "Said ffarma was by deed from my Father Joseph Waterman late of Marshfield, Deceased".

Sarah (Waterman) Hewett died in Marshfield on the 25th of April, 1758. Her gravestone in the Burying Ground at the Congregational Church in Marshfield, "says that Sarah, widow of Solomon Hewett, died Apr. 25, 1758, aged 84". (The Mayflower Descendent, 10-48; 13-46).
Joseph Hewitt, our forebear, was born July 25, 1764. His father and mother have not been clearly identified. It is presumed he is a great grandson of Solomon and Sarah (Waterman) Hewett, she being a direct descendant of Richard Warren of the Mayflower. Solomon and Sarah Hewett had three sons born to them; John Hewett born in 1700, Joseph Hewett born in 1702, and James Hewett born in 1706.

The first son John Hewett married in September of 1727. He had six sons, Solomon, John, Amos, Elisha, Benjamin, and Jedediah. Amos was incapable. Any of the other five sons could have been a parent of Joseph Hewitt born in 1764.

The second son, Joseph Hewett, had two sons, Solomon born in 1731 and Joseph Hewett born in 1739. This Solomon could be the father of Joseph Hewett born July 25, 1764. The Joseph Hewett born in 1739 had five sons, his first born of November 13, 1764, being named Joseph, who could well be a first cousin to a Joseph born earlier that year to Solomon.

The third son, James Hewett born 1706 could possibly be the grandfather of Joseph Hewitt born July 25, 1764.

The father of our forebear is said to have left New England for Maryland before or during the Revolution and to have settled in Queen Anne's County, though tradition also places him as living near Charlestown, Cecil County, Maryland.

The early records of the state of Maryland show a Joseph Hewett as one of those persons in Harford County certified to have taken the Oath of Fidelity to Support the State agreeably to an Act of Assembly. This county is adjacent to Cecil County. The record is dated 1778.

In 1778 a Robert Hewitt from Stonington, Connecticut, also signed the Oath of Fidelity in Washington County, Maryland.

On January 26, 1778, a Thomas Hewitt signed the Oath of Fidelity in Prince George County, Maryland. On December 15, 1789, a Thomas Hewitt married Nancy Dent Beall in that county. Again in the county on March 28, 1790, a Thomas Hewitt married Mary Shaw. In Anne Arundel County on February 5, 1791, a Thomas Hewitt married Margaret Chalmers.

The Maryland census of 1790 shows the following heads of families: Queen Anne's County, John Hewitt, 1 male over 16, 4 under 16, 4 females; Cecil County, North Milford Hundred, Samuel Hewitt, 6 males over 16, 3 under, 5 females, 2 slaves; Anne Arundel County, Thomas Hewitt, 1 male; Baltimore County, Caleb Hewitt, 3 males over 16, 4 under, 4 females; Kent County, Thomas Hewett, 1 male over 16, 2 females.

The Massachusetts 1790 census shows for Marshfield town, Plymouth County, head of family, Joseph Hewit, 2 males over 16, 2 under, 5 females.
Our Joseph Hewitt was a man of slight build and of dark complexion. He was with an abundance of energy. In the year of the 1790 census he was 26 years of age and unmarried. His name does not appear in the Maryland census and it is presumed he was living with his father. Charlestown is on the Chesapeake Bay in Cecil County. That census shows no Hewitt in Maryland as head of a family with more than one male over sixteen years of age except Samuel Hewitt in Cecil County, North Milford Hundred, with six males over sixteen years of age, and Caleb Hewitt of Baltimore County and Township with three males over sixteen.

Joseph Hewitt married when about thirty years of age to a lady with surname of Hines or Tarbutton, given name unknown. Their first child was named Joseph. He died in infancy. Their second child was born in the year of 1799. He was named Charles. A third son, William, was born in the year 1804. A daughter, named Nancy Ann Hewitt, was born to them near Baltimore on the 3d of September, 1808. The mother died soon thereafter.

Elizabeth Meredith, born in Maryland or Scotland, on Christmas day of 1786, was said to be related to Winfield Scott who was born in 1786 in Virginia. He became famous as Commanding Officer of the U. S. Armies in the war with Mexico, and was defeated as a Whig candidate for President of the United States by Franklin Pierce, Democrat, in 1852.

Elizabeth Meredith married Seth Young and lived in Queen Annes County, Maryland. The Youngs had born to them three children. The first was Levi Young born September 21, 1806. The one daughter, Margaret Young, was born the following year and the second son, Leven Young, was born in 1809. Mr. Young died.

Elizabeth (Meredith) Young was a lady of some distinction and was known for her beautiful clothes. Joseph Hewitt with his four motherless children was probably then living near Baltimore. It is probable that the Hewitt family and the Meredith family had known each other for many years in Maryland for an old will made by Abraham Oldson, wife Anne, of Queen Annes County, dated in 1772, names as one of his heirs his wife's grandson, John Meredith. A witness with two others was "Sarah h. Hewit". A Thomas Meredith died in Queen Annes County that same year of 1772 leaving three sons, James, Thomas and John, any one of which might have become the father of Elizabeth Meredith. In any event Joseph Hewitt, age about 46 with four children and Elizabeth (Meredith) Young, age about 26 with three children became married. Their first child was born in Maryland, October 3d, 1811, and named Elizabeth.

Sometime the next year the family moved from Maryland to Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, and another daughter was born there to them on April 3d, 1813, and named Mary Hewitt.

Lebanon, Ohio, is especially well known as an early Shaker settlement. Whereas both of the adapted names of "Quaker" and "Shaker" were started in derision, they became respectfully acceptable. The Friends asserted that those who did not know quaking were strangers to the Saints, and thus the name. The Millennial Church had its beginning in a Quaker revival in England, and though of distinctive different tenets were called "Shaking Quakers" or "Shakers".
Both Joseph and Elizabeth Hewitt were faithful Methodist Protestants and were instrumental in establishing and aiding that denomination throughout their lives. There is a Methodist Protestant church at Lebanon.

A son, Joseph Meredith Hewitt, was born in Lebanon on January 15th, 1817.

There is record that Revolutionary War Pension payments began to Joseph Hewitt on February 19th, 1819, based on the half pay of a private quarterly during life.

In early 1819 the Hewitt family moved by "prairie schooner" to Brookville, Franklin County, Indiana. Land was to be opened by the government for settlement in Shelby County. In the fall of 1819, prior to the event, Joseph Hewitt and Firman Smith moved their families to the now Hanover Township, in Shelby County, and took up claims. Joseph Hewitt with his family came in the first covered wagon to enter the county. There was sufficient timber for the commencement of a log cabin. This township is known in history as a Yankee settlement. A daughter, Sarah Hewitt, was born here May 15, 1820, and died young.

The government land office at Brookville was opened for the sale of land in Shelby County the first Monday of October, 1820. Joseph Hewitt entered his land located in Township 14, Range 7. It was claimed by others that the two squatters, Joseph Hewitt and Firman Smith, had gone to the territory now known as Hanover Township as early as the early part of 1819 and began to carry out homes in the dense forest prior to a right but their entries were allowed. Others filing were Resin Davis, E. Lucas, Joshua Wilson, Richard Ryner, James Griffin, William Johnson, P. Kitchell, Eleazer Bueham, S. M. Cole, Benjamin Cole and Nathan Davis.

