



Ohio Genealogical Society Quarterly

Volume 61, No. 3, 2021

Professor A. M. Sheppard: The Mental Marvel

THURSDAY
FRIDAY

LIBERTY
THEATER

SATURDAY
SUNDAY

A Visit Into the Realms of Mystery

SHEPPARD

**THE GREAT MENTAL MARVEL
HYPNOTISM AND PSYCHOLOGY**

TOLEDO
STATE HOSPITAL
DR. R. LOVE
SUPERINTENDENT

Thursday Program
Applied psychology, what it is, what it means to you. Power visualization. How to make dreams come to you. It is our concern—free.

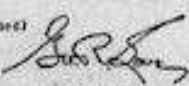
Friday Program
The control of emotions, worry, a curable disease. (Plenty of comedy)

Saturday Program
New to love and be loved.

SUNDAY PROGRAM
Do the spirits communicate through the medium? Scientific treatment of this great question.

Toledo, Oct. October, 9th, 1915

We had the privilege and pleasure of having Prof. A. M. Sheppard appear before the employees and faculty of the Toledo State Hospital, last evening, with his hypnotic entertainment. It was entertaining, instructive and refined. Certainly such ability to manipulate the mind and forces of the human body, offer great food for thought.

(Signed) 
Superintendent.

PROFESSOR SHEPPARD

has puzzled doctors, students, scientists, by his manifestations of the seemingly impossible demonstrations of HYPNOTIC PHENOMENA.

ENTERTAINING,
INSTRUCTIVE,
MYSTIFYING

Each program ends with hypnotic demonstrations that will make you laugh until your sides fairly ache.

Professor Sheppard appears each afternoon and night on these four days.

THIS PROGRAM IN ADDITION TO OUR REGULAR SCREEN PROGRAM

<p>P.R.I-C-E-S</p> <p>Adults 25c</p> <p>Children 10c</p> <p><small>These prices include war tax</small></p>	<p>Thursday's Picture—Pauline Fredricks in "THE PALISTER CASE"</p> <p>Friday Picture, "The Handling of the Hawk"</p> <p>Ruth Rolland in "White Eagle" and a Period Picture.</p>	<p>CHANGE OF PROGRAM</p> <p>DAILY</p> <p>Send the children to the matinee. Attendance will see they get special care.</p>
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Ohio Genealogical Society Quarterly

The *Ohio Genealogical Society Quarterly* is a quarterly journal sent to all members of The Ohio Genealogical Society, along with the *Ohio Genealogy News* which is a quarterly magazine offering genealogical news and information. Other benefits of membership include free use of the OGS Library in Bellville, Ohio, discounts on the annual conference and OGS publications, full access to databases on the OGS website, and access to membership in OGS lineage societies: First Families of Ohio, Settlers and Builders of Ohio, Society of Civil War Families of Ohio, Century Families of Ohio and Society of the Families of the Old Northwest Territory. Membership is for a twelve-month year. Annual dues are \$40 single, \$45 joint. Sustaining and life memberships are also available. See the OGS website for pricing. (If you wish to receive a hardcopy *OGN* and *OGSQ*, dues are \$45 single, \$50 joint.)

This journal, *OGSQ*, publishes condensed family histories, church, cemetery and court records, newspaper abstracts, Bible records and book notices. Any manuscript of an unusual but useful nature will also be considered for publication. All material submitted must have an Ohio connection and be properly cited. All articles must be new material previously not published in an OGS publication including OGS Chapter newsletters or quarterlies.

All contributors of material submitted to the Quarterly must sign an OGS Author's contract giving The Ohio Genealogical Society permission to publish. Copyright is reserved to the authors of said materials. Permission to reprint an article should be obtained directly from the author.

The editor reserves the right to accept or reject any submitted material, as well as the right to make changes.

Please contact the Editor at ogsq@ogs.org before submitting an article and/or advertising for further details.

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On The Front Cover:

This ad appeared in the *Muncie Evening Press*. Clipped and downloaded from Newspapers.com. See page 308 for article.



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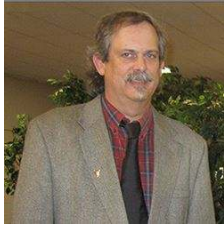
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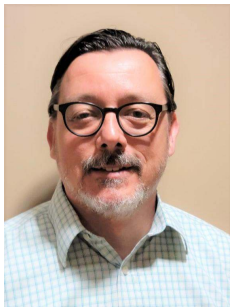
From The Editor's Desk

All I can say is this year has and continues to be a year of change.



As many of you know by now, Tom Neel, “Mr. OGS,” has decided to retire after many years at OGS. He will be greatly missed by all of us. It will really be a big change for *OGSQ* not having him there when we need help. Hopefully, once he gets his bucket list of things he wants to do in retirement done, he will consider writing some articles of *OGSQ*.

OGSQ is saddened to hear that Sunny Morton is stepping down as the editor of *Ohio Genealogy News*. We have enjoyed working with her over the last ten years. Her “magic touch” will be greatly missed.



At this time *OGSQ* wants to welcome Noel Poirier. He has been approved by the Board of the Ohio Genealogical Society to be the Executive Director of the Ohio Genealogical Society.

Noel Poirier is an experienced nonprofit professional with a demonstrated history of success in nonprofits, museums, and libraries. Noel's passion is the presenting of America's diverse history through authorship, living history, exhibitions, and technology. In the past, he worked for The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation in Williamsburg, Virginia where he served as the Historic Trades liaison to the John D. Rockefeller Library; two living historical farms in Pennsylvania, Historic Bethlehem Partnership in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and The National Watch & Clock Museum, Library and Research Center in Columbia, Pennsylvania, housing the largest horological collection in the world. His most recent role was as Executive Director of the Age of Steam Roundhouse Museum in Sugarcreek, Ohio.

Noel hopes to build greater awareness among professional genealogists, family history enthusiasts, libraries, museums, etc. of the resources available to them through the Ohio Genealogical Society, both in-person and online. “I plan to build on this greater awareness to increase support for the society's mission, long-term stability, and growth” states Noel. “Given the Ohio Genealogical Society's already stellar regional and national reputation, I believe that bringing greater appreciation for that reputation will have a positive impact on the level of support we can achieve.” Noel can be reached by email at npoirier@ogs.org.

In closing, please consider volunteering at OGS. There is plenty of things that people can do to help! And, please consider writing an article for the 2022 issues of *OGSQ*. The issues for this year are full, but we will need articles for 2022.

Respectfully,
Susan Dunlap Lee,
OGSQ Managing Editor

2021 OGS Writing Contest Winning Entry

From Finland to Ohio: My Great-Grandparents' Journey

by Roy C. Ritter

Ohio has welcomed many different ethnic groups and cultures to the state. This is reflected in the diversity of its people and is also evident from the wide variety of surnames one sees every day. One of those groups to have found a home in Ohio was that of Finnish immigrants. These immigrants, though not large in overall numbers, had a big impact on communities in northeastern Ohio.

My mother's four grandparents were all immigrants from Finland to Ohio. They were part of Finland's "Great Migration" and settled in Fairport Harbor and its neighbor Painesville in Lake County. In exploring my Finnish American family, I wanted to better understand their immigration story. As a result, I endeavored to research the unique history of Finland and the period of the "Great Migration," as well as gather information regarding my family.

Many Americans would know the country of present-day Finland for its modern economy, influential design and the overall well-being of its citizens. In fact, the United Nations' World Happiness Report ranked Finland as the happiest country in the world for the third consecutive year in 2020.¹ So why would its people have wanted to leave? This is because Finland's past includes some difficult times. Its history is also very different from the overall history of most, if not all, European nations. Finland as an independent country did not even exist until 1917.²

What is known as Finland's "Great Migration" to the United States began late in the



nineteenth century and ended relatively abruptly in 1924 with the introduction of immigration quotas in the United States.³ In total, about 300,000 people left Finland during this time to immigrate to the United States.⁴ This figure may seem small compared to the numbers of American immigrants that came from other European countries, but it represented approximately ten percent of Finland's population at that time.⁵

Not surprisingly, Finnish immigrants were drawn to the northern parts of the United States, as well as to Canada. Michigan and Minnesota drew many of the Finnish immigrants. The 1930 U. S. Federal Census

reports that 40% of those identifying as Finnish lived in those two states.⁶ However, Finns could be found in many states. The 1930 census also found a sizable number in northeastern Ohio, particularly the Lake Erie ports of Fairport Harbor in Lake County and Ashtabula Harbor and Conneaut in Ashtabula County.⁷

What was the draw of the Lake Erie ports? There were good jobs and growing Finnish communities. Iron ore had been discovered in the Michigan and Minnesota, and coal was

plentiful in western Pennsylvania. This was just the recipe for making steel in Cleveland and Youngstown, but more importantly in Pittsburgh. Shipping on the Great Lakes was big business, and unloading iron ore to be sent via rail to the steel mills of Pittsburgh created a high demand for laborers.

Finnish immigrants were drawn to the opportunities in the northeastern Ohio ports. Ashtabula Harbor had become an economic engine in 1873 with the completion of the Ashtabula, Youngstown, and Pittsburgh (A, Y & P) Railroad line, which allowed the shipment of iron ore from the harbor.⁸ Finnish immigrants arrived to settle in Ashtabula Harbor as early as 1874 to work as “shovelers” – hard work.⁹ With the overall growth of Finnish immigration to the United States and the labor opportunities in Ashtabula, Finns soon became a significant segment of the overall population of this area. There were numerous saunas, churches, and the Sovinto (Harmony) Hall, Ohio’s largest wooden frame structure when it was completed in 1901. The Hall was one of the centers of Finnish culture. Its programs included dances, lectures, concerts, and sporting activities. Sadly, it was torn down in 1961.¹⁰ In nearby Conneaut, Finnish immigrants built Kilpi Hall to serve their community.¹¹ In Fairport Harbor, the railroads and docks came later than those in Ashtabula Harbor,¹² but the draw for Finnish people was still strong. As a result, Finnish families grew to represent about one half of the town’s population by 1912.¹³ Their sense of community was evident as was their belief in the temperance movement. In 1895 the Kasvi Temperance Society built a hall to serve its mission as well as to provide a recreational center for Finnish American people.¹⁴

The Finnish language persisted in these times, and there were Finnish language newspapers.¹⁵ Although it was important to learn English, many children spoke only Finnish until they started school. However, as with most immigrant communities, speaking Finnish

would begin to die out in the second generation and could even be completely gone by the third.¹⁶ Assimilation was not just necessary but a desirable and important objective for Finnish immigrant families.

Early Finnish History

The geographic area known today as the nation of Finland was mostly isolated from other cultures during the early centuries of European history – too far north and east in Europe. Christianity did not even arrive in the area until the twelfth century; long after it had reached most of Europe. Moreover, there is no written history of Finland prior to the twelfth century. What is known of those earlier years can only be gleaned from archeology or folklore.¹⁷ The recorded history of Finland only began when Sweden took control of Finland in 1323, which it maintained for five hundred years.¹⁸

Sweden was a major European power in the Baltic Sea during this time, and as would be expected, Sweden was often engaged in any number of wars during this period. Many of these wars were against Russia to the east, but there were also conflicts with Poland, Denmark and German states.¹⁹ However, Sweden’s ongoing conflict with Russia finally ended with a Russian victory in September 1809, which had a big impact on the Finnish people. After five hundred years, a new era began when Finland became a Grand Duchy in the Russian Tsar’s empire.²⁰

What was a Grand Duchy? It was a semi-autonomous government that pledged loyalty to the Tsar. Unfortunately, this also meant that the Finnish Army, which had fought Swedish wars for five hundred years, would now have to fight for the Tsar.²¹ On the positive side, this Grand Duchy arrangement provided opportunities for Finland’s unique culture to flourish. Finland’s status as a Russian Grand Duchy continued for over one hundred years and ended when the Russians overthrew the Tsar in the Russian Revolution. At that time, Finland took its

opportunity to declare independence on 6 December 1917. Fortunately, the Tsar's successor, the Bolshevik leader, Lenin, had little interest in Finland, and the separation was accomplished without bloodshed.²² Finland was its own independent country at long last.

Finnish Immigration to the United States

Finnish immigrants were both early arrivers and relative European latecomers to the United States. In 1638, the colony of New Sweden was founded on the Delaware River in southern Pennsylvania and New Jersey with both Swedish and Finnish settlers.²³ Interestingly, a descendant of these Finnish settlers named John Morton became a signer of the American Declaration of Independence.²⁴ However, the bulk of Finnish immigrants came as part of the "Great Migration" in the late 1800s and early 1900s. As noted above, an estimated 300,000 Finns came to the United States during this time, most after 1890.²⁵

What were the reasons behind the "Great Migration?" The economic situation in Finland was difficult in the late 1800s. Much of the population was involved in agriculture, which had historically provided enough food to feed the country's population – no small feat given the climate. That began to change; more of the economy became focused on timber production and other industrial development.²⁶ Then, in the 1860s there were two years of notable crop failures and the whole decade became known as the "Hungry Sixties."²⁷ For young Finns working in agriculture in the late 1800s, it is easy to imagine that there wasn't much reason for hope regarding the future. Two thirds of the farmers did not own their land but were tenants, called crofters. There was also a large segment of the population that would be described as farm labor, neither an owner nor a tenant.²⁸ Land reform was needed but would not come to Finland until the 1920s.²⁹ However, the United States economy needed laborers, and in the late 1800s, recruiters began appearing in Finland to

encourage immigration to the United States.³⁰ It didn't take much to lure Finns to America for better economic opportunity. Those Finns that left for America wrote home to tell others to come as well. Finnish immigration drew heavily from the western portion of Finland, largely from the region called Ostrobothnia.³¹ Ostrobothnia is a coastal region, which lies to the east of the Sea of Bothnia, an arm of the Baltic Sea. The Ostrobothnia region consisted mostly of small towns focused on the agricultural economy. As a result, Finns in Ostrobothnia were highly motivated to immigrate to North America. Those that immigrated tended to be younger people. In addition, the numbers of males were significantly greater than those of female immigrants (although the women often came later).³²

My four Finnish great-grandparents were John "Juha" and Amanda (Uitto) Hemming and John Gust and Ottilia "Stella" (Haavisto) Makee. They were among the young people living and working in Ostrobothnia in the late 1800s, who decided to immigrate to the United States. The story of their immigration and lives seem to typify the experiences of many Finnish immigrants, especially those that settled in Ohio.

The Hemmings of Fairport Harbor, Ohio

John "Juha" Hemming married Amanda Justiina Uitto on 14 December 1885, in Nurmo, Finland.³³ He was born on 10 February 1866 also in Nurmo.³⁴ Amanda was born on 8 November 1861 in Peraseinajoki, Finland.³⁵ Peraseinajoki is about twenty miles south of Nurmo; both are in the region of western Finland called South Ostrobothnia.

John and Amanda's life in Finland would have been challenging to say the least but probably not uncommon for that region. In their Finnish wedding record, John was described as a "torppoik.," which translates to son of a crofter (tenant farmer). In this region, the best position in agriculture, which was the primary economic

activity, would have been as an owner of a farm. Below that would be the farmer who was a tenant. At the bottom would be a farm laborer, which was likely the fate of a crofter's son. Perhaps John worked for his father or at another farm. Amanda's occupation was listed as "piika," which translates to servant girl. As a servant, her economic prospects would also not have been very good. Likely neither had been afforded much of an education beyond the basics in rural Finland at that time.

What would have been the source of the surname Hemming? It was likely the name of a farm where the family lived at one point. Surnames were neither important nor common in Finland until after 1850 and even then, people often changed them. In western Finland, if you worked on one farm you might have one surname, which was often the name of the farm. If you left to work at another farm, you may have easily just changed your name to match your new location.³⁶ My research has discovered that there was a Hemming farm northeast of Peraseinajoki and Nurmo. Perhaps the family lived and worked on this farm at some point. The spelling of the surname can also have many variations. It can be noted that the church records for John and Amanda from their time in Finland also spelled their surname in many ways: Hemming, Hemminki, Ylihemminki, or Hemmingi. Hemming was the most common spelling, even though it is not a very "Finnish" sounding name.

Very little is known of John or Amanda's ancestry. The only clues were found in their marriage record. In this record, John "Juha" also bore the name "Jaakonp.," which meant that his father was named Jacob. Amanda also bore the name "Jaackont.," which meant that her father was also named Jacob.³⁷ Unfortunately, no birth records in Finland have been found for John or Amanda. A search was conducted of Finland's HisKi Project, where their marriage record was found. The HisKi Project is a searchable online database of Finnish parish church records

maintained by the Genealogical Society of Finland.³⁸ In the database, there appears to be an unfortunate gap in the church records in the 1860s for this geographic area. However, it is also possible that the births could have been recorded with different surnames. The only other family reference is found in Amanda's obituary, which names a brother, "Alex Uitto," in Finland who survived her.³⁹

After John and Amanda's marriage in 1885, they had three children in Finland. Daughter Maria Susanna or "Mary" was born on 3 March 1886 in Nurmo.⁴⁰ About two and one-half years later, daughter Hilda Justiina was born on 2 September 1888, also in Nurmo.⁴¹ Then, Amanda gave birth to a third child, son Jacob Emil, on 28 February 1890.⁴²

However, father John was not in Finland to witness the birth of his son. In 1889, John had immigrated to America, while his wife Amanda was pregnant. Obviously, economic opportunity had beckoned. John and Amanda may have realized that raising a family in Finland would be too difficult economically. The timing of John's immigration is not precise, as neither a ship nor passenger record has not been found for him. The year of immigration is sourced per U. S. census records. John provided the year 1889 to the census taker in the 1920 census.⁴³ For the husband to travel to America first, without his family, was a typical event in the story of Finnish immigration. Many men left wives and children behind to seek employment in America with the plan to bring their families later if all worked out.⁴⁴ This is what John did, but sadly he would not see his wife again for about six years. However, she must have remained forefront in his mind. While separated from his wife, John commissioned a professional photo of himself in Zelienople, Pennsylvania, to send back to his family in Finland. Then, in Finland, Amanda took that photo of John, combined it with one of herself, and commissioned a charcoal portrait of the couple together.

Two years after John departed, the year 1891

had a very sad beginning for Amanda back in Finland. Son Jacob Emil died on 8 January, and then his sister Hilda Justiina died eight days later on 16 January.⁴⁵ It seems likely that economic hardship may have played a role in the children's deaths. Perhaps this tragedy reaffirmed that John and Amanda had made the right decision to pursue a future in America, even though it would take some time to achieve it.

Happily, this future would begin when husband and wife were reunited in America in 1895. Amanda and surviving daughter, Maria Susanna, sailed on the ship named *Aller* from Bremen, Germany, to New York.⁴⁶ Note that the passenger list contained several errors. It recorded Amanda's name as "Alma Hemminki," and her age was incorrectly recorded as "11." However, she was travelling with "Maria Hemminki" aged "19," who was actually only nine years old. It did correctly identify their ultimate destination as "Fairport, O." Regardless, Amanda and daughter Maria had arrived in America at long last and proceeded directly to their new home in Fairport Harbor, Lake County, Ohio, to reunite with husband and father John.⁴⁷ Their new home was located at 401 Fifth Street.

In America, John and Amanda's family grew, and seven children reached adulthood. Their ten children were: Maria Susanna "Mary," Hilda Justiina, who died as an infant, Jacob Emil, who died as an infant, Fanny Amanda, Sofia, who died as an infant, John Ralph, Gus Leonard, Neal Alexander, Velma Justina, and William Jacob.⁴⁸ The family sat for a professional portrait in the late 1920s to include sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. All family members were present with the exception of eldest daughter Mary who had moved to Michigan some years earlier.

John Hemming died on 10 November 1934, aged 68, in Fairport Harbor, Ohio.⁴⁹ Amanda died just over one year later on 26 November 1935, aged 74, also in Fairport Harbor.⁵⁰ John's



Hemming Family. Pictured from left to right: Seated grandchildren: Norma Kukkila and Charlene Erkkila. In the front: Violet, wife of John Jr., with Gloria in lap, John, Amanda, Fanny. Row of women: Millie, wife of Gus, Velma, Aune Kukkila, Lenora, wife of Neal, holding Betty. Row of men in back: John, Gus, William, Neal, John Kukkila, Uno Erkkila.

obituary noted that "Mr. Hemming had been a resident of Fairport for 36 years. He was employed at the Diamond Alkali Co. He was a member of the Suomi church [Fairport Harbor's Zion Lutheran Church] and Modern Woodmen lodge." He died at home, which was still the house at 401 Fifth Street.⁵¹ As was typical for Finnish American families, the funeral was held at the home. Amanda's obituary states that "Mrs. Hemming was a member of the Suomi church and of the Temperance society and had been active in Sunday school work at the Suomi church for many years."⁵² Both are buried together in Painesville's Evergreen Cemetery.⁵³

The Makee Family of Painesville, Ohio

John Gust Makee and his wife Ottilia "Stella" Haavisto met and married in the United States. They had both immigrated to America from Finland, but not together. John came to this country in 1890, and Ottilia "Stella" arrived nine years later in 1899.

John Gust Makee, as he became known in America, was born on 27 November 1871, in Kauhava, Finland. This is in the region currently

called South Ostrobothnia. He came from a family who changed their surnames many times. The Finnish version of his name that he first used when he arrived was Juha Kustaa Kotimaki. Kotimaki translates to the English words: “home” and “hill.” Early church records in Fairport Harbor, Ohio, refer to him with the surname Kotimaki,⁵⁴ but his surname ultimately became Makee. In Finland, his original surname had been Hietala, which was taken from his father, Matti Hietala.⁵⁵ It is unknown why John Makee changed his name from Hietala to Kotimaki/Makee.

To further complicate the issue of surnames, note that John Gust Makee’s father, Matti Hietala, had also changed his surname. He was originally Matti Koukkari, which was the surname of his grandfather and father (until his father later changed it to Valisaari). As noted above, changing one’s surname was not that unusual in western Finland. It is fortunate that a Finnish cousin, Pentti Virrankoski, held records of this family. He provided this information, as well as the ancestry of John Gust Makee for four generations, to his American cousins.⁵⁶

John Gust Makee immigrated to the United States in 1890 at the age of nineteen. He arrived in New York City on 4 October on the ship *Aller*, which had sailed from Bremen, Germany, and then Southampton, England. His name on the passenger record was written “Gust Hensala.”⁵⁷

Ottiilia “Stella” Haavisto was born on 23 September 1877, in Alavus, Finland, also in South Ostrobothnia. Her parents were Solomon Haavisto and Liisa Jarvenpaa.⁵⁸ She was one of six children and the only one to leave Finland and make a permanent home in the United States.

Ottiilia “Stella” immigrated to the United States in 1899 at the age of twenty-two. She arrived in New York City on 24 June on the ship *Lucania*, which had departed from Liverpool, England.⁵⁹ A brother in America had paid for her passage and had even bought a first-class

ticket for her. However, when she boarded the ship, the crew placed her in steerage, likely because she was a young foreigner with little to no English-speaking ability. Ottiilia “Stella” had planned to meet her brother in Newcastle, Pennsylvania, but upon arriving in Newcastle she learned that he had undergone a change of heart. Before she had even arrived, he had already left Newcastle and returned to Finland. However, she made the best of a difficult situation. Ottiilia “Stella” found employment as a maid in a local household. It was there that she learned to cook American food.

Ottiilia “Stella” remained in contact with her family back in Finland. At one point, her parents had a lovely charcoal portrait made of themselves in Finland to send to her. Later, one of her sons, Andrew, visited relatives in Finland and received an ancestry for the Haavisto family going back six generations to roughly 1700. This had been prepared by his first cousin, Tuula Haavisto.⁶⁰

John Gust and Ottiilia “Stella” met in Newcastle, Pennsylvania, and were married there on 10 April 1901.⁶¹ Not long after, they relocated to Ohio, settling in Newbury, Geauga County. Their first child was born there in 1902. Later, before 1910, they relocated to Burton, Geauga County.⁶² By 1918, the family had moved to Painesville, Lake County,⁶³ where John Gust had gained employment at the Diamond Alkali in Fairport Harbor as a mill room employee. His obituary states that he had worked there for twenty-six years. This implied would that he had begun employment in 1918.⁶⁴

John Gust and Ottiilia “Stella” had eleven children with ten surviving to adulthood. Of those, nine were sons with only one daughter. They were: Matthew William, Millie, John, Jr., Solomon, Edwin, Floyd, Emil, Howard, Infant Makee, who was born and died on 19 May 1917,⁶⁵ Elna Leonard, and Andrew. Their home in Painesville was located at 312 Sanford Street. Unfortunately, the house is no longer there.

John Gust died on 21 January 1944, in

Painesville.⁶⁶ His funeral was held at the family home on Sanford Street. Ottilia “Stella” lived for fifteen more years and died on 7 May 1959, also in Painesville.⁶⁷ They are buried together in Painesville’s Evergreen Cemetery.⁶⁸

Father and mother were very proud of the family’s service in World War II with five of their sons serving in the armed forces: John (Army), Floyd (Army), Emil (Army), Elnö (Marines), and Andrew (Navy). All were reunited during the war for their father’s funeral. A photo was taken with mother and her five sons in uniform on that occasion.



Pictured: Ottilia “Stella” in front. Behind, left to right: Floyd, Andrew, Emil, Elnö, and John.

The Hemming and Makee families were united with the marriage of Gus Leonard Hemming and Millie Makee on 23 December 1926 in Fairport Harbor’s Zion Lutheran Church. They were my grandparents.

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About The Author

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Ohio Civil War Tidbits

by Missy Derrenberger

Gallipolis Journal, (Gallipolis, Ohio,) August 24, 1865

Record of Soldiers Enlisting from Gallia Co., Ohio, who Died in the Service

John Grandstaff aged 18 years. Enlisted from Walnut township 26th of August, 1863, in Co., B, 91st O. V. I. and was killed at the battle of Winchester Va., on the 19th of September 1864. Unmarried.

James Cotton aged 22 years. Enlisted from Walnut township September 1861, in Co., I, 18th Reg't, O. V. I. died in Hospital at Nashville, Tenn., Nov., 15th 1862. Unmarried.

Elisha Cotton aged 23 years, private in Co., I, 36th O. V. I. enlisted from Greenfield township Aug. 1861, re-enlisted in February 1864, as a veteran, died 3d March 1865, at Gen. Hospital Baltimore. Unmarried.

John Swick age 22 years, enlisted in Co., I, 173d O. V. I. Aug 11th 1864, died at Nashville Tenn., 30th Jan., 1865, from measles. Unmarried.

William McQuiston, aged 24 years, Co., I, 173d enlisted from Morgan township Aug., 1864, died at home on 15th July 1865, from chronic diarrhea. Unmarried.

Robert Munage aged 26, enlisted from Morgan township in Aug., 1864, died at home on the day after his return, 10th July 1865. Leaves a widow and five children.

William S. Morrison, aged 18 years, enlisted in Co. L, 7th O. V. C. 29th Aug., 1862, from Gallipolis township. Captured Nov., 6, 1863 at Rogersville, Tenn. Held as prisoner until Dec., 8th 1864, died in Hospital at Annapolis, Md., on his way home from prison Dec., 24th 1864.

George B. Ewing, aged 35, enlisted from Huntington township in Co., I, 173d O. V. I. in August 1864, died 12th Jan., 1865, leaving a widow and three children.

Martin Swick, aged 37 years, enlisted from Morgan township, in Co., I, 173d O. V. I. in Aug., 1864, died 3d February 1865, from Typhoid fever at Nashville, Tenn. Leaves a widow and three children.

continued on page 250....

2021 OGSQ Writing Contest - 1st Place Winner

Picturing the Family Lines and Civil War Times of Sarah Ann Mitchell

by Marcia Ford

Discovering Sarah Ann Mitchell has been an adventure. The more I learned about this daughter of an Ohio homesteader, the more she seemed a vortex of western expansion, the flourish of mid-nineteenth-century farming families, and brave young men marching off to war. Bringing facts and figures into focus eventually made her the center of my first, in-depth, family research.

This article is about finding graphic ways to portray Sarah Ann's world, to help me see her in context. Two noticeable aspects of her life were her extended family—large from today's perspective, and yet rurally isolated—and the relentless impacts of the Civil War. How can I describe them succinctly? It's easy to get buried in detail. My writing remains in progress, but I am finding helpful tools. Sarah Ann's youngest daughter, Cloa Fanning, was my great-grandmother, who I remember from my childhood. Sarah Ann died a half century earlier, but seems vibrant to me now.

I am a novice genealogist. I spent the past, pandemic year learning and adapting strategies while building my files. The facts are gathered, but the stories must be woven. I learned why historian Walter Borneman wrote, "Sound scholarship need not be dull. Indeed, as I am fond of saying, the true events and characters are frequently much more compelling than even the most spell-binding fiction."¹ And so we pursue historical genealogy.

My Beginning

Early on, I discovered the need for a framework to attach the pieces as I find them. I began Sarah Ann's story with a sketchy history recorded by my grandfather in the pre-Internet 1960s. His stories are invaluable, if incomplete. He lovingly hobbled them together from family interviews, cemeteries and courthouse records.² I also found considerable information contributed by others on Family Search. It wasn't entirely accurate but offered a start at documentation.

First I produced an extended family tree. It revealed groups who migrated together from Appalachian Virginia. It was too many pages to see as a whole. They didn't make a neat flow-chart. Early on, I ordered a pad of oversized easel paper. This allowed me to cover part of a wall with the inter-webbed Mitchell and Stafford ancestors and their Gearhart, Robinson, Helvie, Naylor and Pence spouses and in-laws.

Sarah Ann and her two, successive husbands

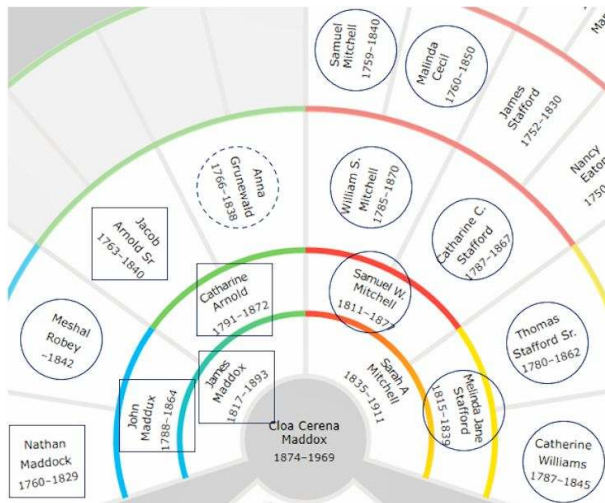
had a collective 24 siblings, some also with multiple spouses. Besides eight children from her two marriages, she had three step-families, 20 aunts and uncles, their 19 spouses, and who-knows-how-many cousins, nieces and nephews. And oh, the multiple people with the same name. In one instance, three brothers from one family married three sisters from another—and named children after each other. In another, children of two, double-cousin marriages married each other; their offspring all shared the same four grandparents and four-great-grandparents.

Next, I made my own timeline for Sarah Ann in table format so I could add more information than the Family Search version. No wonder I needed more tools. It exceeded 50 events. The young parents, and a sibling of each, all married in Indiana and started their families in Wisconsin, but left after a couple of years. Why? I plotted where she lost not only babies, but a pre-teen and a teen. So sad! How old were

they when their father, Fantley Hopkins Naylor (a unique name!), went to war and was imprisoned in the South?³

Getting Organized

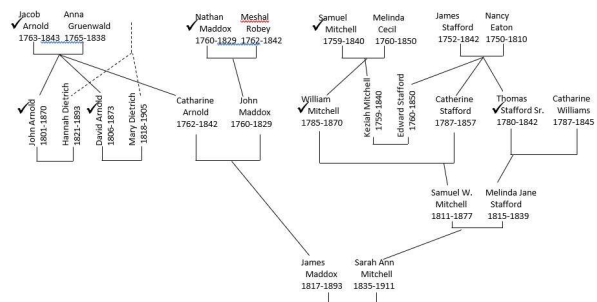
The proliferation of genealogy webinars during the pandemic gave me lots of guidance for detail, if not for distilling. Apparently, one cannot overemphasize the need to follow research plans and keep research logs. The exercise most informative for me, however, was submitting Sarah Ann's ancestors to be recognized in the First Families of Ohio. The application process itself instructed me in organization and documentation. It would take too many words to describe who's who, so a fan chart provides an invaluable graphic. It shows five ancestors (boxes) already cited in the lineage society, and 10 early Ohioans newly submitted (rings). [Update: Nine were accepted, and Nathan Maddock was moved up from 1812 to 1806, just three years after Ohio became a state. I was excited!]



The fan chart was a constant reference as I traversed 115 pages of documentation for First Families. In the thick of it, the at-a-glance reference sorted what my mind couldn't.

How gratifying to discover my ancestor biographies and other pioneer tales in the early county histories published around the 1880s.⁴

These helped me relate the names I found on the corresponding census records. Beyond Sarah Ann, I started recognizing the names of neighbors who became in-laws. For my own satisfaction, I produced a tree of family members cited in these accounts, so I could "see" them together. I accompanied it with a key, citing the volume and page for each, starting with "A" and reaching to "QQ."



In this excerpt from my interwoven family tree, check marks denote members found in published county histories. Dozens of unmentioned siblings are omitted. Direct ascendants are in horizontal text.

Trace the lines to see that Sarah Ann's parents were cousins. Further, her father's mother had a brother who married the sister of her father's father. Her mother-in-law had two brothers who married two sisters. To me, these illustrate life in early Ohio where siblings were numerous, transportation was arduous, and most social life came from neighboring farms. The published histories often told who the children married, but left their pioneer mothers nameless. (Note their lack of check marks.)

I am still contemplating a graphic way to sort through the census neighbors over time. Branches of my inter-twined families moved back and forth between western Ohio (the land between the Miamis) and eastern Indiana (Granville, above Muncie). Another challenge posed by large families is that the older children were grown and gone, even having children of their own, by the time the younger ones were born. Rarely was there a census with a complete package of names and ages. Most showed partial

families, depending on who lived where at the moment. It did help locate step-children. But I needed more.

Multiple-Families Gantt Chart

For me, one de-tangler was a Gantt chart. No template suited me, so I designed my own in a spreadsheet. Conditional formatting creates the timeline bars.⁵ Hidden columns contain the background calculations for each bar to represent a lifetime. Markers can, by formula, automatically denote important events such as marriage.



This illustrates family groupings with offspring, over ten decades, for Sarah Ann’s parents, each stepmother, and both husbands.

My complete version of this family chart helped to visually portray Sarah Ann’s two marriages and three step-families. Here are a few observations it helps to reveal, all on one page.

- The family she knew growing up was with her stepmother and half-siblings.
- Marrying as a teen released her from caring for younger siblings, but launched her own parenthood.
- Her second husband was closer in age to her father.
- She had a half-brother born after her own first five children.
- She had a step-daughter close to her age.

- I see eight deaths during the Civil War (marked by the shaded center column), and two more within a few months, seven under age 25. This compared to two births—Sarah Ann’s twins. (I counted to find they arrived eight months after their father’s enlistment. When they were two, he was homebound but died on the steamship Sultana,⁶ in the infamous Mississippi River disaster.)
- There were too many youthful deaths (short bars). There were also several octogenarians.
- My beloved Grandma (Lillian Marie Fanning) knew her maternal grandmother, and four or five aunts and uncles, but her other grandparents all died before she was born. (Sarah Ann spent her final days with Grandma’s family in Springfield.)



Lillian Fanning, circa 1915. My grandmother was a teen when photographed with her “Aunt Elizabeth” (Amanda Elizabeth Naylor Young), a twin born during the Civil War.

This spreadsheet format gives added benefits. By hiding and showing different columns, I can make different displays. One such iteration shows the age of each person at marriage and death. (E.g., Sarah Ann was 18 at

her first marriage, 31 at her second. Her mother married at barely 18, and died at 24.)

Then I used this format to show Civil War soldiers with their ages at enlistment and discharge. One uncle popped out at me who was drafted at age 39. He died in service, leaving five children.⁷

So Many Soldiers

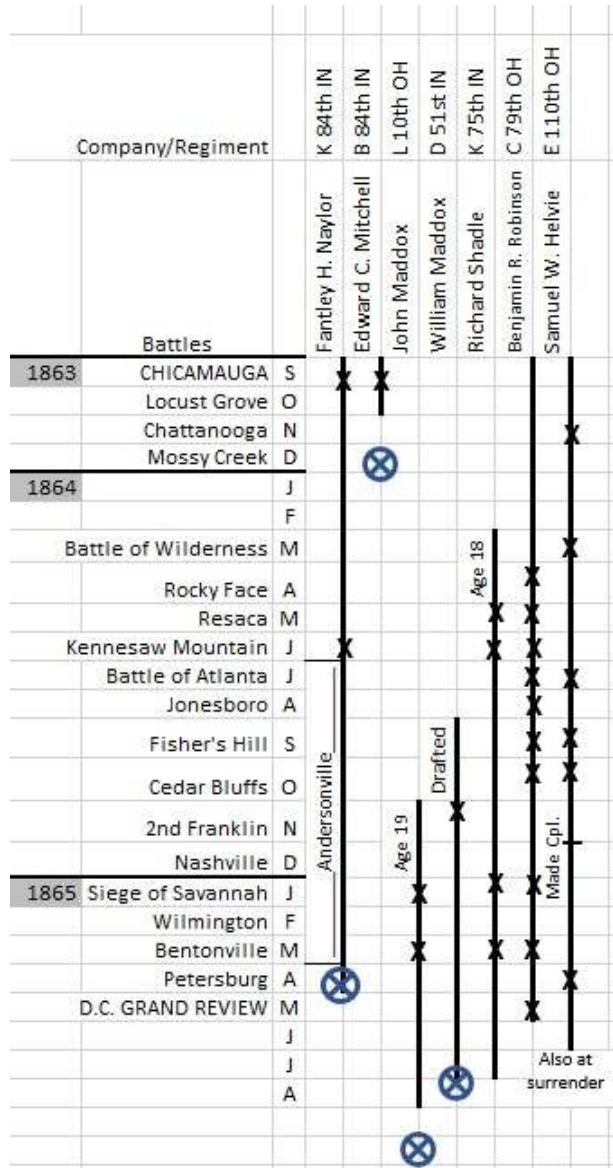
The relative dates were crucial to my Civil War soldier research, so it was back to a table for organizing the details as they emerged, and time bars for display. I was hooked by the Sultana disaster, the steamship overloaded with Union soldiers on their way home from captivity. Sarah Ann's first husband was erroneously reported as a survivor.⁸ I traced him back to prison at Andersonville. Then I found his brothers' service records, and those of Sarah Ann's brothers, and then the husbands of both of her sisters. Soon I was back to the easel paper for sorting and charting.