Another son, Moses Hines Hewitt, was born to Joseph and Elizabeth Hewitt on January 2d, 1823. On the 14th of June that same year, Levi Young married Lucenius Kitchell and Margaret Young married Moses Kitchell.

Missionaries came to the county as early as 1832 and 1833 and established preaching at Joseph Hewitt's home in Hanover Township. The Methodist Protestant Church was organized by Joseph Hewitt and his wife. Related to them in Shelby County were Aunt Martha and Uncle John Rogers with daughters Dia- dama and Sarah Jane, and some sons. There were other relatives by the name of Savage.

The daughter Elizabeth Hewitt married William Blivens. Mary Hewitt married Samuel Roerty. Joseph Meredith Hewitt married Sarah Harris on September 20th, 1838. Levi Young taught school in Shelby County. Leven Young married a girl with given name Angelina. Moses Hines Hewitt married Sarah Marie Whitney who was bound out to a family by the name of Dyer near or at Morristown, Indiana.

Joseph Hewitt, the elder, died July 26th, 1846, and was buried in the Hanover Cemetery, Morristown, Indiana. His wife, Elizabeth Meredith Hewitt, died August 28th, 1853, and was buried next to her husband, and their tombstones stand there side by side.
JOSEPH MEREDITH HEWITT

son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Meredith) Hewitt, was born in Lebanon, Ohio, on the 15th of January, 1817. He learned little of the town for within two years the family moved in covered wagons to Indiana and settled in Hanover Township in Shelby County. These were the first covered wagons to enter the county. They first built a log house with puncheon floors, and with a fireplace. Young Joseph spent his entire youth here on the farm of his father. He had four older step-brothers and two older step-sisters. In time he had three sisters and a younger brother Moses.

Joseph Meredith Hewitt grew into a fine looking dignified adult. Sarah Harris, the red-headed eighteen year old daughter of Benjamin and Ruth Harris who had come to Shelby County in 1829, related that the first time she saw young Joseph Hewitt walking across the field one day toward her house she said to her sister: "That's the man I'm going to marry". The wedding took place September 20th, 1838. He was twenty-one years of age.

The first child of the young Hewitt couple was Francis Warren Hewitt born to them October 6, 1839. Their second child, Margaret Ann Hewitt, was born August 21st, 1841, at Freeport, Shelby County. A son, William Wallis Hewitt was born on an unknown date and died young.

In 1842 the family moved to Howard County in Indiana, near the county seat, Kokomo. Joseph Hewitt cut through the original forest near the town's border to make one of the first roads.

On March 21th, 1848, Leven T. Young, step-brother of Joseph, bought the West half of the Southeast quarter of Section 21, Township 23N, Range 3E, Howard County. Six days later, Joseph Meredith Hewitt purchased the West half of the Northwest quarter of Section 22. These farms were near the settlement of Alto, and cost $2.00 per acre. This location was about four miles southwest from Kokomo. Joseph Hewitt sold 30 acres of his land on November 26th, 1849, and the other fifty acres on February 11th, 1850.

The Hewitt family moved to Bradford, now Monon, for awhile. Several children were born to them in Indiana.

In 1854, when Joseph Meredith Hewitt was thirty seven years of age, he packed the family belongings and with the family drove two teams and covered wagons to Warren County, Iowa. In the late winter of early 1859 they moved on to Red Oak Junction, Red Oak Township, Montgomery County, arriving on March 8th. He had friends there, James Shank and Pleasant Jones, from days in Indiana. They had come to Montgomery County in 1852. Pleasant Jones was a squatter and the first settler on the site of Red Oak before the government survey was completed. He held his claim but did not make entry until after James Shank had the land he settled entered in 1855 when Red Oak Junction was founded on their land in Red Oak Township.
The Hewitts first stopped at James Shank's home, where Joseph Hewitt made arrangements to rent one room of a three room house occupied by William Shank, eldest son of James Shank. The family lived there until Joseph Hewitt acquired a small farm of five acres of land, being the E/2 of the SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Section 5, Twp. 71, Range 38 purchased from Thomas Thomas on March 30th, 1859. The purchase price of $720.00 indicates a house was already on the land.

In 1859 there were few buildings in Red Oak. The James Shank cabin stood on South Hill with William Shank's cabin down the hill to the east. Charles Lane, coming in 1858, had the frame up for his store building, being one and a half stories with the upper floor for living quarters. A start had been made on the school building. Lew Johnson had a small house near the river where he ran the ferry. There were three or four more cabins, a blacksmith shop, and Henry and Anthony Shanks had a saw mill on Red Oak Creek. The largest building was the Zuber Hotel, a story and a half structure built in the winter of 1858-59, and known as the "Central House".

The postoffice was moved from Oro to Red Oak Junction on March 3d, 1860, and Mr. Zuber of the "Central House" had been appointed postmaster. Joseph Meredith Hewitt bought the Central House from Mr. Zuber. Joseph Hewitt, though not officially appointed to so act, assumed the duties of postmaster and mail was there sorted and delivered. The inn was also a stage station on the main route to the Rockies. Buckskin Tracy was manager of the stage route.

On January 17th, 1860, the County made a contract with Charles Bolt to build a bridge across the Nishnabotna River at Red Oak. That spring, while doing this work, he met and wooed Margaret Ann Hewitt, daughter of the Joseph Hewitts. Their marriage on July 3d, 1860, was the first marriage in the town of Red Oak. His uncle, James Riley Horton, County Judge, performed the ceremony.

On January 5th, 1861, the County Board of Supervisors in Montgomery County made an equalization of tax assessments and $100.00 was added to that of Joseph Meredith Hewitt. On November 16th, that year, the Masonic Lodge No. 162 A F & A M was organized in Red Oak Junction. Charles Bolt and Joseph M. Hewitt became charter members and Mr. Hewitt was one of the first officers as Junior Warden.

Joseph Hewitt bought a farm. A deed to J. M. Hewitt from George P. West and wife Elizabeth was dated August 17th, 1863, for 39 acres off of East end fractional half of NE 1/4, Section 5, Township 71, Range 38. Thereon he built a house. The land cost $400.00. Joseph Hewitt rented the hotel to a Dr. Purcell, and moved the family to the farm.

Sarah Hewitt enjoyed the farm which crowned a hill with excellent view, in all directions. She had not liked the hotel where she had cooked many of the meals for weary travelers. She had thought of the farm as a possible "heaven" and it was proving so. She and Joseph were charter members of the Methodist Church in Red Oak. He was the first class leader and "for many years sustained almost the relation of pastor to the unorganized society."

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He organized and was superintendent of the first Sunday School. The first preaching was by a Methodist preacher who was hired by Joseph Hewitt and a Mr. Harding.

Joseph Meredith Hewitt was always an ardent Mason and took an active part in its work in Red Oak as well as being one of its founders. When he had left Howard County and moved to Bradford (later Manon), Indiana, he built a hotel or tavern. As a name he used the symbol of the Masons, the "All Seeing Eye". It, incidentally, became a station on the underground for helping slaves. That movement was very strong at that time in Howard County. In Red Oak, Iowa, it was said that Dr. Amasa Bond's home was an underground station in Montgomery County and that John Brown had visited him on his way west. Joseph Hewitt is not known to have taken any active part in that type of endeavor in Red Oak.

In 1862 on December 1st, Joseph M. Hewitt was elected Justice of the Peace and Charles Bolt, his son-in-law, was elected Sheriff. It is said that Joseph Meredith Hewitt could not spell well. An examination of many records of this time made by many people and filed with the county indicates that no one spelled well. There is an entry taken from the docket of Justice of the Peace Joseph Hewitt made in 1863 which appears representative of early day justice, and spelling. "On the 24th day of May, A.D. 1863, Information Being laid Before me a Justice of the Peace And in said county that one Charles Stinneth did on or About the 21st Day of May A.D. 1863 Commit the Crime of Malicious trespass By Defacing A family Likeness Belonging to Hugh Stinneth the value of $10.00. After hearing the Evidence And the Defence on the part of the Defendant An Also on the Part of the State It is considered that the defendant is Gilty of the Charg. It is Considered that the Defendant pay a fine of fifty Dollars. the Defendant Makes a motion for An Appeal which was granted by his filing a sufficient Bond which was not done. After Examining the Same the Court finds that the Bond in this Case in insufficent and the Defendant is Dis Charged on that Ground." (Taken from History of Montgomery County.)

Joseph Hewitt served two terms as Justice of the Peace and was elected as a County Supervisor. On June 6th, 1866, as a member of the Board he testified for them in a suit with a land promoter that the Emigrant Company never sent any settlers to this county except one man, who traded for swamp land.

On January 8th, 1868, a new township was formed from the territory of Red Oak Township and was named Grant Township. This included the area where both Joseph M. Hewitt and Charles Bolt had their farms. Charles Bolt was now also a member of the Board of Supervisors. The vote of the Board was five for and one against the new township. Charles Bolt voted against.

This same year, John Bolt, father of Charles Bolt, was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors. In January of 1869 another Grant Township petition for addition of other sections lost; for, 4 votes; against, five votes. One of those against was John Bolt.
On October 11th, 1869, there was an election for the office of Supervisors. The returns gave: J. M. Patterson 576 votes; J. M. Hewitt, 598 votes; A. M. Powell, 579 votes; D. N. Cook, 304 votes; T. H. Alexander 378 votes; Thomas Moore, 298 votes. On October 18th a lot drawing gave J. M. Hewitt a term of three years; Powell two years; and Patterson one year. Hewitt was a Republican candidate. He was also elected Chairman of the Board. The next day at a meeting the Board instructed Auditor and Treasurer to defend suit commenced by the Burlington and Missouri Railroad Company against the county. Votes: Yes, 7; Noes, 1. John Bolt voted no. This year the city was incorporated.

In the census taken in 1870 the population of the county numbered 5,924 as compared with the population of 1,256 in 1850 and 1 in 1849. J. Hewitt remained Chairman of the Board of Supervisors this year.

Joseph M. Hewitt was again elected a member of the Board of Supervisors in the year of 1872. About this time he sold the farm and moved into Red Oak.

A news note of February 16th, 1873, announced a marriage performed by Justice of the Peace, J. M. Hewitt, Esq., united Thomas Reifle and Mrs. Minerva Hum "this being the third time Squire Hewitt has married this bride within the last five years". He was a man of considerable importance in Red Oak and was always called Squire Hewitt.

After the expiration of his term as Supervisor, Joseph M. Hewitt sold his property and visited Kansas. There he bought two farms and built a mill near the town of Oxford, Sumner County. He returned to Red Oak to live by reason of impairment of health in Kansas. On March 5th, 1877, he died and was buried in the Hewitt Cemetery. This cemetery was formerly a portion of his farm in Grant Township and he had deeded this to the county. The deed was not filed for record until June 4th, 1880.

His printed obituary stated "He has for years held official positions of honor and trust in this county. For six years a member of the Board of Supervisors and several terms as Justice of the Peace. These duties and trusts have been creditably and faithfully discharged." "Mr. Hewitt was a prominent citizen of the county**. He will be missed by the community". "He passed away in peace with all mankind."

Some years later his widow, Sarah (Harris) Hewitt, married Daniel Zimmerman. Mr. Zimmerman later left her a widow for the second time. She died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George Kerrihard, February 17th, 1910. Her death was due to old age. She was past ninety years and had been feeble for a number of years. She was the mother of eleven children. She loved her church and her bible and her friends - which were numerous. She was ready and willing to go and often said that she was so tired she wanted to be at rest. She was of cheerful disposition and although she had been afflicted for years, she still retained that disposition and loved to visit and joke with her friends. She lies buried in the Hewitt Cemetery with the headstone simply marked "Sarah - wife of Joseph M. Hewitt - 1820-1910."
ROYAL GIFTS

My grandmother sprang from royalty -
   Or so she used to say -
And laughed to think how an Irish prince
   Would feel toward such common clay
As, due to her life as a pioneer,
   She prided herself to be.
Yet even a king might envy her
   Her gift of repartee,
Her fine, outstanding intellect,
   And unaffected charm;
Her sense of humor, ready wit,
   With no desire to harm;
Her justice, mercy in the way
   She ruled her progeny;
Her life of goodly, kindly deeds,
   What more had royalty?

Leona Bolt Martin.
HEWITT
Genealogy.