So far I have found 26 Civil War soldiers with ties to Sarah Ann's families, and at least partial service records for 24 of these. They are split roughly half each from Ohio and Indiana. To determine where these men might have fought, I needed to record each regimental assignment, and see where the unit fought between the soldier's enlistment and discharge dates.

Each soldier has a row on the table I used to record data as I found it. The columns provide a template to spell out 1) names, birth and death dates, and relationship to my anchor, Sarah Ann; 2) regimental assignments and dates of active service; and 3) notes about battles and consequences. This has been my constant reference sheet. But I wanted a better illustration to "see" where these soldiers' war experiences might intersect.

My next worksheet started out as a tool to help me plan sightseeing visits to battlefields. Where were brothers or cousins fighting together? Where might I find more records? It

grew into a graph. Battles are listed by month down the side. Each soldier has a column with a vertical bar to show duration of military service. Each "X" is where the soldier's service intersects with a battle where the regiment fought. (I also marked the two participants in the Grand Review parade in Washington, D.C. at war's end. What a lifetime event that must have been.)



This sample from my military service chart shows battles down the left and soldier/company/regiment at the top. The lines show their dates of service, and each X marks a battle where that regiment fought.

A circled X means the soldier died. The overall graph shows eight military deaths, most by illness. I noted disabilities, to help with continued research.

I found Sarah Ann's little brother enlisted with her husband, fought with him at Chickamauga, and died a few weeks later.⁹ Another brother took two years to recover from privations at Stones River. Sarah Ann was left a single mother on a farm she could not sustain, and John C. Corbin widowed her little sister Melinda. Corbin was discharged home, but, according to his pension file, died from artillery wounds at the battle of Richmond, Kentucky.¹⁰ The third sister's husband made it home, and lived to age 71.¹¹

Now the suffering from lost camp supplies at Stones River, the desperate and costly rescue of Gen. Thomas ("the Rock of Chickamauga"), the vicious artillery barrages, and the "old soldiers" in the G.A.R., all came to life.

When Sarah Ann later married my great-grandfather, he had both a brother and a son buried in the national cemetery at Nashville. They are the Maddox's on the chart below.¹² Edward Mitchell was her younger brother. Cousin Shadle¹³ and brother-in-law Robinson were at Kennesaw Mountain, where her husband, Naylor, was one of his company's 11 captured after days of skirmishing as they struggled toward Atlanta.¹⁴ Helvie was a surviving cousin. My study aids imply Sarah Ann knew most of the two dozen soldiers because they grew up, migrated, farmed, or shared family care together.

The Ohio and Indiana regiments fought largely in the western theater until Sherman's march to the sea, and then up the east coast. On my complete chart you can see

- a handful of early responders enlisted in 1861 after the fall of Ft. Sumter.
- even more answered in the wake of the 1863 draft registration, when pride provoked Indiana to nearly fulfill its quota without compulsion.¹⁵

- one was drafted in 1864, and one commissioned as an officer in 1865.¹⁶
- two brothers, Thomas and George Elrod, cousins of Sarah Ann's husband, enlisted together in the same regiment and fought at Pittsburg Landing, before the fall of Vicksburg. They died in service six months later, of disease, two weeks apart.¹⁷
- three signed up in 1864 as soon as they turned 18.
- less than two years after his brother died, another of Sarah Ann's step-sons enlisted at age 19, and perished as well.

My great-uncle, John Maddox, died four months after his discharge, and his mother died a month later. Had she been nursing him?

Hopefully these and future graphics will help me recognize further clues and patterns, and record how they fit into Sarah Ann's saga. Envision my excitement, for example, when I found an archived picture of the \$25 bounty check Sarah Ann's young husband was awarded at enlistment, complete with his signature.¹⁹ My imagination saw his pride and anticipation. My quick references showed his age and location, military assignment, family entanglements, fate, and children left behind.

And so my journey is launched. I will keep working on ways to make the stories alluring to another generation, and to do justice to Sarah Ann, her loved ones, and their collective heritage.

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About The Author

Marcia Ford is a retired education administrator who was born in Dayton, Ohio and has spent most of her life in Florida, where her father was a space engineer. She visited the graves of four great-great-grandparents in East Crestline, Richland County, last year on vacation, joined OGS, and has found genealogy a welcome focus during the pandemic.

Ohio Civil War Tidbits: continued from page 243.

Gallipolis Journal, (Gallipolis, Ohio,) August 24, 1865

William W. James, enlisted from Perry township 5th July 1863, in Co. H, 1st. O. H. A. died at Knoxville, Tenn., 25th of April 1864, from small pox. Leaves a widow and five small children.

David L. Morton, enlisted from Clay township, in the 18th O. V. I. for 3 years in the spring of 1861. Served out his time with credit and in 1862, enlisted in Co., B, 91st O. V. I. for 3 years, was killed at the battle of Winchester, Va., 19th Sept., 1864, aged 23 years. He was a model soldier, and died unmarried.

John Swisher, aged 28, enlisted from Cheshire township, in Co., B, 91st O. V. I. 9th Aug., 1862, for three years, wounded at the battle of Winchester 19th, and died 21st of September 1864. Unmarried.

Samuel L. Wood, enlisted from Gallipolis, in Co., G, 18th O. V. M. for three months service at the age of 17, served his time and enlisted in Co., B, 56th O. V. I. in Dec., 1861, in which Co., and Reg't., he re-enlisted as a veteran, Dec., 16th 1863. Wounded in the attack on the steamer John H. Warner, on Red river Arkansas, on the 5th, and died on the 19th of May 1864, unmarried. No braver, better soldier left Gallia county, that Samuel L. Wood.

continued on page 255...

2021 First Families of Ohio Roster

Margaret Lance Cheney, FFO Chair



* Indicates ancestor has been proven to an earlier date than originally submitted

FFO# Name of Member							
FFO#	Name	Year	County	Birth	Death	Spouse	FFO #
4624 Robert Brooke Humker							
13479	Nathan Heald, Sr	1804	Columbiana		1826	Rebecca McBride	13480
13480	Rebecca McBride	1806	Columbiana		1820	Nathan Heald, Sr	13479
13481	Hannah Heald	1806	Columbiana		1863	James Adamson	13482
13482	James Adamson	1806	Columbiana	1757	1837	Hannah Heald	13481
13483	Ruth Adamson	1814	Columbiana		1823	Thomas Hatcher	13484
13484	Thomas Hatcher	1814	Columbiana	1793	1854	Ruth Adamson	13483
13485	James Hatcher	1817	Columbiana	1817	1897	Martha Saint	13486
13486	Martha Saint	1817	Ohio	1817	1900	James Hatcher	13485
13487	William Hatcher	1805	Columbiana	1765	1838	Mary 'Polly' Smith	13488
13488	Mary 'Polly' Smith	1807	Columbiana	1771	1859	William Hatcher	13487
4625 Brian Joy Ridler							
13489	Charles Freel	1806	Champaign	1785	1843	Mary Smith	13490
13490	Mary Smith	1806	Champaign	1785	1882	Charles Freel	13489
4626 William Edward Snyder							
13491	Leonard Kimmel	1802	Harrison	1741	c1826	Susanna Zimmerman	13492
13492	Susanna Zimmerman	1802	Harrison	1748	1828	Leonard Kimmel	13491
13493	Frederick Kimmel	1802	Harrison	1800	1886	Elizabeth Yingling	
4627 Daniel Edwin Benoit							
13494	Peter Overmyer	1811	Perry	1794	1862	Mary P Shively	
13495	Anna Maria Rearick	1811	Perry	1754	1835	John Geo Overmyer III	13496
13496	John Geo Overmyer III	1811	Perry	1755	1812	Anna Maria Rearick	13495
4628 Rose Elaine McIntyre							
2340	Thomas Castleman	1818	Delaware	1818	1890	Rebecca Leslie	
2658	Silas Davis	1812	Stark	1793	1875	Sarah Cook	
4629 - Melinda Lou Chalfonte-Evans							
13497	Colon Spence	1809	Warren	1809	1892	Margaret Cline	
4630 Victoria Maxine Hinton Johnson							
13498	John Sheppard	1812	Belmont	1737	1827	Mary Ann Hudson	13499
13499	Mary Ann Hudson	1812	Belmont	c1755	1840	John Sheppard	13498
13500	William Hinton	1799	Ohio	1764	1838	Rachel Sheppard	13501
13501	Rachel Sheppard	1812	Belmont	1776	1840	William Hinton	13500
13502	Josiah Hinton	1811	Belmont	1815	1894	Mary Smith	

FFO#	Name of Member						
FFO#	Name	Year	County	Birth	Death	Spouse	FFO #
4631 Steven James Lewis							
13503	Caleb Ormsby, Rev	1818	Lorain	1790	1864	Catherine Stanton	13504
13504	Catherine Stanton	1818	Lorain	1788	1870	Caleb Ormsby, Rev	13503
13505	Smith Steele	1820	Lorain	1820	1898	Lydia Ormsby	
13506	John Steele	1817	Lorain	1779	1845	Polly St John	13507
13507	Polly St John	1820	Lorain	1784	1859	John Steele	13506
4632 Sharon A Bogner Coffey							
13508	Uriah Gregg	1820	Columbiana	1786	1865	Jane Miller	
4633 John Richard Ferris							
3138	Joseph Martin	1790	Hamilton	1764	1846	Rebeca Gerard	13509
13509	Rebeca Gerard	1790	Hamilton	1771	1843	Joseph Martin	3138
13510	Chloe Frazee	1798	Hamilton	1752	1821	Jonah Gerard	
13511	Jacob Martin	1798	Hamilton	1798	1882	Marian Spillman	
4634 Joseph Anthony Vasquez, Jr							
11741	Henry O'Neill	1796	Portage	1753	1829	Nancy Lee	11742
11742	Nancy Lee	1796	Portage	1751	1831	Henry O'Neill	11741
13512	James O'Neill	1798	Portage	1783	>1850	Ruth Donaldson	13513
13513	Ruth Donaldson	1813	Portage	1794	1865	James O'Neill	13512
4635 Linda Eileen Keller Wennerstrom							
13219	Martin Keller III	1803	Tuscarawas	1750	1808	Eva Keller	13220
13220	Eva Keller	1803	Tuscarawas	1755	1824	Martin Keller III	13219
13221	Heinrich Keller	1803	Tuscarawas	1777	1849	Maria Frederick	13514
13514	Maria Frederick	1812	Tuscarawas	1792	1824	Heinrich Keller	13221
13515	Benjamin Keller	1817	Tuscarawas	1817	1891	Caroline Miksch	
13516	Peter Frederick	1812	Tuscarawas	1757	1825	Eva Elizabeth Hoag	13517
13517	Eva Elizabeth Hoag	1812	Tuscarawas	1754	1806	Peter Frederick	13516
4636 Karen Marie Franz Henchel							
13518	Samuel Ridgeway	1803	Ross	1757	1834	Catherine Atwood	
13519	George Ridgeway	1803	Ross	1803	1881	Hannah Wolcott	13520
13520	Hannah Wolcott	1804	Pike	1804	1881	George Ridgeway	13519
4637 Robert Lawrence Stoecklin							
8638	Edward Morin	1798*	Clermont	1745	1841	Elizabeth	
8639	Nancy Morin	1808	Clermont	1784	1867	John Shaw	8637
8637	John Shaw	1808	Clermont	1779	1847	Nancy Morin	8639
4638 Carolyn Johnson Hinson							
10682	Joseph Hoskins	1808	Clinton	1798	1881	Cynthia Burnett	10683
10683	Cynthia Burnett	1820	Highland	1811*	1895	Joseph Hoskins	10682
10684	Moses Hoskins, Sr	1812	Clinton	1763	1839	Ruth Hodgson	10685
10685	Ruth Hodgson	1812	Clinton	1761	1829	Moses Hoskins, Sr	10684

10685	Lewis Burnett	1811	Adams	1771	1818	Jane Lucinda John	
13521	Joseph Hodson	1820	Ohio	1820	1886	Sarah Lamb	
4639 Carol Ann McNeilly Sooter							
13522	David Andrus	1817	Ashtabula	1756	1849	Abigail McDonald	
13523	Ebenezer Andrus	1816	Ashtabula	1789	1875	Sally Ann Cloes/Close	13524
13524	Sally Ann Cloes/Close	1816	Ashtabula	1787	1877	Ebenezer Andrus	13523
4640 William S Chelman							
4560	Edmund Brammer	1817	Lawrence	1767	1822	Mary Ann Lee	4561
4561	Mary Ann Lee	1817	Lawrence	1773	1844	Edmund Brammer	4560
4562	James Brammer	1818	Lawrence	1790	1876	Sarah Seamonds	4563
4563	Sarah Seamonds	1818	Lawrence	1797	1866	James Brammer	4562
4641 Mary Faith Gardner James							
4642 Patricia Ann James-Hasser							
4643 Karen Sue James Lopez							
13525	Samuel Wilson	1799	Ross	1761	1813	Dolly Adams	13526
13526	Dolly Adams	1799	Ross	1765	1847	Samuel Wilson	13525
13527	Jane Wilson	1804	Ohio	1804	1869	Ozem Gardner	13528
13528	Ozem Gardner	1817	Franklin	1798	1880	Jane Wilson	13527
4644 Lori Lynn Streitferdt Caldwell							
13529	Simon Fobes	1803	Trumbull	1756	1840	Elizabeth Jones	13530
13530	Elizabeth Jones	1807	Trumbull	1752	1837	Simon Fobes	13529
13531	Levi Fobes	1807	Trumbull	1788	1869	Eunice Brown	13532
13532	Eunice Brown	1813	Trumbull	1792	1870	Levi Fobes	13531
4645 Karen Lynn Baldwin							
13533	Ira Finch	1810	Madison	1781	1856	Nancy Bull	13534
13534	Nancy Bull	1810	Madison	1782	1841	Ira Finch	13533
13535	Martha Finch	1810	Madison	1800	1840	Thomas Kilbury	13536
13536	Thomas Kilbury	1814	Madison	1797	1888	Martha Finch	13535
13537	Richard Kilbury	1814	Madison	1773	1854	Obediance Baldwin	13538
13538	Obediance Baldwin	1814	Madison	1775	1818	Richard Kilbury	13537
4646 Timothy Lee Plank							
28	John Long	1816	Knox	1780	1858	Susan Leedy	13539
13539	Susannah Leedy	1816	Knox	1783	1849	John Long	28
13540	Abraham Long	1816	Knox	1805	1891	Catherine Teeter	
13541	Abraham Leedy	1816	Knox	1780	1855	Catherine Long	13542
13542	Catherine Long	1816	Knox	1759	1837	Abraham Leedy	13541
4647 Julie Ann Carr							
13543	Jacob Stutzman	1811	Tuscarawas	1760	1820	Anna Yoder	13544
13544	Anna Yoder	1811	Tuscarawas	1761	1807	Jacob Stutzman	13543
13545	Jonas Stutzman	1809	Tuscarawas	1788	1871	Magdalena Gerber	13456
13456	Magdalena Gerber	1812	Tuscarawas	1794	1840	Jonas Stutzman	13545
13457	Elias Stutzman	1815	Tuscarawas	1815	1871	Gertrude Miller	

FFO#	Name of Member						
FFO#	Name	Year	County	Birth	Death	Spouse	FFO #

4648 - Clifton Carter Schindel

13458	John Stewart	1812	Ohio	1812	1902	Catherine Taylor	
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4649 - Marcia Lynn Cassel Ford

7520	John Maddux						
	/Maddock	1816	Montgomery	1788	1864	Catherine Arnold	7622
7622	Catherine Arnold	1816	Montgomery	1791	1872	John Maddux	7520
7521	Nathan Maddux/						
	Maddock	1810*	Montgomery	1758	1829	Mischel Roby	13459
13459	Mischel Roby	1810	Montgomery	1763	1842	Nathan Maddux	7521
7626	James Maddux/						
	Maddock	1817	Montgomery	1817	1893	Sarah Ann Mitchell	
7523	Jacob Arnold	1806*	Montgomery	1763	1840	Anna	
13460	Samuel Mitchell	1813	Miami	1811	1877	Melinda Jane Stafford	13461
13461	Melinda Jane Stafford	1815	Clark	1815	1839	Samuel Mitchell	13460
13462	William S Mitchell	1811	Miami	1785	1870	Catherine Stafford	13463
13463	Catherine Stafford	1811	Miami	1787	1867	William S Mitchell	13462
13464	Samuel Mitchell, Sr	1813	Miami	1759	1840	Malinda Cecil	13465
13465	Malinda Cecil	1813	Miami	1760	1850	Samuel Mitchell, Sr	13464
13466	Thomas Stafford	1811	Clark	1780	1862	Catherine Williams	13467
13467	Catherine Williams	1811	Clark	1787	1845	Thomas Stafford	13466

4650 - Jennifer Diane Rowan

13208	John North, Sr	1805	Miami	1754	1846	Rachel Nichols	13209
13209	Rachel Nichols	1805	Miami	1741	1842	John North, Sr	13208
13468	John North, Jr	1804	Miami	1776	1854	Tamar Mendenhall	13469
13469	Tamer Mendenhall	1804	Miami	1798	>1840	John North, Jr	13468
13470	Richard North	1816	Ohio	1816	1860	Elizabeth Reaves	

4651 - Adam Daniel Fledderman

11167	Jacob Gaunt	1803	Columbiana	1765	1824	Hannah Holmes	11169
11169	Hannah Holmes	1806*	Columbiana	1764	1875	Jacob Gaunt	11167
13471	Anna Gaunt	1806	Columbiana	1806	1879	Joseph Whitacre	

4652 - Peggy Lynn Clemens Lauritzen

13472	John Goddard	1785	Jefferson	1730	1819	Mary McTier	13473
13473	Mary McTier	1785	Jefferson	1734	1828	John Goddard	13472

Supplemental Applications

2444 - Ronald Lee Darrah

7482	Moses Horton	1817	Monroe	1769	1863	Dorinda Barker	13474
13474	Dorinda Barker	1817	Monroe	1779	1863	Moses Horton	7482
7483	Ann Horton	1817	Monroe	1804	1886	John O'Neill	13475
13475	John O'Neill	1817	Monroe	1797	1865	Ann Horton	7483
13476	Hugh O'Neill	1817	Monroe	1773	1851	Deborah Joyce	13477

13477	Deborah Joyce	1817	Monroe	1823	Hugh O'Neill	13476
4501 Annette Louise Farrow Baker						
4586 Brandi Estrella Baker Kiehl						
5226	Adam Philip Spohn	1804	Fairfield	1755	1833	Catherine Brinckley 13478
13478	Catherine Binckley	1804	Fairfield	1759	1838	Adam Philip Spohn 5626
4538 Ronald E Schilb						
13480	David Boyd	1756	NW Territory	1743	1831	Elizabeth
4593 Nancy Louise Akers Steinke						
1171	Thomas Clayton	1805	Warren	1748	1813	Elizabeth Rose Brand 13481
13481	Elizabeth Rose Brand	1805	Warren	1749	1827	Thomas Clayton 1171
13482	William Clayton	1805	Warrem	1767	1816	Margaret FitzRandolph 13483
13483	Margaret FitzRandolph	1805	Warren	1777	1854	William Clayton 13482
13484	Thomas A Elliott	1810	Champaign	1787	1866	Martha Callison 13485
13485	Martha Callison	1810	Champaign	1791	1855	Thomas A Elliott 13484
13486	John C Elliott	1811	Clark	1811	1902	Sarah Jane Clayton 13487
13487	Sarah Jane Clayton	1816	Greene	1816	1860	John C Elliott 13486
13488	Benjamin Howell	1806	Belmont	1755	1830	Lydia Gregg

Ohio Civil War Tidbits: continued from page 250.

Gallipolis Journal, (Gallipolis, Ohio,) October 12, 1865

Record of Soldiers Enlisting from Gallia Co., Ohio, who Died in the Service

Lewis E. Holcomb, aged 22 years, enlisted in co. L, 7th Ohio Cavalry, from Gallipolis. Captured at Rogersville, Tenn., 6th Nov., 1863, taken to Bell Isle, thence to Andersonville prison, where he died of Scurvy and Diarrhoea Aug. 1st, 1864, - unmarried.

Grasson M. Cole, aged 22, enlisted from Gallipolis in the three months service. In ov. 6th, 1862, enlisted as sergant n co. L, 7th Ohio Cavalry. Promoted to Lieut., and was killed at Ebenezer Church, Alagama, 1st April, 1865, - unmarried

Joseph Henry, enlisted from Harrison township in co. L, 7th Ohio Caalry. Captured at Rogersville, 6th Nov., 1863, and died in Andersonville prison of Diarrhoea, 13th May, 1864, leaving a wife and six children.

The Cadiz Sentinel (Cadiz, Ohio) May 03, 1865

The remains of Matthew H. Hilton, a member of company C, 126th Ohio, were brought home on last Monday night week, and buried on last Wednesday. Mr. H. Was a good soldier. He leaves a family to mourn his loss.

Mr. Hilton was taken prisoner in May, 1964, and had been in Southern prisons for nearly a year; but the confinement and treatment received there was too much for his naturally strong constitution

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2021 Century Families of Ohio Roster

by Marleen Applegate, CFO Chair



# Name of Member CFO#Ancestor	Prvd	Born	Died	County	
		Spouse			
197 Shale, Rick					
1387 Samuel Peacock	1871	1864	1942	Trumbull	Mary Eva Williams
1388 Mary Eva Williams	1880	1866	1897	Mahoning	Samuel Peacock
1389 Thomas D. Williams	1860	1860	1928	Trumbull	Hannah Davis
1390 Hannah Davis	1883	1860	1920	Mahoning	Thomas D Williams
1391 Louisa Jones	1900	1844	1908	Mahoning	Unknown
1392 Margaret Lewis	1900	1871	1909	Mahoning	George Emmet McNorton
1393 Andrew Shale	1870	1830	1891	Mahoning	Sarah Shafer
1394 Sarah Shafer	1861	1834	1911	Mahoning	Andrew Shale
1395 David Peters	1870	1815	1874	Mahoning	Susanna Rummel
1396 Susanna Rummel	1870	1829	1910	Mahoning	David Peters
1397 Abraham Peacock	1880	1839	1911	Mahoning	Eliza Dolling
1398 Eliza Dolling	1880	1840	1928	Mahoning	Abraham Peacock
1399 Job Williams	1880	1835	1902	Mahoning	Hannah L. Miller
1400 Hannah L. Miller	1880	1844	1918	Mahoning	Job Williams
1401 John Peter	1870	1787	1873	Mahoning	Catharine Lower
1402 Catharine Lower	1870	1794	1889	Mahoning	John Peter
1403 Paul Don Shale	1912	1912	1992	Mahoning	Virginia Lou Williams
1404 Virginia Lou Williams	1914	1914	2004	Mahoning	Paul Don Shale
1405 Paul Willard Shale	1888	1888	1964	Mahoning	Lillian Virginia Peacock
1406 Lillian Virginia Peacock	1888	1888	1986	Mahoning	Paul Willard Shale
1407 Thomas Raymond Williams	1889	1889	1965	Mahoning	Florence May McNorton
1408 Florence May McNorton	1893	1893	1986	Mahoning	Thomas Raymond Williams
1409 Allen Shale	1861	1861	1932	Mahoning	Alice Adelia Peters
1410 Alice Adelia Peters	1862	1862	1956	Mahoning	Allen Shale
1411 Susana Altman	1870	1799	1871	Mahoning	Jacob Rummel
*198 Plank, Timothy Allen					
1412 Carl Winfield Plank	1911	1911	2005	Ashland	Rosemon Norine McCuen
1413 Rosemon Norine McCuen	1913	1913	2004	Richland	Carl Winfield Plank
1414 Cloyd Winfield Plank	1886	1886	1912	Ashland	Mary Lorella Fox
1415 Mary Lorella Fox	1887	1887	1964	Ashland	Cloyd Winfield Plank
1416 Levi Ridge Plank	1870	1849	1940	Ashland	Mary Isabelle Myers
1417 Mary Isabelle Myers	1870	1850	1913	Ashland	Levi Ridge Plank
1418 Jacob Plank	1860	1808	1885	Ashland	Catherine Ridge
1419 Joshua Myers	1870	1823	1890	Ashland	Elizabeth Miller
1420 Elizabeth Miller	1870	1827	1890	Ashland	Joshua Myers

1421	Anise Barbara Stoner	1863	1863	1915	Ashland	Justice Fox
1422	Mary A Grosh	1860	1834	1899	Ashland	Jacob Stoner
1423	Orville Henry McCuen	1888	1888	1979	Richland	Treva Estelle Long
1424	Treva Estelle Long	1892	1892	1973	Richland	Orville Henry McCuen
1425	Henry Mason McCuen	1865	1865	1940	Ohio	Alice Beam Pheil
1426	Alice Beam Pheil	1864	1864	1933	Ohio	Henry Mason McCuen
1427	Abraham Pheil	1865	1831	1906	Ohio	Maria Esther Beam
1428	Maria Esther Beam	1870	1831	1905	Richland	Abraham Pheil
1429	Robert McCuen	1861	1840	1899	Richland	Sarah Snyder
1430	Sarah Snyder	1861	1844	1899	Richland	Robert McCuen

***199 McCluer, Gerald Eugene**

1431	Homer Franklin Thomas	1863	1863	1943	Pickaway	Emma Elizabeth Brocklesby
1432	Emma Elizabeth Brocklesby	1862	1862	1939	Marion	Homer Franklin Thomas
1433	Martin Leach Thomas	1870	1832	1904	Allen	Sarah Eliabeth Dick
1434	Sarah Elizabeth Dick	1863	1834	1913	Pickaway	Martin Leach Thomas
1435	Gerald Eugene McCluer	1908	1908	1998	Allen	Mabel H. Hurlow
1436	Mabel H. Hurlow	1912	1912	1986	Delaware	Gerald Eugene McCluer
1437	Jeremiah Cloyd McCluer	1881	1881	1955	Allen	Norma Gail Thomas
1438	Norma Gail Thomas	1889	1889	1967	Marion	Jeremiah Cloyd McCluer

***200 Mullenweg, Charleen Anne**

1439	Harry Michael Hageney Sr.	1882	1882	1955	Ashtabula	Louise Ann Hill
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201 Arms, Linda Ruth Richards

1440	Edward Roy Richards	1903	1903	1979	Licking	Mary Ruth Smith
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***202 West, Jessica Katherine**

1441	Jessie Dea Harsha	1886	1886	1975	Clinton	Edwin Herbert Pagenhart
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***203 Nash, Jo Ann Janes**

1442	Paul Edward Janes	1909	1909	1974	Ross	Grace Marie Branham
1443	Jesse M. Orr	1878	1878	1912	Ross	Albert Janes
1444	Albert Janes	1876	1876	1940	Ross	Jesse M. Orr

***204 Sims, Janis Constance Clark**

1445	Phyllis Constance Booth	1918	1918	2001	Franklin	Walter Merrill Clark
1446	Walter Jacob Booth	1888	1888	1970	Franklin	Mabel Jones
1447	Mabel Jones	1887	1887	1969	Franklin	Walter Jacob Booth
1448	Walter Merrill Clark	1919	1919	1954	Huron	Phyllis Constance Booth
1449	George Henry Clark	1886	1886	1960	Huron	Vera M. Saxton
1450	Vera M. Saxton	1891	1891	1994	Huron	George Henry Clark
1451	Mahlon Preston Leroy Booth	1879	1848	1904	Franklin	Mary E. Thompson
1452	Mary E. Thompson	1879	1853	1942	Franklin	Mahlon P. L. Booth
1453	Morgan Jones	1884	1847	1919	Franklin	Mary Davies
1454	Mary Davies	1884	1860	1937	Franklin	Morgan Jones
1455	Andrew Jackson Clark	1878	1853	1937	Huron	Eva Freeman

# Name of Member						
CFO#Ancestor	Prvd	Born	Died	County	Spouse	
1456 Eva Freeman	1878	1852	1916	Huron	Andrew Jackson Clark	
1457 Emma Saxton	1873	1873	1930	Huron	O.H. Mc Claffin	
1458 Herbert Humiston	1870	1870	1949	Lorain		
205 Karen Booth Brown						
1459 Harley Stone Booth	1918	1886	1957	Hamilton	Hattie Ramsey	
1460 Hattie Ramsey	1918	1890	1949	Hamilton	Harley Stone Booth	
*206 David Mark Kepler						
1461 Alonzo Kepler	1878	1878	1907	Darke	Elizabeth Almeda Godown	
1462 Elizabeth Almeda Godown	1878	1878	1964	Darke	Alonzo Kepler	
1463 Merl O. Kepler	1904	1904	1981	Darke	Kathryn Susetta Condon	
1464 Kathryn Susetta Condon	1908	1908	1979	Darke	Merl O. Kepler	
Supplementals						
*1 Cheney, Margaret Lance						
1465 Allene Marie Werner	1920	1920	1999	Lorain	Wayne Edwin Lance	
*53 Grim, Robert Elroy						
1466 Nellie Irene Schomburg	1913	1913	1996	Scioto	Raymond Morgan Grim	
*196 Steinke, Nancy Louise Akers						
1467 Lewis B. Akers	1886	1886	1962	Shelby	Luetta L. Prueter	
1468 Luetta L. Prueter	1893	1893	1978	Shelby	Lewis B. Akers	
1469 Caroline Mesenbrink	1861	1861	1948	Shelby	Henry Prueter	

Ohio Civil War Tidbits: continued from page 255

The Spirit of Democracy (Woodsfield, Ohio) January 18, 1865

Samuel Alford, member of the 116th Regt. O. V. I., died at Staunton, Va., July 14, 1864, from the effects of a wound received about one month before.

John H. Windland, member of the 116th Regt., O. V. I., died at Cumberland Hospital, December 6, 1864, of Typhoid fever.

The Spirit of Democracy (Woodsfield, Ohio) May 13, 1863

Col. Hildebrand of the 77th Regiment O. V. I., died at Alton, Illinois, on Saturday of last week. His remains were brought home to Marietta for interment.

continued on page 264...

2021 Settlers and Builders of Ohio Roster

by Cheryl Brown Abernathy, SBO Chair



#	Name of Member				
Anc #	Ancestor's Name		Prov'd	County	Spouse
493	David J Kenner				
2947	Benjamin Bower		1850	Trumbull	
3025	Jacob Bower		1843	Trumbull	
494	Richard Scott Evans				
2948	Jacob David Wells		1835	Marion	Lida Jane Coon
2949	Lida Jane Coon		1839	Hamilton	Jacob David Wells
2950	George Coon		1838	Columbiana	Sarah Ann Bennett
2951	Sarah Ann Bennett		1838	Columbiana	George Coon
495	Daniel Edwin Benoit				
2952	Maria Overmyer		1840	Sandusky	Jerome Overmyer
2953	Jerome Overmyer		1858	Sandusky	Maria Overmyer
2954	Mary P "Polly" Shively		1837	Sandusky	
496	Suzanne Ellen West Monsanty				
2955	Francis Pero		1840	Portage	Margaret Krecher
2956	Margaret Krecher		1850	Portage	Francis Pero
2957	John Pero		1842	Summit	Leah Bower
2958	Leah Bower		1842	Summit	John Pero
497	David Mark Kepler				
2959	Jacob Godown		1850	Darke	Elizabeth Boughner
2960	Elizabeth Boughner		1850	Darke	Jacob Godown
2961	John William Godown		1850	Darke	Amanda Jane Spitler
2962	Amanda Jane Spitler		1856	Montgomery	John William Godown
2963	Joseph Spitler		1821	Ohio	Julian Ravelly
2964	Julian Ravelly		1854	Montgomery	Joseph Spitler
498	Donna Wright Martin				
2965	Jacob Meyer		1831	Monroe	Anna Marzolf
2966	Anna Marzolf		1834	Monroe	Jacob Meyer
2967	Anna Meyer		1834	Monroe	Simon Peter Lentz
2968	Simon Peter Lentz		1860	Belmont	Anna Meyer

#	Name of Member		Prov'd	County	Spouse
	Anc #	Ancestor's Name			
499	Susan Isabel Ranney				
	2969	David Green	1823	Morgan	Mary Adsit
	2970	Mary Adsit	1844	Greene	David Green
	2971	David J Green	1845	Morgan	Mary A Fairchild
	2972	Elias Adsit	1830	Greene	
	2973	Mary A Fairchild	1847	Licking	David J Green
500	James Douglas Hamilton				
	3018	John Franklin Hamilton Jr	1860	Defiance	
	3019	Susannah Clarissa Iler	1853	Defiance	
501	Stefanie Elder Brophy				
	3020	John Elder	1831	Richland	
	3021	Robert Elder	1850	Hancock	Elizabeth Wineland
	3022	Elizabeth Wineland	1850	Hancock	Robert Elder
	3023	Benjamin Franklin Elder	1850	Hancock	Catherine Musgrave
	3024	Catherine Musgrave	1841	Hancock	Benjamin Franklin Elder
502	Holly Sue Heiss				
	3026	Samuel Stanley Hurburt	1838	Portage	Harriet M Sage
	3027	Harriet M Sage	1831	Portage	Samuel Stanley Hurburt
503	Linda Richards Arms				
	3028	Samuel T Smith	1829	Jefferson	Mary Tidd
	3029	Mary Tidd	1837	Ohio	Samuel T Smith
504	Timothy Lee Plank				
	3030	Justice Fox	1854	Ashland	
	3031	Frederick Fox	1849	Ashland	Eliza Blackburn
	3032	Eliza Blackburn	1849	Ashland	Frederick Fox
	3033	Jacob Stoner	1834	Ashland	Mary Grosh
	3034	Mary Grosh	1860	Ashland	Jacob Stoner
	3035	John W Long	1849	Richland	Mary Magdalene Fisher
	3036	Mary Magdalene Fisher	1856	Holmes	John W Long
	3037	Catherine Teeter	1831	Knox	
	3038	Conrad Fox	1850	Ashland	Anna M Zoeller
	3039	Anna M Zoeller	1850	Ashland	Conrad Fox
505	Carolyn Ells Cheverine				
	3040	Charles/Carl Wannemacher	1860	Putnam	Stephanie Fournier
	3041	Stephanie Fournier	1860	Putnam	Charles/Carl Wannemacher

Supplementals

126	Cheryl Brown Abernathy				
	2988	John Hancock Martin	1828	Wayne	Mary Louise Hayes

2989	Mary Louise Hayes	1839	Holmes	John Hancock Martin
2990	Joseph D Strine	1839	Holmes	Anna M Leeper
2991	Anna M Leeper	1847	Holmes	Joseph D Strine
2992	John Strine	1840	Holmes	
2993	Henry R Leeper	1842	Holmes	Christina Armstrong
2994	Christina Armstrong	1842	Holmes	Henry R Leeper
2995	George G Wear	1822	Stark	Lydia Lockwood Stafford
2996	Lydia Lockwood Stafford	1837	Stark	George G Wear
2997	Rebecca Cook	1827	Stark	
2998	George W Ross	1827	Holmes	Mary Emeline Pinkerton
2999	Mary Emeline Pinkerton	1834	Holmes	George W Ross
3000	Randall Ross	1826	Holmes	Eliza Boon
3001	Eliza Boon	1826	Holmes	Randall Ross
3002	Lydia Beam	1832	Wayne	Richard Pinkerton
3003	Richard Pinkerton	1840	Wayne	Lydia Beam
3004	Samuel Hayes	1824	Jefferson	Eliza Erwin
3005	Eliza Erwin	1824	Jefferson	Samuel Hayes
3006	Anna Beitler	1852	Tuscarawas	
3007	Conrad Beitler	1845	Tuscarawas	Margaret Birnbaum
3008	Margaret Birnbaum	1845	Tuscarawas	Conrad Beitler
3009	Catherine Steiner	1847	Tuscarawas	
3010	George Hamilton Beans	1850	Jefferson	
3011	Isaiah Beans	1850	Jefferson	Anna Hawkins
3012	Anna Hawkins	1850	Jefferson	Isaiah Beans
3013	Anna E Riggle	1849	Tuscarawas	
3014	Benjamin H Riggle	1844	Tuscarawas	Christina Garabrandt
3015	Christina Garabrandt	1824	Tuscarawas	Benjamin H Riggle
3016	Zachariah Garabrandt	1844	Tuscarawas	Ellen Reardon
3017	Ellen Reardon	1824	Tuscarawas	Zachariah Garabrandt

412 Martha Daugherty Latko

3042	Ephraim Pratt	1823	Athens	Anna Ballard
3043	Anna Ballard	1823	Athens	Ephraim Prat
3044	Rufus Pratt	1821	Guernsey	Martha Merritt
3045	Martha Merritt	1825	Guernsey	Rufus Pratt
3046	Norman Pratt	1842	Athens	Sarah Lawrence
3047	Sarah Lawrence	1821	Morgan	Norman Pratt
3048	Sarah Lucinda Pratt	1846	Jackson	

432 Theresa Rosnagel Brown

2974	John Fuchs/Fox	1857	Cuyahoga	Elisabeth Busch
2975	Elisabeth Busch	1856	Cuyahoga	John Fuchs/Fox
2976	Mary Fuchs	1860	Cuyahoga	

489 Nancy Akers Steinke

2977	Napoleon B Akers	1849	Shelby	Sarah Jane Elliott
2978	Sarah Jane Elliott	1860	Shelby	Napoleon B Akers
2979	Brooks Akers	1835	Clark	Maria A Howell
2980	Maria A Howell	1835	Clark	Brooks Akers

#	Name of Member		Prov'd	County	Spouse
Anc #	Ancestor's Name				
2981	Henry Prueter		1857	Shelby	
2982	Christoff Christian F Prueter		1853	Auglaize	Fredericka Hohmeister
2983	Fredericka Sophia Maria Johanna Hohmeister		1853	Auglaize	Christoff F Prueter
2984	Henry Mesenbrik		1852	Auglaize	Elizabeth Schaefer
2985	Elisabeth Schaefer		1860	Shelby	Henry Mesenbrik
2986	Jonathan Howell		1831	Clark	Elizabeth Maxon
2987	Elizabeth Maxon		1831	Clark	Jonathan Howell



2021 Society of the Families of the Old Northwest Territory

by Eric Johnson, SFONT Chair

#	SFONT Inductee		Prvd	Born-Died	Spouse	Spouse#
#	Ancestor					
82	Jeffrey Allen Myers					
205	William Knowlton		1800	1777-1828	Eunice McVey	206
206	Eunice McVey		1800	1783-1824	William Knowlton	205
207	Daniel Knowlton		1800	1800-1848	Lydia (Unknown)	
83	Robert Elroy Grim					
208	John Foster		1796	1735-1800		
209	John Foster		1798	1771-1839	Martha Prather	210
210	Martha Prather		1798	1772-1849	John Foster	209
84	Kimberly Sue Verbryke Knepper					
213	Adrian Hageman		1798	1745-c1821	Jane Lupardus	214
214	Jane Lupardus		1798	1749-c1804	Adrian Hageman	213
85	Cale-Deane Lang Labram					
215	John Carpenter		1797	c1735-c1806	Nancy (Unknown)	
86	Patricia Ann James-Hasser					
87	Karen Sue James Lopez					
88	Mary Faith Gardner James					
216	Samuel Wilson		1799	1761-1813	Dolly Adams	217
217	Dolly Adams		1799	1765-1847	Samuel Wilson	216

Supplementals

69 Annette Louise Farrow Baker

70 Brandi Estrella Baker Kiehl

211	Christian Binckley	1801	1738-1832	Elisabeth Reed/Reid/Reith	212
212	Elisabeth Reed/Reid/Reith	1801	c1738-1814	Christian Binckley	211

2021 Society of the Civil War Families of Ohio

by Eric Johnson, SCWFO Chair



#	Member	Born - Died	County	Wife
#	Veteran Regiment			
1027 Patricia Lee Wallis Rand				
1515	Thomas John Smith Lanespence 150th Ohio Volunteer Infantry (National Guard), Company E	1826 - 1892	Cuyahoga	Sarah Ann Haynes
1028 Anita Beth Clark				
1516	William H. Peters 88th OVI, Company A & 5th Independent Battalion, OVC, Company A	1846 - 1905	Pickaway	Ellen Maria Gates
1029 Sharon Kathleen Riggs Hendershot				
1518	James Ellwood 107th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company I	1830 - 1911	Tuscarawas	Susanna Biddle
1030 David Mark Kepler				
1519	Jacob Godown 71st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company B	1820 - 1910	Darke	Elizabeth Boughner
1031 Melinda Lou Chalfonte-Evans				
1520	Colon Spence 89th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Field & Staff	1809 - 1892	Warren/Darke	Margaret W. Cline
1521	John Spence 2nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry (3 years), Company I	1838 - 1903	Warren/Mont	Isabel J. Swank
1032 Thomas Michael Huff				
1033 Gloria A. Sensel				
1522	Benjamin Huff 51st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company C	1846 - 1929	Coshocton	Mary M. Jones
1034 Linda Ruth Richards Arms				
1527	Samuel T. Smith 148th Ohio Volunteer Infantry (National Guard), Company G	1829 - 1906	Washington	Mary Tidd
1035 Holly Sue Heiss				
1528	Johann Karl (Charles) Heiss 134th Ohio Volunteer Infantry (National Guard), Company A	1822 - 1893	Cuyahoga	Wilhelmina Muhel

Supplementals

46 Henry Louis Ruf III

1524	Robert Owens	c1826 - 1891	Pike/Jackson	
	139th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Company F			
1525	Matthew Owens	1829 - 1909	Columbiana	Isabella Allison Irwin
	125th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Company D			

1010 Venus Lea Albright Breinich

1526	Joseph Albright	1840 - 1910	Hamilton	Zerelda Ann Bailey
	37th Indiana Voluntary Infantry, Company A			

1024 Martina Anne Miller Walters

1517	Benjamin Franklin Miller	1847 - 1928	Hocking	Florence Rachel Skinner
	31st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company B			

Ohio Civil War Tidbits: continued from page 258.