1-1 Joseph Hewitt b. 25 Jul 1764, d. 26 Jul 1846, bur. Hanover Cem., Morristown, Ind. m. (1) Hines or Tarbutton
2-1 Joseph Hewitt b. d. in infancy
2-2 Charles Hewitt b. 1799, d. bur. Indianola, Ind.
   3-1 Clark Hewitt
   3-2 Others
2-3 William Hewitt b. 1804 Md. lived Mt. Pleasant, Ia., m. Jane Hayes b. 1812 Ireland
   3-1 Hester M. Hewitt b. 1832 Ind., m. Bailey, lived California.
   3-2 Hannah J. Hewitt, b. 1835 Ind., m. Ogg, Creston, Ia.
   4-1 Joe Ogg
   4-2 Grace Ogg
   4-3 George Ogg
3-3 Joseph Hewitt b. 1837 Ind.
3-4 James Hewitt b. 1840 Ind.
3-5 John Thomas Hewitt b. 1842 Ind.
3-6 George Hewitt b. 1845 Ind.
3-7 William Hewitt b. 1849 Ind.
2-4 Nancy Ann Hewitt b. 3 Sep 1808 near Baltimore Md., m. William Wrenick Morristown Ind.
   3-1 Mary Wrenick m. Thomas Holden
   3-2 William Wrenick
   3-3 Joseph Wrenick
   3-4 Thomas Wrenick
   3-5 George Tarbutton Wrenick (physician in Ia.)
   3-6 Martha Wrenick m. John Hull
   3-7 Hannah Wrenick d. young.
1-1 Elizabeth Meredith b. 25 Dec 1781 Scotland or Md. d. 28 Aug 1853 bur. Hanover Cem. Morristown, Ind., m. (1) Levi? Seth? Young
2-1 Levi Young b. 21 Sep 1807, m. Lucinius Kitchell 14 Jun 1823, he taught school in Shelby Co. Ind.
2-2 Margaret Young b. m. Moses Kitchell 14 Jun 1823 son of Seth
2-3 Leven Young b. 1809, d. 5 Feb 1854 bur. Alto Cem. Ind., m. Angelina
2-1 Elizabeth Hewitt b. 3 Oct 1811, d. 18 Jan 1871, m. William Blivens
   3-1 Ethan Blivens m. Caroline Jackson
   4-1 Martha Blivens m. (1) Bucks (2) Daniels, Anderson, Ind.
2-2 Mary Hewitt b. 3 Apr 1813 near Lebanon, O., m. Samuel Roerty
   3-1 Adelia Roerty m. Thomas Shipp
   4-1 Thomas Roerty Shipp m. Hope Neidig
2-3 Joseph Meredith Hewitt, b. 15 Jan 1817, Lebanon, O., d. 5 Mar 1877 bur. Hewitt Cem., Red Oak, Ia., m. 20 Sep 1838 Sarah Harris b. 5 Nov 1819, Brookville, Franklin Co Ind dt. of Benjamin and Ruth (Pendleton) Harris; d. 18 Feb 1911 bur. Hewitt Cem., Red Oak, Ia.
   4-1 John F. Latimer b. 16 Mar 1857, m. Flora Illingsworth
   5-1 Milo Latimer
   5-2 Gertrude Latimer
4-2 Charles Meredith Latimer b. 22 Sep 1860, m. Hattie
   5-1 Harry Latimer
   5-2 Fred Latimer
4-3 William Maxwell Latimer b. 19 Oct 1862, m. Mily
   5-1 Bessie Latimer
   5-2 Della Latimer
   5-3 Maxwell Latimer
4-4 Marion Ellsworth Latimer, b. 1 Jan 1865, m. Emma Asby
4-5 James Vernon Latimer b. m. Jessie Adams. He Reverend missionary to China, decorated by Chinese Gov't. She twin of George Matthew Adams.
   5-1 Marion Latimer
   5-2 James Latimer
4-6 Lottie Ellen Latimer b. m. George Kerrihard
   5-1 George Maxwell Kerrihard
   5-2 Kenneth Cutter Kerrihard
   5-3 Barbara Kerrihard m. Jack Bevans
       6-1 William Bevans
4-7 Thomas Elmer Latimer m. (1) Bertha
   5-1 June Latimer
3-2 Margaret Ann Hewitt b. 21 Aug 1841 Freeport, Shelby Co Ind., d. 14 Apr 1932, bur. Walla Walla Cem. near Freewater, Ore., m. 3 Jul 1860 Red Oak Ia Charles Bolt b. 30 Dec 1831 Hillsboro, Highland Co, o. d. 23 Apr 1912 Red Oak Ia bur. Hewitt Cem. (see CHARLES BOLT for further details Bolt Genealogy chart)
3-3 William Wallis Hewitt b. Howard Co. Ind., d. young
3-4 Moses Hines Hewitt (twin) b. 1 Nov 1849, d. 12 Oct 1900, m. (1) Jane Burris
   4-1 Alice Hewitt m. Jones
       5-1 Lawrence Jones
       5-2 Orval Jones
       5-3 Mabel Jones m. Raylan
           6-1 David Raylan, Doctor Prof. Ia. State Col.
       5-4 June Jones m. Morley
   4-2 Kit Hewitt m. Bugbee
       5-1
       5-2
3-4 m. (2) Caroline Coles
   4-1 Homer Hewitt, Houston Tex.
3-5 Mary Hewitt (twin) b. 1 Nov 1849, d. 26 Nov 1907 bur. Hewitt Cem.
   Red Oak Ia. m. 26 Nov 1865 William Cozad
   4-1 Wilbur Cozad m. Lizzie Burnison
       5-1 Ray Cozad m. Fred Medhurst
           5-2 Ollie Cozad m. Fred Medhurst
       5-3 Joseph Warren Cozad m. Nell Butler
           5-1 William Butler Cozad, Kansas City
       5-4 Clara Cozad m. Frank Wolfe
3-6 Benjamin Harris Hewitt died young
3-7 Seth Young Hewitt died young
3-8 Henry Bodley Hewitt died young
3-9 Sarah Hewitt b. 1854 Ind. m. (1) George Bennett (2) Evert

4-1 Joseph Bennett
4-2 Mabel Bennett m. Charley Faunce
4-3 Grace Bennett m. Hal Woods
5-1 Clarice Woods
4-4 Clarence Bennett m. XXX XXXXX (lived in California)

3-10 Joseph Warren Hewitt b. 1858 Ia. m. Effie Bashaw
4-1 Walter Hewitt
4-2 Cora Hewitt
4-3 Others

3-11 Thomas Wiley Hewitt b. 3 May 1863 Red Oak Ia., d. 1942 Milton, Ore. m. (1) Edith Nutting
4-1 Harry Hewitt m. no issue (druggist Richland, Ore.)
4-2 Grace Hewitt m. (1) James E Thomas had issue (2) Cobb (3) Morris Evans, Red Oak, Ia.

3-11 m. (2) Emma Sterling b. 4 May 1874, d. 1958
4-1 Wiley Hewitt, Milton, Ore.
4-2 Ray Hewitt, PhD Corvallis Ore Instructor in college
4-3 Lois Hewitt m. Kauffman

2-4 Sarah Hewitt b. 15 May 1820, d. unmarried

2-5 Moses Hines Hewitt b. 12 Jan 1823, d. 21 Jul 1884, m. Sarah Maria Whitney who was bound out to a family by the name of Dyer near or at Morristown, Ind., she b. 17 Jan 1826, d. 10 Feb 1905
3-1 William Dyer Hewitt b. 9 Nov 1844
3-2 Mary Hewitt b. 31 Dec 1847, m. Park
3-3 Eliza L Hewitt b. 22 Aug 1849, m. Pearson
3-4 Samuel Scott Hewitt b. 27 Oct 1851
3-5 Martha A Hewitt b. 20 Aug 1853, m. Bodley
3-6 Lora Alice Hewitt, b. 10 Mar 1858, m. Bussell
3-7 Dewit Clinton Hewitt, b. 19 Feb. 1860
3-8 Sallie Maria Hewitt, b. 2 Nov 1867, m. Flynn, Ankeny, Ia.
Christopher Winter was the son of Timothy Winter of Braintree. Christopher Winter was a planter and lived at Plymouth and at Scituate about two or three miles north of Marshfield, Massachusetts. He belonged to the church at Scituate common to the Pilgrims.

He was married to Mrs. Jane Cooper about the 14th of September, 1638, apparently by publication as she was not a church member. He was fined ten shillings in Plymouth for publishing himself in marriage to Jane Cooper in contradiction to fact and contrary to order and custom of the government. He was excommunicated from the church at Scituate.

The next year he was sentenced on the charge of antenuptial itimacy to be whipped at the post at the Governor's descretion, and his wife was to be whipped at the cart's tail through the street. She was referred to in the proceedings as Christopher Winter's wife though it was considered the marriage was in contradiction of fact. Laws of the General Court formed by the Pilgrims were very strict. All had to attend church. The Governor, through the constables and the courts, had charge of the punishments.

The Winters continued their lives as married man and woman and in due course were favored with four daughters named Mary, Naomy, Annah and Martha.

In 1658 Christopher Winter presented a paper to the court containing an account of many objectional expressions on the subject of religion which had been uttered by Humphrey Norton, a Quaker, and by John Rosse. Norton was confronted with Winter and they varied but little in their respective statements. Norton and Rosse refused to take an oath of fidelity to the State before the court. They were sentenced to a whipping which was inflicted, for which the under-marshal required a fee. They refused to pay and were committed to prison until they worked out a compromise with the marshal.

Christopher Winter became constable of Marshfield in 1660. Governor Bradford had obtained ownership of much land. Just below Marshfield, between Green's Harbor River and the ocean, and just above Branch's Island, west of Brant Rock, he owned what was known as Governor's Island. Here, the Governor's son John Bradford, brother-in-law of Robert Waterman, lived. Christopher Winter succeeded John Bradford in ownership of Governor's Island and the home thereon.

In 1668, Mary, the daughter of Christopher and Jane (Cooper) Winter, married John Reed. The same year the daughter Martha, about 25 years of age, married John Hewet, son of Thomas Huet of Hingham.

Christopher Winter made a will dated the year 1680 which was entered for probate on the 5th of March, 1683/4. The heirs were daughters Mary Reed, Naomy Turner, Annah Badson, Martha Huett and a number of grand-children among whom were Solomon, Bridget and Elizabeth Huett.
Sarah Waterman was the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Snow) Waterman, and the great grand-daughter of Richard Warren of the Mayflower. She was born May 4th, 1671. Her grandfather on her father's side was Robert Waterman.

ROBERT WATERMAN

was well established in Marshfield, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. He was the brother-in-law of John Bradford son of Governor Bradford, as well as brother-in-law to one of the other Mayflower pilgrims. As a matter of record, in his younger days, he and the two brother-in-laws were arrested one time for imbibing too much strong liquor and each was fined 1s.

Robert Waterman married and to them was born a son they named Joseph Waterman in about the year of 1649.

Robert Waterman was elected as representative from Marshfield as one of Governor Edward Winslow's deputies in the years from 1644 to 1650 inclusive.

JOSEPH WATERMAN

son of Robert was born at Marshfield, Massachusetts, about 1649. He married, probably at Marshfield, Sarah Snow born about June of 1651 the daughter of Anthony and Abigail (Warren) Snow, and the granddaughter of Richard Warren of the Mayflower.

In June of 1671 the County of Plymouth was debtor to Joseph Waterman for the sum of fifteen shillings.

When the General Court on the 16th of September, 1673, ordered that four troopers be raised in Marshfield Joseph Waterman volunteered.

Children of Joseph and Sarah (Snow) Waterman born at Marshfield were:

- Sarah b. 4 May 1674; d. 25 Apr. 1758
- Joseph b. 2 Jan 1676; d. 23 Nov 1715
- Elizabeth b. 7 Sep 1679; d. Oct. 1708
- Abigail b. 31 Dec 1681; d. 15 Aug. 1729
- Anthony b. 4 Jun 1684; d. 3 Apr. 1715
- Bethia b. 20 Aug 1687; d. 28 Nov. 1716
- Lydia b. 20 Feb 1689; d. 17 Jan. 1750

Reference: "The Mayflower Descendant" 2-183; 8-177; 10-50

Joseph Waterman served on a jury, 3d July 1679. On June 1, 1680, his name appears with that of Joseph Bumpas as the Constables of Marshfield. Joseph Waterman called himself "house Carpenter" of Marshfield in a deed of June, 1681, to John Sherman, also in a deed of the 25th of June, 1688, to John Foord. He was a member of the Grand Inquest, 3d June 1684. On the 25th of February, 1684/5, he served on a coroner's jury which found that Joseph Trewant and Israel Holmes of Marshfield came to their death "by the desposing hand of Gods providence, & the extremety of the weather and the coldness of same." On the 2d of June, 1685, he was named with Ralph Powell as "Surueighators" of Marshfield.
On the 1st of April, 1689, Joseph Waterman made an exchange of realty with Samuel Little, acquiring the dwelling house and part of the farm which belonged to Josiah Winslow, dec'd. (The Mayflower Descendant, 32-33)

On the 3d of June, 1690, Ephraim Little, John Foster and Joseph Waterman were named as the selectmen of Marshfield.

A number of land transactions of Joseph Waterman appear on the records between the years of 1689 and 1710. One is of particular interest. On January 13th, 1699, Joseph Waterman of Marshfield, "yeoman, and in consideration of a marriage lately had and consumated Between Sollomon Hewett of Marshfield aforesaid and Sarah Waterman daughter of ye said Joseph Waterman and for ye naturall Love and Affection" conveyed eighty acres in Marshfield to Solomon and Sarah Hewitt.

Joseph Waterman died in Marshfield on the 3d of January, 1711, aged 62. His will was made August 6th, 1709, and proved on the 12th of March, 1711. He named his wife Sarah, sons Joseph and Anthony, Joseph Ryder "my sisters son which I have brought up", sons Joseph Waterman and Kenelm Winslow, daughters Sarah Hewett, Elizabeth Bartlett deceased, Abigail Winslow, Bethiah and Lidia, and Mary Okesman "which I have brought up". The will is given in full in "The Mayflower Descendant", 24-145 to 149.

Sarah (Snow) Waterman died at Marshfield on the 11th of September, 1741, aged 90 years, 3 months (gravestone).

The Family of SARAH SNOW
Wife of JOSEPH WATERMAN

Anthony Snow married Abigail Warren daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Marsh) Warren. Richard Warren was of the Mayflower. The Snows settled in Marshfield about ten or twelve miles north of Plymouth, Massachusetts.

During their early married life they bore a number of children. In the month of June in the year of or about 1651, a daughter was born and named Sarah.

Anthony Snow was a deputy to the Governor from Marshfield in 1656 and served in that capacity on and off many times until 1675.

In about the year of 1672, Sarah Snow daughter of Anthony and Abigail (Warren) Snow married Joseph Waterman son of Robert Waterman.
The Family of ABIGAIL WARREN
Wife of ANTHONY SNOW

Abigail Warren was the fourth daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Marsh) Warren. Richard Warren came to America on the "Mayflower". His wife and children followed the next year aboard the "Ann". The ancestral lines of Richard Warren have been traced for forty-nine generations on the paternal side. They are briefed as follows:

1. Tiberius m. Marc Antony
2. Drusus m. Antonia
3. Claudius, Rom. Emp. 54 B.C.
4. Claudia
5. Constantine Chlorius
6. Constantine
7. Constantine II
8. Constantine III
9. Valentanos
10. Eadoxia
11. Hilderus
12. Hilda m. Frada King of D
13. Halpdon
14. Ivan Vidfana
15. Roric Slinqueband
16. Harold Hildelant
17. Sigun Ring
18. Ragnor
19. Sigurd
20. Horda Knut
21. Frotho
22. Goom Eddka
23. Harold Parkinus m. daughter of Aethelred, King of England
25. Harold Blatant
26. Gunorra and sister
27. Niece of Gunorra m. Nicholas de Bocqueville
28. Walter de St. Martine
29. William de Warrens
30. Ralph, Seuer de Guerrene
31. William de Warrens, 1st Earl Warren m. Gundreda daughter of William the Conqueror descendant Louis I, France
32. William, 2d Earl Warren m. Isabel daughter of Hugh the Great and descendant of Charlemagne
33. Reginald de Warren m. Adelia de Mowbray
34. William de Warrens m. Isabel de Haydon
35. Sir John de Warren m. Alice de Townsend
36. Sir John de Warren m. Joan de Port de Etwall
37. Sir Edward de Warren m. Maud de Skegton
38. Edward de Warren m. Cicely de Eton
39. Sir John de Warren m. Margaret Stafford
40. Sir Lawrence de Warren m. Margery Bulkeley
41. John de Warren m. Isabel Stanley
42. Sir Lawrence de Warren m. Isabel Leigh
43. William Warren m. Ann
44. John Warren of Nottingham m. Elizabeth
45. John Warren of Devon m.
46. Christopher Warren of Devon m.
47. William Warren of Devon m. Alice Mable
48. Christopher Warren of Scrooby m. Alice Webb
49. Richard Warren of the "Mayflower" m. Elizabeth Marsh. He was the 18th in line from Hugh the Great of the First Crusade.