The Hancock Jeffersonian (Findlay, Ohio) February 16, 1866

Sacrifices of Hancock in the Rebellion

The following comprises a portion of the brave men from Hancock county, who died in their country's cause, freely sacrificing themselves for their (and our) Government. Shall we not love and revere them, and keep their memories fresh in our remembrance?

Jacob F. Rentz, of Liberty tp., enlisted in Co. B, 21st regiment, September 22d, 1861. Badly wounded at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, and died in hospital in Nashville, from the effect of his wound, October 7th following. Aged 23 years, 3 months and 22 days.

Richard E. Harritt, of Delaware tp., was a member of Co. A, 21st regiment. Died of typhoid fever in Bowling Green, Ky., May 1st, 1863. Aged about 28 years.

David F. Moyer, of Cass tp., enlisted in Co. G, 99th regiment, August, 1862. Was in the battle at Murfreesboro, and died shortly afterward in hospital, near Murfreesboro, of measles. Aged 19 years.

John Pendleton enlisted from Biglick tp., in Co. G, 118th regiment, and died of pneumonia fever, February 7, 1864, in Knoxville, Tenn. He was born in February, married in February, his four children were born in February and he died in February.

John R. West of Delaware tp., enlisted August 20th, 1862, in Co. H, 118th regiment, and died at Washington, D. C., January 18th, 1864, of consumption.

Rob't Weir, same township, company and regiment, enlisted Aug 20th 1862, died at Cynthiana, Ky., Feb. 20th 1863, of camp fever.

Daniel M. Dean, same township, company and regiment, enlisted Feb. 26, 1864, died at Marietta, Ga., July 18, 1864, of typhoid fever.

H. C. Hazen, same company and regiment, enlisted Aug. 16, 1862, killed at the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.

Joel Keel, of Eagle twp., same company and regiment, enlisted Aug. 1862, was wounded at the battle of Resaca, Ga.; leg amputated; died at Nashville, Tenn., Aug 10, 1864, of gangrene.

Thos. Hanna, same twp., company and regiment, enlisted Aug, 1862; died at Lexington, Ky., Dec 23, 1862, of chronic diarrhea.

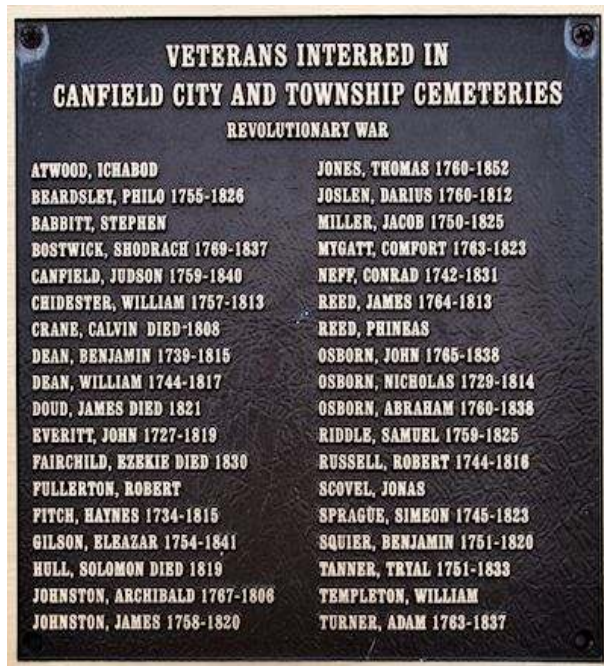
article will continued on page 317...

A Case of Mistaken Identity

Ichabod Atwood, Early Pioneer of Canfield, Mahoning, Ohio

by Jeffrey A. Bader

There I was staring at a plaque on the War of Honor outside The War Vet Museum in Canfield, Ohio. It listed the Revolutionary War veterans interred in the Canfield City and Township Cemeteries. First on the list was Atwood, Ichabod, my 4th great grandfather. But that couldn't be correct because Ichabod was only a young child during the war. His father, Asa, was killed in the Revolutionary war at only 22 years old. How could this young Ichabod have military credentials? Was there another Ichabod Atwood I didn't know about who lived in the Canfield area? Now I was on a quest to find the facts.



Plaque at *The War Vet Museum* in Canfield, Ohio that incorrectly lists Ichabod Atwood as a Revolutionary War veteran buried in the Canfield Cemetery **Figure 21**

My Connecticut Atwood lineage begins with Thomas Atwood who married Sarah Terril and arrived from England around 1644 and settled in Connecticut. They had Nathan Atwood in 1702 in Woodbury, Connecticut. Nathan (wife's name unknown) had Elijah Atwood in 1724 and he married Anna Joscelyn in 1751 in Woodbury, Connecticut. They had ten children, the third being Asa Atwood born in Woodbury on December 31, 1753.^{2,3}

Around 1773, Asa married Esther Atwood (a first cousin once removed) and they had a son, Ichabod Atwood, baptized in Woodbury on August 7, 1774.^{2,3} Asa fought in the American Revolutionary War with the Connecticut Militia regiment commanded by Colonel Gold Selleck Silliman under General James Wadsworth's Brigade. Asa was killed by the British on the last day of the American retreat from New York City, September 15th, 1776.^{4, 18} Colonel Silliman's regiment was ordered to delay the British at all costs until the fleeing American soldiers escaped from New York City. Colonel Silliman reported in a letter to his wife, "... they pursued & fired on my rear & took a few of my men."⁵

Two year old Ichabod was adopted by Esther's parents, Jonathon Atwood and Hannah Sherman.³ Apparently, Asa's wife Esther had died by this time (maybe during Ichabod's birth) as Asa had married a second time (to ___ Hurd) and they had a girl named Asenath.² This daughter was probably born in 1777 shortly after Asa's death.

After Jonathon Atwood died in 1783 he willed, "to my grandson Ichabod Atwood forty pounds lawful money or land at a appraisalment to be possessed of ye same at ye age of 18 years".⁶ When Jonathon's wife Hannah died in 1790, Ichabod was placed under the guardianship of Samson Stoddard, a nephew of Asa's first wife Esther, on June 19, 1790.⁷

Ichabod married Amasa Tobias (aka Amasa Mary) on March 1, 1796 in Sharon, Connecticut⁸ where their first son, Philo Atwood, was born in 1799.⁹ A daughter, Roxy, was also born in Connecticut.

In the *History of Ancient Woodbury*², page 492, it reports, “Asa, had by 1 wife, and she died, Ichabod, m. lived in Ellsworth [Connecticut]; moved to Ohio.”

In 1801 Ichabod moved his family to Canfield Township in Ohio, along with three other hardy Connecticut souls. They joined only four other settlers, all from Connecticut, in this area of Ohio at that time.¹⁰ Canfield became a township in 1798 by the purchase of the land from the Connecticut Land Company. The northeastern corner of Ohio, called the Connecticut Western Reserve, was an area originally claimed by the State of Connecticut and was granted as land payment to Connecticut war veterans and to families damaged in the Revolutionary War. It can be speculated that Ichabod moved his family to the wilds of Ohio because of a land grant for his father’s service to his country. In 1817 Ichabod moved to Springfield Township in Trumbull County, Ohio, now part of Mahoning County, Ohio.

The life of Ichabod in Ohio is well documented by early local area sources. In the 1882 book *History of Trumbull and Mahoning Counties* by H. Z. Williams, he writes:

Ichabod “had several sons and daughters, none of whom settled here. He built quite a nice frame barn at an early date.” Concerning the first saw mill in the township started by Johan Scoville in 1801, Williams writes, “*In the summer of the same year he (Johan Scoville) sold it to Ichabod Atwood, who completed the mill during the succeeding fall and winter, and commenced sawing in the spring of 1802.*”

In an article from *The Mahoning Dispatch*, Friday, April 2, 1897:

“Ichabod Atwood was a poor orphan boy in Connecticut. When 20 years of age he married a girl under 15. This wife died of

typhus fever in 1810 - a disease of frequent mention in early times. A number of Indian families were in the neighborhood when Atwood first settled on his farm, with whom he lived on amicable terms. With his gun he could provide meat for his family, but the first year suffered for the want of bread and other supplies. He evidently depended more upon his gun for these than upon the soil. Game was plenty and at first he supplied his family bread and other articles of prime necessity from Beavertown, or as then commonly called Fort McIntosh, paying for the same with the skins of raccoons and wildcats, and a few bear and deer skins of his own killing. Mr. Atwood sold his farm in 1815 and moved away reserving his right to the coal - a right he never sold or transferred.”

Ichabod and Amasa Mary had three other daughters that were born in Ohio; Amanda, Dilla, and Mahala.¹¹

Ichabod’s wife Amasa Mary died in 1810, at only 34½ years of age from Typhus fever.^{12, 19} She was buried in Canfield Cemetery (a.k.a. as Canfield City Cemetery and Canfield Village Cemetery) in Mahoning County, Ohio.

In 1811 Ichabod remarried to Jane Hannah.¹⁹ He and Jane joined the First Congregational Church of Tallmadge, Ohio as member numbers 96 and 97.¹³ Ichabod died on August 18, 1828 in Summit County, Ohio.¹³ He was first buried in Tallmadge Cemetery, Tallmadge, Ohio and later moved to the Canfield Cemetery to join his first wife. Unfortunately, there is no cemetery marker to indicate their location within the Canfield cemetery and only meager office records of their burial. Thanks to the Mahoning County Chapter of the Ohio Genealogical Society we have the readings of the Canfield Township’s early office records for the burials:¹²

“1810 Mary Atwood, wife of Ichabod Atwood, aged 34½, Typhus fever”

“Atwood, Ichabod – b __ d __ , Rev, Pvt, Capt. Perez Churchills Co., Mass. Men of the rev., VI, p343”

Notice the cemetery description describes

Ichabod as a private in a Massachusetts militia in the Revolutionary War. How did he become a Revolutionary War veteran with Massachusetts credentials?

I found several other sources that assigned Massachusetts military credentials to this Connecticut Ichabod Atwood. He is listed in *The Official Roster of the Soldiers of the American Revolution Buried in the State of Ohio*, Vol 1, pg 21 as:¹

Atwood, Ichabod (Mahoning Co.)

Pvt, Capt Churchell's Company, Ebenezer White's Regt.

Marched Aug 1, 1780, disch Aug 9, 1780. Serv 9 days.

Mass Men of the Rev, p343 (Volume 1). Bur Canfield Village Cem. Canfield, O. He came to Ohio in 1799. Bought a sawmill of John Scovill, completed it and ran it in 1802. Ref: Hist of Mahoning Co by Butler, Vol 1, p 669.

However, in the same source, Volume 3, page 383 there appears to be a contradiction:

Addenda

Additional vital information to Volume one; Errate; and incomplete records open for research:

ATWOOD, ICHABOD, Mahoning co, p 21

Of Canfield; removed; no place stated. Rept by Mabel Askue.

Another source of the same misinformation is in the SAR's (Son of the American Revolution updated 7/2017) publication of *Revolutionary War Patriots Buried in Ohio*. Ichabod Atwood is listed in Mahoning Co., using Massachusetts military credentials which goes on describing his life in Ohio and burial in Canfield, Ohio.

Now we know how a Massachusetts Revolutionary War soldier's credentials are on the plaque at the Canfield Vet War Museum.

Even a recent issue of OGSQ, Vol 60, No3, 2020, page 327, lists Ichabod Atwood as an Ohio Revolutionary War Soldier from Mahoning County.

Now the search was now on for a real Massachusetts' Ichabod Atwood that did serve

in the Revolutionary War. He was found in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolutionary War*.¹⁵ and is listed as:

"Private, Capt. Perez Churchill's co., Col. Ebenezer White's regt.; marched Aug 1, 1780; discharged Aug 9, 1780; service, 9 days, on an alarm at Rhode Island." (pg 343).

These are the same military credentials credited to my Connecticut Ichabod Atwood ancestor. Further research resulted in a DAR Lineage describing the Massachusetts Ichabod Atwood as¹⁶

Ichabod Atwood (1744-1819) served as a private in Capt. Percy Churchill's company, Col. Ebenezer White's regiment 1780. He was born in Plympton, Mass.; died in Middleboro [Massachusetts].

Several sources describe the Massachusetts family line dating back to John Wood (Atwood) arriving from England to Plymouth in 1635/1636. His son Nathaniel Atwood (1651-1724) and Mary Morey (1660 -1736) had eight children, the fifth being Nathaniel Atwood (1693-1767) who married first Mary Adams (1704-1744) in 1722 in Plymouth. They had ten children, all born in Plymouth. The last child was named Ichabod born on Sep 24, 1744.^{3,14}

This Ichabod Atwood served in the Revolutionary War with the Massachusetts Militia in the aforementioned Capt. *Percy Churchill's company*. He died on Aug 24, 1819 in Middleboro, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.^{3,17} He is buried in the Cemetery of the Green in Middleboro, Massachusetts along with his wife. From Find A Grave his headstone reads

In memory of Mr. Ichabod Atwood who died August 24, 1819 in his 75 year.

Also at the Find A Grave site is a link to the Fall Brook Cemetery in Middleboro, MA where there is a cenotaph in memory of the Massachusetts' Ichabod Atwood, his wife, and their children which partially reads:

*ICHABOD ATWOOD
1744 – 1819*

HANNAH SHAW, HIS WIFE
1751 – 1848

This Massachusetts Ichabod Atwood married Hannah Shaw and they had twelve children, one named Ichabod (1774 – 1845) who died in Massachusetts. Ichabod, Jr was born in the same year as my Connecticut Ichabod Atwood ancestor who is buried in the Canfield, Ohio cemetery. No doubt, this similarity may have added to the confusion between the two Ichabod Atwoods. Just to stir the pot a little more, Ichabod Atwood, Jr's brother Nathaniel (1782-1858) had a son named Ichabod F. Atwood (1820 – 1901)!

In Summary, the Ichabod Atwood buried in the Canfield Cemetery in Mahoning County, Ohio is not a Revolutionary War veteran himself (only two years old in 1776) but the son of a hero that died in the war fighting for his country. The service record of an Ichabod Atwood that did serve in the Massachusetts Militia (born, died and buried in Massachusetts) was mistakenly assigned to the Connecticut Ichabod Atwood.

May all the Ichabod Atwoods rest in peace.

Endnotes

1. *The Official Roster of the Soldiers of the American Revolution Buried in the State of Ohio*. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Adjutant General's Dept., 1929-1959, Vol 1: page 21
2. *History of Ancient Woodbury, Connecticut from the First Indian Deed in 1659 to 1854*, William Cothren, 1854.
3. *Ye Atte Wode Annals* by Elijah Frances Atwood, June 1928
4. American Archives: Fifth Series, containing A Documentary History of The United States Of America from the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, to the Definitive Treaty of Peace With Great Britain, September 3, 1783, by Peter Force, Volume III, page 717.
5. *History of New York During The Revolutionary War*, Thomas Jones, Vol 1, New York, 1879
6. *Will & Distributions of Jonathon Atwood, Connecticut, Wills and Probate Records, 1609-1999*, Ancestry.com

7. Connecticut, Wills and Probate Records 1609-1999. Hartford Probate Packets, Ambler, J – Averill 1720-1883.
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About the Author

I have been researching our family genealogy for 30 years and it never gets old. I'm a retired chemical engineer from Bridgestone-Firestone and live in Akron, Ohio. Other interests are Ohio Canals, woodworking, photography, and cemetery wandering. I'm a member of the Summit County Chapter of the Ohio Genealogy Society and the Ohio Genealogy Society.

Ohio Civil War Veterans Buried in McHenry County, Illinois

by David C. Bailey, Sr.

This is the fifteenth in a series of articles documenting Ohio Civil War veterans buried in Illinois. Earlier efforts covered those veterans buried in DeKalb,¹ DuPage,² Kane,³ Kankakee,⁴ Lake,⁵ LaSalle,⁶ McDonough,⁷ Ogle,⁸ Pike,⁹ Scott,¹⁰ Stark,¹¹ Will¹² and Woodford¹³ Counties as well as Chicago's Mount Greenwood Cemetery.¹⁴ McHenry County was formed in 1836 out of Cook and LaSalle counties. The county was named for Major William McHenry, a member of the Illinois Militia during Tecumseh's War, a Major during the Blackhawk War in 1832, and a member of the Illinois House of Representatives and Senate. Located in northeastern Illinois, it is bounded on the north by Wisconsin, on the east by Lake County, on the south by Cook, DeKalb and Kane Counties and on the west by Boone County. In addition to numerous smaller towns and villages, it contains all or part of the cities of Crystal Lake, Harvard, Marengo, McHenry and Woodstock.

Illinois made two formal attempts to catalogue the gravesites of all veterans buried in the state. The first effort came when the Illinois General Assembly mandated in 1927 and 1929 that Illinois publish a *Roll of Honor* as an aid to patriotic and veteran organizations honoring deceased veterans on Memorial Day.¹⁵ The Grand Army of the Republic, United Spanish-American War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans of the World War, and the 33rd Division War Veterans Association were among the various organizations that gathered the information. While containing over 72,000 names, the record was incomplete. Through legislation passed by the 68th General Assembly, the Illinois Veterans' Commission was charged with compiling and publishing a list of all members of the Armed Forces buried in the State of Illinois, thus updating the results of the original 1929 project. That list, published by county, was to include the names, burial places and other related information for those veterans buried in Illinois prior to 1 July 1955.¹⁶

The information contained in this paper is for those Ohio Civil War veterans that were identified in the latter of the above noted projects as being buried in McHenry County, Illinois. Because that work depended on information held and supplied by local cemetery associations, historical societies, etc., it is sometimes incomplete or inaccurate. Military service was verified by matching information provided in that source with published rosters, pension records, veterans' hospital records, veterans' organization (i.e. the GAR) records and other military sources. While this process is often straight forward, incomplete information, alternate name spellings, the use of aliases, service in multiple units, incomplete cemetery records and the inclusion of incorrect military units in previously compiled lists can lead to some interesting "mysteries" requiring significant research. Updated service information is provided in order to correct errors or fill gaps in the source noted above. Birth and death dates are provided when available. Membership in the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (MOLLUS) is noted where available.

★**Hamilton P. Bail** – born about 1836 in Ohio;¹⁷ entered service (date not specified) as Private, Company A, 42nd Ohio Infantry; discharge details unavailable;¹⁸ member George G. Meade GAR Post #444 in Chicago, Illinois;¹⁹ died 20 December 1908 at Chicago, Illinois; buried Big Foot Cemetery, Harvard, Illinois.²⁰

★**Nahum A. Brotzman** – born 4 February 1844 at Thompson, Ohio;²¹ entered service 30 August 1862 as Private, 9th Independent Battery, Ohio Light Artillery; mustered out 16 June 1865;²²

member Harley Wayne GAR Post #169 in Marengo, Illinois;²³ died 18 October 1925 at Madison, Ohio; buried Riley Cemetery, Riley, Illinois.²⁴

★**Edwin Clark** – born 1835; died 1895; buried Richmond Cemetery, Richmond, Illinois.²⁵ (Note: His inclusion on this list is an error. Although the Illinois Honor Roll claims he served in Battery A, Ohio Light Artillery, he actually swerved in Battery A, 1st Illinois Light Artillery.²⁶)

★**Simeon E. Hendrickson** – born 1842;²⁷ entered service 19 June 1861 as Private, Company D, 7th Ohio Infantry; promoted Corporal; mustered out 6 July 1864;²⁸ died 1881; buried Marengo City Cemetery, Marengo, Illinois.²⁹

★**Andrew F. McGhee** – born about 1830;³⁰ entered service 9 August 1862 as Private, 19th Independent Battery, Ohio Light Artillery; discharged 8 February 1863;³¹ died 26 February 1898; buried Oakland Cemetery, Woodstock, Illinois.³²

★**George A. Piatt** – born 1842;³³ entered service 2 May 1864 as Private, Company D, 145th Ohio Infantry; mustered out 24 August 1864;³⁴ died 1 February 1915; buried Union Cemetery, Crystal Lake, Illinois.³⁵

★**Henry Rhapstock** – born 20 August 1839 in Ohio;³⁶ died 12 July 1916 at Marengo, Illinois; buried Marengo City Cemetery, Marengo, Illinois.³⁷ (Note: His inclusion on this list is an error. Although the Illinois Honor Roll states he served in Company B, 18th Ohio Infantry, he actually served in Company B, 18th United States Infantry.³⁸)

★**Enos Sumner** – born about 1819; entered service 26 December 1863 as Private, Company G, 67th Ohio Infantry; mustered out 22 June

1865;³⁹ died 8 July 1897; buried Marengo City Cemetery, Marengo, Illinois.⁴⁰

★**Jacob B. Wales** – born 27 June 1838 in Seneca County, Ohio;⁴¹ entered service 10 February 1864 as Private, Company A, 55th Ohio Infantry; mustered out 11 July 1865;⁴² died 8 July 1907 at Ohio Soldier's Home, Sandusky, Ohio; buried Huntley Cemetery, Huntley, Illinois.⁴³

★**Walter C. Wells** – born 16 January 1831;⁴⁴ entered service 6 August 1862 as Private, Company D, 105th Ohio Infantry; transferred 16 March 1864 to Company F, 15th Veteran Reserve Corps; discharge details unavailable;⁴⁵ member Harley Wayne GAR Post #169 in Marengo, Illinois;⁴⁶ died 25 October 1908; buried Marengo City Cemetery, Marengo, Illinois.⁴⁷

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About The Author

Retiring as a Commercial Manager with an international oil company, David is devoting his time to pursuing his interests in genealogy and U. S. military history. David has served as President of the Illinois Society, Sons of the American Revolution and as Illinois Department Commander of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. He is currently researching Civil War veterans buried in northeastern Illinois and the GAR in the western United States.

The Nineteenth-Century Armisteads of Franklin County, Ohio

by Jack Armistead

My direct ancestors among the Franklin County Armisteads came from six generations of planters in Tidewater, Virginia—a bloodline starting with William the Emigrant in 1635 or 1636 and continuing for the rest of the seventeenth century and all of the eighteenth. These were the Williams and Roberts and Anthonys of Elizabeth City County, descendants of medieval Yorkshire farmers. In colonial America they became prominent and prosperous men—large landowners, Anglican churchmen, militia commanders, sheriffs, judges, and lawmakers. More to the point in a certain young William Armistead’s case, they were also slave owners. It was young William’s anti-slavery sentiments, nurtured by Methodism, that compelled him to separate from the Virginia clan and migrate to Ohio, a new state where slavery was forbidden by law. I shall call him William the Migrant (1785-1858), and this essay will be partly about him but more about his youngest son William McKendry Armistead (1833-1901). Their two lives extended across the entire nineteenth century in Norwich Township, Franklin County, Ohio. Although each was a successful farmer and worked to perpetuate the Armistead farming tradition begun centuries earlier in England, William McKendry’s efforts in that direction came to naught, thwarted to some extent by events beyond his control.¹

William the Migrant (1785-1858)

Having already written about William the Migrant’s decision to leave Virginia,² I will confine this account to his establishment of a farm and family in Ohio. During these early years, he would have seen the future as very promising, though within a decade such optimism must have abated somewhat in the face of events. He arrived in late 1808 or early 1809 but did not acquire property until later 1810.³ We can offer only an educated guess as to how he made his living during that first year or so. It appears that he supported himself by selling some of his property in Virginia. The day before Christmas 1807, seemingly in preparation for the move to Ohio, he granted power of attorney to his younger brother John Patrick. Then, in March of 1809, after his move, he employed John Patrick to sell 100 acres along the Poquoson River in York County, Virginia.⁴ This transaction earned him \$900 (about \$15,000 in 2019 money).⁵ He gained additional resources in February 1810, when his father died in Virginia, leaving him 50% of the family’s

lands and a share of the remaining assets.⁶ This bequest probably gave him the confidence six months later, on August 11, 1810, to marry Lucy Wait (1785-1824).⁷

In December of that year, the newly married William purchased what became the original Armistead farm in Franklin County, 306.5 acres of land in the “upper” part of 1,000 acres designated as VMS 1406 in the Virginia Military District. This tract lay along the West side of the West fork of the Scioto River, a mile below Hayden run, in the future Norwich Township. We can suppose William paid at least \$2.00 per acre or around \$613.00 (\$10,020 in 2019 dollars).⁸ He recouped some of this expense by selling 40 acres to Benjamin Britton, leaving the 266.5 that stayed in the family until 1864.⁹ This was about the average size for farms in Franklin County,¹⁰ and he seems to have been contented with it, never attempting to expand his personal holdings during his lifetime. Presumably, however, he did support the efforts of his sons to acquire land of their own.

Meanwhile, with his new wife, he became

one of the first farmers of Franklin County.¹¹ Since the only previous owners of his property, the surveyor Terry and the speculator Milner, never settled on the land, it must have been in pretty rough condition when he acquired it. He probably had to clear a good bit of it and even to build his own first dwelling, a simple cabin. Daily life on the farm involved hard work and a simple diet “heavy in proteins and weak in starch.” Particularly in the first few years, breadstuffs were in short supply, so that pumpkin bread often substituted for the real thing, and to remain hungry after eating was considered healthy and even fashionable. In addition to venison and pork, standard fare usually consisted of “mush and milk, hominy and bacon, corn bread and honey.”¹² As the farm developed, he practiced the diversified form of agriculture learned during his upbringing in Virginia, minus the tobacco and cotton. Our earliest glimpse of the farm’s production comes in the 1850 non-population census. By that time he had “improved” 120 acres and established an orchard. His crops included corn, oats, potatoes, and buckwheat; and he raised horses, cattle, sheep, and swine. The farm’s byproducts were wool, butter, hay, maple sugar, and molasses.

Whatever pride of accomplishment he enjoyed while establishing this farm must have been offset at times by a much darker mood. During these years he suffered a number of personal losses that would have dampened anyone’s spirits, then or now. In 1820 his wife Lucy (1785-1820) died at age 34, most likely in consequence of childbirth.¹³ Four and a half years later, on June 2, 1825, he married Rachel Goetschius (1789-1877).¹⁴ The mortality rate for the children of both wives was very high by modern standards. Between 1820 and 1840 three died as young teenagers: two of Lucy’s children, Hannah Patrick (1811-1824) and her brother John Wesley (1817-1831), and William’s first son with Rachel, Fletcher (1826-1840). Fletcher is said to have drowned in Whetstone Creek (now the Olentangy River). The next decade’s

losses were equally crushing. In 1846 Sarah (b. 1815), his second daughter by Lucy, passed away, followed in 1848 by her brother Robert (1812-48), William’s oldest son. Then, in 1851, Henry (1828-51), one of the twin sons of Rachel, died as well. Thus, by the time of William the Migrant’s own demise in 1858, only four of his eleven children had survived: Mary Ann (1820-1896), Joseph (1828-), Maria (1830-66), and William McKendre.¹⁵

William the Migrant’s other challenges, apart from the hardships of pioneering and the emotional toll of family deaths, are much harder to document. I have already described how he converted to Methodism, abandoning his family’s Anglican religious tradition and history of slave holding.¹⁶ Once settled in Ohio, he must also have faced both the prospect of armed conflict and the threat of financial disaster. During his lifetime, the country was at war with native Americans, the British, and the Mexicans. I can find no record, however, of his having served in the military during any of these campaigns. Nor is there any trace of his response to the financial recessions—the “panics” of 1819-21 and 1837-45—that gripped the agricultural community in the first half of the nineteenth century.¹⁷ Certainly, despite the foreclosures on many indebted properties, he held on to all of the land purchased in 1810 and was able to leave a substantial estate to his children.¹⁸ They, in turn—those who survived, that is—seem to have remained relatively prosperous until toward the end of the century.

William McKendre (1833-1901)

The life of William McKendre Armistead, given what little we can know about it from extant records, comes across as a valiant but unsuccessful effort to realize his father’s dream for the future. At first, he must have been a source of great satisfaction to his father, for he adopted the family’s persuasions on race and religion, went to college, married, raised children, and became a prosperous farmer. To be

sure, these years of accomplishment were saddened by a series of deaths in the family, though they were fewer than those experienced by his father. In any case, both Williams, despite their inevitable grief, would have learned to accept such losses in the age before antibiotics, modern obstetrics, and chemotherapy. Later on, however, William McKendre endured a decline in financial resources that was nothing like what his father had experienced, and before he could recover from this set-back, he died by accident, leaving his widow and surviving children with only a meagre inheritance.

He was apparently named after the first American-born bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, William McKendre(e), a self-proclaimed innovator and advocate of the abolitionist cause. Whether William McKendre(e)¹⁹ Armistead overtly supported that cause, as his father and the Bishop had, is unclear, but he certainly supported the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was an early opponent of the institution of slavery. The Methodists had quickly become Ohio's "most aggressive" and "largest denomination,"²⁰ and William the Migrant had been a well-known and respected devotee, a founder of the local Wesley Chapel. He had often entertained the ministers and members of the local congregation at his home and contributed substantial resources to the Church throughout his life. "The goodness of the Lord" constantly informed his conversation, we are told, and "crowds would gather around him in the streets and stores of Columbus" as he proclaimed God's blessings "with tears flowing from his eyes."²¹ While there is no evidence that William McKendre shared this high pitch of enthusiasm, he was clearly a committed churchman. He officially joined at age 11. As an adult, he supervised the "Sabbath-school" for twenty years, filled all the lay offices, and continued the family tradition of hospitality to ministers and fellow members. He and his widowed mother were listed in the minutes of the Ohio Annual Conference as generous donors

to missionary activities, and his contributions "liberally helped to build" the 1892 incarnation of the Wesley Chapel which stands in Hilliard, Ohio today.²²

There is no direct evidence that William McKendre absorbed anti-slavery sentiments from his father or the Church, but the implication is there and is reinforced by what we know of his attendance at Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware, Ohio. Founded in the early 1840s, Ohio Wesleyan was among the first of several Methodist-related but non-sectarian institutions of higher learning in America. The Ohio version favored a liberal approach to learning and was known in the 1850s, when William McKendre was there, for its overt opposition to slavery. His first four years were spent in the preparatory school, beginning as a junior and rising in his third and/or fourth year to senior status. In year five he became a freshman at the college level. During the first and third years he studied "Scientific Courses" and in the second and fourth years "Academical English and Normal." The latter set included courses in arithmetic, English grammar, Modern geography, and bookkeeping. The "Scientific Courses" included not only disciplines such as physiology, zoology, botany, geography, and mathematics (through algebra and solid geometry), but also political science and "Natural Theology" (with reading from Paley). He might also have taken courses in Latin and Greek languages to prepare for his freshman year in the "Collegiate Course." As a college freshman, apart from reviewing algebra and geometry, he would have read extensively in Greek and Roman writings by the likes of Homer and Virgil, Cicero and Xenophon. He would also have studied Greek and Roman antiquities, and surveyed geography and history from the ancient, medieval, and modern periods. Each week, additionally, he participated in a "recitation" focused on the gospels of Matthew and Mark in the Greek New Testament. All courses required written compositions and

speeches, and at the end of each “term” or “session,” possibly as a preparatory student but certainly as a college freshman, he faced a rigid public examination covering all studies pursued during the previous session.²³

Exactly why he left college after the freshman year is not clear. Alexander says that “pressing home duties took him out.”²⁴ None of the extant sources clarifies what these pressing duties were, but we can feel relatively certain that financial hardship was not among them. We are not sure if he was a part-time or full-time student, but the tuition for each of the three sessions in an academic year was \$20 for preparatory students and \$30 for college students. His lodging expenses in the college town, Delaware, would have varied between 40 cents and \$2.50 per week, depending on whether he found his own lodgings, boarded with a family, or stayed on campus. In today’s money, therefore, his maximum expenses per term would have been something like \$1,000, a figure his father, after forty years of successful farming, could probably have afforded.²⁵ Besides, as we shall see, William McKendry himself had been gaining financial strength during the 1850s and could have paid any college expenses his father had difficulty meeting.

Perhaps the “pressing duties” that caused him to leave Ohio Wesleyan without completing a degree had something to do with his desire to start his own farm and family. On 31 July 1855, between the third session of academic year 1854-55 and the first of 1855-56, he married a neighboring farmer’s daughter, Elizabeth Walton (1836-70).²⁶ The next spring, on 17 March 1856, he bought 120.25 acres in survey 547 from Peter Latimer, paying Latimer the princely sum of \$5,000. It adjoined David Smiley’s land along the Dublin Rd. and Scioto River bank, south of William the Migrant’s farm. Nine years after that, on 2 May 1864, he paid \$427 in an auction to add 14.25 acres of the Smiley land adjoining his 1856 acquisition. This

expanded his farm from 120.25 to 134.5 acres.²⁷

By April 1856, therefore, he owned a farm and apparently had the financial resources to develop it. Census data from 1860, 70, and 80 show a productive agrarian life based on the kind of diversified farming practiced by his father. He grew wheat, corn, and potatoes; raised horses, dairy cattle, beef cattle and swine; and established an apple orchard and buttery. A high point was reached in the decade from 1870 to 1880 when his farm, machinery, and livestock were worth about \$14,000.²⁸ Thus, William McKendry had prospered, even during the Civil War and even during what was in the 1870s called the “long depression” or “great depression” of 1873-79. During the Civil War he was registered for the draft but was never, as far as I can tell, called to active duty.²⁹ The depression of the 1870s not only ruined railroads and insurance companies but also caused widespread bank failures, sharply reducing the opportunities for credit that farmers found essential.³⁰ Exactly how William McKendry remained solvent is not known, yet in the midst of this disaster he was able on 16 October 1874 to acquire another 104.64 acres from William Scrimger, bringing his total acreage to 239.³¹

His ability to weather the national economic crisis was probably aided by an increase in liquid assets during the first several decades of his married life. His older half-brother Robert died in 1848 and left roughly equal portions of 555.5 acres to six siblings and half-siblings, including William McKendry.³² One of these siblings, Henry, died on 12 September 1851 and left his part of Robert’s bequest jointly to William McKendry, his older brother Joseph, and his sister Maria. The next year, these three acquired their half-sister Mary Ann’s portion of Robert’s bequest.³³ In October 1852, their father described their joint holdings from Robert’s estate as the two tracts Robert acquired from Asa Davis in 1837 and James Smith in 1838, a total of 274.5 acres after the sales to the Brittons.³⁴ In 1854 Joseph granted or sold to his

half-sister Mary Ann Moler some part of this property. Then, in a series of transactions over the next two decades, 1855-75, the three siblings sold all or perhaps the greater portion of Robert's legacy to Michael Walton, R. Stetler, Lafayette Markley, A. J. Landaker, and John W. Howard.³⁵

Probably sometime during these same years, William McKendry's financial position was further increased by inheritance from his parents. His father, William the Migrant, died on 15 August 1858 and willed the original 266.5 acres of farmland in survey 1406 to his wife Rachel, together with all the "stock, household goods, furniture, provisions and other goods and chattels ... thereon." She was permitted to sell any part of this estate to generate the funds needed to pay outstanding debts and provide for William the Migrant's legacies. This she seems to have done in August 1859, when Michael Walton, now married to her daughter Maria,³⁶ bought the original farm of 266.5 acres from Joseph and William McKendry, presumably acting with Rachel's consent. For this sale Joseph received \$2,660 and William McKendry \$2,576 (\$73,302 in 2019 dollars).³⁷ After her death, according to her late husband's will, his executors were to sell all of his remaining property—both real and personal³⁸--and distribute it as follows: \$100 to the American Colonization Society³⁹ and 1/5 of the remaining amount to each of the four surviving heirs (Mary Ann Moler, Joseph Armistead, Maria Walton, and William McKendry Armistead), with a final 1/5 to the three children of William the Migrant's deceased daughter Sarah Brackenridge. From the Brackenridge portion the executors were to deduct \$900 and divide it among the four children referred to above. William McKendry's share was \$180.⁴⁰ In addition, he received \$300 when his mother's will was probated in 20 March 1877.⁴¹ Thus, during the first two decades of his life as a farmer, William McKendry inherited approximately \$3,000 (about \$85,000 in today's

money) plus 1/5 of whatever remained of his father's estate after all other terms of the will had been satisfied.

This outward show of growing finances masked personal losses which, although somewhat less numerous than those of his father, must have caused great sadness. Especially in the 1870s, when William McKendry was consolidating his financial gains, the family was enduring the trauma of recurrent deaths. His wife Elizabeth (1835-70) died when she was only 35 years old.⁴² He married again on 31 October 1871 to Catherine Relief Briggs (1842-79), but she also died young, at age 36. On 25 May 1880 he married for a third time, and his new wife, Emma Milliken (1849-1943), survived him by many years. Of the eight offspring from these marriages, three of the boys passed away before reaching adulthood: two of Elizabeth's sons, Winfield Scott (1861-1861) and Merrick Elsworth (1862-75), and Catherine's son William Irving (1876-78). The remaining five outlived their father: Elizabeth's oldest and youngest, Myra Rachel (1858-1933) and Morris Kingsly (1866-1948); Catherine's daughter Mattie (1874-1926);⁴³ and Emma's two boys, Ivor Cary (1883-1962)⁴⁴ and Eber Merrill (1887-1944).⁴⁵

In contrast to these dark days, the 1880s were relatively trouble-free and must have bolstered William McKendry's hopes for the future. His third wife was healthy, the surviving children were thriving, he had become a highly respected member of the church and community, and his farm had remained intact and productive despite the economic challenges of the 1870s.

The next decade, however, would cast a pall over this rosy picture, for although there were no more deaths, various forces beyond his control, possibly along with some bad choices, undermined the financial solvency he had worked so long and hard to achieve. In 1893, the U.S. experienced the "most serious economic depression ... up until that time."⁴⁶ Possibly in response to the financial pressures created by

this depression, William McKendre and his wife Emma began to sell pieces of their property. On April 13th of that year, the Toledo and Ohio Railway paid them \$375 for a strip of land 100 by 960 feet, providing right of way for construction of a spur. The following year, on March 17th, they sold 5.79 acres to Ralph B. and Anna Rogers. Five years later, on 15 December 1899, in return for \$3,250, they sold about 8 acres along the river to the City of Columbus for construction of a storage dam.⁴⁷

William McKendre unexpectedly died in 1901, but the property sales continued. During 1902 and 1903, the five surviving members of his immediate family undertook a somewhat complicated series of land transactions, including a lawsuit, that converted the remainder of his holdings into cash. In terms of property, the beneficiary of these actions was William J. Keever. By paying the Armisteads a total price of \$22, 277 for more than 200 acres, Keever was able to establish a quarry on what had been their farming land.⁴⁸ Divided among the five heirs, these earnings would have provided each with approximately \$4,500, not enough to house, clothe, and feed them all while sending some of them to college. According to an unnamed source quoted by Anderson, William McKendre had intended “to have his children educated and ready for places of usefulness in the Church and State.”⁴⁹ His premature death prevented that intention from becoming a reality, and as a result, my grandfather Eber dropped out of school, left farming, and took up bookkeeping in the City of Columbus to help with the family’s finances.⁵⁰

William the Migrant and his youngest son William McKendre are the first male Armisteads in the Ohio line about whom we know any details concerning physical appearance or psychological make-up. In the case of the Migrant, these details have to do with the emotions and behaviors associated with his faith.⁵¹ About William McKendre we can

identify both psychological and physical factors. He seems to have been a quiet, non-public man who communicated political, moral, and religious values through actions rather than through words. His “social tastes and ambitions” were centered on the church, and although he avoided political activities, he was public-minded and regularly voted for “men whom he believed would make good public office.”⁵² We do know something about his appearance as well, though the details are very sketchy. He was photographed in about 1870, though the picture cannot be found. The only known account of it appears in my father’s memoirs, where he says the photo hung

... in Grandmother’s parlor. He [William McKendre] wore the stern, wooden expression commonly assumed by subjects as they posed motionless for the slow film used then. He wore a full, dark beard, which Grandmother said concealed his prominent chin—a characteristic passed on to several of his seven children and to me.⁵³

In addition to these behavioral and physical traits, the details of William McKendre’s death are also the first of their kind to be known about any of the male Armisteads in my line. Again, my father provides them, and again he may have gleaned them from conversations with his grandmother Emma or perhaps with his uncle Morris. Here is the story:

On a crisp October day in 1901, grandfather William McKendre Armistead was repairing the steep roof on his barn when he lost his footing and fell. He grabbed frantically at the edge of the metal roof but succeeded only in cutting his left hand, then fell heavily to the ground, breaking his right arm. His wife, Emma, helped him into the house and sent for the doctor, who eventually

arrived by horse and buggy and placed a paster-of-Paris cast on the arm. All seemed well for a day or so, until the injured left hand began to swell and throb. The doctor was called again. Lancing and several days of antiseptic poulticing seemed to have no effect; the hand became discolored and began to emit a foul odor. William was taken to the hospital, where the hand was amputated. But the gangrenous infection spread upward from the stump and William's general condition deteriorated. The arm was amputated at the elbow. Still the necrosis advanced and finally the arm was removed at the shoulder. A few days later, five weeks after the fall, William died of septicemia, called "blood poisoning" in those days.⁵⁴

What are we to make of this untimely death—indeed, of this entire 19th-century chronicle? What of all the risk-taking, effort, and achievement, leading only to declining fortunes and the end of a way of life? Do we conclude that the Ohio Armisteads were a tragic lot—virtuous, kindly, and competent people struck down by accident or forces beyond their control? To draw that conclusion we would have to overlook all the intervening years of success in farming and domestic life. We would also have to overlook the deeply religious commitment and accompanying affirmation of racial diversity that characterized both Williams. On a day-to-day basis, their lives seem to have been fulfilling. And in the long run, while William McKendre's children did not inherit his farm, they passed along his more abstract legacies to their own children—his respect for higher education, family life, and human equality as well as his work ethic and the character traits of integrity and altruism. Marshalling this inheritance, most have thrived in their careers and personal lives.⁵⁵

Abbreviations

DB Deed Book
 ECC Elizabeth City County
 FCDB Franklin County Deed Book
 MSS Manuscripts

Endnotes

1. This background is discussed in three previous articles: Armistead, "An Ohio Progenitor"; "The Franklin County Armisteads: their 18th-century Virginia Antecedents"; and "Beyond the Spirit of Adventure: a Virginia Planter's Decision to Migrate."
2. "Beyond the Spirit of Adventure."
3. "Beyond the Spirit of Adventure" 45; Obituary, *Western Christian Advocate* (27 Oct. 1858): 172; Letters: John P. Armistead to William Armistead (29 May 1814), and Robert H. Armistead to William Armistead (10 June 1831)—both MSS made available by Ivor Cary Armistead III.
4. Actually, John Patrick bought the property and then reimbursed himself by selling the same property for the same price to one Levin Smith in October of that year. York County DB 7: 8, 18.
5. Here and elsewhere in the essay I am using the calculations provided by the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, which draws data from the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Statistics.
6. ECC Deeds and Wills 33: 191.
7. Regarding Lucy Wait, see "Ohio, U.S., Marriages"; findagrave.com/memorial/10737801/lucy-armistead; and Alexander 289. Her Rhode Island family may have been part of the early nineteenth-century migration from New England to northern Ohio in search of better farming lands: see Woodard 173-82.
8. "Beyond the Spirit of Adventure" 45.
9. FCDB 79: 540-41.
10. See, for example, the 1842 tax map of Franklin County.
11. *History of Franklin and Pickaway Counties, Ohio* 492, 495.
12. Obituary, *Western Christian Advocate* (27 Oct. 1858): 172; Utter 124-44.
13. [Findagrave.com/memorial/1073780/lucy-armistead](http://findagrave.com/memorial/1073780/lucy-armistead). Their daughter Mary Ann was born the same year but survived until 1896 (findagrave.com). Alexander, however, lists Lucy's death as occurring 20 November 1824.
14. "Ohio, U. S., Marriages" 14.
15. These birth, marriage, and death dates were found via ancestry.com in: *United States Federal Census for 1830-1900*; *Ohio, U.S., County Marriage Records, 1774-1993*; *Find a Grave Index*; and Anderson. Apart from Anderson's genealogy, I can find no primary

- source for Hannah Patrick's dates.
16. "Beyond the Spirit of Adventure."
 17. *Wikipedia* has brief articles on these two "panics." More extensive studies are referenced in the endnotes to these articles.
 18. *Franklin County Ohio Wills*. Vol. D (1856-63): 128.
 19. The name is spelled both ways during the nineteenth century. I have opted for the single "e" version.
 20. "Beyond the Spirit of Adventure" 46-47 and endnotes 16-20.
 21. Obituary, *Western Christian Advocate* (Oct. 27, 1858): 172 and will (n18 above).
 22. Obituary; Alexander 538; *Minutes of the Ohio Annual Conference* (1865: 55 and 1868: 47); and https://www.ohioexploration.com/structures/wesley_chapel/
 23. A card listing his years of attendance was provided by Carol Hollinger, Archivist, Archives of Ohio United Methodism, Ohio Wesleyan University. Chuck Coutellier provided guidance to the catalogs of Ohio Wesleyan University for 1850-55. The record for William's third year was not available, so he may have become a senior in the preparatory school during that year. Also, see "Founding," "Ohio Wesleyan University," *Wikipedia*; and Hubbart 1-33.
 24. Alexander 538.
 25. The cost figures were recorded in the OWU catalogs for 1850-55. Given the relatively slow means of transportation available to him in mid-nineteenth-century Franklin, I would guess he chose not to commute the 27 miles from home to campus.
 26. The marriage was the second between the two families, William McKendry's older sister Maria (1830-66) having married Elizabeth's brother Michael Walton on 24 February 1853. Both marriages recorded in *Ohio, U. S., County Marriage Records*.
 27. \$5,000 in 1856 = \$142,300 in 2019, and \$427 in 1864 = \$6,980 in 2019. On these transactions, see FCDB 60: 213 and 120: 396. An 1856 map of Franklin County, which must have been drafted before he bought the farm later that year, shows him as owning only 41 acres in survey 4854.
 28. \$283,000 in 2019 money. By 1880 he had shifted his emphasis from cattle to swine, added a business in apples from his orchard, and started a nursery of some sort. The recorded value of his farm, machinery, and livestock had dropped to about \$10,700, but because of the concurrent drop in the cost of living, his assets were still worth about \$283,000 in 2019 dollars.
 29. He was registered in 1863 (*U.S. Civil War Draft Registration Records, 1863-65*, Ancestry.com)
 30. "Panic of 1873."
 31. The 1874 acquisition is referenced in a land transaction of 27 April 1903 (FCDB 365: 371)
 32. "The original deed books for Franklin County were destroyed in a fire on January 31, 1879." Some deeds were restored by the original parties shortly after the fire, and the indexes to all the deeds are still available (Letter dtd 1 June 2016 from Sue and Terry Snapp. The following account of Robert's land transactions relies on the restored deeds, the *General Index to Deeds*, and Robert's will (*Ohio Will records*, Vol. C-D, 1847-1863: 81). See especially FCDB 48: 192 (31 July 1852) and 53: 95 (October 1852). On 29 May 1837 Robert purchased 150 acres in survey 2418 from Asa Davis, and the next year, 1838, he acquired 435 more from James Smith, this time in survey 4854. From the latter purchase, sometime during the following two years, he sold 100 acres to Benjamin Britton and 210.5 to John Britton—leaving for himself 124.5 acres of the original 435. At this point, he owned at least 274.5 acres. Then, sometime in 1841, he added another 281 acres, again in survey 4854, from a Mr. Sterling. If these were all of Robert's land transactions, then at his death on 23 October 1848 he held a total of 555.5 acres, including 150 in survey 2418 and 405.5 in survey 4854. Earlier that month (7 October) he signed a will dividing this estate six equal ways among his siblings: his sisters Sarah and Mary Ann, and his half-siblings Henry, Joseph, Maria, and William McKendry. Since Sarah had already died, her share went to the children she had while married to John Brackenridge.
 33. *General Index to Deeds*. Mary Ann had married John Moler on 3 November 1847 and later moved with him to Kansas. *Ohio, U.S., County Marriage Records*.
 34. FCDB 53: 95. On 31 July 1852 (DB 48: 192), Joseph, Maria, and William McKendry sold their combined shares of Robert's estate, which now included Henry's and Mary Ann's portion, to their father for \$500. The following October (FCDB 53: 95.), their father returned this property to them for \$1.00. The remaining 281 acres, originally purchased by Robert from Mr. Sperling, may have been divided between Mary Ann Moler and Sarah's children (the Brackenridges). This slight inequity between the children of William's first wife and those from his second, surfaces the following year in his will.
 35. All of these transactions can be gleaned from the *General Index to Deeds*; FCDB 48: 192 and 53: 95; and William the Migrant's will (*Franklin County Ohio Wills*. Vol. D, 1856-63: 128-30). Some of these sales were of lots in the "Wright add."
 36. As of 24 February 1853 (*Ohio, U.S., County*

- Marriage Records*).
37. Five years later (on 11 April 1864), drawing upon these earnings, the three siblings who profited from the sale of their father's farm started paying their widowed mother Rachel a pension of \$250 (about \$4087 in 2019 money) during her natural life. FCDB 79: 540.
 38. She died in 1877 (*Ohio, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1786-1998*, Vol. F-G, 1869-1878). It is unclear whether her husband's executors had any remaining property to sell at this point, so we do not know whether William the Migrant's various legacies were distributed when Rachel consented to the sale of his farm or after her death.
 39. Officially, The Society for the Colonization of Free People of Color of America, which advocated sending free African Americans back to Africa to establish their own country and improve their opportunities. See "Beyond the Spirit of Adventure" 47-48 and n21.
 40. \$4,322-\$5,123 in 2019 dollars, depending on year of disbursement. The executors were also to take other actions, two of which involved possible disputes among the children of his first and second wives. Seemingly to forestall such disputes, he assigns the two executorships to members of both halves of his family: John Moler (spouse of Lucy's daughter Mary Ann) and Michael Walton (spouse of Rachel's daughter Maria). Secondly, if the Brackenridges refused to pay their own deceased father's debts using the property he left them in a separate bequest, these debts would be paid from their one-fifth of William's estate. Thirdly, specifically regarding Robert's estate, if the executors found that it was distributed unequally among the children of William's first and second wives—an apparent reference to the difference noted above—those inequities should be rectified out of his estate. Finally, to head off any challenges to the will of his son Robert by the offspring of his first wife, he provides that their part of William's estate be withheld until they sign a promise not to "disturb" Robert's will.
 41. About \$7200 in 2019 money. *Ohio, U.S., Wills and Probate Records*.
 42. *Find a Grave Index* lists her birthdate as 2 May 1835 and date of death as 30 October 1870. Other sources estimate a birth year as earlier or later. Alexander posits 1836 as the birth year and 30 September 1870 as the date of death.
 43. All of the above dates can be found in *Ohio, U.S., County Marriage Records* and/or *Find a Grave Index*.
 44. *Ohio, U.S., Death Records, 1908-1932, 1938-2018; Find a Grave Index*.
 45. *Find a Grave Index*.
 46. "Panic of 1893"
 47. On these transactions, see: FCDB 247: 440-41; 365: 376; 324: 222-26; and *Columbus Dispatch* (December 27, 1899): 5.
 48. On these transactions, see: *Columbus Dispatch* (March 28, 1902): 9 and (October 30, 1902): 7; FCDB 365: 357-59; 365: 374-77; 365: 371-74. Some of these property sales may have been mandatory under the right of eminent domain, though I have been unable to find any documents to support this possibility. For definitions and commentaries on this right, see <https://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/FAQ/Eminent-Domain-FAQs> and <https://crp.trb.org/selected-studies-law/wp-content/uploads/sites/20/2019/11/SSTLv2-3-Section-1.pdf>
 49. Anderson 538.
 50. Eber's older brother Ivor also took a job in Columbus. By summer 1910 both Emma and daughter Myra had found husbands to support them. Emma was remarried on 24 Nov 1909 to Frederick Fishinger, and Myra was married for the first time on 9 May 1910 to Henry Eberle. Morris, who retained possession of a small farm, seems to have worked the land for many years even after he moved his residence to Columbus. See *Ohio, U.S., County Marriage Records*; the Columbus city directories, beginning in 1904; and the 1910 United States Census (which identifies Morris as "Farmer" on land he owns).
 51. See "Beyond the Spirit of Adventure" 46-48.
 52. Unattributed notes on William McKendree Armistead in Alexander 538.
 53. *Lantern on the Stern* 6. His grandmother was Emma (nee Millikin) Armistead Fishinger, William McKendree's third wife.
 54. *Lantern on the Stern* 6.
 55. I am deeply grateful for the continued support and research guidance provided by Mr. Charles Coutellier, who is, among other things, a professional surveyor, local historian, and resident of Hilliard, Ohio.

About The Author

Jack Armistead is a retired university professor and administrator. He was educated at Michigan State and Duke, taught English literature at Rider and the University of Tennessee, served as liberal arts dean at James Madison and Tennessee Tech, and retired as Provost from the latter. For twenty-five years he edited a scholarly journal, and his books and articles focus on English literature of the later Stuart era. His interest in genealogy stems from research on English playwrights.

Rufus Ward of New England and Knox County, Ohio

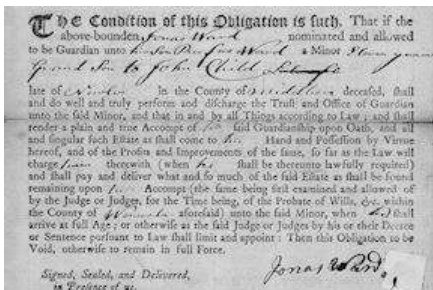
by Charles L. Wells, CG

Rufus Ward, son of Jonas and Abigail (Child) Ward, was born in Shrewsbury, Worcester County, Massachusetts, on 6 January 1759.¹ He died in Miller Township, Knox County, Ohio on 4 or 8 September 1834 aged 75, and was buried in Mound View Cemetery in Mt. Vernon, Knox County.² Rufus married in Southington, Hartford County, Connecticut on 10 October 1787, Elizabeth Barnes.³ She was born in Farmington, Hartford County, Connecticut on 24 October 1761, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Woodruff) Barnes, baptized 22 October 1772 in the Southington Congregational Church.⁴ She died in Clinton Township, Knox County, Ohio, 16 June 1849 “in the 85 Year of her age” and was buried in Mound View Cemetery.⁵



Birth record of Rufus Ward, Shrewsbury, MA, 1759.⁶

Rufus Ward is named in a 1770 guardian bond in Shrewsbury whose purpose appears to be the appointment of his father Jonas as his legal guardian. Rufus is named as a grandson of John Child, the father of his mother Abigail, who died before 29 October 1768. It is surmised that Jonas was compelled to affirm his status as Rufus’ guardian in order for Rufus to be considered a legal heir of John Child.



Portion of Guardian Bond signed by Rufus’ father Jonas Ward, Shrewsbury, MA, 1770.⁷

As a resident of Sutton, Worcester County, Massachusetts, Rufus served three terms in the Revolutionary War in the Massachusetts militia. According to the detailed deposition in his pension application, dated 28 September 1832, “...he entered on his first term in the month of June 1776 on or about the first of June under the following officers, viz Colo [Jonathan] Holman Capt Bartholomew Woodbury, 1st Lieut. Johnathan Woodbury...he left the service the first of the following Decr having served the full term of six months.” The deposition says he was present at the Battle of White Plains, New York on 28 October 1776.⁸

His second term began in August 1777, although there are minor discrepancies in the details between his pension deposition and *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors*. The latter says this service began on 13 August and ran until 29 November 1777 (three months, 27 days including ten days travel home) in the Northern Department, as a private in the company of Capt. Bartholomew Woodbury, Col. Job Cushing’s regiment. Rufus’ lengthy deposition indicates his service began “about the first of August 1777” and ended when he “left the service about the first of Decr following...having served the full term of four months for which he enlisted...” The deposition provides many interesting and specific details concerning the capture of British General Burgoyne’s army at Stillwater.⁹

Later, he served a third term, this time in the Rhode Island campaign of July and August 1778 under General John Sullivan. In his pension application deposition, he claims he served from July 1778 until “some time in Sept 1778 in the company of Captain Wilson.”¹⁰ This campaign, known as the Battle of Rhode Island, included an early attempt at cooperation between American forces and their new French allies, but ended in

confusion when, in the words of Rufus Ward, “Gen Sullivan found himself abandoned by the French Admiral, Count D’Estaing whose cooperation he had expected...”¹¹ Curiously, *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors* gives Rufus’ third term of service as corporal in Capt. Reuben Sibley’s company, Col. Jacob Davis’ regiment; “marched July 30, 1780; discharged Aug. 8, 1780; service 13½ days, on an alarm at Rhode Island, including 4 days (72 miles) travel home; roll dated Sutton.” This is inconsistent with Rufus’ detailed description of his presence at the Battle of Rhode Island in 1778, nor does he mention any service after 1778.¹²



Map of the Battle of Rhode Island 1778. ¹³

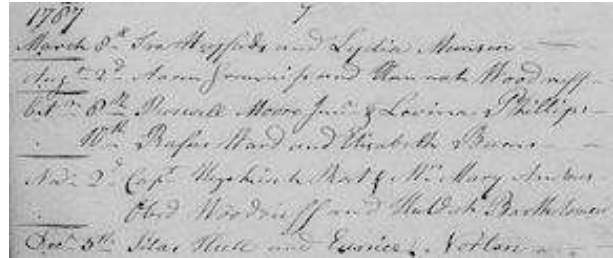
According to one of Rufus’ grandsons, Charles Carroll Ward, sometime after the surrender of Burgoyne but before his marriage, Rufus “made several trips to the West Indies, later going up into Connecticut when he married Elizabeth Barnes.”¹⁴ Rufus does not mention these travels in his pension application, and no other confirmation of the claim has been found.



Rufus Ward’s places of residence in New England, 1759-1814.

Map prepared by the author using Esri’s ArcGIS software.

By his own account, Rufus continued to reside in Sutton until 1783 when, “I moved from this place to Farmington in the county of Hartford in the State of Connecticut here I resided about five years—and in Southington in the same county about three years.”¹⁵ Despite his residence in Farmington and Southington, no land transactions involving Rufus Ward have been found in either town, although there are many transactions involving his wife’s family.



Marriage Record of Rufus Ward and Elizabeth Barnes, 1787, Southington, CT. ¹⁶

Rufus was in Southington by 10 October 1787 when he married Elizabeth Barnes; the family was still there for the 1790 census with two males and two females, but seems to have left the following year.¹⁷ Rufus’ 1832 deposition says “I then moved to Pittsford Rutland County in the State of Vermont—where I resided until 1810...”¹⁸ *The History of Pittsford* names Rufus Ward in a short list of settlers who came in 1791, “but where he first located is not now known. It



Birth record of the first four Ward children from the Pittsford, VT vital records. ²⁰

is certain that he owned land on West Hill near Hubbardton line, and that he cleared some of it, though he never located there.”¹⁹

In his will dated 9 November 1791, Jonas Ward of Sutton, Massachusetts bequeathed to his son Rufus “the sum of one pound to be paid unto him in two years after my decease by my executor.”²¹

On 5 September 1793, Rufus Ward registered an ear mark for cattle and hogs in the Pittsford vital records.²²

On 8 December 1796, John Barns sold to Rufus and Daniel Ward (probably Rufus’ brother), all of Pittsford, a parcel of land in the west part of Pittsford containing 138 acres for 101 pounds, 10 shillings.²³ This parcel seems to have been divided between Rufus and Daniel in subsequent transactions as described below. Then on 2 May 1797, Rufus Ward of Pittsford but residing in Rutland, sold to Daniel Ward of Pittsford a parcel in Pittsford containing 64 and 7/8 acres for five dollars.²⁴ The same day, Rufus Ward purchased from Daniel Ward, both of Pittsford, a parcel in Pittsford containing 73 and 1/8 acres for five dollars, citing a “deed given to me and the s^d Rufus Ward Joyntly and Severeley by John Barns...” Witnesses to both deeds were Jeremiah Powers and Caleb Hendee Jr.²⁵

On 18 February 1799, Rufus Ward of “Hobarton,” sold to Cyrus Ranger of “Hobarton” a parcel in Pittsford containing 73 and 1/8 acres for \$300, witnessed by J. Whelpley and Joseph Churchill.²⁶ And on 24 August 1799, William Allen sold to Rufus Ward, both of Pittsford, fifty acres of land in Pittsford for \$148. Witnesses were Lydia Hendee and Caleb Hendee Jr.²⁷

In the 1800 census in Pittsford, the household of Rufus Ward included one male 26–44, one male under 10, one female 26–44, two females 10–15, and two females under 10.²⁸

On 17 February 1801 Rufus Ward of Pittsford sold to James Freeland of Sutton, Worcester County, Massachusetts a parcel of 40 acres in Pittsford for \$97.93, provided a promissory note to James for the amount was

paid within three years.²⁹ And on 3 March 1802, Rufus Ward sold to Daniel Ward, both of Pittsford, a parcel of 40 acres in Pittsford for 75 pounds.³⁰

The History of Pittsford states “About the year 1806, [Rufus] purchased a few acres of land on the east side of the road leading north by the residence of Benjamin Stevens, Sen.” but no deed has been found to support this claim.³¹

On 24 November 1809, Samuel Rowley sold to Rufus Ward, both of Pittsford, one half of lot no. 14 (“according to Bumans survey”) in Enosburg, being 56½ acres of the 113 acres owned by Rowley, for \$235.³² Then on 21 March 1810, Rufus Ward and Samuel Rowley, both of Enosburg, sold to Charles Bulkeley of Berlin, Orange (now Washington) County, Vermont, the whole of lot no. 14 for \$362, with payment terms extending for at least two years.³³

In the 1810 census in Enosburg, the household of Rufus Ward included one male 45 and over (Rufus), one male 10–15, three males under 10, one female 45 and over (Elizabeth), one female 10–15. The census also indicates, certainly erroneously, that Rufus had 100 slaves; it appears the census taker used the “Slaves” column for other information. Adjacent in the census is Samuel Rowley, who co-owned lot 14 with Rufus Ward.³⁴

On 28 December 1813, Rufus Ward of “Enosburgh” sold to Charles Bulkeley of Berlin, Jefferson (now Washington) County, Vermont, the northerly half of lot no. 14 for “ten Doll.”³⁵ It appears this sale was made in anticipation of the departure of the Ward family from Vermont to Ohio in early 1814.

Again citing his 1832 pension deposition, Rufus stated “in 1814 I removed from thence [Franklin County, Vermont] to the State of Ohio in the county of Muskingum where I resided two years—I then removed to Miller township in Knox County Ohio where I now reside.”³⁶

A history of Knox County adds some colorful detail about the Ward family’s move from Vermont to Zanesville, Muskingum County,

in 1828 and 1829), as well as personal property that included one horse and either two or four cattle.⁴⁴ According to the tax records, by 1833 this parcel was owned by Rufus' son Levi B. Ward.⁴⁵

Several deeds in 1829 introduce some confusion into the Ward family's land ownership situation. On 28 May 1829, Rufus Ward Jr. and wife Laura sold to Rufus Ward Sr. the *north* half of the northeast quarter of section 4 of township 5, range 13, containing about 80 acres, for \$100. Witnesses were Jonas Ward and John Gabriel.⁴⁶ The same day, Rufus Ward Sr. and wife Elizabeth sold to Rufus Ward Jr. the *south* half of the northeast quarter of the same section 4 containing about 80 acres for \$100. Neither deed is a mortgage deed, which suggests the father and son essentially traded their two parcels.⁴⁷ However, this exchange is not reflected in the tax records cited earlier—Rufus Sr. was never taxed as owner of the south half of the northeast quarter section.

Soon after, on 10 June 1829, Rufus Ward Sr. and wife sold to their son Levi B. Ward the north half of the northeast quarter of section 4 in township 5 range 13.⁴⁸ This deed has a corresponding mortgage deed with the same date (but appearing in a different volume), the condition of which is that Levi comply with a penal bond in the amount of \$800 requiring that he provide for the support of Rufus and Elizabeth Ward.⁴⁹ Witnesses to both instruments were John Gabriel and Jonas Ward. No other deeds involving Rufus Ward Sr. have been found in Knox County land records.

In the 1830 U.S. census of Miller Township, the household of Rufus Ward includes one male 70–80 (Rufus), one male 20–30, and one female 60–70 (Elizabeth).⁵⁰

On 4 March 1831—more than fifty years after his Revolutionary War service—Rufus began to collect a pension of \$40 per year for that service, including \$80 of payments in arrears. He was placed on the pension roll on 25 June 1833, just over a year before his death. Following his

death, his pension was assumed by widow Elizabeth on 4 March 1836 after approval of her widow's pension application, and continued at the same rate until her death in 1849.⁵¹

Rufus Ward's signature from his 1832 Revolutionary War pension application.⁵²



Rufus Ward's old gravestone.⁵³ Rufus Ward's replacement gravestone.

Elizabeth Ward is probably the female of 70–80 years of age found in the household of her son Levi B. Ward in the 1840 census of Miller Township.⁵⁴ By 9 October 1843, when she was deposited in connection with her application for a Revolutionary War widow's pension, she was a resident of Clinton Township in Knox County.⁵⁵

NAME	WIFE OF	RADE	REV. WARS	AMOUNT	DATE
Colburne	Wilson	Amherst	Private	20	1781
Conrad	Walters	Amherst	Private	20	1781
May	Walters	Amherst	Private	20	1781
Elizabeth	Ward	Amherst	Private	20	1781
Marshall	Whitcomb	Amherst	Private	20	1781

Elizabeth Ward in a Revolutionary War Widows Pensioners List showing her final payment in March 1849.⁵⁶

No probate records for Rufus Ward or Elizabeth Ward have been found.

Children of Rufus and Elizabeth (Barnes) Ward:

- i. Mary “Polly” Ward , b. Southington, Hartford Co., Conn., 6 May 1788;⁵⁷ d. Madison, Jefferson County, Ind., 31 Dec. 1876 aged 88y, 7m, 25d, bur. Springdale Cemetery, Madison;⁵⁸ m. probably in Rutland County, Vt. ca. 1808, Solomon Hinds,⁵⁹ b. Mass., 10 June 1789,⁶⁰ possibly a son of Solomon and Hannah (Stetson) Hinds,⁶¹ d. probably in Madison, 10 July 1852, aged 63y, 1m, bur. Springdale Cemetery.⁶² They were in Enosburg, Vermont in 1810 with a household of four.⁶³ The evidence suggests they went to Muskingum County, Ohio about the same time as the Rufus Ward family, perhaps as members of that party. Unlike the Wards, however, Solomon Hinds was in Ohio only briefly, “where he followed the blacksmith’s trade” before moving his family to Indiana about 1819.⁶⁴ The Hinds family appears in the 1820 U.S. census in Charlestown Township, Clark County, Indiana with a household of eight, in 1830 with ten people, and in 1840 with six family members.⁶⁵ They removed to Jefferson County, Indiana about 1843 where they appeared in the 1850 Census with their son Rufus.⁶⁶ Mary was admitted to the Madison Presbyterian Church on 21 April 1843.⁶⁷ Following Solomon’s death in 1852, Mary remained in Madison until her death.⁶⁸
- ii. Elizabeth “Betsey” Ward , b. Southington, 7 Apr. 1790;⁶⁹ d. Mt. Vernon, Knox Co., 1 Dec. 1880 aged 91, bur. Mound View Cemetery;⁷⁰ m. Pittsford, Rutland Co., Vt., 3 Nov. 1808, Samuel Rowley ,⁷¹ b. Pittsford, 11 May 1787, son of Jonathan and Esther (___) Rowley,⁷² d. Mt. Vernon, 20 Nov. 1851, bur. Mound View Cemetery.⁷³ The Rowleys removed from Vermont to Muskingum Co., Ohio about 1813 as part of a larger group, but stayed there only a year before settling in Knox
- iii. Abigail Ward , b. Pittsford, Vt., 19 Nov. 1792;⁷⁸ d. Piqua, Miami Co., Ohio, 15 May 1882, buried Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus;⁷⁹ m. Salt Creek Township, Muskingum Co., Ohio, 12 Oct. 1815, John Gabriel,⁸⁰ b. Franklin Co., Pa., 1794, son of Richard and Susannah (___) Gabriel,⁸¹ d. Columbus, Ohio, 28 April 1874, buried Green Lawn Cemetery.⁸² They resided in Perry Township, Muskingum Co., in the 1820 US Census, then relocated to Clinton Township, Knox Co., by 1830, where “John Gabriel of Muskingum County” purchased a parcel of 78 acres on 29 Aug. 1828.⁸³ They remained in Knox County until 1850, when they appeared in the 1850 census twice—once in Clinton, Knox Co. with two children, and again in Columbus in the household of their daughter and son-in-law Thomas and Angeline Arnold with the same two children.⁸⁴ John Gabriel was elected assessor for the third ward in Columbus in 1857 and 1865,⁸⁵ where the family was enumerated in the 1860 and 1870 US censuses.⁸⁶ After John Gabriel’s death, Abigail joined the household of her son Jonas Gabriel in Piqua, Miami Co.⁸⁷
- iv. Emma Ward, b. Pittsford, Vt., 20 Aug. 1795;⁸⁸ d. probably Homer, Licking Co., 1839;⁸⁹ m. Knox Co., 15 May 1816 Alpheus Chapman,⁹⁰ b. Cornwall, Addison

Co., Vt., 5 Sep. 1793, son of Lemuel Chapman and his first wife Huldah Reeve;⁹¹ d. Homer, Licking Co., 1832.⁹² Alpheus Chapman served in the War of 1812 and was imprisoned at Montreal for a brief period.⁹³ Like the Ward family, he was an early settler in Knox County where he was one of 17 residents who voted to name Miller Township in 1815.⁹⁴ After several years in Miller Township, the family moved to the adjacent town of Burlington in Licking County, where they were enumerated in the 1820 and 1830 censuses.⁹⁵ Alpheus was granted a license to run a tavern in Burlington on 9 May 1820.⁹⁶ Nothing has been learned about the couple's relatively early deaths.