Through the intermarriages the antecedents involve the Roman and Norman Lines, the Saxon Line, the Norman Dukes, the Frankish Charlemagne Line, the Flanders Line, the Capetian Lines and the Charlemagne Italian Lines. Each of these lines contains numerous rulers and names in history. Cedric, First King of West Saxons; Pharmond, earliest ruler of the Salian Franks; the Charles of France; Rolf; William Longsword; Richard the Fearless; Richard the Good; and Robert the Devil, father of the illegitimate William the Conqueror. Hugh Capet; Robert the Pious; Henry I of France; and the Herberts of Italy. All take a part in the blood of Richard Warren of the Mayflower. And, in that of his descendants.
On August 5th, 1620, the "Mayflower" with a sister ship "Speedwell" sailed from Southampton, England with 120 pilgrims aboard. The "Speedwell" proved unseaworthy and the two ships returned to England, docking at Plymouth. The "Mayflower" sailed again on September 6th. Richard Warren was aboard, leaving his wife and children for later transportation. After reaching America, forty-two of the hundred or hundred and two passengers on board signed the famous "Mayflower Compact" and Richard Warren was one of these signers. A small party, including William Bradford and Richard Warren, was sent to choose a place for settlement and landed at the rock they named Plymouth on December 11, 1620.

Richard Warren was followed to Plymouth the next year by his wife Elizabeth and their children on board the good ship "Ann". He lived until 1628, being the first of the pilgrims of the Mayflower Compact to die. William Bradford, governor of the colony at the time, said Richard Warren was the most useful man in the colony during the short time he lived.

The Warren children married as follows:

Mary Warren to Robert Bartlett
Ann Warren to Thomas Little
Elizabeth Warren to Richard Church
Abigail Warren to Anthony Snow
Nathaniel Warren to Mary Walker
Joseph Warren to Priscilla Fanne.
Tradition brings the family first Harris to America and Virginia sometime prior to the Revolutionary War aboard a ship on which he met a redheaded Irishwoman said to be fleeing Ireland for political or religious reasons. They married. It is believed his given name was Henry.

In about 1749 or 1750 they settled near the "Manor Line" near the north site of Moorfield, Hardy County, West Virginia. This area was then a part of Frederick County, Virginia. The "Lord Fairfax Manor Line" is shown on an old map engraved for Thomas Jefferson for use in his only book "Notes on Virginia".

Lord Thomas Fairfax in England inherited five million acres of land in Shenandoah Valley and Northern Virginia from his mother. He had moved from England to Virginia in 1739. In 1748 he laid out a manor of ten thousand acres near the village of White Post which he called Greenway Court. There, with a few servants, he lived in solitary state. No woman, except as a servant, was permitted to cross the threshold.

Joist Hite came from Alsace to Kingston, New York, in 1710, sailing on his own ships, the brigantine "Swift" and the schooner "Friendship". He carried his gold in sacks. In October of 1731 he came to Virginia and settled near the Quakers five miles southwest of the site of Winchester (then Frederick). Sixteen families came with him including those of three of his sons-in-law. In a partnership with Robert McKay he obtained 100,000 acres of land through a purchased grant.

Lord Fairfax claimed the land of Joist Hite and many others as a part of his inheritance, agreeable they could keep the land providing they pay him tithes on a yearly basis, or, otherwise abandon their homes and farms. Joist Hite refused to pay and remained on his land, and finished the permanent stone house thereon in 1747.

In 1748 Lord Fairfax employed a surveying party to survey all of his lands and George Washington accompanied the party as an assistant surveyor. After their return George Washington was made public surveyor for Fairfax County which position he held until 1752.

Lord Fairfax had the Virginia Assembly confirm his claim against Joist Hite in 1748. The courts could not unseat him, nor could Lord Fairfax. Hite did not move but sued that Lord Fairfax be decreed to make deeds to Hite. Many years later, in 1786, long after the death of the principals, the Court of Appeals secured to descendants of the plaintiff.

It is said Henry Harris lost his lands from a survey made by George Washington. There were many lawsuits based on land titles of the Joist Hite and the Lord Fairfax properties. The records have been examined of some three hundred Lord Fairfax land transactions and some two hundred and fifty Joist Hite land transactions but none found involving Henry Harris. County records of some six counties were checked. There were many by the name of Harris involved but none materialized as Henry Harris nor to be likely his.
A part of the old Lord Fairfax Manor Line eventually became the dividing line between Hardy County and Pendleton County, West Virginia, and in a Pendleton County history is the information that in the South Branch Valley upper tract, Mill Creek Valley, on November 15th, 1752, a resolution was passed to build a road to Reed’s Mill. The tithables were ordered to do the work and among their names was that of Henry Harris. Tithables were those acquiring title to land under tithe payments. In 1758 the delinquents in the tax levies in Augustus County, Virginia, state: "Henry Harris - not found". Among the assets of the David Biers estate as of July 9, 1766, was "1 note of Henry Harris".

The family version of Henry Harris is that by reason of the George Washington survey he "lost his land and slaves in a lawsuit over the title to his land and finally lost his mind over it".

A son of Henry Harris named William is thought to be the father of Benjamin Harris. There are many records of "William Harris" in Virginia and West Virginia counties. William Harris is known to have served in the Revolutionary War under a Lieutenant John Hamilton, said to be a first cousin of Alexander Hamilton. William Harris, Private 8th Reg. Capt. Buck’s Minute Men mustered at Woodstock by Col. Muhlenburg, composed of Valley men, may have been the father of Benjamin Harris. There were several William Harris names listed as land holders in the West Virginia area where Benjamin Harris was born in 1782.

Nothing of a more definite nature has been developed of Henry or William Harris and the accuracy of the given names have not been definitely confirmed.
was born August 15th, 1782, in a part of Virginia now probably a part of
West Virginia. When Benjamin Harris became an adult, the family fortune
being shattered, he learned the cobbler's trade and bought a kit and start­
ed for Kentucky, stopping at homes to make shoes for the family where de­
sired.

He was a robust, cheerful and likeable youth of about twenty-three years
of age when with his cobbler's kit he stopped at the Pendleton plantation to
fit the family with shoes. Rufus Pendleton was deceased and the widow,
thought to be named Elizabeth, ran the estate and controlled the family for­
tune. She is said to have been a descendant of Irish royalty. She had at
least three children, Sally, Ruth and Riley.

Benjamin probably set up his cobbler's tools in the harness and saddle
room of the barn, utilizing the bench and space available, and slept in the
loft at nights. He played the violin, loved life, and was good to be around
though not adverse to a good fight when the occasion demanded.

Ruth was seventeen. Her mother had already selected a wealthy and older
man with land and slaves as her choice for Ruth's husband. Ruth was a cheer­
ful girl and also loved life. Benjamin fitted her for shoes and put his
heart and soul in the making of them. Perhaps he was tempted to require more
fittings than were necessary. Perhaps the tones of the violin music in the
evening air brought romance to Ruth, for they each soon professed their love
to the other. A house slave, Juno, well liked and always remembered by Ruth,
must have known of this love and aided and abetted in its endurance.