- v. Jonas Ward, b. probably in Pittsford, Vt. ca. 21 July 1798;⁹⁷ d. St. Marys, Auglaize Co., Ohio, 7 May 1867, bur. Forest Hill Cemetery, Piqua, Miami Co., Ohio;⁹⁸ m. (1) in Knox Co., 4 Oct. 1821, Melinda Hinsdale Newell,⁹⁹ b. Pittsford, Vt., 8 Feb. 1799, daughter of Riverius and Sarah (Peck) Newell,¹⁰⁰ d. Piqua, 20 Aug. 1841, bur. McKinney Cemetery, Spring Creek Township, Miami Co.¹⁰¹ Jonas m. (2) in Miami Co., 23 Aug. 1847, as her third husband, Susanna (Israel) (Johnston) Lee,¹⁰² b. in Md. or Ohio, ca. 11 August 1803, daughter of Basil and Eleanor (Mansfield or Mansell) Israel,¹⁰³ d. Piqua, 24 or 25 Aug. 1878, buried Forest Hill Cemetery.¹⁰⁴ Her previous marriages were (1) Guernsey Co., Ohio, 21 Feb. 1822 to Thomas Johnston, and (2) Coshocton Co., Ohio, 19 Feb. 1829 to Levi Lee.¹⁰⁵

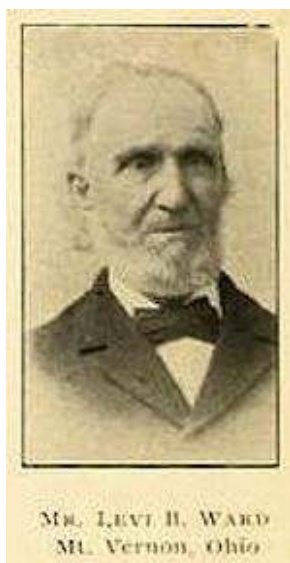
The 1820 Knox County tax records contain two entries showing Jonas Ward and Samuel Rowley as the original proprietors of a parcel of land in Township 5, Range 13 of the U.S. Military District, being the north half of the northeast quarter of section 4, containing an original quantity of 139 acres, but with taxable acreage of

69.5 (half the total). Samuel Rowley, Jonas' brother-in-law, is named as the resident proprietor.¹⁰⁶ Jonas held land in Knox and Marion counties and was enumerated in Mt. Vernon in the 1830 census with a household of thirteen.¹⁰⁷ He removed to Shelby County, Ohio by March 1833 and appears to have resided in Sidney where he acquired various parcels of land.¹⁰⁸ In the 1840 census, the Jonas Ward family was enumerated in Spring Creek Township, Miami County; they remained in Miami County, mostly in Piqua, until at least 1861.¹⁰⁹ Jonas was elected one of several state vice-presidents of the Ohio Democratic Party at its 1844 convention in Columbus,¹¹⁰ and at the 1850 Ohio State Democratic Convention he ran unsuccessfully for the party's Board of Public Works.¹¹¹

- vi. Rufus Ward, Jr. , b. Pittsford, 22 June 1801;¹¹² d. Miller Township, 10 Sept. 1879, bur. Mound View Cemetery;¹¹³ m. (1) Knox Co. 21 May 1829, Laura Davis,¹¹⁴ b. about March 1808,¹¹⁵ d. probably in Miller Township, 22 Aug. 1842, bur. Mound View Cemetery.¹¹⁶ Rufus m. (2) Knox Co., 2 July 1843, Ellen A. Rowley,¹¹⁷ b. Vermont about 25 October 1817, probably the daughter of Hiram and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Rowley,¹¹⁸ d. Miller Township, 12 Sept. 1870, bur. Mound View Cemetery.¹¹⁹ After settling in Miller Township about 1816, Rufus remained there until his death.¹²⁰ In 1822 and 1829, he purchased land jointly with his brother Jonas in section 1, T55 R16E in Marion County, but there is no evidence he ever lived there.¹²¹ The history of Knox County claims "He held the office of justice of the peace for twenty-one years, to the satisfaction of the public."¹²²
- vii. Dr. Truman Ward , b. Rutland Co., Vt., 19 July 1805;¹²³ d. Mt. Vernon, 9 Feb. 1886, aged 80y 7m, 10d, bur. Mound View Cemetery;¹²⁴ m. probably in Mt. Vernon, 1

Nov. 1827, Eliza Maxfield,¹²⁵ b. Vt., 22 Sept. 1807, almost certainly a daughter of Gilbert Belcher and Amelia (Graves) Maxfield,¹²⁶ d. probably in Mt. Vernon, 28 Dec. 1892, bur. Mound View Cemetery.¹²⁷ Hill writes “After his marriage [Truman] spent a number of years in the cooper business. He commenced reading medicine in 1847, and graduated at the Willoughby Medical college [located in Columbus; it became Starling Medical College in 1848] in 1849, after which he practiced a short time in Mt. Vernon; also in Sunbury, Delaware County, after which he engaged in the drug business, in which he was successfully engaged until November 7, 1878, when in consequence of bad health he sold out and retired from business.”¹²⁸

viii. Levi Barnes Ward, b. Brandon, Vt., 10 Apr. 1808;¹²⁹ d. Mt. Vernon, 29 Oct. 1899, bur. Mound View Cemetery;¹³⁰ m. probably in Knox County, 6 Dec. 1832, Mary Spencer Freeman,¹³¹ b. possibly Hartford, Hartford Co., Conn., 1814 or 1815,¹³² daughter of Luther and Roxanna (Spencer) Freeman,¹³³ d. Mt. Vernon, 13 Sept. 1902, bur. Mound View Cemetery.¹³⁴ Levi arrived in Miller Township in 1816 with his family as a boy and there “followed farming until 1842, when he engaged in the mercantile business [in Mt. Vernon] until 1864, when he sold his store and went back to his farm.” Hill continues “In 1874 he opened a jewelry store in company with his son, in which he is now [1881] engaged.”¹³⁵ Levi’s detailed



will, dated 9 April 1898 with a codicil dated 20 April 1899, includes seventeen specific items and suggests a meticulous personality. He makes bequests to his wife Mary, daughters Roxanna W. Young, Emma B. McFadden, the heirs of his deceased daughter Sarah E. Ewalt, and sons Charles Carroll Ward and Freeman F. Ward. He references several properties in Mt. Vernon and elsewhere including “our homestead situated on Gambier street and being lot 466;” lot 469; “my Brick Block situated on north part of lot 108 corner of main and vine streets;” “my farm in Clinton township...containing 91 acres;” “my dwelling house situated on lot 72 eastern addition...south side of front street;” “my dwelling house situated on west part of lot 385 south side of front street Shaw’s addition;” “my farm situated in Morris township;” and other real estate not identified specifically.¹³⁶

Endnotes

1. *Massachusetts, Town Clerk, Vital and Town Records, 1626–2001*, Shrewsbury Births Marriages, Deaths, 1730–1810, 1:21 (image 21), online at FamilySearch.org; *Vital Records of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts to the End of the Year 1849* (Worcester, Mass.: Franklin P. Rice, 1904), 106; Charles Martyn, *The William Ward Genealogy...* (New York, N.Y.: Artemas Ward, 1925), 134–135.
2. Revolutionary War Pension File, W6383, Rufus Ward, image 7 (date as 4 September given by his widow), images online at Fold3.com; photographs of gravestones on FindAGrave.com, memorial #54070964, where the date on the original stone is worn off and the date on a replacement stone says 8 September; “Revolutionary War Patriots Buried in Ohio,” Ohio Society Sons of the American Revolution, January 2021 update, p. 2259, OHSSAR web site, gives the date as 8 September.
3. *Southington First Congregational Church Records, 1728–1876*, 2:124 (image 147), online at FamilySearch.org; *Connecticut, Church Record Abstracts, 1630–1920*, Southington First Congregational Church, 2:124 (she as “Elisabeth Barns”), online at Ancestry.com; Revolutionary War Pension File, W6383, Rufus Ward, p. 7; Heman R.

- Timlow, *Ecclesiastical and Other Sketches of Southington, Conn.* (Hartford: Case, Lockwood and Brainard Co., 1875), 246 and “Genealogies” xviii.
4. Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records, Farmington Vital Records, LR15:B; Timlow, *Ecclesiastical and Other Sketches of Southington*, xviii; *Southington First Congregational Church Records*, 1:92 (baptism) (image 53).
 5. Photograph of the gravestone at FindAGrave.com, memorial #82265848 (“wife of Rufus Ward,” date, age); Anthony Banning Norton, *A History of Knox County, Ohio, from 1779 to 1862 Inclusive:...* (Columbus: Richard Nevins, 1862), 362 (date); 1850 U.S. Census, Mortality Schedule, Clinton Township, Knox County, Ohio, roll 14, p. 502 (month, year, place, cause of death).
 6. *Massachusetts, Town Clerk, Vital and Town Records, 1626–2001*, Shrewsbury Births Marriages, Deaths, 1730–1810, 1:21 (image 21), online at FamilySearch.org.
 7. *Worcester County, Massachusetts, Probate File Papers, 1731–1881*, New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2015, case 61777, p. 3, online at AmericanAncestors.org.
 8. Revolutionary War Pension File, W6383, Rufus Ward, deposition dated 28 September 1832, 5, 11–12, online at Fold3.com; *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War*, 17 vols. (Boston: Wright & Potter, 1896–1908), 16:544, does not record this service.
 9. Revolutionary War Pension File, W6383, Rufus Ward, deposition dated 28 September 1832, 13–15; *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors*, 16:544. The deposition gives approximate dates, and names his regimental commander as Col. Wilson in contradiction to *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors*.
 10. Revolutionary War Pension File, W6383, Rufus Ward, deposition dated 28 September 1832, 15–16.
 11. Revolutionary War Pension File, W6383, Rufus Ward, deposition dated 28 September 1832, 15–16; *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors*, 16:544.
 12. Revolutionary War Pension File, W6383, Rufus Ward, deposition dated 28 September 1832, 5, 15–16; *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors*, 16:544.
 13. “The Battle of Rhode Island,” *American Revolutionary War* web site, <<https://revolutionarywar.us/year-1778/battle-rhode-island/>>, original map publication information not specified.
 14. *U.S., Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications, 1889–1970*, Ohio Society of SAR, Charles Carroll Ward, 15 May 1924, national no. 40426, state no. 1835, online at Ancestry.com.
 15. Revolutionary War Pension File, W6383, Rufus Ward, deposition dated 28 September 1832, 17.
 16. *Southington First Congregational Church Records, 1728–1876*, 2:124 (image 147), online at FamilySearch.org.
 17. 1790 U.S. Census, Southington, Hartford County, Connecticut, roll 1, p. 455; A. M. Caverly, *History of the Town of Pittsford, Vt., with Biographical Sketches and Family Records* (Rutland, Vt.: Tuttle & Co., 1872), reprinted as a Bicentennial Edition for the Pittsford Historical Society, 1976, 268–269.
 18. Revolutionary War Pension File, W6383, Rufus Ward, deposition dated 28 September 1832, 17.
 19. Caverly, *History of Pittsford*, 268–269.
 20. *Vermont, Town Clerk, Vital and Town Records, 1732–2005*, Pittsford Births, Marriages, Deaths, 1745–1869, 1:9 (image 181), online at FamilySearch.org.
 21. *Massachusetts, Wills and Probate Records, 1635–1991*, Worcester County, Probate Records (1790–1792), 24:392, online at Ancestry.com.
 22. Pittsford Births, Marriages, Deaths, 1745–1869, 1:9 (image 181), online at FamilySearch.org. The births of his first four children (the first two born in Connecticut) are recorded on the same page.
 23. Pittsford, Rutland County, Vermont, Deeds, 2:711–712 (images 379–380), online at FamilySearch.org.
 24. Pittsford Deeds, 2:600–601 (image 323).
 25. Pittsford Deeds, 2:719 (image 383).
 26. Pittsford Deeds, 3:260 (image 605).
 27. Pittsford Deeds, 3:258 (image 604).
 28. 1800 U.S. Census, Pittsford, Rutland County, Vermont, roll 52, p. 184.
 29. Pittsford Deeds, 4:133–134 (images 80–81).
 30. Pittsford Deeds, 5:248–249 (images 276–277).
 31. Caverly, *History of the Town of Pittsford*, 269–270. The Ward house was still standing at the time this history was published in 1872, though the Wards had left Vermont in 1814.
 32. Enosburg, Franklin County, Vermont, Deeds, 5:34–35 (images 535–536).
 33. Enosburg Deeds, 5:119–120 (image 581).
 34. 1810 U.S. Census, Enosburg, Franklin County, Vermont, roll 64, p. 659.
 35. Enosburg Deeds, 6:241 (image 149).
 36. Revolutionary War Pension File, W6383, Rufus Ward, deposition dated 28 September 1832, 17.
 37. N. N. Hill, Jr., comp., *A History of Knox County, Ohio: Its Past and Present* (Mt. Vernon, Ohio: A. A. Graham & Co., 1881), 829, in the biographical sketch of Rufus’ son Levi Barnes Ward. See also Larry Daniels, *The Rowleys and Fullers* (Bowie, Md.: self-published, 1993), 24, online at FamilySearch Books. The river route from Olean down the Allegheny River was used as a migration route to the southwest as early as 1807. “The Allegheny River, a

- Public Highway,” *Historic Path of Cattaraugus County* web site, <http://historicpath.com/article/alleghey-river-public-highway-97>.
38. Revolutionary War Pension File, W6383, Rufus Ward, deposition dated 28 September 1832, 17; Hill, *History of Knox County*, 632, 829.
 39. Norton, *A History of Knox County*, 362.
 40. 1820 U.S. Census, Miller Township, Knox County, Ohio, roll 88, p. 95A.
 41. Knox County, Ohio, Deeds, online at FamilySearch.org. At least some early deeds for Knox County seem to be missing from the general index to deeds for volumes A–TT (FHL film 314,028). No deed involving Rufus Ward Sr. is found in the indexes to volumes D and E (1817–1825, FHL film 314,038).
 42. *Ohio Tax Records, 1800–1850*, Knox County, 1822, FHL film 545,107, image 265, online at FamilySearch.org. The U.S. Military District survey in Ohio is described in George W. Knepper, *The Official Ohio Lands Book*, paperback edition, (Columbus: Ohio State Auditor, 2002), 39–42.
 43. *Ohio Tax Records, 1800–1850*, Knox County, 1823–1825, FHL film 517,277, images 54, 115, 284.
 44. *Ohio Tax Records, 1800–1850*, Knox County, 1826–1832, FHL film 517,277, images 310, 313; FHL film 327,835, images 149, 152, 400, 404; FHL film 327,836, images 169, 172, 420, 423; FHL film 327,837, images 144, 147, 454, 457.
 45. *Ohio Tax Records, 1800–1850*, Knox County, 1833, FHL film 545,108, image 160.
 46. Knox County, Ohio, Deeds, H:590 (image 686).
 47. Knox County, Ohio, Deeds, U:60 (image 48).
 48. Knox County, Deeds, K:298–299 (image 170).
 49. Knox County, Deeds, H:590–591 (image 686).
 50. 1830 U.S. Census, Miller Township, Knox County, Ohio, roll 134, p. 295.
 51. Revolutionary War Pension File, W6383, Rufus Ward, 3, 4; *The Pension Roll of 1835*, vol. 4, Ohio, p. 263, online at Ancestry.com.
 52. Revolutionary War Pension File, W6383, Rufus Ward, 18.
 53. Photographs of both gravestones on FindAGrave.com, memorial #54070964.
 54. 1840 U.S. Census, Miller Township, Knox County, Ohio, roll 406, p. 268.
 55. Revolutionary War Pension File, W6383, Rufus Ward, 30.
 56. *Revolutionary War Pensioners, 1801–1815, 1818–1872*, Series T718, 1818–1872, vol. 20, Widow Pensions, 1848–1862, p. 136 (image 118), online at Ancestry.com.
 57. Pittsford, Vermont, Births, Marriages, Deaths, 1745–1869, 1:9 (image 181). This record says she was born in Southington, Connecticut; no birth record has been found in the Barbour Collection of Connecticut Records, Connecticut Church Abstracts, or any other Connecticut source. Photograph of the gravestone online at FindAGrave.com, memorial # 94739675.
 58. Photograph of the gravestone online at FindAGrave.com, memorial #94739675, shows the date and age, and the memorial cites an undated obituary in the *Madison Courier; U.S., Presbyterian Church Records, 1701–1907*, Madison, Indiana, Madison Presbyterian Church, 1819–1894, p. 4 (date), online at Ancestry.com.
 59. Photographs of their gravestones online at FindAGrave.com, memorials #94739638 and #94739675, identify them as spouses; *A Portrait and Biographical Record of Boone, Clinton and Hendricks Counties, Ind.,...* (Chicago: A.W. Bowen & Co., 1895), 723, which gives the marriage location as “Rutledge” County, Vermont. Their first child James was born in September 1809. Photograph of his gravestone online at FindAGrave.com, memorial #94738880, gives the death date and age at death.
 60. Photograph of the gravestone online at FindAGrave.com, memorial #94739638 shows the date. 1850 U.S. Census, Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana, roll 154, p. 124A gives his age as 61 and state of birth as Massachusetts.
 61. A Solomon Hinds died in Brandon, Rutland County, Vermont on 8 April 1798, aged 48y, 17d, but no evidence has been found that connects him to the Solomon Hinds born in 1789. *Vermont Vital Records, 1720–1908*, online index at Ancestry.com, gives the date, place, and age. However, this Solomon Hinds married Hannah Stetson two years after the birth of the younger Solomon, which argues against them as the parents. Thomas W. Baldwin, comp., *Vital Records of Hardwick, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Company, 1917), 191, 247 records the marriage. A Hinds family genealogy does not list a Solomon among the children Solomon and Hannah (Stetson) Hinds, but also gives the senior Solomon’s death year as 1794—before the birth of his last two children—thereby casting doubt on the reliability of the information presented. Albert Henry Hinds, *History and Genealogy of the Hinds Family* (Portland, Me.: The Thurston Print, 1899), 311.
 62. Photograph of the gravestone online at FindAGrave.com, memorial #94739638 shows the date and age, but the number of months is illegible in the photograph.
 63. 1810 U.S. Census, Enosburg, Franklin County, Vermont, roll 64, p. 653.
 64. *Portrait and Biographical Record of Boone, Clinton, ..., 723*.

65. 1820 U.S. Census, Charlestown Township, Clark County, Indiana, roll 13, p. 49; 1830 U.S. Census, "Northeast of the State Road," Clark Co., Ind., roll 28; p. 30; 1840 U.S. Census, Clark Co., Ind., roll 75, p. 314.
66. 1850 U.S. Census, Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana, roll 154, p. 124A.
67. Madison Presbyterian Church, 1819–1894, p. 4 (date).
68. 1860 U.S. Census, Madison, Jefferson Co., Ind., roll 270, pp. 840–1; 1870 U.S. Census, Madison, Jefferson Co., Ind., roll 328, p. 373A, in both cases in the household of her son James.
69. Pittsford Births, Marriages, Deaths, 1745–1869, 1:9 (image 181), online at FamilySearch.org. This record says she was born in Southington, Connecticut; no birth record has been found in the Connecticut records. Also Hill, *History of Knox County*, 788 (date).
70. *Ohio, County Death Records, 1840–2001*, Knox County, Death Record, 1:290–1 (image 201), online at FamilySearch.org; "State and Neighborhood Notes," *Summit County [Ohio] Beacon*, 8 December 1880, p. 3, col. 2 (date), online at Newspapers.com; entry at FindAGrave.com, memorial #81551513, citing burial records and noting the absence of a grave marker.
71. Hill, *History of Knox County*, 788 (date); John D. Austin, *Mayflower Families Through Five Generations: Descendants of the Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth, Mass., December 1620* (Plymouth, Mass.: General Society of Mayflower Descendants, 2001), 6:367 (husband's name); Larry Daniels, *The Rowleys and Fullers* (Bowie, Md.: self-published, 1993), 22 (date, place), online at FamilySearch.org.
72. Austin, *Mayflower Families Through Five Generations*, 6:367 (date, place, parents); Hill, *History of Knox County*, 788 (date, place); Daniels, *The Rowleys and Fullers*, 20, 22.
73. Hill, *History of Knox County*, 788; Daniels, *The Rowleys and Fullers*, 25; entry at FindAGrave.com, memorial #81551472.
74. Hill, *History of Knox County*, 788; Daniels, *The Rowleys and Fullers*, 24.
75. 1820 U.S. Census, Miller Township, Knox Co., Ohio, roll 88, p. 95A.
76. Hill, *History of Knox County*, 788; Daniels, *The Rowleys and Fullers*, 24. He was "of Licking County" on 10 April 1832 when he purchased two small parcels in the town of Utica. He sold at least part of this land on 24 February 1834. Licking County, Ohio, Deeds, P:502–3 (image 271), T:307–8 (images 162–3), online at FamilySearch.org.
77. Hill, *History of Knox County*, 788; 1850 U.S. Census, Mt. Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio, roll 700, p. 235B.
78. Pittsford Births, Marriages, Deaths, 1745–1869, 1:9 (image 181), online at FamilySearch.org.
79. No record of her death has been found in Miami County records, where she lived with her son Jonas Ward, or in Franklin County. The Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio, web site, gives the death date on the "Locate a Loved One" page after entering the name "Abigail Gabriel." An entry on the Ohio Genealogy Express web site gives an abstract of her death notice from the *Miami Helmet*, but this paper has not been found online. The death date has either been transcribed incorrectly as 15 May 1885 or was published with this incorrect date. See <http://www.ohiogenealogyexpress.com/miami/miamico_deaths_piqua.htm>, entry for Abigail Gabriel.
80. *Ohio, County Marriages, 1789–2016*, Muskingum County, Marriages (1806–1816), 1:23, though page numbering is mostly illegible (FHL film 910,166, image 90), online at FamilySearch.org; another version in *Ohio Marriages, 1800–1958*, Muskingum Co., Marriages, 1804–1816, 94 (image 104). The reference to Salt Creek Township is found in a newspaper article on the occasion of the couple's "Golden Wedding" celebrating fifty years of marriage. *Zanesville Daily Courier*, 13 October 1865, p. 7, col. 1, online at Newspapers.com.
81. An obituary says he was born in 1794 in Franklin County, Pa. near Hagerstown, Md. "From Columbus," *Cincinnati Daily Gazette*, 29 April 1874, p. 1, col. 3, online at GenealogyBank.com; he is named as a son of the testator in the will of Richard Gabriel; *Ohio Probate Records, 1789–1996*, Muskingum County, Will Records, D:185 (image 118), online at FamilySearch.org; H. Harold Shamel, *A History of the Gabriel Family of Southern Pennsylvania and Their Descendants* (Parsons, Kan.: Commercial Publishers, 1960), 23 (parents, birth year, state).
82. *Ohio, County Death Records, 1840–2001*, Franklin County, Death Records, 1:76 (image 113), online at FamilySearch.org; *Cincinnati Daily Gazette*, 29 April 1874, p. 1, col. 3; Shamel, *Gabriel Family of Southern Pennsylvania*, 23; Green Lawn Cemetery web site, John Gabriel, gives death and burial dates.
83. 1820 U.S. Census, Perry Township, Muskingum County, Ohio, roll 92, p. 145; 1830 U.S. Census, Clinton Township, Knox County, Ohio, roll 134, p. 271; Knox County, Ohio, Deeds, G:523–524 (images 294–295), online at FamilySearch.org.
84. 1840 U.S. Census, Clinton Township, Knox Co., Ohio, roll 406, p. 232; 1850 U.S. Census, Clinton Township, Knox Co., Ohio, roll 700, p. 260B; 1850 U.S. Census, Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio, roll 679, p. 340A. John Gabriel's obituary states that they

- removed to Columbus in 1846, but he didn't dispose of his land in Knox County until 16 July 1850. *Cincinnati Daily Gazette*, 29 April 1874, p. 1, col. 3; Knox County, Deeds, II:451–452 (images 568–569).
85. "Spring Election," *Ohio State Journal*, 15 April 1857, p. 1, col. 1; "Municipal Election," *Daily Ohio Statesman*, 26 April 1865, p. 4, col. 1, both online at GenealogyBank.com.
 86. 1860 U.S. Census, Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio, roll 964, p. 103; 1870 U.S. Census, Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio, roll 1201, p. 140B.
 87. 1880 U.S. Census, Piqua, Miami County, Ohio, roll 1049, p. 274B.
 88. *Vermont, Town Clerk, Vital and Town Records, 1732–2005*, Pittsford Births, Marriages, Deaths, 1745–1869, 1:9 (image 181), online at FamilySearch.org; *Vermont, Vital Records, 1720–1908*, "1870 and Prior, Ward, El–Warren," image 82, online at Ancestry.com.
 89. Hill, *History of Knox County*, 632 (year). No record of her death or burial has been found.
 90. Hill, *History of Knox County*, 632. No marriage record has been found.
 91. *Vermont, Vital Records, 1720–1908*, "1870 and Prior, Chandler, H. to Chase, B.," image 2172 (date, place, father), online at Ancestry.com. No record confirming his mother as Huldah Reeve has been found, despite many online trees that make the claim.
 92. Hill, *History of Knox County*, 632. No record of his death or burial has been found.
 93. Hill, *History of Knox County*, 632. He is likely the Alpheus Chapman who was a private in Capt. Rufus Tilden's company of New York militia (Lt. Col. Thomas Miller's 8th regiment) who were captured at French Mills, New York in November 1812. *New York, War of 1812 Payroll Abstracts for New York State Militia, 1812–1815*, "Cartler–Chapman," image 847 of 987, online at Ancestry.com; Frederick J. Seaver, *Historical Sketches of Franklin County and its Several Towns...* (Albany: J. B. Lyon Company, 1918), 592–595, describes the incident at French Mills.
 94. Hill, *History of Knox County*, 522.
 95. 1820 U.S. Census, Burlington, Licking County, Ohio, roll 94, p. 42A; 1830 U.S. Census, Burlington, Licking County, Ohio, roll 134, p. 427.
 96. Licking County, Ohio, Court Records, Common Pleas Journal (1819–1823), 52, (image 45).
 97. Photograph of the gravestone online at FindAGrave.com, memorial #112742067, gives his age as 68 years, 9 months, 16 days at his death on 7 May 1867. No birth record found in Vermont records but sources indicate the family was in Pittsford at this time.
 98. Photograph of the gravestone online at FindAGrave.com, memorial #112742067 (date, age); *Putnam County Sentinel*, May 23, 1867, p. 3, col. 4 (date, place, and age). Another death notice refers to him as Col. Jonas Ward. "State News," *Ohio Daily Statesman*, 20 May 1867, p. 2, col. 1, online at Newspapers.com.
 99. *Ohio, County Marriages, 1789–2016*, Knox County, Marriage Record, 1808–1838, 5:71 (image 77); also Knox County, Marriage Certificates, 1809–1850, no page number, image 105, both records online at FamilySearch.org.
 100. Edmund Janes Cleveland, Horace Gillette Cleveland, comp., *The Genealogy of the Cleveland and Cleaveland Families* (Hartford: Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., 1899), 3:2049fn "Newell ancestry." The note gives her date and place of birth and names her parents. Riverius Newell appears in "A List of the Polls and rateable estate of the Inhabitants in the Town of Cornwall" in 1795 as the only Newell in the town. Cornwall, Vermont, Town Records, 1:19 (image 16), referred to as the "old book," online at FamilySearch.org.
 101. Unsourced entry at FindAGrave.com, memorial #38196430, says she died 20 August 1841 in her 43rd year, but the date is illegible in the photograph of the gravestone; the Cleveland genealogy gives the date as 30 August 1841. Cleveland and Cleveland, *Genealogy of the Cleveland and Cleaveland Families*, 3:2049fn. No death record found in Miami County vital records.
 102. *Ohio, County Marriages, 1789–2016*, Miami County, Marriage Records, 1843–1854, F:216–217, no. 151 (image 112), online at FamilySearch.org. The date has been indexed as 22 August, but I read it as 23 August.
 103. Photograph of the gravestone online at FindAGrave.com, memorial #112742134 (date, age) from which the birth date is calculated. Her birth state varies between Maryland and Ohio in the 1850, 1860, and 1870 censuses. The will of Basil Israel dated 11 November 1826 names his wife Eleanor and his daughter Susan Johnson [sic]. *Ohio, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1786–1998*, Guernsey County, Ohio, A:285–288 (images 168–170), online at Ancestry.com. *Maryland, U.S., Compiled Marriages, 1667–1899*, gives Eleanor's surname as Mansfield, but other sources have it as Mansell or Mansel, including Daughters of the American Revolution lineage entries, viz. 71:312–313, nos. 70870 and 70871, 102:145, no. 101479, among others.
 104. Photograph of the gravestone online at FindAGrave.com, memorial #112742134, gives her age as 75 years, 13 days at her death on 24 August 1878; "Sudden Death of an Old Lady," *The Cincinnati Enquirer*, 26 August 1878, p. 1, col. 4 gives the date

- as 25 August and her age as 80.
105. Thomas Johnston and Susanna Israel, *Ohio, County Marriages, 1789–2016*, Guernsey County, Marriage Records, 1810–1840, A:164, no. 572 (image 85), online at FamilySearch.org; Levi Lee and Susannah Johnston, *Ohio, County Marriages, 1789–2016*, Coshocton County, Marriage Records, 1811–1831, A:173, no. 785 (image 105), online at FamilySearch.org.
 106. *Ohio Tax Records, 1800–1850*, Knox County, 1820, FHL film 545,107, images 137 and 156, online at FamilySearch.org.
 107. U.S., *General Land Office Records, 1776–2015*, accession no. OH0730__238, document no. 755, accession no. OH0730__460, document no. 982; Knox County, Deeds, E:131–2 (images 432–3); 1830 U.S. Census, Mt. Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio, roll 134, p. 267.
 108. He was of Shelby County when he was appointed as agent for William E. Davidson on 28 March 1833. Shelby County, Ohio, Deeds, C:160–1 (images 458–9).
 109. 1840 U.S. Census, Spring Creek Township, Miami, Ohio, roll 415, p. 445; 1850 U.S. Census, Washington Township, Miami, Ohio, roll 711, p. 352B; 1860 U.S. Census, Piqua, Miami, Ohio, roll 1010, p. 39; he was postmaster in Piqua from 16 February 1858 to 30 March 1861. U.S., *Appointments of U. S. Postmasters, 1832–1971*, 300–1, (image 331), online at Ancestry.com.
 110. *The Democratic Standard*, 23 January 1844, p. 1, col. 2, online at Newspapers.com.
 111. *The Portage Sentinel* [Ravenna, Ohio], 15 July 1850, p. 2, col. 6, online at Newspapers.com.
 112. Photograph of the gravestone online at FindAGrave.com, memorial #82265734, gives his age at death on 10 September 1879 as 78 years, 2 months, 18 days; Hill, *History of Knox County*, 829 (date, place); his death record gives his birthplace as Pittsford and his age at death as 78 years, 3 months, 12 days, which calculates to a birth date of 29 May 1801. *Ohio, County Death Records, 1840–2001*, Knox County, Death Record, 1867–1883, 1:266–7 (image 189), online at FamilySearch.org.
 113. Photograph of the gravestone online at FindAGrave.com, memorial #82265734 (date and age); *Ohio, County Death Records, 1840–2001*, Knox County, Death Record, 1867–1883, 1:266–7 (image 189).
 114. *Ohio, County Marriages, 1789–2016*, Knox County, Marriage Records, 1808–1838, 191, (image 137), her name recorded as “Louisa;” Hill, *History of Knox County*, 829 gives wife’s name as Laura Davis and her gravestone says Laura Ward.
 115. Photograph of the gravestone online at FindAGrave.com, memorial #82265364, gives her age at death on 22 August 1842 as 34 years, 5 months.
 116. Photograph of the gravestone online at FindAGrave.com, memorial #82265364 (date).
 117. *Ohio, County Marriages, 1789–2016*, Knox County, Marriage Records, 1838–1851, p. 161, (image 374), married by Rev. Wing, “a Presbyterian of the Prot. Ep. Church,” online at FamilySearch.org; Hill, *History of Knox County*, 829.
 118. Hill, *History of Knox County*, 789 (parents), 829 (Vermont origins); birth date calculated from age at death of 52 years, 10 months, 18 days in *Ohio, County Death Records, 1840–2001*, Knox County, Death Records, 1867–1883, 1:42–3 (image 77); photograph of the gravestone online at FindAGrave.com, memorial #82265342, gives age at death on 12 September 1870 as 52 years, 10 months, 18 days.
 119. *Ohio, County Death Records, 1840–2001*, Knox County, Death Records, 1867–1883, 1:42–3 (image 77); photograph of the gravestone online at FindAGrave.com, memorial #82265342 (date).
 120. Hill, *History of Knox County*, 632 (arrival of Rufus Ward, Sr. in Miller Twp.), 829 (arrival of Rufus Ward, Jr. in 1818).
 121. U.S., *General Land Office Records, 1776–2015*, accession no. OH0730__238, document no. 755, accession no. OH0730__460, document no. 982; Knox County, Ohio, Deeds, E:131–132 (images 432–433).
 122. Hill, *History of Knox County*, 829.
 123. Photograph of the gravestone at FindAGrave.com, memorial #81610212 (date); Hill, *History of Knox County*, 829 (date and place); no birth record found in Vermont vital records.
 124. *Ohio, County Death Records, 1840–2001*, Knox County, Death Record, 1884–1896, 2:20 (image 314), online at FamilySearch.org; photograph of the gravestone online at FindAGrave.com, memorial #81610197.
 125. Hill, *History of Knox County*, 829; photograph of the gravestone online at FindAGrave.com, memorials #81610212 and #81610197 show their names. According to an article from the Knox County Historical Society, the marriage of Truman Ward and Eliza Maxfield took place “at the residence of Dr. G. B. Maxfield on West High Street” in Mt. Vernon. Bette Fetters, “Anniversary celebrated,” June 26, 1985, Knox County Historical Society. No marriage record found in Knox County vital records.
 126. Photograph of the gravestone online at FindAGrave.com, memorial #81610197 (date, entry names parents, but is unsourced); Hill, *History of Knox County*, 829 (birth state). See previous note

- about the marriage of Truman Ward and Eliza Maxfield. A Gilbert B. Maxfield was in Franklin County, Vermont in 1810 and was in Knox County, Ohio by 1814, suggesting he may have been a member of the Ward party that came from Vermont in that year. 1810 U.S. Census, Middle Hero, Franklin, Vermont, roll 64, p. 340A; Hill, *History of Knox County*, 359.
127. Photograph of the gravestone online at FindAGrave.com, memorial #81610212 (date). No record of her death has been found in Knox County death records.
128. Hill, *History of Knox County*, 829. He evidently suffered from “rheumatism” for a number of years, which was recorded as the cause of his death. *Ohio, County Death Records, 1840–2001*, Knox County, Death Record, 1884–1896, 2:20 (image 314); “Mt. Vernon,” *Columbus Dispatch*, 9 February 1886, p. 1, col. 4.
129. The primary source of his birth date and place is his own application for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, although the year—provided in other sources—is obscured by the binding of the volume. *U.S., Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications, 1889–1970*, Ohio Society of SAR, Levi Barns Ward, 30 January 1896, national no. 2479, state no. 279, online at Ancestry.com; see also Hill, *History of Knox County*, 829.
130. *Ohio, Wills and Probate Records, 1786–1998*, Knox County, Executors’ Applications Bonds and Letters, 3:282, (image 155), online at Ancestry.com (date and place); “Oldest Man in County Buried,” *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, 2 November 1899, p. 1, col. 2, online at GenealogyBank.com; photograph of the gravestone at FindAGrave.com, memorial #82265767 (year). No death record found in Knox County vital records.
131. No marriage record has been found in Knox County vital records. See Frederick Freeman, *Freeman Genealogy in Three Parts* (Boston: Franklin Press, 1875), 196, names his wife and her parents; *Daughters of the American Revolution Lineage Books*, 80:61, national no. 79163, 90:142, national no. 89436, among others, names his wife and her parents. A newspaper article describes their “Golden Wedding,” a fiftieth anniversary party held on 6 December 1882. “Golden Wedding,” *Cincinnati Enquirer*, 7 December 1882, p. 4, col. 8, online at Newspapers.com.
132. No birth record has been found for her, but her gravestone gives the year. Photograph of the gravestone at FindAGrave.com, memorial #82265748. Her age and birth state of Connecticut are consistent across the 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 censuses. 1850 U.S. Census, Mt. Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio, roll 700, p. 231A; 1860 U.S. Census, Mt. Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio, roll 994, p. 37; 1870 U.S. Census, Mt. Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio, roll 1229, p. 416B; 1880 U.S. Census, Mt. Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio, roll 1038, p. 252A. Several SAR applications give the date as 3 May 1815, among them *U.S., Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications, 1889–1970*, North Dakota Society of SAR, William Clifton McFadden, 6 June 1921, national no. 33022, state no. 98, online at Ancestry.com. An article in the *Mount Vernon News* names her parents and gives her birth place as Hartford and birth date as 3 May 1814. Bill Fetters, “Yesteryear incidents,” *Mount Vernon News*, 17 December 1985, page no. unknown.
133. Freeman, *Freeman Genealogy*, 119, 196; Fetters, “Yesteryear incidents,” *Mount Vernon News*, 17 December 1985; Hill, *History of Knox County*, 830.
134. No death record has been found in Knox County vital records or probate records. Photograph of the gravestone at FindAGrave.com, memorial #82265748, gives the year. An SAR application for William Clifton McFadden gives the date without a source. *SAR Applications, 1889–1970*, national no. 33022, state no. 98, online at Ancestry.com.
135. Hill, *History of Knox County*, 830.
136. *Ohio, Wills and Probate Records, 1786–1998*, Knox County, Will Records, L:61–67, (images 65–69), online at Ancestry.com.

About The Author

Charlie Wells has been active in genealogy for over forty years, and began compiling his family history in the 1970s. He became certified by the Board for Certification of Genealogists in 2013 and renewed his certification in 2018. Charlie combines his interest in genealogy with a life-long passion for maps, having spent over thirty years working in the field of geographic information systems (GIS), the last twenty of those as a GIS professional with industry leader Esri. His U.S. research interests include New England, the Midwest, and the West; he has also conducted research in records of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Switzerland, Germany, Sweden, and Italy. Charlie has several early Ohio ancestors, including the Ward family that is the subject of this sketch.

The Indentured Schnell Family From Niederdeseladorf, Germany, Part 5 Henry Snell's Family in Pennsylvania

by Mary C. Berwanger

Tracking Henry Snell's indentured siblings was important to demonstrate that this family was the same family that left OberdresseIndorf in 1771. That goal has been accomplished. I did not, however, find further information about Henry. Further research of this family is not one of my research priorities. Therefore, I am including in the endnotes the results of my research, to make it available for other researchers. More of the relevant data sets will likely be digitized, making future research easier.

Anna Maria Schnell was Henry's eldest sister. She would have been 28 upon arrival. Mary Schneall [sic] was indentured on 5 Nov 1771 to Conrad Weaver of Bristol Township as a servant for 4 years to repay £20.⁶⁷ She would most likely have been a domestic servant in Weaver's household. He operated a mill in Germantown in 1770.⁶⁸

It is possible that she is the Anna Maria Schnell who married John Feichtel on 31 Mar 1776 at the Old German Reformed Church in Philadelphia.⁶⁹ This marriage is consistent with the expiration of her indenture in November of 1775. I have not been able to further locate her with either her maiden name or a family of John Feichtel.

Catharina Schnell was Henry's third eldest sister. Henry named his eldest child Catherine (1781–1858).

Catharine Schneall [sic] was indentured on 4 Nov 1771 to Peter Care of Bristol Township as a servant for 4 years to repay the £20.⁷⁰ In 1769 Peter Care operated a grist mill and was a flour merchant.⁷¹ He was married in 1765 at the Old German Reformed Church in Philadelphia; Catharina might also have attended this Church.⁷² In 1775 Peter Care purchased a property known as The Monastery, 70 acres of land with a three story mansion, a barn, and grist mill. This historic property is still maintained.⁷³ Catharina's indenture was to expire in

November of 1775, so it is not known if she lived there. Catharina would also have likely been a domestic servant.

She is the Catharine Schnell who married Daniel Cressman (who was born in Trappe, Montgomery County and later lived in Sussex County, New Jersey). Her brother John Snell bought from this Daniel Cressman his undivided eighth interest in the Plantation of Daniel's father George Cressman (1712 Germany–1768 Pennsylvania), who directed that his estate be divided equally among his children.⁷⁴

I had long wondered why John Snell of Reading would purchase an undivided eighth interest in property owned by the children of said George Cressman, deceased: he purchased the interest of his sister and her husband, who had removed to Sussex County, New Jersey. Land records can provide otherwise hidden clues to family relationships: researching Daniel Cressman revealed that his wife was Catharina Schnell.

Brother George Snell also had relationship with the Catherine Schnell married to Daniel Cressman. "According to the Journals of Pastor Muhlenberg, Daniel Cressman was a hatterer and lived in their cottage. The name of his wife was Catherine. Her brother J. G. Schnell and Salome Muhlenberg were the sponsors at the baptism of their son Johan George."⁷⁵ Johann George Schnell was still a single man at the time of this baptism in 1780.

Johannes “John” Schnell was the eldest of Henry’s brothers. Henry named his eldest son John (1782-1844). Johannes Schnell (Jr.) was indentured on 7 Nov 1771 to Daniel Hiester of Upper Salford Township for 4 years to repay £30.⁷⁶ (His debt was higher than his adult sisters. Perhaps he took on some debt for others in the family.) Daniel Hiester was himself a first-generation immigrant from a region near the origin of the Schnell family: Elsoff, Wittgenstein, Westphalia, Germany (approximately 24 Kilometers from NiederdresseIndorf), arriving 26 Sep 1737 on Ship St. Andrew. It was not unusual for a successful German immigrant to indenture a later arrival, acting as much a mentor as a master, helping the new immigrant assimilate. German immigrants were recruited from regions from which previous immigrants had come. It is possible the Schnells knew of Daniel Hiester in Philadelphia even before they arrived.

It is known that "Daniel Hiester, senior, and Captain Jonathan Hager had been friends in Germany. They came to this country about the same time."⁷⁷ Hager arrived in 1736 on Ship Harle. His daughter Roseanna Hager married Daniel’s son, Daniel Hiester, Jr. His son Jonathan Hager, Jr. founded Hagerstown, Maryland. These connections provide another rationale for Henry to have settled in Hagerstown (where he purchased a lot from founder Jonathan Hager in 1787).

Johannes lived from 1771–1775 where Daniel Heister lived. What was Johannes Snell’s life like, when he was indentured to the earlier German immigrant Daniel Hiester? Daniel Hiester was a supporter of Old Goshenhoppen Reformed (Upper Salford Township), part of the Goshenhoppen Reformed Charge.⁷⁸ During his indenture, Johannes Schnell would likely have been a member of this congregation; he had been a member of the Reformed congregation in NiederdresseIndorf.

Daniel Hiester was a landowner, tanner, and tile and brick maker. In 1769 he paid Proprietary

tax as a tanner with 130 acres, 5 horses and 5 cattle, and 3 servants. He had become a notable citizen from humble beginnings. “Located upon a leading road, his business prospered. He became a foremost man in his neighborhood [near Sumneytown, Upper Salford Township].”⁷⁹ In 1757 he built a two-story Georgian-style brick house which is preserved along with 78 surrounding acres by the Montgomery County Land Trust.⁸⁰ Pictures show windows in the attic; the upper floor was typically the residence for domestic servants, and depending on his duties, Johannes might have resided there.

At age 61 in 1774, Daniel Hiester sold his land to his son Daniel, Jr. and settled in Reading, Berks County. It is logical that Johannes Schnell would follow his mentor to Reading. As the above narrative demonstrates, the master’s history and circumstances provide insight into the indentured ancestor’s life.

Initially in 1774, however, he might have resided in nearby Marlborough Township near Sumneytown.⁸¹ There is no John Snell on the 1779 tax list for Marlborough Township, consistent with his residence in Reading by 1780. His taxed property in 1774 is consistent with what he owned in Reading in 1780.⁸²

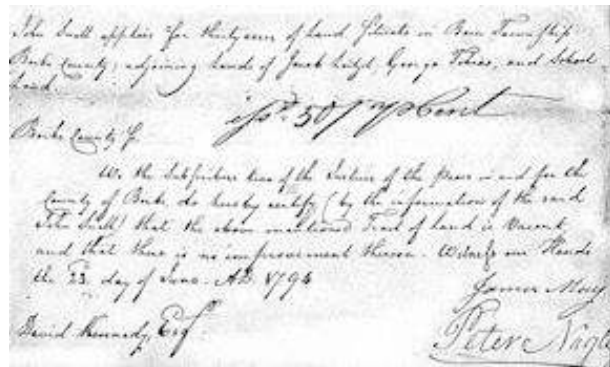
It is not stated which skills John Snell learned or practiced as Daniel Hiester’s servant. Soon after arriving in Reading, he established himself as a merchant. “Johannes Schnell sells dry and wet goods, Reading, one door below Mr. Hahn.”⁸³ Among his wet goods was liquor, as he was subject to the excise tax from 1781 through 1785.⁸⁴ In 1781 and 1782 he was one of the highest payers of excise tax; by 1785 he was no longer among the highest.

His other neighbor was Henry Diehl whose occupation was a *Blaufarber* or “blue dyer.” This specialized process (linen printing, hand blocked indigo, or *Blaudruck*) used hand-carved models to create intricate white designs on the fabric as indigo blue dye was applied to linen or cotton.⁸⁵ In 1781, John Snell was taxed as a

linen printer (as well as a merchant.)⁸⁶ For all other years 1782-1789, there was only one John Snell tax entry. My hypothesis is that John Snell was in a business partnership with Henry Diehl. John Snell and Henry Diehl were both Revolutionary Patriots. This timeframe (after the Declaration of Independence) is significant: the colonies forewent import of English textiles in favor of domestic production. “. . . cloth production in colonial America was one of the significant ways ties were beginning to be severed with Great Britain. Many families began to grow flax for linen and raise sheep for wool. Woodworkers began producing the necessary IR textile equipment, such as spinning wheels and looms.”⁸⁷ Domestic indigo was available from South Carolina.

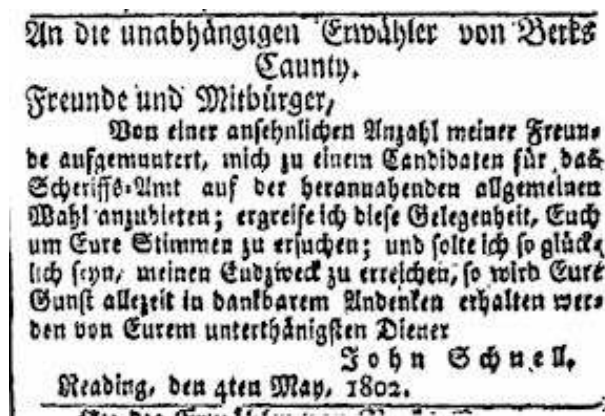
John Snell merchant owned a house and half-lot in Reading as early at 1781. In 1785, he bought another lot #196 and Out Lots #18 and 20 from Henry Haller.⁸⁸ He was taxed 1785-1789 for ten to fifteen acres of Out Lots of Reading. In 1789, to satisfy a debt, he sold one half of lot #146 to the highest bidder, his neighbor Henry Diehl.⁸⁹ He was also taxed as a non-resident by Alsace Township for 1785-1789.⁹⁰ There was only one John Snell in Berks County, so these assessments and payments must pertain to the John Snell of Reading. Early deeds and land records confirm that John Snell’s investments were not confined to Reading. He applied for several warrants for vacant, unimproved land,⁹¹ sued and was sued for debts, and purchased other property rights.⁹² He did not lead a simple life.

He was a respected member of the community and served in a variety of positions. He and Peter Fether were elected Coroners of Berks County in 1789 and 1790.⁹³ “The early American Coroners, like their English counterparts, tried to use as much common sense as possible since most did not have a medical background. . . . Coroners were elected to be county officers, comparable to sheriffs, with whom they often traded places.”⁹⁴ Indeed,



John Snell, Warrant Application for 30 acres of land in Bern Township, signed by fellow veteran Peter Nagle.

in 1780 he was elected as an Inspector to assist the Berks County Sheriff.⁹⁵ He was elected Assistant Burgess (representative of a borough) in 1793.⁹⁶ By 1800, he was the Under-Sheriff.⁹⁷ He was among the candidates for Sheriff in 1802.⁹⁸



John Schnell, Candidate for Sheriff, *Reading Adler* (Reading, PA) Tuesday, May 18, 1802, Issue 281, p. 3. GenealogyBank.com

John functioned in both the English and German communities. In civil records (such as tax and census) his name was recorded as John Snell, which he used as his signature on deeds and legal documents. In the German church records and German newspapers, he was referred to as Schnell. He was a founding member of *Die Readinger Deutsche Lese-Gesellschaft* (Reading’s German Reading Association) along with Wilhelm Boos, Daniel Rose, and Heinrich Diehl. “. . . the object of the association was to secure a suitable collection of

books for the gratification of the tastes and intellectual development of its members.”⁹⁹

Like his brother George, in addition to his positions of public service, he administered estates and posted bonds.¹⁰⁰ An example of his assistance to others is a Power of Attorney issued to him by a single woman, Anna Maria Koch of Tulpehocken Township, Berks County (who was illiterate).¹⁰¹

John Snell was also a prominent member and supporter of his Church. In 1786 his former master Daniel Hiester was a founding member of The German Reformed Church, Reed and Washington Streets, in Reading. Daniel Hiester was a Trustee; deacons included John Snell and Daniel Rose.¹⁰² By 1798, he was an elder.¹⁰³ He was one of the Subscribers to pay off the debt of the Church between 1794-1796; prominent among them were Daniel Hiester and Rev. William Boos.¹⁰⁴ He was a member of the committee appointed to take up subscriptions to repair the roof and steeple and expand the gallery for a new organ; committee members were Peter Frölich, Daniel Rose, Jacob Dick, and Johann Schnell.¹⁰⁵

No marriage record has been discovered, but Church records inform us that his wife was Elizabeth *nee* Flicker, who was born in Germany in January of 1749 and died 1 Oct 1814.¹⁰⁶ Church records also indicate that his parents Johannes and Catharina were also in Reading. Johannes named his first daughter Catharina (his mother’s name); she was born 2 Apr 1779 and buried 16 Feb 1784.¹⁰⁷ On her burial record her father is listed as Johannes Schnell, Jr., consistent with his parents being in Reading. In fact, they were sponsors for Johannes Jr.’s and Elizabeth’s second daughter Gertruda, who was baptized 1 Jun 1780 and buried on Christmas Eve 1783.¹⁰⁸ Their third daughter Juliana (the name of one of Johannes’s sisters) was sickly when she was baptized on 28 Jan 1789 and most likely also died young. The parents were the sponsors; the father is no longer referred to as Jr., Johannes Sr. died between 1780 and 1789.¹⁰⁹

Three of their children lived to adulthood, but their baptisms do not appear in the Church records. Johannes, Jr. was born about 1782, Catharine about 1784, and Margaret about 1787.¹¹⁰

There is only one John Snell on Reading tax and census records, so Johannes Sr. and his wife were likely living in Johannes Jr.’s household.¹¹¹ No record of death or burial has been located for Johannes Sr. Catharine, his widow, died of consumption on 6 Apr 1798 at the age of 76 years (which is consistent with her birth date in Niederdresselndorf).¹¹² She was buried from First Reformed Church.¹¹³ The decease of his parents is consistent with John’s household in 1800, which consisted only of himself, his wife, and two living daughters Catharine and Margaret.¹¹⁴ Son Johannes, age 18, had apparently left the household.

The John and George Snell who were Revolutionary soldiers were on the Reformed Church subscription lists for 1794 and 1812, where a meeting of Reading survivors of the Revolution was held in 1823.¹¹⁵ Little is known about John Snell’s service in the Berks County Militia.¹¹⁶ Recruited in Reading, he would have been in the same Battalion as his brother George, that of Colonel Joseph Hiester.¹¹⁷ The Reading veterans were loyal to Colonel (later General) Hiester, and vociferously endorsed him for public office. In this way too, veterans such as John and George Snell (many of them born in Germany or first-generation Americans) influenced the history that they lived through.

“After the war ended, Joseph Hiester entered political life and served as governor of the state from 1820 to 1823. [Known as “Old German Grey,” Hiester, at six-feet tall and 200 pounds, walked with a malacca cane. As governor, he presided over dedicating the first state capitol building, and is credited with expanding education for citizens. He is buried in Charles Evans Cemetery, Reading.]”¹¹⁸

Living in interesting times, John Snell was a witness to some of the mutinous Continental troops marching from Lancaster to Philadelphia to confront Congress in June 1783 over their long overdue pay.¹¹⁹ (He himself was overdue payment for supplies issued to the Militia in 1777. This makes sense for the Merchant John Snell: Reading was a center of supply for the American troops.¹²⁰) The Mutiny of 1783 and its threat to the security of Congress seated in Philadelphia ultimately led to the creation of the District of Columbia, where Congress could arrange for its own security.¹³¹

In deeds, John was variously referred to as Merchant or Yeoman, the later term referring to a landholder or farmer. In 1808 he acquired George Eckert, Jr.'s interest in 427 acres called "Georgetown" in Norwegian Township, Berks County with a mortgage from Joseph Hiester (nephew of his former master Daniel Hiester) and Joseph Hiester, Jr.¹³² In 1811 he purchased 324 acres in Alsace Township.¹³³ Deeds selling part of this property prove that his wife was also literate – she signed her name as Lisabet Schnellin or Lisabet Snell, in a German handwriting.¹³⁴

The signatures of John Snell and Lisabet Schnellin his wife, Deed Vol. 26, p. 142, Berks County Registrar of Deeds.

Less than a year before Lisabet's death, John purchased Lot #186 on Penn Street in Reading.¹³⁵ Although no marriage record has been found, after Lisabet's death in 1814 John apparently married another woman named Elizabeth. She did not write her signature but used a mark (e.g. when declining administration of her husband's estate).

He died at age 75 on 20 Feb 1825.¹³⁶ His obituary referred to him as "an old and respectable inhabitant of this borough."¹³⁷ He

died intestate and his widow declined to administer the estate.¹³⁸ On 30 Jun 1825, a Letter of Administration was issued to John Schnell, Jr., "a son of John Schnell, Sen., late of the Borough of Reading," proving their relationship.¹³⁹ After the death of his own father and the coming of age of his son, Henry's brother had become the Sr. and his son John Snell, Jr.¹⁴⁰ Unfortunately, Jr. spent much of the remaining decade of his life dealing with deeds, probate, and court matters pertaining to Sr., deceased.¹⁴¹

Despite his many land transactions (many resolved after his death), the probate file does not list real estate. His personal property was appraised at \$37.41 (including a German Bible, but mostly furniture and household items.) The only tool was a grindstone. The only item which might be related to his occupation as a merchant was 15 yards of carpet.

Little is known of his widow Elizabeth, but she was apparently living in Reading in 1830.¹⁴² John Jr. had resided in Windsor Township.¹⁴³ When he died in Reading on 15 Mar 1836, his obituary stated that he was previously from Hamburg in Windsor Township.¹⁴⁴ In Hamburg (as in Reading), he was referred to as John Snell, Jr., when he was given a Power of Attorney to recover funds owed a neighbor.¹⁴⁶ He must have been an educated and reliable person to be granted this Power of Attorney, although the only reference to his occupation was as a manufacturer of coffee mills. He was a veteran of the War of 1812 where he was referred to as John Snell, Jr.¹⁴⁶

Between the death of John Snell in 1825 and his son in 1836, Henry Diehl died 25 Apr 1833, age 68. There is no other person mentioned in so many associations with John Snell than Henry Diehl. They were fellow Revolutionary War veterans, friends, neighbors, business associates, co-religionists, co-founders of the German Reading Society, and who together posted bonds for estates and were jointly mentioned in deeds and legal matters.¹⁴⁷ Henry Diehl (1756-1833)

died in Kentucky.¹⁴⁸ He, like John's brother Henry Snell, went on to Kentucky, albeit several decades later. Henry Diehl was "an old and respectable inhabitant of the borough of Reading," whose wife, a son, and a daughter all died within weeks of each other in 1827, likely accounting for his removal to Kentucky.¹⁴⁹ In this, he was a decades-later follower of another Berks County native, Daniel Boone (1734-1820).¹⁵⁰

John Snell's life has gradually emerged, using documented relationships with his family, his fellow Revolutionary War veterans, his religion, his occupation, his legal and land transactions. The key to locating the *right* John Snell was his relationship with his former master Daniel Hiester.

Jacob Henrich Schnell was Henry's second eldest brother. Henry named one of his sons Jacob (my ancestor). Jacob immigrated in 1770 at age 17 and is not listed as indentured. He was a shipmate of Johannes "John" Reichel (age 35) and his wife Anna Catharina *nee* Freund (age 28) from the same place, but he did not settle with them. Jacob was the family's scout: making connections and arrangements for their arrival the following year.

Since the parents Johannes and Catharina were not indentured, they logically would have settled initially with or near Jacob. As noted, the father Johannes and sons Johannes, Jr. and Jacob were literate men; they had marshalled the funds to pay for their passage and the ten percent tax on assets taken with them. It can only be imagined what skills or character Jacob must have possessed to be the son chosen to sail ahead of the rest of the family. The parents were in their 50s when they left their homeland. Maybe their eldest son Johannes was needed on the home front to help arrange the complicated

Signature of Jacob Schnell, Strassburger Vol. 2, p. 846.

business of taxations and fees along the way down the Rhine to Rotterdam, where those wishing to sail had to maneuver the complexities of arranging for passage by negotiating with representatives of Philadelphia merchants. One had to find an agent of a Philadelphia merchant willing to take on the cost of the passage before the family could board the ship, such passage to be repaid by future indentured servitude.

Clues to Jacob's life are scant. It is possible that he is the Jacob Schnell who married Maria Ziegler on 14 Aug 1774 at the Old German Reformed Church, Philadelphia.¹⁵¹ He would have been 21. Their first child Johannes was born 15 Nov and baptized 14 Dec 1775 at the Old German Reformed Church. A single man Johannes Schnell was the witness, logically Jacob's elder brother.¹⁵² Consistent with the presumption that Jacob's parents were nearby, Johannes and Catharina Schnell were sponsors at the baptism of Anna Catharina Achen at the Old German Reformed Church on 23 Jun 1776.¹⁵³

A Jacob Schnell was a windmill maker near the lower bridge (drawbridge) in Philadelphia in 1776.¹⁵⁴ This might be the Jacob Snell recorded at 860 Second Street in the 1785 Philadelphia Street Directory.¹⁵⁵ On 13 Oct 1783 a Jacob Schnell's signature is recorded by Benjamin Paschall, Justice of the Peace, Philadelphia – apparently the Oath of Allegiance.¹⁵⁶ This Jacob Snell would most likely be the windmill maker since Benjamin Paschall, Esquire was in the Dock Ward of Philadelphia in 1783; he resided at 98 So. Second Street in the 1791 Philadelphia Directory.¹⁵⁷

Signature of Jacob Snell, 13 Oct 1783

Early wind mills were powered by sails, rather than the steel blades of the familiar farm windmill of the mid-nineteenth century.¹⁵⁸ The method and skills of windmill making were the same as used in Europe. Had Jacob been an

apprentice *Windmühlenbauer* (windmill builder) before his emigration in 1770? Had he worked for a windmill maker upon arrival in Pennsylvania?

The only John Snell in Reading in 1788 and 1789 was also a windmill maker.¹⁵⁹ This was not a common occupation. Recall that John Snell also owned up to 15 acres of out lots in Reading, which must have been used for some productive purpose. Brother George Snell's 1790 census household included another adult male and several more females; if Jacob was in Reading in 1788-1790 and not head of a census household, he was likely in George's household.¹⁶⁰

Consistent with the hypothesis that windmill maker Jacob Snell removed from Philadelphia to Reading to work with his brother John by 1788, there was no Jacob Snell in the Philadelphia Directories of 1791 through 1810. There was a Jacob Snell in Berks County who lived alone in 1790. It is likely that he again relocated.¹⁶¹ There are Jacob Snells in various counties in Pennsylvania; but matching the tick marks on early census forms without evidence of other family connections to a particular place has not proven productive. Perhaps, like his younger brother Henry, he left Pennsylvania and followed the frontier.

Johann Georg Schnell was Henry's next younger brother. Henry named one of his sons George. John George Schnell was indentured to James Wharton of Philadelphia as a servant for 6 years to repay £18. He was only eleven years old!¹⁶²

James Wharton was located in the dock area of Philadelphia and concentrated in ship chandlery and making rope that was essential to the sailing ships of the day.¹⁶³ This long, thick nautical rope was made in long buildings called rope walks.¹⁶⁴ George learned the ropemaking trade as an indentured servant to James Wharton. After his Revolutionary service, he located in Reading (where his elder brother John had settled) and pursued the occupation of

ropemaker until at least 1793.¹⁶⁵ Further confirmation that the George Snell ropemaker of Reading is the same person indentured in 1771 from Niederdresselndorf: the birth date he gave in his military pension application is 5 Apr 1760, within a day of the date of birth in the Church record.

He was a Revolutionary soldier in the Pennsylvania Militia (although he obtained a pension only in the years before his death).¹⁶⁶ His service with the Berks County Militia in September of 1780 was a part of one of the most enduring dramas of the Revolutionary War: the traitorous attempt by Benedict Arnold to turn the strategic heights of West Point, New York over to the British. In late September, George Snell's unit was ordered to march to West Point. After passing Trenton, New Jersey, they were halted for several days – due to the capture of British spy Major Andre (Arnold's British contact) on 23 September. With West Point secure, the Berks County Militia was ordered to return home.¹⁶⁷

All Revolutionary veterans were prepared to greet their beloved Commander, now President George Washington, during his brief visits to Reading in 1793 and 1794. In 1794, Washington was entertained in the home of Captain Peter Nagle, and sat in Lieutenant Daniel Rose's chair.¹⁶⁸ Recall that (among other associations) Peter Nagle, Daniel Rose and John Snell were Deacons at the First Reformed Church. Not only did Reading's Revolutionary veterans know each other well, they were often interrelated: Lt Daniel Rose later became George Snell's brother-in-law, when as a widower he married his second wife.

After his Revolutionary service, he was a single freeman in Reading in 1781.¹⁶⁹ On 2 Sep 1781 he married Margaretha Messershmitt, officiated by Rev. William Boos (pastor of the German First Reformed Church in Reading).¹⁷⁰ His brother Johannes and wife Elisabetha were sponsors at the baptism of their daughter Catharina, who only lived a few months.¹⁷¹ Rev.

William Boos officiated at both her baptism on 29 Aug 1792 and her burial on 23 Sep 1792. He buried 45 children that year who died in the epidemic.¹⁷²

After bearing children, Margaretha died of dysentery on 30 Oct 1798 (the same year George's mother died) at the age of only 38.¹⁷³ Her last child Henrich, born on the 18th of March, also died of dysentery on 13 Nov 1798.¹⁷⁴

As a widower, George had six children still living.¹⁷⁵ His 1800 census household includes more persons than he and his children; an adult female with two of her own daughters under 10 was apparently in the household to care for George's family.¹⁷⁶

He married the widow Julianna "Anna" (*nee* Rose) Braun (widow of Henry Braun / Brown) on 26 May 1810.¹⁷⁷ After his remarriage, there were again additional persons present in his household.¹⁷⁸ One hypothesis is that the family of Anna's daughter Catharine and her husband John Kraucher were in the household. (I could not locate a separate 1820 census for them although they are present in 1830.)

By this time, George was a butcher.¹⁷⁹ He entered a mortgage to acquire a house and half lot (west part of Lot #44) on Penn Street in 1814.¹⁸⁰ Although the mortgage had been paid, he sold the house and half the lot to repay other debts (including \$350 owed the Office of Discount & Deposit, \$150 and \$120 to Farmers Bank of Reading, and debts to Gabriel Hiester). The property was sold by Sheriff in 1821.¹⁸¹

George maintained contact with other Revolutionary War veterans the rest of his life and was active in civic and community service. In 1817, the Independent Republicans of Berks County met to nominate General Joseph Heister for Governor. George was named to a committee of twelve to coordinate with other counties.¹⁸² They met again in 1818 when they nominated General Hiester for Congress by unanimous acclamation. George was named to the Committee of Vigilance.¹⁸³ In 1823 he attended

a reunion of the 39 Revolutionary survivors, among them his brother John Snell, Henry Diehl, Daniel Rose, Henry Hahn, Peter Nagle, etc.¹⁸⁴ In 1825 and 1831, he was elected High Constable of Reading.¹⁸⁵

His second wife Julianna Snell also predeceased him, at age 72 in 1830.¹⁸⁶ George lived until age 83 in 1843. "Our old friend had the misfortune on Thursday eight days ago to be torn to pieces [run over by a horse] by a careless servant of Mr. Lauer in one of our streets, causing him a damage to the head, which is believed to have caused his death."¹⁸⁷ His burial record stated that was the son of Johannes and Catharine Schnell: it is unlikely that his parents would have been mentioned if they had not been in the area. His age in years and months matches his birth in Niederdresselndorf.¹⁸⁸ He was buried with military honors. After a long, interesting, and fruitful life, George left no will or probate file to further elucidate his family connections.¹⁸⁹

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About The Author

Continues to put her many years of research into written form hoping to teach others how to do comprehensive research and write a comprehensive history of their families.

Professor A. M. Sheppard: The Mental Marvel

by Laurel M. Sheppard, Assistant Editor

I first learned of my great-grandfather's colorful career when my aunt gave me a copy of his obituary, which claimed he was the originator of mental television.¹ So what was mental television, introduced by Sheppard in 1929? According to the obituary, this "new science allowed a person to 'see' without really using his eyes" and was supposedly a spinoff of hypnotism. Sheppard gave "more than half his lifetime to a study of the mind."

Adolphus/Adolph McClelland Sheppard (sometimes spelled Shepherd) was born on 13 March 1862 in Little Sandusky, a small community laid out in 1830 and named after the river of the same name. Located in Wyandot County, it is near the county seat of Upper Sandusky.

Adolph was born about a year after the Civil War began. It is perhaps no surprise that his father, Russell Sheppard (1837-1908), was a Civil War veteran.² On the day of and the day after Adolph's birth, two important events occurred:

- March 13. The U.S. federal government forbade all Union army officers from returning fugitive slaves, thus effectively annulling the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 and setting the stage for the Emancipation Proclamation.³
- March 14. The Battle of New Bern was fought in North Carolina. It was a Union victory with a total of more than 1,000 casualties out of 11,000 Union troops and 4,500 Confederate soldiers, according to the New Bern Historical Society.

What affected these events, if any, had on Russell are unknown but about five months later, on August 9, 1862, he enlisted in the 101st Ohio Infantry, leaving his infant son and wife (Sophia Ross, 1836-1913) behind. After the war, the couple added two daughters to the family: Lucy May (1868-?) and Myrtle Belle [Steele] (1873-1942).

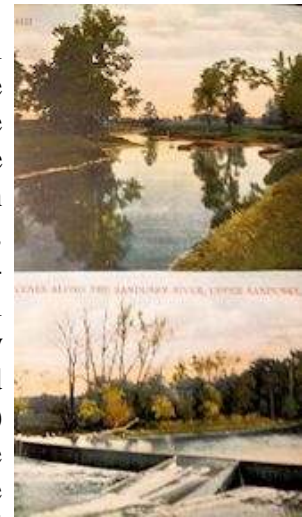
Home of the Native Americans

Upper Sandusky is located near the head waters of the Sandusky River and was laid out in 1843. It was originally the home of the Wyandotte Indians: "Sa-un-dus-tee" translates to "Water Within Pools."³ In fact, the tribe's council house was originally located on the hill adjoining the current Harrison-Smith Park location.⁴

Most if not all Native Americans were gone by the time Adolph was born. Three decades earlier, on February 28, 1831, Seneca Indians (O-non-dowa-gah or Great Hill People who originally occupied central and western New York)) residing along the Sandusky and Little Sandusky Rivers signed the Treaty of Little Sandusky with the United States

government.⁵ The Seneca agreed to relinquish approximately forty thousand acres of land in Ohio in return for nearly sixty-seven thousand acres of land west of the Mississippi River.

Although the federal government promised to provide provisions and other supplies, as well as \$6,000, to compensate them for their loss, the Seneca (who had been the largest of six Native



Author's postcard showing several views of the Sandusky River. Date unknown.

American nations comprising the Iroquois Confederacy), were forced to leave. Eleven years later, the Wyandotte Indians were also forced to move to a reservation in Kansas, the last major group of Native Americans to leave Ohio.⁶

During the time Adolph lived in Upper Sandusky, many of the population earned their living on either the canal or the railroad, which shipped the farmers' crops to primarily Cleveland, Cincinnati, or Chicago markets. Others worked in manufacturing establishments related to agriculture, including several flour mills and sawmills; a tannery; and a machine shop.⁷



An early photo of Adolph, date unknown. Photo courtesy of the Sheppard family.

The 1870 federal census⁸ for Crane Township, Wyandot County, lists Adolphus, 7, living with his parents, sister Lucy May and two Orlando Shepherds, age 62 and age 12. (The elder Orlando is Adolph's grandfather.) Three years later, the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad completed construction of its route from Upper Sandusky to Toledo.⁸ In 1880⁹, Adolph was 18 and still living with his parents and sister in Crane Township. Another sister had also joined the family by that time: Myrtle, 6. Adolph's occupation was listed as blacksmith.

Perhaps following in his father's footsteps, Adolph enlisted in the U.S. Artillery (Army), 5th Regiment, Company G on 11 January 1880.¹⁰ At the time, he was five months shy of age 22, with hazel eyes and brown hair, with a height of 5 feet 6 inches. He served at Fort Monroe, Virginia until he was discharged January 10, 1886, perhaps as a corporal, with character listed as excellent. He was working as a farmer at the time of his enlistment.

Adolph married Laura Matilda Cole (1861-

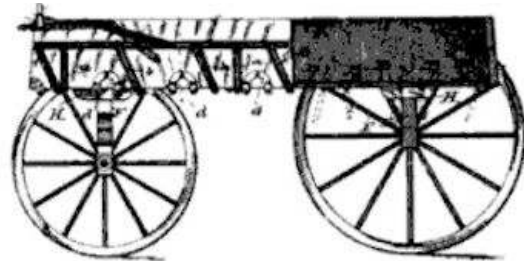
1921) on 29 January 1885 in Wyandot County, with ceremony conducted by D. R. Cook, Minister of the Gospel.¹¹ A marriage license had been obtained the day before, which was signed by D. D. Clayton, Probate Judge. An Ancestry family tree¹² lists eight children: Howard, b. 1887, Chloe, b. 1888, Ray, b. 1889, Gordon, b. 1891, Vesta, b. 1897, Virgil, b. 1898 (author's grandfather), and Gladys, b. 1901. The couple may have also had an infant daughter, b. 1892, who did not survive.

The Findlay Years

Shortly after they married, Adolph and Laura moved to Findlay, no doubt to take advantage of new opportunities. With the discovery of the natural gas Karg Well (January 1886) and shortly thereafter oil, Findlay underwent a boom period in 1887 (the Natural Gas Jubilee Celebration was held in June of that year).¹³

"Almost every day saw new additions platted and laid out for sale, and the Council Committee...was kept busy examining the plats of the new additions offered..." Many manufacturing establishments were established along the railroad lines and "dwellings sprang up as if by magic."¹⁴

In 1888, *The Weekly Jeffersonian* (its sister publication, the *Daily Jeffersonian* was established in 1880) reported a deed owned by Abner L. Davis in Findlay Heights, was sold to Adolph for \$125¹⁵. By the time Adolph bought his property, six school buildings had been constructed in Findlay and several new churches were built.¹⁶



Sketch of dumping wagon from Patent No. 496,853

Adolph also tried his hand at inventing. Patent No. 496,853 was filed on October 13, 1892 for a dumping wagon by Joseph Cameron of Findlay, Ohio, assignor of two-thirds to Adolph M. Sheppard and John Goodman of the same city. Features of the wagon included a bed or box at the bottom with a series of hinged slats arranged in pairs, each with a supporting trunnion and a hand-lever for operating the bars.

If this patent led to any royalties or compensation is unknown. By 1900¹⁰, Adolph and Laura were living on the Findlay Heights property. His occupation was listed as dairy man and the couple had five children: Howard, 12; Chloe, 11; Roy, 10; Vesta, 3; and Virgil, 1. A 17-year-old named Henry Deckes also lived with the family.

Two years before, in late April 1898, Adolph joined a light artillery company being formed in Findlay, along with 20 others.¹⁸ The preamble said: "We, the undersigned, hereby agree to volunteer our services to the United States of America, as a company of light artillery. This agreement shall be binding when one hundred men shall have enlisted." A few days later in May, Adolph was chosen captain, John L. Growth lieutenant, and J.E. Michnevitach, second lieutenant.¹⁹ A total of 50 men had signed up.

According to the 1901 city directory²⁰, Adolph lived on Montgomery Street working at a dairy (probably Harris Milk Depot at 110 S. Main Street, according to the Hancock Historical Museum). The Harris Milk Depot was also located at one time at 131 E. Crawford St. and owned by Daniel and Sarah J. Fishel.

Later Harris Milk Depot changed its name to Findlay Dairy Co. (Roy B. Child was the manager) and was located on W. Clinton Court next to the Sheppard & Helms Delivery Co. & Livery on the southeast corner of Clinton Ct. and Main St. In 1904, the city directory listed Adolph at 141 ½ N. Main Street as owner of this delivery and livery company.²² The co-owner was Gage Helms.



Business section, South Main Street, Findlay, Ohio. Postcard, courtesy of the author, is postmarked July 21, 1909.

Adolph also dabbled briefly in politics. An Adolph M. Sheppard ran for Hancock County Treasurer as a Socialist in 1905 but received only 263 votes, a distant third compared to the Republican and Democrat candidates, who received more than 4,000 each.²³ Perhaps he was discouraged to run for another office after this significant loss.

By 1906 Adolph had moved back to (or was still living at) Montgomery Street and owned a secondhand store.²⁴ His sons, Howard and Roy, were listed as clerks. Three years later, the city directory showed Adolph and Laura had moved to 630 Cherry Street.²⁵ Adolph still operated a secondhand store on 100 S. Main. During this time, the Findlay Dairy Co. had an outlet store at 320 ½ S. Main St.

A Move to Toledo and Elsewhere

By the time Adolphus had turned 48, he had moved to Toledo and was living at 460 Belmont Ave. with his wife Laura and three children: Vesta, 12; Virgil, 11; and Gladys, 9.²⁶ His occupation was listed as box manufacturer and the family rented the house. According to city directories, he lived at this address until 1918 and had various occupations, including proprietor, travel agent, and clerk.

In 1919, he was living in Columbus, Franklin County at 1109 Franklin Ave. His occupation was listed as a teacher of psychology.²⁷ No other family members were listed. The same year, on September 20, the

Columbus Psychological Society was incorporated and registered with the State of Ohio²⁸. In several newspaper articles and ads, Adolph claimed he was president. (No other records were found about this organization.)



A vintage postcard showing a view of Adams Street. Date unknown, possibly the 30s. Courtesy of the author.

In 1921, his wife Laura died at age 60 in Indianapolis, where she is buried in Memorial Park. The Indiana death certificate lists her address as 1901 Southeastern Ave. Adolph signed the certificate, listing the same address. They may have been living with their daughter, Gladys. Around this time and for several years afterwards, Adolph was conducting his hypnotism demonstrations in Indiana, as described in the next section.

In 1930, he was a widower living back in Toledo and residing at 1803 Marne Ave.²⁹ His occupation was listed as a university teacher. His 33-year-old daughter, Vesta [Jenks] lived with him, along with a 43-year-old female boarder, Maud E Coorbly. He lived at this address until his death.

The Mental Marvel

Hypnotism goes back to

ancient Egypt, as well as Greece.³⁰ Fast forward to the late 1700's, where the Austrian physician Franz Mesmer discovered he could induce a trance without magnets, which were used for healing earlier.³¹ In the United States, hypnotism became part of the spiritualism movement, which was popular from the 1840s to 1920s. By 1897, the movement had more than eight million followers in the United States and Europe, according to Wikipedia.

Adolph entered the hypnosis field while still employed at the Findlay Dairy Company, although no newspaper records were found documenting this. Perhaps this is because his early demonstrations were conducted in his home and at special gatherings for newspaper reporters, according to his obituary.

Adolph became a follower of Émile Coué (1857-1926), a Frenchman who helped popularize self-hypnosis. Coué developed the concept of autosuggestion, in which unconscious responses can be consciously modified, through the imagination.³²

For most of his engagements, Adolph opened his program with a brief lecture of psychological topics, followed by practical demonstrations of hypnotism, selecting his subjects from the audience. During his 'mental television' demonstrations, subjects identified playing cards, read numbers on U.S. currency, and added columns of figures while blindfolded.

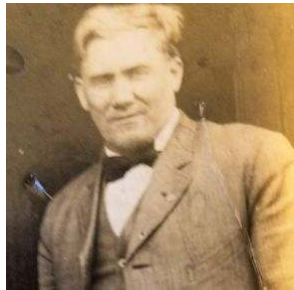
His obituary claimed he gave many lectures throughout the country and conducted numerous demonstrations at Ohio colleges. Although he supposedly never traveled with a road show or vaudeville company, many performances



Perhaps Adolph was inspired by cartoons such as these. *Shows a hypnotist directing a group of people to do unusual things: men pretending to race while seated on man suspended between two chairs and audience "volunteering" for military duty with brooms as rifles. U.S. Printing Co., Cincinnati ; New York: ca. 1900. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/2014636966/>.*

took place at local movie theaters when films were playing.

In November 1917, he performed at the Utahna Theatre in Coshocton, Ohio, according to the local paper *The Tribune*.³³ The theater had only been open for six years. The “comedy hypnotist and mind specialist, the only man showing the workings of the dual mind and the discoverer of mental twilight sleep for prospective mothers,” claimed more than five million people around the entire country had witnessed his entertainment over the last 25 years. (Most newspaper records the author found were limited to Indiana and Ohio.)



Adolph Sheppard, date unknown. Photo, courtesy of the Sheppard family.