When Ruth's mother was told of their desire for marriage, she forbade
it. Ruth consulted with her guardian who suggested she await becoming of
legal marriageable age, and in this Ruth and Benje, as she always called him,
patiently concurred.

In time legal marriageable age arrived, as did Benje. Ruth's mother
continued her objection and to forbid. Ruth and Benje eloped, going to Crab
Orchard, Kentucky, to live. Ruth's mother disinherited Ruth and gave no
slave as a wedding gift as she had done for her other children. This was in
about the year of 1806.

In Crab Orchard, the couple's first child named Nancy was born September
22d, 1808. Their second child, Mahala, was born there in 1810.

When the war of 1812 occurred, Benje immediately wished to join and he
took his family back to the old home country where he enlisted at Charles
Town, West Virginia, to serve as a substitute. He did not see active serv­
ice, but was away from the home he had established in Charles Town where Ruth
and the two small children were left alone during the severe and terrible
earthquake there in 1813. He then obtained a discharge and he and she re­
turned to Crab Orchard, Kentucky, on horseback, each holding a small child.
A third child was born in Crab Orchard that year.
The last great Indian war in Indiana in which the confederated Indians were led by Tecumseh, the celebrated Shawnee chief, terminated with their defeat at Tippecanoe by Governor Harrison in the fall of 1811. After the close of the war with Great Britian, immigration began to flow rapidly into the territory and Indiana was admitted to the Union as a state on December 11th, 1816.

Previously, in about the year of 1814, Benjamin Harris and his wife and three children left Crab Orchard for Indiana and first settled at Brookville, Franklin County. Sarah Harris was born there November 5th, 1819. This was the same year that Joseph Hewitt and his family came to Brookville and then settled in the future Shelby County adjacent.

In 1820 the site of the new state capitol was selected, and was to be named Indianapolis. Benjamin Harris was with the party that laid it out, with a surveyor named Laughlin in charge. The family moved to Rush County on the Little Blue River, where he voted in the first election of 1821 as reflected in the records. Indianapolis was occupied as the capitol in 1825.

Benjamin Harris played the violin and was quite a successful prize fighter at neighborhood "house warmings" or "house raisings". Ruth was a staunch Baptist. She loved to go to camp or revival meetings. Benje, as she still called him, was a good man but not particularly "churchy".

The family moved to Shelby County, Indiana, in 1829. There other children were born and all matured. Nancy married Edmund Huff. Mahala married Jamea Walker. All these girls had been born in Kentucky. Celina married a Cassidy or Casady. Robert, born August 27th, 1817, married Mary (Pop) Barton.

The daughter, Sarah Harris, married Joseph Meredith Hewitt on September 20th, 1838.

There were eleven children in all, the last being born in 1832, and named Henry Clay Harris, who was outlived by his third wife.

When Benjamin Harris was seventy-eight years of age, he and his wife, Ruth, were living at Iuka, Illinois, with their son Henry Harris. Henry Harris told that his father became very ill and at the last Ruth said to him, "Do you know you are going, Benje?" He said, "Yes, Ruthie". "Are you ready, Benje?" "Yes, Ruthie." He died September 18th, 1860, and was buried at Iuka.

Ruth (Pendleton) Harris, in spite of the hard life she must have lived, considering she had been brought up in a family with slaves, always loved him dearly. After the burial, she returned to Rush County, Indiana, and lived with her daughter Mahala who had married James Walker. Ruth Harris died in 1861 and is buried in the family burying ground, probably on the Walker farm near Rushville, Indiana. Her people never forgave her, believing she had married beneath them. Only one sister, Sally Rainwater, ever came to see her and this was while they lived in Indiana. Benje, as she called him, never got rich but they were a devoted couple.
HARRIS
Genealogy

1-1 Henry Harris
2-1 William Harris

3-1 Benjamin Harris b. 15 Aug 1782 W. Va., d. 1 Sep 1860 Iuka Ill.
bur. Summitt Prairie Cem. Iuka, m. abt. 1806 Ruth Pendleton b.
1786/7 W. Va. dt. Rufus and Elizabeth? Pendleton, d. abt 1861
Rush Co., Ind.
4-1 Nancy Harris b. 22 Sep 1808 Crab Orchard Ken. d. m. Edmund
Huff, lived near Lafayette, Ind.
5-1 Eleanor Huff m. Leonadis
4-2 Mahala Harris b. 1810 Crab Orchard Ky., d. m. James Walker
near Rushville Ind.
4-3 Mary Harris b. 22 Feb 1813 Crab Orchard Ky m. Jesse Shaw, went
west
5-1 Hulda Shaw m. (1) Terry (2)
5-2 Charlotte Shaw m. W. Harris
5-3 Leah Shaw m. Jesse Leonidas
5-4 Frances Shaw m. Nate Burris
5-5 Florence Shaw lived and died Rushville Ind.
4-4 Celina Harris m. Jacob Cassidy or Casady.
5-1 Simon Casady m. Walton
5-2 Martin Casady b. 1849 lived in Kansas
4-5 Robert Harris b. 27 Aug 1817, d. 23 Apr 1885 Winfield Kan. m.
Mary (Pop) Barton
5-1 William Henry Harris
5-2 Sarah Harris
5-3 John Green Harris
5-4 Amos Harris
4-6 Sarah Harris b. 5 Nov 1819 Franklin Co Ind d. 13 Feb 1910 Red
Oak Ia. bur. Hewitt Cem. m. Joseph Meredith Hewitt (see HEWITT)
4-7 Ann Harris twin d. in childbirth near Morristown Ind. m. Van
Ausdahl or Orsdal
5-1 Martha Van Ausdahl
5-2 William Van Ausdahl
4-8 Martha Harris twin called Patsy m. Tom Cassidy or Casady
5-1 Sampson Casady
5-2 John Casady
5-3 Others
4-9 Clarissa Harris b. 11 Oct 1828 d. 19 Oct 1873 Iuka Ill m. Henry
Cope
4-10 John Riley Harris b. 1829, d. Iuka Ill 1900 m. (1) Cynthia (2)
Ann McConnell
4-11 Henry Clay Harris b. 11 Mar 1832 d. 19 May 1905 Iuka Ill m.
three, outlived by third wife
5-1 Frank Harris lived Wayne City Ill
5-2 Others

Both John Riley and Henry Clay Harris served with Union Army in Civil
The Family of RUTH PENDLETON
Wife of BENJAMIN HARRIS

Quoting America Heraldica regarding Pendleton: "We have here a clear and uninterrupted pedigree from George Pendleton, of Manchester, Lancashire, England, who, removing to Norwich, is known to have made use of the arms we give. His great-grandson, Philip Pendleton, son of Henry Pendleton, of Norwich, England, came over to and settled in Virginia, in 1676". It describes the arms, the crest and the motto "Manens Qualis Mancham" (staying just as I am).

Philip Pendleton, born in the year 1650 in England, came to Virginia in 1674 with his brother, Nathaniel. They settled in Rappahannock County, later named Essex County, where Nathaniel died. Philip indentured as a servant to Captain Edmund Crask as an apprentice in the office of the county clerkship which Captain Crask then held. In 1679 the name Philip Pendleton appears as "deputy clerk" of Rappahannock Court. He married Isabelle Hurt in 1682. His name appears in Essex County as witness of deeds in 1693-94. They moved to Kings and Queens County prior to the year 1704 and rented 300 acres of land. He died there in November of 1721 in that area later to become Caroline County.