Sheppard was quoted: “Do you think it possible for me to show you how the mind acts in over five hundred different ways, under the direction and strict tests of a committee of your leading physicians, things you have never seen before, or had explained to you from any stage, things that are marvelous and that are surrounded with mystery that almost borders on the supernatural? I say I can.”

In August 1918, Adolph performed shows at the Star Theatre in New Philadelphia, Ohio to a positive review³⁴:

“Prof. A. M. Sheppard’s engagement... was appreciated by the crowded houses which saw his marvelous demonstrations of what a master can accomplish by suggestions to the subconscious mind. Prof. Sheppard’s acts at the theatre to many persons, seemed like hypnotism. The only power [he] claimed to possess was a knowledge of how to unlock the control of the subjective mind of his subjects. His acts were clean and highly appreciated. The patrons of this theatre would welcome a return of another such scientific show.”

On 13 December 1920, Professor A. M.

Sheppard was an added attraction at the Olympic Theatre in Noblesville, Indiana³⁵. The advertisement called him the Mental Marvel and said he was also president of the Columbus Psychological Society. Also quoted were the *Chicago Tribune*, “Sheppard is quite conscientious and his work pleasing.” and former Ohio State Senator G. Deaton: “Sheppard’s teaching is scientific and clear.”

Olympic Theatre Tonight
 THRILLING GOLDWYN PHOTOPLAY
 Mae Marsh, the whim girl of the screen, in
“ALL WOMAN”
 The story of a girl whose righteous wrath triumphed over corruption. The romance of a girl who risked all for love.

EXTRA ADDED ATTRACTION
 Tonight and All Week

PROF. A. M. SHEPPARD, the Mental Marvel,
 Pres. Columbus Psychological Soc.
 The man who puzzled Doctors, Students and Scientists, by his wonderful manifestations of the seemingly impossible, and startling demonstration of Hypnotic Phenomena. Strictly moral. You will laugh until your sides ache. The great mystery, Hypnotism and Psychology, lectured and explained.

The Mysteries of the Ages Explained
 The only man showing the workings of the Dual Mind. Endorsed by the press and pulpit.
 “Sheppard is quite conscientious and his work pleasing.”—Chicago Tribune.
 “Sheppard’s teaching is scientific and clear.”—Ex-Ohio State Senator G. Deaton.

TOLEDO STATE HOSPITAL,
 GEO. R. LOVE, Supt.
 To whom it may concern:
 We had the privilege and pleasure of having Prof. A. M. Sheppard appear before the employees and members of the Toledo State Hospital, last evening, with his interesting, instructive and original, carefully-worked out, and stupendous the mind and forces of the human body, which great food for thought.

Entire Change of Program Daily
 No Extra Charges for this Double Attraction. Prices 10c, 15c, 25c
 (Including War Tax)

TOMORROW
 Theo. H. Ince Artcraft Production
 Dorothy Dalton playing three parts in “BLACK IS WHITE.”
 Also Prof. Sheppard, showing the power of Hypnotism—Something new every night

Toledo, O., Oct. 9, 1918

This ad appeared in the Noblesville Ledger. Clipped and downloaded from Newspapers.com.

A preview article in the same paper claimed he had “a long list of endorsements from schools, churches, and newspapers everywhere and is the only man showing the workings of the dual mind. Patrons of the Olympic Theatre are assured of a high class, novel and most mystifying entertainment.”

The night before the Olympic Theatre engagement, the ad stated he had performed at the Toledo State Hospital and according to George R. Love, Superintendent, he “was

entertaining, instructive and refined. Certainly, such ability to manipulate the mind and forces of the human body offers great food for thought.” These testimonials were repeated in several other ads.

In 1921, Adolph appeared at the Richmond theatre in Richmond, Indiana. The ad proclaimed, “The only man showing the workings of the dual mind.”³⁶ In March, he had placed a want ad in for a permanent office room and lodge or lecture room.³⁷ His address was listed as 1901 Southeastern Ave. (Indianapolis). In April, he gave a lecture at the Musicians’ Hall in Indianapolis, Indiana called *Mental Healing*.³⁸ His wife died the following month.

In 1922, Adolph performed at the Liberty Theater in Muncie, Indiana.³⁹ He performed twice for four days with the following program:

- Thursday: Applied psychology, what it is, what it means to you. Power visualization. How to make dreams come true.
- Friday: The control of emotions, worry: a curable disease. (Plenty of comedy)
- Saturday: How to love and be loved.
- Sunday: Do the spirits communicate through the mediums? Scientific treatment of this great question.

A review later said: “It has been several years since an attraction of this nature has been seen here and it is attracting more than ordinary attention...the demonstrations have provided much fun as well as offering food for thought to those interested in the power of mental suggestion.”⁴⁰ Four days later, he spoke at the YMCA Sales Club meeting on “Visualization and Concentration.”⁴¹

In April, Adolph placed a personal ad for his course on Salesmanship (the fourth class), held at the New Kirby Hotel in Muncie.⁴² Besides salesmanship, the class also studied concentration, memory, and reasoning using applied psychology.⁴³

In May of 1922, he appeared for a week at the Washington Theatre in Richmond, Indiana.⁴⁴ He performed three times per day at each

matinee and twice in the evening. He discussed the following subjects:

- Applied psychology, what it is and what it may mean to you.
- The power of concentration.
- The power of visualization.
- The control of emotions. Worry a curable disease.
- Do spirits communicate to us through...a medium today? The question that Sir Oliver Lodge, Edison, and the Scientific American are trying to solve today.
- Right and wrong thinking.

LIBERTY THEATER
A Visit Into the Realms of Mystery
SHEPPARD
THE GREAT MENTAL MARVEL
HYPNOTISM AND PSYCHOLOGY
TOLEDO STATE HOSPITAL
TOLEDO, OH., OCTOBER, 9th, 1923
PROFESSOR SHEPPARD
 has granted doctors, students, scientists, by his masterful skill of the psychology the possible demonstrations of HYPNOTIC PHENOMENA.
ENTERTAINING, INSTRUCTIVE, MYSTIFYING
 Each program ends with special demonstrations that will make you laugh until your sides fairly ache.
 Professor Sheppard appears each afternoon and night on these four days.
 (Signed) *A. M. Sheppard*
 Superintendent.

THIS PROGRAM IN ADDITION TO OUR REGULAR SCREEN PROGRAM

P.R.I.C.E-S	Thursday's Picture—Pauline Frederick in "THE PALISTER CASE"	CHANGE OF PROGRAM
Adults 50c	Friday Pictures, "The Hauling of the Hawk"	DAILY
Children 30c	Ruth Rolland in "White Eagle" and a Period Picture.	Send the children to the matinee. Attendants will see they get special care.
These prices include war tax		

This ad appeared in the Muncie Evening Press. Clipped and downloaded from Newspapers.com

Adolph also performed for a week at the Opera House in Greenville, Ohio in 1923 where he demonstrated autosuggestion.⁴⁵ (Also playing were the movies, *Huckleberry Finn*, *Daughters of the Rich* and *The Law and the Woman*.) Adolph must have added humor to his hypnosis demonstrations because several of his ads stated, “You will laugh till your sides ache!”

On 30 September 1923, the professor gave a lecture on “that Great mystery—if a man dies does he live again.”⁴⁶ He gave two free lessons

in applied psychology, one dealing with hypnosis and the other applying the Coue method of autosuggestion. Usually, Adolph was paid \$10 though this lecture still required a small admission at the door.

Earlier in July of that year, Adolph taught classes in hypnotism in Muncie, Indiana.⁴⁷ His personal ad said: "Learn this great art; if sick or in trouble you will be able to heal yourself as well as others. We have taught many others here in Muncie, why not you." Several months before he was holding weekly meetings at the Chamber of Commerce to study practical applications of applied psychology.

Adolph also authored a 10-part series in the *Muncie Evening Press* (June 27 to July 9, 1923)) that same year, explaining auto suggestion and its benefits:

1. "Pupil of Coue Explains Method of Autosuggestion." The article was originally published in the *Toledo News-Bee* on February 9, 1923. The author concluded: "Autosuggestion, when scientifically applied, always produces results. During my twenty years of public life, all classes of people and people with all kinds of disease have presented themselves. I have yet the first one to see who has not been benefited. My suggestion is to those who are interested is to select a competent teacher and study the most important thing in human life today, autosuggestion." (26 June 1923, page 7)
2. "Every Normal Person Has Two Personalities." The mind is divided into two parts: object (controls 30 percent of the body in the waking state) and subjective (70 percent). The objective part uses the five physical senses while the subjective mind is based on intuition, controlling the voluntary and involuntary functions of the body, respectively. In other words, the power to do good or bad depends entirely on how to use conscious autosuggestion to direct the mind

along constructive lines of thought. "The teaching of conscious autosuggestion does not conflict with religion or medicine but is an assistant to both." (27 Jun 1923, page 9)

3. "No Person Need Remain Ill, Says Mr. Sheppard." "...the imagination is a power within every person, and belongs to, and emanates from the subjective part of the mind. It existed before birth, while the will manifests itself and is part of the objective mind...if certain people are ill mentally and physically it is that they imagine themselves to be [so]...The person who understands conscious autosuggestion...has at his command the only weapon that when properly taught and understood will relieve the human family of misery and disease." (28 June 1923, page 12)
4. "Banish Ills by Imagining They Do Not Exist." "Since suggestion is the great factor that controls us all, suggestions resolve themselves into two kinds, destructive and constructive, ...it is easier for the person to accept destructive suggestions...by repetition of constructive suggestions such as 'my pain is passing' 'I am feeling better' will help neutralize the destructive suggestion...you form a new habit—the habit of being well and healthy." (29 June 1923, page 16)
5. "Experiments Show Power of the Thoughts." "Every thought entering our mind becomes true for us and if not reasoned on at the time of entry, passes to the subconscious part of the mind and once there, can only be neutralized or submerged by a counter suggestion or thought." He then outlined an experiment using a threaded needle. Holding the thread at the other end, Adolph claimed thoughts of love would move the threaded needle in a circle; of hate the thread would move from side to side in a direct line. (30 June 1923, page 12)
6. "I Cannot Must Be Banished, Says Sheppard." Everyone must have confidence

in themselves and banish “I cannot” from their vocabulary. The article highlighted two case studies, one claiming autosuggestion helped a man leave a state asylum after three years! “The results obtained in teaching autosuggestion to get results depends so much on the formula given by the teacher and used intelligently by the pupil.” In other words, each autosuggestion is tailored to the specific individual. (2 July 1923, page 8)

7. “Education of Child Should Precede Birth.” By applying ‘Self Mastery’ through conscious autosuggestion during pregnancy, women cannot only influence the baby’s gender a few weeks after conception by picturing the sex of the child but also will bring healthy children with desired qualities into the world. “Until you understand you have... two distinct personalities, one conscious and the other unconscious, ...and educate yourself to use conscious autosuggestion, you have no right to burden the state or nation with unhealthy children when the opportunity to know how is here within your reach.” (3 July 1923, page 8)
8. “Harshness with Child a Danger Says Sheppard.” “In dealing with children always be sure you know how your suggestion is going to affect the child before you offer any suggestion, and then speak in a gentle and firm tone. In this way they will become obedient, and not have the slightest desire to resist authority.” However, the child must pay strict attention and the parent should be looking them in the eye, while delivering the suggestion in the proper language for it to be accepted. Several testimonials on how autosuggestion impacted their lives concluded the article (6 July 1923, page 16):
 - H. F. Hagger of Muncie’s Hagger Manufacturing Co.: “...has opened up a whole new world of business for me.”
 - C. C. Harvey of Muncie, salesman for the Durant Auto Co.: “I see and look at life from an entirely different angle than

before.”

9. “Salesmanship Can Be Mastered, Says Sheppard.” Every person wants to learn how to sell their talent, skill, or labor and this can be accomplished using self-mastery through conscious autosuggestion. This teaches people how to use their imagination and will. “Salesmanship becomes a pleasure instead of a task and in this way you grow mentally, physically, and socially...to become an optimist instead of a pessimist.” (7 July 1923, page 8)
10. “Declares All Can Profit by Self Mastery.” “The secret of success is to learn how to govern these forces [natural laws governing the mental and physical body] through the study of self-mastery by conscious autosuggestion...The understanding of these forces puts into your possession the latent power that lies within you.” (9 July 1923, page 10)

After these articles were published, Adolph lectured in the Muncie courthouse yard on Saturday and Sunday evenings on the difference between hypnotism and the Coue method in healing and self-mastery.⁴⁸ He also gave demonstrations of hypnotism. A free lecture on the Emile Coue method was given on July 9 at the YMCA.⁴⁹

Illness Takes Noted Wyandot County Native

Adolph died at the age of 75 on 5 July 1937 from diabetes and heart disease (myocarditis) at Robinwood Hospital in Toledo,⁵⁰ where he was a patient for two weeks. He could not “banish” his ills “as if they did not exist” since he was ill for several years. At the end, at least for Adolph, autosuggestion did not work.

His death notice lists his offspring as: Mrs. Vesta Jenks of Toledo; Mrs. Cloe Neyman and Roy Sheppard of Los Angeles; Mrs. Gladys Chadwick and Virgil Sheppard of Indianapolis (Virgil was secretary at one time for Mayor William T. Jackson of Toledo and later



Adolph Sheppard, shown later in life standing in front of one of his homes, date unknown. Photo, courtesy of the Sheppard family.

Executive Director of the Indianapolis chapter of the Red Cross).

His obituary also lists a sister, Mrs. Myrtle Steele of Toledo, 16 grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

At his death, Adolph still lived at 1803 Marne Ave., Toledo. He was buried in Toledo Memorial Park.⁵¹ Services were conducted by the Reverends William H. Warrick and Bertha Smith at the H. H. Birkenkamp funeral home.

Hypnosis Goes Mainstream

Today hypnosis is no longer just a novel form of entertainment. It is now applied to treating a wide range of physical and mental conditions. Perhaps Adolph would be amazed that there are now at least five professional organizations he could have joined, according to the American Psychological Association. Or perhaps he would not be surprised at all.

Endnotes

Note: All census, city directory, and military records were viewed at or downloaded from Ancestry.com. All newspaper articles listed were obtained from Newspapers.com

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- Sandusky Daily Chief*, 07 Jul 1937.
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3. City of Upper Sandusky website, <<http://www.upper-sanduskyoh.com/area-history/index.shtml>>. Accessed 7 July 2010.
4. Ibid.
5. [https://ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Treaty_of_Little_Sandusky_\(1831\)](https://ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Treaty_of_Little_Sandusky_(1831))
6. https://ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Upper_Sandusky,_Ohio
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9. Year: 1880; Census Place: *Crane, Wyandot, Ohio*; Roll: *1079*; Page: *477A*; Enumeration District: *164*
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14. Ibid.
15. *The Weekly Jeffersonian* , 14 June 1888, page 2.
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17. Year: 1900; Census Place: *Findlay Ward 6, Hancock, Ohio*; Page: *11*; Enumeration District: *0064*; FHL microfilm: *1241284*
18. *The Weekly Jeffersonian*, 18 April 1898, page 1.
19. *The Weekly Jeffersonian*, 5 May 11, 1898, page 2.
20. Findlay, Ohio, City Directory, 1901, Ancestry.com. *U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.
21. *The Star Press* (Muncie, Indiana), 5 October 1902, page 15.
22. Findlay, Ohio, City Directory, 1904, Ancestry.com. *U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.
23. *Ohio Election Statistics: The General Election, Ohio Secretary of State, 1905*
24. Findlay, Ohio, City Directory, 1906, Ancestry.com. *U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995* [database on-line].

- Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.
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 26. Year: 1910; Census Place: Toledo Ward 9, Lucas, Ohio; Roll: T624_1209; Page: 7A; Enumeration District: 0113; FHL microfilm: 1375222
 27. Columbus, Ohio, City Directory, 1919, Ancestry.com. *U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.
 28. *Annual Report of the Secretary of State to the Governor of Ohio*, 1920. Available at books.google.com.
 29. Year: 1930; Census Place: Toledo, Lucas, Ohio; Page: 17A; Enumeration District: 0089; FHL microfilm: 2341570
 30. "A Few Interesting Facts about the History of Hypnotism," <https://innerharmonyhypnosis.com/history_of_hypnosis.html>
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 33. *The Tribune* (Coshocton, Ohio, 11 November 1917, page 6.
 34. *The Daily Times* (New Philadelphia, Ohio), 26 August 1918, page 5.
 35. *The Noblesville Ledger*, 13 December 1920, page 3.
 36. *Palladium-Item* (Richmond, Indiana), 25 January 1921, page 7.
 37. *The Indianapolis News* (16 March 1921, page 23.
 38. *The Indianapolis Star*, 2 April 1921, page 10.
 39. *Muncie Evening Press*, 23 March 1922, page 6.
 40. *Muncie Evening Press*, 25 March 1922, page 7.
 41. *The Star Press* (Muncie, Indiana), 27 March 1922, page 12.
 42. *Muncie Evening Press*, 18 April 1922, page 3.
 43. *Muncie Evening Press*, 8 April 1922, page 5.
 44. *The Richmond Item*, 28 May 1922, page 13.
 45. *The Daily News-Tribune*, 24 September 1923, page 3.
 46. *The Daily News-Tribune*, 29 September 1923, page 3.
 47. *Muncie Evening Press*, 28 July 1923, page 9.
 48. *Muncie Evening Press*, 28 July 1923, page 1.
 49. *The Star Press*, (Muncie, Indiana, 8 July 1923, pg 9.
 50. Certificate of Death, #45658, Department of Health, Division of Vital Statistics, State of Ohio.
 51. *Toledo Blade*, 6 July 1937.

Ohio Civil War Tidbits: continued from page 264.

George W. Pugh, of Van Buren twp., same company and regiment, enlisted Aug 13, 1862, died at Jeffersonville, Ind, Dec 18, 1864, of inflammation of liver.

Lieut. Geo. W. Megary, of Delaware twp., enlisted as a private Nov. 1861, in Co. C, 82d O. V. I., was commissioned 2d Lieut. June, 1863; was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

Josiah Naus, same twp., company and regiment, enlisted Feb., 1864; was wounded at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct 18, 1864, from effects of wounds and chronic diarrhoea.

Frank Blough, same twp., company and regiment, enlisted Nov. 1861, killed at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Jackson Wineland, same twp., company and regiment, enlisted Nov. 1861, died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 25, 1862, of chronic diarrhoea.

Benj. F. Elder, same twp., company and regiment, entered the service Nov. 1, 1862, was taken prisoner at Occoquan, Va, Dec 19, 1862; confined in Libby prison fourteen days; took sick while confined Jan. 1, 1863; left Libby prison Jan. 6th and arrived at Annapolis, Md., Jan 8th; was sent to the Naval Hospital where he died Jan 15. 1863, of typhoid fever, contracted while in prison.

John C. Rose, same twp, enlisted Apr, 1861, in Co. D, 4th O. V. I., for three months; re-enlisted when the regiment was re-organized, for three years; died at his home while on furlough, Jan. 27, 1863, of chronic diarrhoea.

Riley N. Warner, enlisted in Birges' regiment of sharp shooters from Jackson twp., Nov. 4, 1861, and died at Harrisburg Landing, Tenn., June 16, 1862, age 27 years.

Andrew J. Teems, enlisted in the 21st Ohio Sept. 13, 1861; died at Nashville Oct. 16, 1862, aged 35 years.

Levi Povenmire, of Eagle tp., enlisted August 11th 1862, in Co. D, 99th regiment, O. F. I: died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec 21st, 1863, of chronic diarrhoea and sickness caused by fatigue and exposures incurred in the two days battle of Chickamauga, Sept 20th and 21st, 1863; aged 20 years and 3 months.

continued on page 333...

Two Names, Two Birthdates, One Woman

by Thomas A. Readmond

Mary “Polly” Brehm died on 28 February 1883 in Miami Township, Montgomery County, Ohio.¹ She was buried in Hillgrove Cemetery in Miamisburg, where her husband, Henry Brehm, would later be buried with her after his death in 1895.² According to her death record, she was 76 years, 3 months, and 23 days old when she died, suggesting a birth date of 5 November 1806.³

Anna Maria Leiss was born 29 March 1806 to Peter and Catharine Leiss and baptized 25 January 1807 in Womelsdorf, Berks County,

Pennsylvania, according to church records.⁴

Despite their different names and birthdates, based on indirect evidence from independent sources we can conclude that Mary and Anna Maria are the same person.

Conflicting Direct Evidence

There is an immediate conflict between the direct evidence of Anna Maria’s birth date and Mary’s birth date when inferred from her death record:

Conflicting Birth Dates	
Womelsdorf Church Record – Anna Maria Leiss ⁵	Montgomery County, Ohio Death Record – Polly Brehm ⁶
29 March 1806	5 November 1806 (inferred from age at death)

The conflict in birth dates might be explained by a mistaken informant for the birth or death record or both (although it is safe to assume the informant for the death record did not have first hand knowledge of Mary’s birth, giving greater weight to the birth record), but the prevalence of the surname Leiss in Berks County and the commonality of Anna Maria as a baptismal name among Germans also means we cannot assume these records reflect the same person.⁷

Mary’s Sister Holds the Key

A 4 March 1883 obituary for Mary stated “Mrs. Brehm’s sister, Mrs. William Hoff, preceded her to eternity, dying just one week ago.”⁸ Indeed, Montgomery County, Ohio registered a death for Elizabeth Hoff on 27 February 1883, the day before Mary’s reported

date of death (five days prior to the publication of Mary’s obituary).⁹

Mrs. Polly Brehm, wife of Henry Brehm, died at her home, on East Bridge street, Wednesday evening, 28th inst., of paralysis, aged seventy-six years, three months and twenty-three days. Mrs. Brehm's sister, Mrs. William Hoff, preceded her to eternity, dying just one week ago.

The Cincinnati Enquirer (Cincinnati, OH), 4 Mar 1883, p. 14, col. 5.

A biography of Walter A. Black, grandson of William and Elizabeth Hoff, in a collection of Montgomery County biographies (a “brag book”) states “[William] Hoff married, in 1828, Elizabeth Leis...” and places him in Womelsdorf, Berks County, Pennsylvania.¹⁰ The date appears to be off by one year, but otherwise this is corroborated by a Berks County marriage record for William Hof[f] of Womelsdorf and Elisabeth Leiss of Heidelberg, Berks County on 12 February 1829.¹¹

Several records also serve to provide Mary's maiden name as Leis(s). A biography of Henry P. Brehm in the same "brag book" describes him as "a son of Henry and Mary (Leis) Brehm, natives of Womelsdorf, Berks [C]ounty, Pa."¹² The 9 January 1827 issue of the German language *Reading Adler* in Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania announced the 24 December 1826 marriage of "Mr. Heinrich Brehm with Miss Maria Leiss, both from Berks County..."¹³

Verheyrathet.—durch den Ehrw. Hrn. Hendel, am 24. Dec. Hr. Heinrich Brehm mit Miß Maria Leiß, beyde von Berks Caunty— am 31. Dec. Hr. Abraham Groh mit Miß Sarah Strickler, beyde von Lebanon Caunty— am 2. Jan. Hr. Daniel Weiser von Selinsgrove, mit Miß Carolina Deyer, von Norristaun—am 7ten dieses, Hr. Gideon Schneider mit Miß Sarah Herbein, beyde von Exeter.

Matrimony Notice, *Reading Adler* (Reading, PA), 9 January 1827, p. 2, col. 4. Translation: "Married – by Reverend Hendel, on December 24th, Mr. Heinrich Brehm with Miss Maria Leiss, both from Berks County – on December 31st, Mr. Abraham Groh with Miss Sarah Strickler, both from Lebanon County – on January 2nd, Mr. Daniel Weiser from Selinsgrove with Miss Carolina Boyer from Norristown – on the 7th of this month, Mr. Gideon Schneider with Miss Sarah Herbein, both from Exeter."

The correlation and independence of these sources allows us to draw a conclusion that sisters Mary and Elizabeth both were named Leis(s) prior to their marriages to Henry Brehm and William Hoff, and that prior to their arrival in Ohio they lived in Berks County, Pennsylvania. However, given the prominence of the name Leiss in Berks County more evidence is necessary to establish they are the children of Peter and Catharine Leiss.

A birth record in Tulpehocken Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, lists an Elisabeth, born 10 September 1808 to "Peter Leiss, Jr. and Chathrina."¹⁴ This is consistent with Elizabeth Hoff's age of 75 in her 1883 Montgomery County, Ohio death record.¹⁵

This is a promising correlation that suggests that the Elizabeth who married William Hoff and is the sister of Mary Brehm could also be the daughter of Peter and Catharine Leiss.

However, two other girls named Elisabeth were born in Berks County within the same timeframe: one on 5 November 1807 to Adam and Eva Leiss and another on 18 August 1808 to Peter and Anna Maria Leiss.¹⁶ It is possible that either of them was the Elizabeth Leiss who married William Hoff and therefore was Mary's sister.

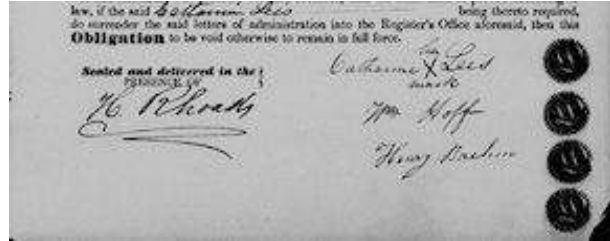
Records are scarce with regard to the Elisabeth Leiss born 18 August 1808 to Peter and Anna Maria Leiss. Numerous unsourced or private online family trees claim she was named Elizabeth Rebecca or "Peggy" Leiss and married a John Schultz.¹⁷ The 1865 probate file of Peter Leiss in Montgomery County, Ohio names "[Ellivina] Shoemaker, Daughter of Rebecca Shultz and Grand Daughter of Said deceased."¹⁸ Peter's probate file also lists his children who were advanced money during his lifetime. In addition to Rebecca Schultz, these children include Hannah Hoover, Leah Weidner, Catharine Ingham, and Mary Reedy.¹⁹ Baptismal records in Berks County show Peter and Anna Maria as the parents of Catharine Leiss, born 14 September 1805, Hanna Leiss, born 3 August 1811, and Leah Leiss, born 22 July 1813.²⁰ This correlation confirms the Peter Leiss in the 1865 probate file is the same Peter Leiss who fathered children with Anna Maria in Berks County. Most importantly, if daughter Mary is named Reedy in 1865, she cannot be the Mary who was married to Henry Brehm in 1826 and remained so until her death in 1883.

A woman named Elisabeth Leiss also was married to Johannes Mayer in Berks County on 11 January 1829, just weeks before Mary's sister Elisabeth married William Hoff on 12 February.²¹ The 1857 Berks County estate file for John Adam Leiss lists among its disbursements "John L. Moyer" and "Elisabeth Moyer."²² This suggests that the Elisabeth Leiss

born 5 November 1807 to Adam and Eva Leiss is the woman who married Johannes Mayer, and not the Elisabeth who married William Hoff. A cemetery inscription in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania shows she died “Moyer, Elisabeth Leiss, w. of Johannes” on 17 April 1880, eliminating the possibility that the same Elisabeth was married twice.²³

However, the estate file for Peter Leiss who died in Berks County in 1837 includes a bond signed by “Catharine Leis, William Hoff and Henry Brehm all of Berks County.” Catharine is named as administratrix, and elsewhere in the file William Hoff is appointed guardian for Peter’s minor child John Leis.²⁴ While this

collection of documents does not explicitly state Peter’s relationships (i.e. “son-in-law”), the juxtaposition of Catharine, Henry Brehm and William Hoff together in his estate is strong evidence.



Berks Co., Pennsylvania, Probate Estate Files, Peter Leiss, 1837; Register of Wills, Reading

Identifying Elisabeths born in Berks County, Pennsylvania		
Elisabeth: d. of Peter and Anna Maria Leiss, b. 18 Aug 1808	Elisabeth: d. of Adam and Eva Leiss, b. 5 Nov 1807	Elisabeth: d. of Peter and Chatharina Leiss, b. 10 Sept 1808
May have gone by Rebecca and may have married John Schultz (unsourced)	m. Johannes Mayer/John Moyer 11 Jan 1829	m. William Hof 12 Feb 1829
Peter Leiss estate file references daughter Mary Reedy. Other children named correlate to baptismal records.	John Adam Leiss estate file inventory names John L. Moyer and Elizabeth Moyer. Elizabeth Leiss Moyer, wife of Johannes Moyer, dies in Lancaster Co., Penn. 17 April 1880	Peter Leiss estate file (1837) includes bond naming Catharine, administratrix, Henry Brehm and William Hoff. Elizabeth Hoff/Mrs. William Hoff, dies in Montgomery Co., Ohio 27 Feb. 1883.

Based on a correlation of the evidence, we can conclude that the Elisabeth who was born to Adam and Eva Leiss married Johannes Mayer and died in Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania and therefore could not have married William Hoff and died in Montgomery Co., Ohio. The available evidence does not prove that the Elisabeth born to Peter and Anna Maria is the same person as the Rebecca Schultz named in Peter Leiss’s probate file, but the presence of a

daughter Mary Reedy rules out Peter and Anna Maria as the parents of Mary Brehm. Of the girls named Elizabeth Leis(s) born in Berks County in the correct timeframe, this leaves only the daughter of Peter and Catharine.

Conclusion

Having demonstrated that the Elisabeth Leiss who married William Hoff was the daughter of Peter and Catharine Leiss, we can

now refocus on the original question: was the Mary “Polly” Brehm who married Henry Brehm and died in Montgomery County, Ohio in 1883 the same person as the Anna Maria Leiss who was born to Peter and Catherine Leiss in Berks County, Pennsylvania in 1806?

As “Polly’s” 4 March 1883 obituary stated, she was the sister of Mrs. William Hoff, who had died the previous week.²⁵ The Montgomery County, Ohio death record of Elizabeth Hoff stated she had died on 27 February 1883, five days prior to the obituary, confirming she is likely the sister in question.²⁶

If Elizabeth Hoff, wife of William Hoff and maiden name Leiss is the daughter of Peter and Catherine Leiss of Berks County, Pennsylvania, then her sister Mary “Polly” Brehm must also be their daughter.

While this conclusion stands on its own logically, there is additional evidence to support it. The presence of Polly’s husband Henry Brehm on a bond in Peter Leiss’s estate file along with Catharine Leiss and William Hoff lends further credence to this conclusion.

Despite the discrepancy between Anna Maria’s birth date in the church record and Polly’s birth date in the death record, and the fact that many German girls were baptized Anna Maria, the two records agree on the birth year (1806), and therefore Polly could not have been another child of Peter and Catharine.²⁷

Based on the available evidence and a correlation of indirect evidence, specifically the proof that Polly’s sister Elizabeth Hoff was the daughter of Peter and Catharine Leiss of Berks County, Pennsylvania, we can conclude that Mary “Polly” Brehm, who died in Montgomery County, Ohio in 1883, is also the daughter of Peter and Catharine Leiss.

Therefore, despite the discrepancy in birth dates between the birth record of Anna Maria Leiss and the death record of Polly Brehm, they are indeed the same person.

Endnotes

1. Montgomery Co., Ohio, “Death Records, 1866-1901,” 2:24, Polly Brehm, 28 February 1883; Probate Court, Dayton, OH; digital image, “Ohio, County Death Records, 1840-2001,” *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org>: accessed 8 July 2020), Montgomery>Death records, 1866-1901, vol 1-4>image 216.
2. Find A Grave (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/28288746>: accessed 10 July 2020), memorial 28288746, Mary Brehm gravestone (Hillgrove Cemetery, Miamisburg, OH), digital image, 14 July 2008, by John Klear. Despite being called “Polly” on the death record and “Mary” on the gravestone, both state death date of 28 February 1883 and age of 76 yrs, 3 mos., 23 days. Death record and gravestone likely had same informant. For “Polly” as common nickname for Mary, see “Traditional Nicknames in Old Documents - A Wiki List,” ed. 7 April 2020, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org> : accessed 21 September 2020), List of Traditional Nicknames in Historic Documents>P. Gravestone also states “wife of Henry Brehm.” For Henry’s death, see Montgomery Co., OH, “Death Records, 1866-1901,” 4:14, Henry Brehm, 27 April 1895; Probate Court, Dayton, OH; digital image, “Ohio, County Death Records, 1840-2001” *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org> : accessed 8 July 2020), Montgomery> Death records, 1866-1901, vol 1-4>image 723.
3. Montgomery Co. “Death Records,” Polly Brehm, 1883.
4. Earl W. Ibach, *The Hub of the Tulpehocken*, (Womelsdorf, Penn.: Earl W. Ibach, 1976), p. 481.
5. Ibid.
6. Montgomery Co. “Death Records,” Polly Brehm, 1883.
7. Berks Co. Pennsylvania, Probate Estate Files; Register of Wills, Reading, PA; “Pennsylvania Probate Records, 1683-1994,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org> : accessed 9 July 2020) Berks> Estates 1850-1915 Leinback, Joseph T.-Lengel, Daniel M.>images 1561-2537. There are thirty-nine estate files in this collection for the surname Leiss. For German naming practices, see James M. Biedler, “Understanding German Language and Surnames,” blog entry, n.d., *Family Tree Magazine* (<https://www.familytree.com>: accessed 9 July 2020), para 31.
8. “Miamisburg, Ohio,” *The Cincinnati Enquirer* (Cincinnati, OH), 4 March 1883, p. 14, col. 5; digital image, *Newspapers.com* (<https://www.newspapers.com> : accessed 9 July 2020). The obituary, which ran on a Sunday, refers to Polly as “wife of Henry

- Brehm,” and cites her death, “Wednesday evening, 28th inst.” The previous Wed. was 28 Feb. (although “inst.” should refer to the current month). Likely drawing from the same informant, the obit also agrees with Polly’s death record regarding her age.
9. Montgomery Co., Ohio, “Death Records, 1866-1901,” 2:90, Elizabeth Hoff, 27 February 1883; Probate Court, Dayton, OH; digital image, “Ohio, County Death Records, 1840-2001” *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org> : accessed 8 July 2020), Montgomery>image 282.
 10. Frank Conover, editor, *Centennial Portrait and Biographical Record of the City of Dayton and of Montgomery County, Ohio*, (Logansport, IN: A.W. Bowen and Co., 1897): pp. 938-9.
 11. Lutheran Church, Womelsdorf, PA, Marriages, p. 9, Hof-Leiss, 12 February 1829, Historical Society of Pennsylvania; digital image, *FindMyPast* (<https://www.findmypast.com> : accessed 8 July 2020), no image number.
 12. Conover, ed., *Centennial Portrait*, p. 944.
 13. Matrimony Notice, *Reading Adler* (Reading, PA), 9 January 1827, p. 2, col. 4. Translated by Anne-Marie Simon (Wash., DC), email to Thomas A. Readmond, 12 February 2020; Anne-Marie is a fluent speaker of German.
 14. H.W. Stoy, “Church Protocol of the Third Congregation, Tolpiahaken Upper Church, Host Church, for My Own Convenience,” p. 40, Elisabeth Leiss baptismal record, 27 November 1808; Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA; digital image, “Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Births and Baptisms,” *FindMyPast* (<http://www.findmypast.com> : accessed 9 July 2020) no image number.
 15. Montgomery Co., “Death Records,” Elizabeth Hoff, 1883.
 16. Stoy, “Church Protocol,” pp. 38-9.
 17. “Public Member Trees,” *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 9 July 2020), searches for Elisabeth Leiss, father Peter Leiss, mother Anna Maria Leiss. See also “All Pennsylvania, Church Records – Adams, Berks, and Lancaster Counties, 1729-1881,” *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 9 July 2020), searches for Elisabeth Leiss and marriage.
 18. Montgomery Co., Ohio, Probate Files, Peter Leiss, 1865; Probate Court, Dayton, OH; digital image, “Ohio, Wills and Probate Records, 1786-1998,” *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 9 July 2020) image 204.
 19. Ibid, image 202.
 20. Stoy, “Church Protocol,” pp. 36, 44, 46. While the reference to Elisabeth as “Rebecca” and her marriage to John Schultz are unsourced, the indirect reference to daughter Rebecca Shultz in Peter Leiss’s probate file as well as the absence of any mention of an Elisabeth lends credence to these pieces of information. Further research might confirm the conclusion drawn here, but otherwise would be outside the scope of this research question.
 21. Lutheran Church, Marriages, p. 9, Mayer-Leiss.
 22. Berks Co., Pennsylvania, Probate Estate Files, John Adam Leiss, 1857; Register of Wills, Reading, PA; digital images, “Pennsylvania Probate Records, 1683-1994,” *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org> : accessed 9 July 2020), Berks>Estates 1850-1915 Leinback, Joseph T.-Lengel, Daniel M.>images 2068-69. John Moyer is a common anglicization of Johannes Mayer. For Johannes/Mayer see Biedler, “Understanding German Language,” *Family Tree Magazine*, para. 24. For Mayer/Moyer see “Moyer Family History,” *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/name-origin?surname=moyer>: accessed 10 July 2020), para. 1.
 23. Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, “Lancaster County, PA. Gravestone Inscriptions: Dr. Albert Gerberich Collection,” p. 344, Elisabeth Leiss Moyer, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA; digital image, “Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Church and Town Records, 1669-2013,” *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 9 July 2020) image 228.
 24. Berks Co., Pennsylvania, Probate Estate Files, Peter Leiss, 1837; Register of Wills, Reading, PA; digital image, “Pennsylvania Probate Records, 1683-1994,” *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org> : accessed 9 July 2020) Berks>Estates 1800-1850 Leiby, Jacob-Levan, Jacob L>images 722, 726.
 25. “Miamisburg,” *The Cincinnati Enquirer*, p. 14, col. 5.
 26. Montgomery Co., “Death Records,” Elizabeth Hoff, 1883.
 27. Biedler, “Understanding German Language,” *Family Tree Magazine*, para. 31.

About The Author

Tom Readmond has had an interest in genealogy since his grandmother helped him put together a school report in the fifth grade. He currently serves as Second Vice President and Assistant Registrar of the District of Columbia Society Sons of the American Revolution. He is also a member of First Families of Ohio and the Society of Indiana Pioneers. He resides in Alexandria, Virginia with his wife.