He had three sons and four daughters. His first son was Henry Pendleton born in 1683. He also died in 1721. Henry Pendleton married Mary Taylor in 1701 and they had five sons and several daughters. Nathaniel Pendleton was the fifth son and born in 1715.

Nathaniel Pendleton married his second cousin, a daughter of Philip Clayton. They had four sons. The first was born in 1716 and also named Nathaniel. He married Susan Bard. He was a Major in the Revolutionary War and an aid to General Greene. He was also a second to Alexander Hamilton. He died the 20th of October 1821. He had four sons.

One of these, Nathaniel Greene Pendleton, born in 1793, married and had born to him in 1825 a son he named George Hunt Pendleton and who eventually was Democratic nominee for Vice President of the United States with General McClellan for President in the year of 1864. In 1869 George Hunt Pendleton was a Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, but was defeated by Rutherford B. Hayes. In 1869 Pendleton became the president of the Kentucky Railroad Company and in 1885 was Minister to Germany. He died in 1889.

Nathaniel Pendleton, father of Nathaniel Greene Pendleton, had three brothers. One was William Pendleton, born in 1748, who married, first, Elizabeth Daniel. They had a son born in 1781 whom they named Benjamin and who died in 1853. No record was found of other children.

Nathaniel’s second brother was Henry Pendleton, born in 1750, and who moved to South Carolina where he formed that branch of the family. The third brother was Philip Pendleton, born in 1752, who married Agnes Patterson and moved to West Virginia.
It is established that Ruth Pendleton was a second cousin of George Hunt Pendleton. Uncle Henry Harris said there were three families of Pendletons - Benjamin, George and Rufus. Rufus was said to be Ruth's father. Sarah Pendleton Harris said her grandfather was named William, but it is not certain she referred to William Harris or William Pendleton or both as named William.

To place the direct forebear of Ruth Pendleton leads to a quandary. The child of one's first cousin is properly called "first cousin once removed", but often popularly "second cousin". Properly the children of first cousins are second cousins to each other.

As "second cousin" of George Hunt Pendleton the inclination is to accept the application of the term in its popular form for Ruth Pendleton was born in about 1787 whereas George Hunt Pendleton was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1821. She died in 1861 long before he was candidate for Vice President in 1868. At the time of her death he was a Democratic member of the National House of Representatives from Ohio and had been a member of the Ohio senate in 1854 and 1855. His father, Nathaniel Greene Pendleton, was born some six years after the birth of Ruth Pendleton and it is probable she was of the same generation, and likely a first cousin.

Nathaniel Pendleton, born 1746, father of Nathaniel Greene Pendleton, would thus be an uncle to her. He had three brothers. William Pendleton, born 1748, died 1817, married first Elizabeth Daniel and secondly in 1805 Elizabeth Strother. Here then is the possibility of a grandfather for Sarah Harris with first name William and a mother named Elizabeth for Ruth. But at the time of the elopement of Ruth she had a guardian and her father was presumed dead. Divorces were not prevalent at this time.

Another brother of Nathaniel Pendleton was Henry, born in 1750, who went to South Carolina so was unlikely a father of Ruth.

The fourth brother was Philip, born in 1752, who married Agnes Patterson and moved to West Virginia. He was very prosperous and involved in many land tractions totalling thousands of acres, the last found recorded in 1800. He was thirty-five years of age when Ruth was born and while a possible father he surely is an unprobable grandfather.

The only record found of a Rufus Pendleton was the name listed as of Harlan, Harlan County, Kentucky. He was said to have gone to Kentucky. This location is just over the border from southwest Virginia and near a prevalent route to Crab Orchard from West Virginia, in the early 1800's.
PENDLETON
Genealogy
(daughters not listed)

1-1 George Pendleton in England
2-1 Henry Pendleton m. Susan
3-1 George Pendleton m. Elizabeth Pettingall
4-1 Henry Pendleton
5-1 Henry Pendleton, England
6-1 Nathaniel Pendleton - American Emigrant 1671
6-2 Philip Pendleton b. 1650 England, American Emigrant 1671
d. 1721 Caroline Co Va. m. 1682 Isabella Hurt
7-1 Henry Pendleton b. 1683, d. May 1721, m. 1701 Mary Taylor
8-1 James Pendleton b. 1702
  9-1 James Pendleton m. C. Bowie
    10-1 John Pendleton
    10-3 Thomas Pendleton
    10-5 Catlett Pendleton
  9-2 Henry Pendleton
    10-1 Edward Pendleton
    10-3 Edmund Pendleton
  9-3 Philip Pendleton
8-2 Philip Pendleton b. 1704/5
  9-1 John Pendleton
  9-3 Philip Pendleton
  9-5 Other sons went west total 15 children
8-3 John Pendleton b. 1719 d. 1799
  9-1 Edmund Pendleton of White Plains b. 1748 m. Mildred Pollard 1773
    10-1 Edmund Pendleton b. 1774 m. Lucy Nelson 1798
       11-1 Hugh Nelson Pendleton b. 1800
       12-1 Henry Digges Pendleton b. 1841 m. 1868 Helen Boteler
    10-2 Henry Pendleton settled in Louisa Co
    10-3 Several other sons, all went west.
8-4 Edmund Pendleton, Judge, b. 1721 d. 1783 no issue
8-5 Nathaniel Pendleton b. 1715 d. 1794 m. 2d cousin dt. of Philip Clayton
  9-1 Nathaniel Pendleton b. 1746 d. 20 Oct 1821 m. Susan Bard, Major Rev. War (Aid Gen. Greene)
    second of Alexander Hamilton
    10-1 Edmund H. Pendleton (no issue)
    10-2 Nathaniel Greene Pendleton b. 1793 d. 1861
       11-1 George Hunt Pendleton b. 1825 d. 1839
    10-3 John Bard Pendleton (no issue)
    10-4 James M Pendleton m. Margaret Jones
  9-2 William Pendleton b. 1748 d. 1817 m. (1) Elizabeth Daniel (2) 1805 Elizabeth Strother
    10-1 Benjamin Pendleton b. 1781 d. 1853
    9-3 Henry Pendleton b. 1750, S. Carolina Branch
    9-4 Philip Pendleton b. 1752 m. Agnes Patterson moved to W. Virginia
7-2 John Pendleton b. 1691 d. 1775 m. Tinsley
7-3 Philip Pendleton of St. Stephens Parish King & Queen Co
m. Elizabeth Pollard
FALLING LEAVES

Scattered leaves of red and green and gold
That fall upon a sloping, rain-washed roof;
Like homing birds, they, one by one, alight.
They, too, seem seeking refuge off the ground.

When gentle breezes stir, they move and turn
And change their patterns, curious, odd-laid,
As colored glasses shift to varied forms
Inside kaleidoscopes, when turned around.

So do the forces that affect ones life
But serve to shift the pattern to and fro -
If trouble comes, I know it will not last
And so, in hope, new courage has been found.

Leona Bolt Martin

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<th>Jonathan 35</th>
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<th>BEALS, John</th>
<th>BOWATER, Thomas</th>
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