My link to Andrew Watkins, Richard M. Watkins (1820-1896) - his marker in Ebenezer Cemetery, Meigsville Township, Morgan County, Ohio.

The Brick Wall: Andrew Watkins

by Elliot Watkins Fenander

In researching our family trees there comes a time when all our energy and ingenuity comes to a screeching halt – nothing but rabbit holes filled with angst. Then, years later, all of a sudden, a breakthrough.

On the surface it looks like a case of sequential monogamy; however, Andrew Watkins, after marrying and fathering a son, failed to divorce his first wife. Further, he sired two sons before he married his second wife, then had three more sons. Subsequent to his second wife's death, Andrew married again and bred six more children. Three marriages and twelve children!

Andrew Watkins, the second son of Benjamin Watkins and Ann Abraham, was born in Salem MA on October 1, 1780.¹ At the age of three his mother died² – she was 26 – ostensibly the result of his younger brother's birth in 1783.

The next we hear of Andrew he is a crew member on the frigate *Sally* coming from Hamburg to Salem on July 28, 1801.³ Even though he married Elizabeth Miller on February 28, 1813,⁴ and she gave birth to their son, Andrew, Jr., in September 1815,⁵ his romance with the sea continued.

In 1816 Andrew became part owner of a steamboat as he attempted to build a successful line of trade with the south. On April 25, 1817, the steamship *Massachusetts* left Philadelphia for her initial trip bound to New York. Captain Watkins was in charge. "Rough weather was encountered. On May 10th some damage to her machinery put the engine out of commission, but fortunately two schooners, the *Washington* and the *Hamilton*, came along and took the *Massachusetts* in tow, as they were bound for New York. After hours' towing, the hawser parted, and the schooners left her. There was a

stiff southerly breeze, and this, with the aid of a sail, enabled the craft to get into New York harbor after a voyage of three weeks from Philadelphia. Captain Watkins made a short stay in New York, as he left the repairs, except such as were absolutely necessary in order to proceed, until his arrival at Salem."⁶ On June 12 a critic reported, "It seems the Engineer Watkins had undertaken many things new, but not with the greatest success." The ship was put up for sale in September of 1817. His first major capital venture was a failure.

In expiation for his dismal performance, apparently, Captain Andrew Watkins and four colleagues, set out from Salem to Athens OH on September 18, 1817. The route took them by water from Salem MA, around Cape Charles MD, arriving at Kent Island MD on September 29. After traveling over land to Pittsburgh PA on October 18, they sailed down the Ohio River to Marietta OH, and by land to Athens on December 27, where they supposedly set up a store. The return trip to Salem MA began on January 9, 1818, traveling through Pennsylvania (notably Lancaster), New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, and arriving back in Salem on February 5, 1818.⁷ The journey west was an eye-opener for Watkins, who must have met some Mennonite families along the way, some of whom had beautiful daughters.

The next time we hear of Andrew he's in Ohio having married Hannah Swartz (originally from Lancaster PA), the widow of Richard Moore, on November 1, 1821, in Short Creek,

Harrison County;⁸ however, prior to this union, Hannah and Andrew were parents of Richard Watkins (8 Sep 1820) and Samuel Watkins (16 Oct 1821). Over a period of 14 years, Hannah gave birth to eight sons – she died circa 1827 at the age of 38. Evidently Hannah’s father, Christian Swartz was not pleased with his son in-law. In a codicil to his will dated August 25, 1828, he wrote the following: “Whereas by my last Will and Testament I bequeathed to my beloved daughter Hannah Watkins an equal part with my other six children of what property I might die possessed of and in order to give her said legacy I sold to her husband Andrew Watkins a tract of land for four hundred and eighty dollars. Four hundred and forty dollars of the same I hold, his obligations for payable at my decease (also an obligation of one hundred and eighty four dollars which sum my said daughter is obtained as a part of her legacy in her first husband’s time) which sum I ordered my executor not to collect but let stand as a part of said Hannah’s legacy but as it has been pleasing to Almighty God to remove said Hannah Watkins into Eternite leaving behind issue seven sons three by her first husband Richard Moore deceased and four by her last husband Andrew Watkins I hereby order said Executor to collect said obligations of four hundred and forty dollars from said Andrew Watkins and pay to her three former children by Richard Moore deceased the sum of one dollar each and the balance whatsoever my said daughter might be entitled (after subtracting said sum paid her in her said Richard Moore’s line of one hundred eighty four dollars) to. I hereby order to be paid to my four grandsons of my daughter Hannah by her last husband Andrew Watkins to be equally divided amongst them. I also order my executors to put the same to interest till my grandsons aforesaid arrive severally at the age of twenty one years.”⁹ He died shortly thereafter. Who knows who took care of all those eight boys age 14 and younger? The one son, David, (b. 24 Oct 1825),

unaccounted for in his will, turned up in Manlius, Bureau County, Illinois.

Meanwhile, back in Salem MA, Andrew Watkins’ father, Benjamin, had passed away on January 28, 1828.¹⁰ At the same time Andrew, along with several other sea captains had begun searching for gold in Anson County, North Carolina.

In an effort to strike it rich, Andrew Watkins together with three other Salem sea captains purchased land in Anson County NC and formed the Salem Gold Mine Company in October 1828. They bought significant heavy machinery; however, the return in gold was meager. When other investors in Massachusetts began to lose interest, so did Watkins and his close partner, Jonathan Felt. By June of 1829 the Salem Gold Mining Company was out of business. Andrew Watkins suffered his second major failure.¹¹

Concurrent with all these setbacks, in 1828 Andrew married Elizabeth Kelly on March 11, 1828¹² - the family apparently settled in Athens OH, the place Watkins had first landed some ten years earlier on his trek west.

When Andrew returned to Salem in 1828 to settle his father Benjamin’s estate, he appears to have been in financial difficulty since he refused to be administrator of his father’s estate. Property was auctioned off, and by deed Andrew gave his share of the estate to his brother, Samuel Pote Watkins of Philadelphia, to help repay what he owed him.

During the 1830s and early 1840s Andrew Watkins became a Thomsonian botanic physician with offices in Boston MA and Dover NH. There are numerous newspaper advertisements for his practice including testimonials for his effective treatment of all kinds of maladies.

After divesting property in Athens OH in 1839,¹³ Andrew became a resident of New York City in 1840 and transferred ownership of his Dover infirmary. On September 15, 1845, Watkins died in Manhattan of “dropsy.” He was initially buried in the Methodist Episcopal

Cemetery on 18th Street. In 1885 the congregation enlarged and remodeled the church. 300 bodies were removed to Woodlawn Cemetery, among them Andrew Watkins.

In his will, Andrew Watkins left one dollar each to his wife Elizabeth (d. April 1848) and his son Andrew, Jr. (d. September 1849). Elizabeth also received the dower right (if any there be) to real estate which is situated in Anson County, North Carolina. This clearly establishes his ties to the goldmining venture in the late 1820s. Everything else was left to Caroline True of West Yarmouth ME, who was with Andrew during his final years.¹⁴

While there is a grave marker for Andrew Watkins in Clarks Chapel Cemetery, Athens OH, with the dates 1789-1846, we believe no one is buried there since the stone work is not consistent with the era he was supposedly interred. As a matter of conjecture, he may have claimed to be nine years younger when he courted his second or third wife.¹⁵

Andrew, Jr. born in 1815, married Susan Ladd in 1835, and died of dysentery in Sacramento City CA during the California Gold Rush in 1849.¹⁶ Some accounts mistakenly identify Andrew as his father.

While some genealogists believe there are two men whose name is Andrew Watkins, DNA evidence, not available 20 years ago, suggests the Andrew in question is one person who led a double life. His life on the sea and his ability to travel adeptly on land, his desire to seek fortune rather than settle for farming, and his laissez-faire approach to family seem in line with the checkered path of his career. Moving from one career to another, Andrew finally found success in the enterprise of alternative medicine.

I am the third great-grandson of Andrew Watkins and the 1st cousin 1x of Patricia Watkins Lay, who, in 1977, challenged me to find information about Andrew!

Endnotes

1. Massachusetts, U.S., Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988
2. Massachusetts, U.S., Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988
3. Salem and Beverly, Massachusetts, U.S., Crew Lists and Shipping Articles, 1797-1934
4. Massachusetts, U.S., Compiled Marriages, 1633-1850
5. Massachusetts, U.S., Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988
6. The Essex Institute, Historical Collections, Vol LV - 1919
7. "A Journey to the West in 1817," pp. 226-250, The Essex Institute Historical Collections, Vol. VIII, 1868
8. Ohio, U.S., County Marriage Records, 1774-1993
9. Ohio, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1786-1998
10. Massachusetts, U.S., Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988
11. The Salem World of Nathaniel Hawthorne, Margaret Moore, pp. 124-125
12. Ohio, U.S., County Marriage Records, 1774-1993
13. Ohio Leasehold, 26 Aug 1839, Athens County, Ohio, Vol 10, p. 7
14. New York, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1659-1999, 5 Nov 1845
15. Watkins: A Beginning Genealogy, Jayne E. Bickford, 1982, pp.350-359
16. Placer Times - 20 Oct 1849

About The Author

Elliot Watkins Fenander, a teacher of secondary school English in Massachusetts, began his interest in genealogy in 1977 when Patricia Watkins Lay (OGS Member No. 29) challenged him to research the history of his 4th great grandfather, Andrew Watkins (Ancestor No. 4903). In 2007, retired from teaching, he rediscovered genealogy research Patricia Lay had performed for his mother, Genevieve Watkins Fenander, in 1953, and the spark was rekindled. For the past 15 years and hundreds of dollars later, he has been able to compile a history of Andrew Watkins (1780-1845) that builds on the initial findings of Patricia Lay. The Internet, Ancestry.com, Family Search, and DNA information have assisted in his ability to break down the brick wall that had stymied his forebears. He now lives in Hanover, New Hampshire.

Early Ohio: Abstracts from the Draper Manuscripts MSS 2E106 - 2E116

Transcribed by Jeremiah Edwards

The Draper Papers, housed at the Wisconsin Historical Society, is a fascinating collection of interviews, newspaper articles and documents with many references to Ohioans during the earliest part of Ohio's history. Access to this collection is limited to facilities that hold the microfilm. A complete overview of the collection can be found in *OGSQ* Vol. 52, No. 3, pg. 115. Please note that all back issues of *OGSQ* are now online on the OGS Website. OGS Library now owns paper copies of the Ohio-related collection.

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Major Frederick Vernon's charges against Col. Daniel Brodhead at Pittsburg, December 2nd, 1779, states that he would not associate or drive with him.

1. For preventing the artifices from making necessary furniture for the officers rooms, while he suffers Nancy McCauley (his girl) to sell furniture made by the public officers.
2. For "sporting away" public money designed for recruiting his regiment.
3. That Nancy McCauley has taken unbecoming liberties in the presence of Col. Brodhead, with some of his officers.

From original charges among files in the Library of Congress

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From the original in S. C. Historical Society. Copied, Charleston, June 24, 1871. L. C. D. Fort Pitt, 13th March 1779

Dear Sir,

As I had the honor of writing to you jointly with Mr. Drayton and the other delegates of your state, by a Col. John Campbell of the place the 28th of January, in closing a packet for the President of Congress, in which I thought my reputation deeply concerned and for that reason, as well as the bearer of it, could wish you had been kind enough in a few lines by Col. Baynton to have only acknowledged the receipt thereof.

I expected to have set off for Philadelphia before this time but wishing to leave that Department in as good order as possible, and having some disrespectable intelligence and unexpectedly from Fort Laurens, determined me to wait for the event, the particulars of which I have given to his Excellency, General Washington.

That garrison, so important to the Department, was unfortunately left short of provisions through the neglect of our staff, which by some means the Indians must have been made acquainted with. When I got flour other he mountains, the height of waters and –

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scarcity of horses & forage, without which they cannot live this season, obliged me to attempt sending a supply by water up the Muskingum, under the direction of Major Taylor. After he was gone, he was informed by express from Col. Gibson, which he slipped out of his fort in the night, that on the 23rd of February, he sends out a Waggoner for the horses and 18 men to guard them, who were all killed and scalped in their fight and the express left the fort besieged and invested by a great number of Wyandottes, Chippewas, Delawares and which gave me infinite concern on account of Taylor as well as Gibson, being out of my power to help either of them and to add to it, all the discontented joined immediately in condemning the executing of it as much as they approved of it before and particular that poor Taylor was designedly

sacrificed. And as he had 100 men with him and 200 kegs of flour, which was all I had to spare, I had no other alternative left them calling on the militia for men, horses forage, and provisions but was at a loss in what manner. To lose horses would displease them –

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and give our staff a handle. To wait for the tedious formality of draughting [*an alternate spelling of drafting*] the men, as their laws direct, would take up too much time and be too late for Gibson's necessity. Therefore, I earnestly entreated the Lieutenants of the several counties to get as many men as they could voluntarily, with all the horses, provisions, and forage they could bring at any price and be at Beaver Creek on Monday, the 15th instant, without fail, as late would be needless. I put them in mind of their continual boosts and desire of seeing the enemy who had repeatedly drove them so much mischief to be revenged that we could have no other chance of them equal to their being the collected together and would be far better to attack them in their own country than suffer them to come into our settlements. I urged the importance of Fort Laurens as a guide to keep the savages in their own country, as well as to facilitate our future operations. If they succeeded in taking, or they obligated us to evacuate it, they would dispute it to our weakness and unite to a man in routing all the inhabitants –

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upon this side of the mountain, and if we turned out cheerfully for once on this occasions to give them a scourging and disappoint their first attempt, our business would be done at one stroke. The savages would see our superiority and be obliged to deal on our own terms or remain on the other side of the lakes and leave all on this side to ourselves as their towns would be exposed at all times to excursions from Fort Laurens.

I informed from the country all these arguments will not prevail, northern losses so many of our brand countrymen, who suffer for their protection of these very people themselves. If it is so, I must attempt at all events with the continental troops, I can make out, to save our brethren and fellow citizens, if I should be obliged to want of assistance or provision to evacuate that post.

Happily, Major Taylor is returned here with 100 men and 200 kegs of flour after a fruitless attempt to go up Muskingum River, and losing two men, killed and scalped in his sight, who were flanking him upon that river. The want of time now prevents my being more particular.

I am lately informed my own country, all my family, and everything of property I have in the world are now in the hands of the enemy. I am exceeding unhappy not to hear anything from them. Denies to be there. – Hon. Henry Laurens, Philadelphia, Lachlan McIntosh.

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“Brig. Gen. McIntosh is appointed to the command of the Western Department, and the 8th Pennsylvania and 13th Virginia regiments (the former commanded by Col. Brodhead and the latter by Col. Russell) are now on their march to Fort Pitt for the protection of and the operations on the Western Frontiers” – M.D. Journal, June 16th, 1778

Maryland Gazette, Aug. 11, 1778 – “A late letter from Philadelphia mentions that the savages are daily encroaching nearer Fort Pitt within twenty miles of which they have murdered thirty or forty white people.”

M.D. Journal, Aug. 4, 1778, speaks of “The brave Col. Brodhead.”

From the Maryland Journal, April 27, 1779: Extract of a letter, dated Washington County in this state, the 20th instant: “We have undoubted intelligence that the Indians, about two weeks since struck the settlement on the Yock (Yough for Youghioghenny – L.C.D.) Glades about ten or twelve miles within the state line. It appears that

as five men were covering a cabin, they were fired on, four were killed on the spot, and two others escapes, and says the number of Indians was about twenty-five. A large body of savages hath been discovered lurking about the Horse Shoe Bottom, no doubt with hostile intentions.”

Maryland Journal, March 6, 1781, In which John Madison advertises under date, “Monongalia County, VA, March 1, 1781, as surveyor of that county and desires a number of deputies.

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Col. Daniel Brodhead’s Expedition – Extract from a letter from Pittsburg, September 16th, 1779: “The many savage barbarities and horrid depredations committed by the Seneca and Munsey nations upon the western frontiers, had determined Colonel Brodhead, as the most effectual way to prevent such hostilities in future, and revenge the past, to carry the war into their own country, and strike a decisive blow at their towns. On the 11th of August, our little army, consisting of only 605–

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rank and file marched from Pittsburg with one month’s provision. At Mahoning, 15 miles above the Old Kittanning, we were detained four days by the excessive rains, from whence (leaving the river, which flows in a thousand manners) we proceeded by a blind path leading to Cuscushing, through a country almost impassable by reason of the stupendous heights and frightful declivities, with a continued range of craggy hills, overspread with fallen timber, thorns, and underwood; here and there an intervening valley, whose deep, impenetrable gloom has always been impervious to the piercing rays of the warmest sun. At Cuscushing (which is fifteen miles above Venango), we crossed the Alleghany and continued our route upon its banks. But here, our march was rendered still more difficult by the mountains, which jutted close upon the river, forming a

continued narrow defile, allowing us only the breadth of an Indian path to march upon. In the midst of these defiles, our advanced party –

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There is no page 111 in this issue.

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consisting of fifteen white men and eight Delawares, discovered between thirty and forty warriors landing from their canoes, who, having also seen part of our troops, immediately stripped themselves and prepared for action. Lieutenant Harding, who commanded our advance, disposed his men in a semi-circular form and began the attack with such irresistible fury, tomahawk in hand, that the savages could not long sustain the charge but fled with the utmost horror and precipitation, some plunging themselves into the river, and others, favored by the thickness of the bushes, made their escape on the main, leaving five dead on the field, without any loss on our side except three men slightly wounded. Upon the first alarm, supposing it to be more serious, the army was arranged for a fight; both officers and men, enraged at their former cruelties, animated by the calmness, resolution, and intrepidity of the commandant, showed the utmost ardor to engage; and had the action been general, we had every prospect of the most ample success from a brave commander at the head of brave men.” Then –

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goes on to say that they burned eight Indian towns and cut down and piled into heaps near 600 acres of corn. Says they arrived at Buchlan the same day as the skirmish with Hardin’s advance. “After burning the old towns of Conauwago and Mahusquachinkocken, we arrived at Pittsburg, the fourteenth instant, with the scalps we had taken, and three thousand dollars worth of plunder; having, in the course of thirty-three days, completed a march of near

four hundred miles, through a country the Indians had hitherto thought impenetrable by us, and considered as a sufficient barrier for the security of their towns; and, indeed, nothing but the absolute necessity of such a measure, and a noble spirit of enterprise, could be a sufficient inducement to undertake so arduous a task, and encounter those difficulties and obstacles which require the most consummate fortitude to surmount.” – Maryland Journal, Tuesday, Oct. 26, 1779

MD Journal, Tuesday, April 18, 1780: “It is said about twenty of the inhabitants of Northumberland Co., Pennsylvania have lately lost their lives by the hands of the tawny savages. Several of these hapless people, it is asserted, were killed and scalped within a few miles of Sunbury.”

Philadelphia, Aug. 6, 1764 – From Carlisle, we have the following melancholy intelligence. That on the 26th of July, in the forenoon, the enemy camp upon a schoolhouse on Conococheague Creek, about twelve or fifteen miles from Fort Loudon, in the very heart of the settlement, where they killed and scalped the master (Mr. Brown and nine of his scholars) and four more missing.

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This bloody massacre was first discovered by a man passing by, who hearing no noise in the school, went in and saw the master lying scalped with his Bible under his arm. That one of the scholars was then alive (but died soon after) who told him that there were four Indians who were not seen till they entered the house. That two of the children then murdered belonged to an unhappy man who had four others carried off by the savages’ last war. – Boston Gazette, Aug. 20, 1764.

Williamsburg, VA, Oct. 25, 1776. “By a gentleman from Fort Pitt, we learn that eleven settlers at the mouth of Wheeling, about fifty miles below that post, were killed by the Tawahs, Wyandottes, Mingoes, and other

disaffected Indians on the ninth of this instant.” – Pennsylvania Evening Post, Nov. 7th, 1776.

From New York Gazette, June 9, 1779: “Northumberland, PA is covered with Indians in such a manner that except Fort Munsey, which they expect soon to relinquish, no other place of refuge is found but at Sunbury, the county town, at the fork of Susquehanna. The people endeavor to make a stand at the Great Island but failed of success. Many of the chief inhabitants have taken all the grain within six miles of the forks, and there is no prospect of reaping the approaching harvest, but by large parties of armed men, who must ultimately reap and fight.” – Edinburg Advertiser, July 20, 1779.

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Coshocton, Ohio, October 20th, 1867

Lyman C. Draper, Esq.

Dear Sir,

Yours of August 30th came to hand in due time. I have been severely afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism for several months. This day I took a walk to the grave of Col. Charles Williams and his wife to copy the inscription procured by himself after the death of his wife, having a space to be filled by the friends, the date of his death, but his friends did not fill in the blank. Charles Williams was born in Washington County, Maryland, A. D. 1764 (space not filled). Susanna Williams (Her maiden name was Carpenter) was born in Hardy County, Virginia, was married to Charles Williams in 1789. Departed this life 6th December 1837, aged 69 years. Charles and Susanna Williams emigrated with the first White inhabitants N. W. of the Ohio River. Charles died A. D. 1840.

Charles Williams has told me that he was one of the first nine White men that came to Ohio to reside. The Carpenters were located at Wheeling, VA, in blockhouses enclosed with pickets when C. W. & S. C. [*Charles Williams*

and Susanna Carpenter] were married. They stopped a while at Moneta, thence up the Muskingum to a salt spring. He then remained for some time, I think several years, trading with Indians. He located temporarily at several places for the purposes of trading, and I think located at this place about A. D. 1800 and carried on considerable trade with Indians for several years. He kept a tavern here until 1822, had previous to that been sheriff of this county, and shortly after that, perhaps in 1823 or 4 was elected to the legislature. When he came to this place, he could neither read nor write and never advanced much in either. He was a stout, active man, well-acquainted with Human nature, naturally a smart man, had deep, penetrating eyes. His children are all dead except the youngest, John M. W. His P. O. address is Clarks P. O. Coshocton County, Ohio.

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C. D. Wells, I never knew. Carpenters, George and Thomas, lived near J. M. Williams. William Carpenter lived on Owl Creek. They are all dead. Parsons, I never knew. Mrs. Adam Johnston died many years ago. Col. James Robinson died 8 or 10 years ago. His son, E. R., lives 5 miles south of this place and gets his mail here. James E. lives in Delaware, Ohio. Eli Nichols Esq. is an old gentleman living on his farm near New Castle in this county on Owl Creek, not far from old Bill Carpenter. Mr. N. is an old man, a scholar & wealthy. I think would probably take pleasure in giving you some desirable facts.

Respectfully Yours,

John Trew

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Washington at Princeton. Rev. Elisha Scott Williams of Massachusetts related in a speech in 1843 that he was in the Battle of Princeton (born in 1757) and heard the voice of Washington when some of the men faltered and were giving way, rising above the din after conflict, exclaiming in tones of intense and startling energy to the faltering troops. "My God! My Countrymen! Will you leave me? Courage! Courage!" The effect was electric. The soldiers rallied, and the victory was gained. – Niles Reg. July 15, 1843

Sources

State Historical Society of Wisconsin; Draper Manuscript Collection Draper Leman Copeland. Draper's Notes - MSS 2E106-2E116
Duke University Library System: Microfilm N1323v1-134c.1

Author Biography

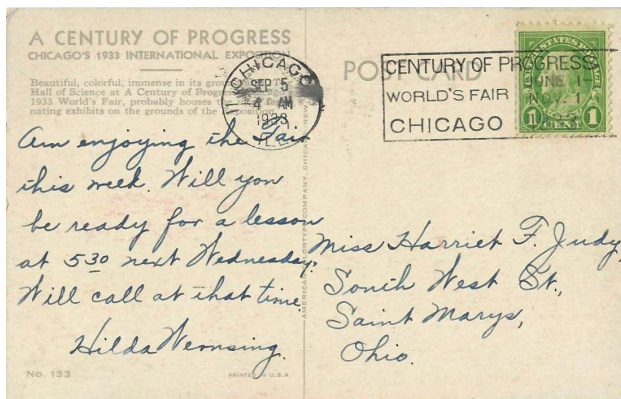
Jeremiah Edwards, a native of Peoria, Illinois, currently lives in the vicinity of Raleigh, North Carolina, with his wife and son. He began tracing his ancestry in 1989 and has continued to trace his family over the last 25 years. Currently, Jeremiah is researching his Edwards/Hayslip ancestry in Ohio, his Richardson/Rainbolt ancestry in Kentucky and his Catlin/Wheatcroft ancestry in England. His published genealogical works include multiple articles in *Your Family History Magazine*, *Ohio Records and Pioneer Families* and *Ohio Genealogical Society Quarterly*.

From The Philatelic Genealogist

1933 Chicago's World Fair

By James R. (Jim) Miller

If you have an old envelope or postcard sent to or from Ohio that you would like to share with others on *Philgen.org* (<http://philgen.org>) and here in “From the Philatelic Genealogist,” please contact Jim at: Jim Miller (goquebec@free.fr).



“Miss Harriet F. Judy” in Saint Marys received a postcard from Chicago postmarked 5 September 1933 (Figure). Harriet is with her parents in the 1930 U.S. census on the street to which the card was addressed.¹ The card was sent by Hilda Wernsing who asks if Harriet “will be ready for a lesson ... next Wednesday?” Hilda Wernsing is in Saint Marys in the 1930 U.S. census with her occupation listed as “music teacher.”² Hilda writes “Am enjoying the Fair.” The postcard shows the Hall of Science and has a “Century of Progress World’s Fair” postmark. From this postcard we learn that Hilda attended the 1933 world’s fair and that Harriet took music lessons, information that may not be available from other sources. Hilda Wernsing died in 1996 and Harriet in 2006.³

Postcard sent from the 1933 Century of Progress World’s Fair in Chicago to St. Marys, Ohio (author’s collection)

Sources:

1. 1930 U.S. census, Auglaize Co., Ohio, pop. sch., St. Marys city, ward 3, ED 6-20, sheet 4A (penned), dwell. 90, fam. 93, R. Karl Judy; digital image, *Ancestry.com*; citing NARA series T626. Postcard is addressed to South West Street.
2. 1930 U.S. census, Auglaize Co., Ohio, pop. sch., Minister village, ward 3, ED 6-11, sheet 10B (penned), dwell. 204, fam. 219, John Wernsing; digital image, *Ancestry.com*; citing NARA series T626.
3. “Ohio, U.S., Death Records, 1908-1932, 1938-2018”; database, *Ancestry.com*; Hilda E. Wernsing and Harriet F. (Judy) Colvin.

Gone, But Not Forgotten Lost Photos Looking for A Home

Ora Alice Taylor Johnston

by Suzie Brubach Ferguson

If you are related to any of the people in these photographs and are interested in obtaining the original photo, please contact Suzie at <allieferg@neo.rr.com>. From The Editor: Suzie enjoys her hobby of reuniting old photos with family descendants. She uses her own resources to acquire the photos, however, **OGSQ** feels that it is only right that she should be reimbursed from \$2 to \$4 for postage and appropriate mailing envelope by the person who wants the photo.

The lovely lady in this photograph was born Ora Alice **Taylor** on 3 February 1860 in Guernsey County, Ohio. Her parents, Thomas J. and Mary Craig **Anderson** Taylor, were married one year earlier in Guernsey County, on 3 February 1859.

Ora's siblings were:

1. Her half sister, Nancy J. Taylor, who married Samuel C. **Willis** (1854-1933) on 26 April 1877, six children: Harvey T., Alice (**Priaulx**), Emma (**Robinson**), Raymond T., James Arthur and Howard P. Willis.
2. William G. Taylor born about 1863.
3. Charles Lakin Taylor (1868-1946), married Viola "Ola" Rose **Beggs** and moved to Bakersfield, California, son Raymond George Taylor (1899-1971).
4. Walter C. Taylor, 1871-1934, married Mary L. **Thompson** in 1897, one known daughter, Clara L. Taylor.
5. Leslie Thomas Taylor, 1873-1934, married Margaret "Josephine" **Bond**, and moved to Cincinnati, two daughters, Mary C. and Martha P. Taylor.
6. Annie S. Taylor, 1877-1900.



At age 18, Ora Taylor married Andrew "Howard" **Johnston** on 27 November 1889. Howard (1862-1941) was the son of Thomas and Sarah Borland **Neill** Johnston.

Ora and Howard had seven children:

1. Harry Craig Johnston (1891-1894).
2. Frank Raymond (1893-1961), who died in Fresno, California.
3. Florence Belle (1895-1970), possibly married a man by the last name of **Mathews**, served as supervisor of nursing at the Columbus (Ohio) School of Nursing for 22 years.

4. Roxie I. (1898-1958), who was a school teacher at Orange school in Cleveland, Ohio.
5. Edna "Claudine" (1899-1993), married Otis Arthur Payne Thompson (1889-1954) in 1945. This couple did not have any children.
6. Mary Alice (1903-1988).
7. Walter Orlando (1905-1990), married Mary Olive **Wallace** (1899-1962) and they had one daughter, Jean Wallace Johnston (1938-2004).

Ora died 11 August 1931 in Guernsey County. Her husband died in 1941, and they are buried in the United Presbyterian Cemetery, located in Antrim, Guernsey County, Ohio.

Sources

1. *The Times Recorder* (Zanesville): 12 Aug. 1931, Wed., p. 2.
2. 1880 U.S. Census, Madison, Guernsey, Ohio; ED72, line 43, p. 22.
3. Ohio, U.S., County Marriage Records, 1774-1993, <familysearch.org>.
4. 1860 U.S. Census, Madison, Guernsey, Ohio; line 30, p. 81.
5. 1870 U.S. Census, Madison, Guernsey, Ohio; line 3, p.28.
6. *Cambridge Jeffersonian*: 30 June 1904, Thursday, p. 2.
7. 1920 U.S. Census, Madison, Guernsey, Ohio; ED25, line 39, Sheet 1A.
8. *Findagrave.com*: Johnston Family, Taylor Family; Antrim Presbyterian Cemetery.

Ohio Civil War Tidbits: continued from page 317.

Gallipolis Journal, (Gallipolis, Ohio,) June 08, 1865

The following list of names of Ohio men buried on Belle Island has been furnished us by Mr. Isaac Taylor, who has just returned from a visit to that monument of rebel barbarity.

E. M. E. Maxfield, Co., G, 122d O. V. I.: Jno Taylor, Co. B., 100th O V. I., died August 20th, 1863: J. S. H. Speer, Co., G., 45th O. V. I., died Dec. 25th, 1863: D. Witherspoon, Co. I, 75th O. V. I., died Dec. 23d, 1863: F. Biccard, Co., A, 45th, died Feb., 1864: A. J. Woodburn, Co. H, 1st Va., I., died Jan. 4th, 1864: J. Remple, Co., B, 1st Va., died Jan 4th 1864.

Wounded at Cloyd's Mountain May 9th 1864, and died May 11th in the rebel Hospital, John W. Pritchett, aged 28 years.....his first enlistment was in the spring of 1861, under Captain C. C. Aleshire, three months men, at the expiration of which he was discharged and soon after enlisted under Captain Taylor in the three years service, in the same regiment, the 36th. During his connection with the 36th he was in the following engagement: Antietam, South Mountain, Lewisburg, Mission Ridge, Snicker's Gap, Big Springs and numerous others. He was in but the one battle, at which he received the wound, from which he died.... He was truly a good soldier, never flinching from the path of duty.

**OGSQ Ohio Revolutionary War Soldiers Project:
Continued from OGSW Vol. 61, No 2, Page 222**

List 1 in Vol. 60, No 3 includes A-B
List 3 in Vol. 61, No 1 includes H-L

List 2 in Vol. 60, No 4 includes C-G
List 4 in Vol. 61, No 2 includes M

If your ancestor is not on the list, he/she maybe under a 'parent' county prior to the formation of all eighty-eight counties. There are several good websites that have maps and lists on Ohio's formation. Another possibility, he/she did not receive a pension or never applied for a pension. We can add him/her to the list with documentation provided by you.

Notes:

- There were women who acted as spies and messengers during the war including several who later lived in Ohio.
- There are civilians who did not fight, but provided supplies or services to the military. I have one who received bounty lands in Ohio in payment for supplies and transporting the supplies to the military camps. He never came to Ohio, but his children did.

If you have Ohio-related Revolutionary War, Early Indian Wars or War of 1812 ancestors, please consider sending information on them including parents' names, spouse's name, birth, marriage, death, burial and names of their children. We now have three ways to submit the information:

- 1) Write you own article. Send articles to ogsq@ogs.org Attention: Sue Lee. Sue will edit and format your article for you. You will need to provide sources (endnotes) with your article.
- 2) Need help writing an article - send information on your ancestor/s to ogsq@ogs.org Attention: Laurel Sheppard. Laurel will help you transform your information into an article.
- 3) If you want to mail your information by US Mail, please send it to OGSQ Revolutionary War Project, Attention: Suzie Ferguson, The Ohio Genealogical Society, 611 ST 97 W, Bellville OH 44813-8813. Suzie will transform the information into an article.

Letter 'N'

County Last	First	Birth Date	Place	Death Date	Place
Ashtabula County Norris	John, Jr	1765	MA	1840	Windsor OH
Athens County Nash	Samuel	1760	MA	1823	Athens Co
Belmont County Nixon	John	1750	VA	1833	Belmont Co
Brown County Norris	Aquilla		MD/VA	1812	Brown Co
Butler County Nesbitt Nixon	John Thomas	1744		1826	Butler Co
Clark County Nauman	Thomas	1754	MA	1836	German Twp
Clermont County Newton	-----				
Clinton County					

Noble	William	1758		1834	Clinton Co
Columbiana County Nicholas	William				
Coshocton County Norris	William, Sr				
Cuyahoga County Nichols	James	1756		1829	
Delaware County Newell Norris	Benjamin -----				
Fairfield County Nye/Nigh	George	1755	PA	1830	Fairfield Co
Fayette County Newland Nutt	John John	1743 1737	VA VA	184- 1837	Rock Mills Fayette Co
Franklin County Nelson Noble	David Seth, Rev.	1752 1743	PA MA	1829 1807	Columbus OH Franklinton
Gallia County Northup/Northrup	Daniel	1738	RI	1811	near Northrup
Geauga County Northup/Northrup	Stephen	1759	CT	1831	Munson Twp.
Hamilton County Neves Nichols Norris Norris	William Francis Andrew Gershom	1751 1765 1762 1745	VA NH NJ	1836 1808 1855 1830	
Harrison County Nelson	John, Jr	1755	Ireland	1828	Harrison Co
Huron County Norton	Noah			1841	
Lake County Nicholas Norwood	Jonas Stephen	1758 1762	VT MA	1843 1842	Perry OH Perry OH
Licking County Nichols	Levi	1761		1854	
Logan County Neighbarger New	Christian James L				
Mahoning County Neff Newell	Conrad John	1739			
Meigs County Niswonger	John	1754	VA/MD	1821	Meigs Co

Montgomery County					
Nagel/Neagle/Negley	Philip	1748		1843	German Twp
Nichols	John				
Niswonger	Samuel				
Nutt	Aaron	1758	NJ	1842	Centerville OH
Portage County					
Norton	Ozias				
Preble County					
Nessle	John				
Richland County					
Nail	Henry, Sr	1775	PA	1835	Mansfield OH
Scioto County					
Neal	Robert	1755		1822	Portsmouth OH
Summit County					
Neal	William	1764	CT?	1842	
Newell	Norman	1760	CT	1850	New Portage OH
Norton	Peter, Jr			1823	
Washington County					
Newton	Elias	1755		1841	Marietta OH
Nye	Ebenezer	1750	CT	1823	Rainbow OH
Nye	Ichabod	1763	CT	1840	Marietta OH
Wayne County					
Naylor	William	1760	PA	1829	Wooster OH
Unknown					
Niles	David		RI		
Letter 'O'					
Adams County					
Oldridge	Henry				
Osman	Charles				
Clermont County					
Oliver	Alexander	1744	MA	1829	Point Pleasant OH
Columbiana County					
O'Donnell	William				
Coshocton County					
Ogilvie	Thomas	1740	Scotland	1842	Coshocton OH
Cuyahoga County					
O'Brien	Daniel	1734			
Delaware County					
Orton	Lemuel	1761	CT		
Franklin County					
Olmstead	Francis	1760	CT	1828	Blendon Twp
Jackson County					
Oliver	Thomas	1763	MD	1844	
Owens	William	1762	VA	1829	Jackson Co

Licking County						
Owen	Noah	1756	CT	1821	Licking Co	
Mahoning County						
Ohle	Henry, Sr	1753		1849		
Orr William	1755		1815/25			
Osborne	Nicholas	1724	England	1818	Mahoning OH	
Oswald	Jacob					
Owry	George	1744		1844		
Marion County						
Otis	Barnabas	1756	MA	1850	Marion Co	
Miami County						
Orr James			1859			
Perry County						
Overmyer	George	1755				
Overmyer	Peter	1761		1843		
Richland County						
Oldfield	William	1750	NY	1834	Bellville OH	
Ross County						
Overly	Frederick	1766		1848	Springfield Twp	
Trumbull County						
Osborn	Joshua	1759	CT	1837	Southington OH	
Oviatt	Samuel	1741		1818		
Owery	George	1757		1844		
Washington County						
Oliver	Alexander		MA		Belpre OH	
Oliver	Robert, Col.	1738	MA	1810	Waterford OH	
Owen	James	1750		1799		
Unknown						
Osborn	Josiah	1761	CT			
Letter 'P'						
Adams County						
Pemberton	William	abt 1750	VA	bef 1820	Locust Grove	
Piatt	Benjamin	1763	VA	1851	West Union	
Ashland County						
Priest	James Louden	1736	MA	1821		
Ashtabula County						
Parker	Samuel			1835	Kelloggsville OH	
Pease	Joel	1760	CT	1844		
Peck	Dan	1762		1839	New Lyme OH	
Phillips	Samuel	1760	CT	1842	Colebrook OH	
Pickett	John	1753	MA	1840	Andvoer OH	
Pratt	Oliver	1761	MA			
Athens County						
Phillips	Job		RI	1835	Amesville OH	
Belmont County						
Palmer	John					

Perrine Perry	William John		PA	1825	Morristown OH
Brown County					
Pickerill	Samuel	1757	MD	1850	his farm
Poage	James	1760	VA	1820	Ripley OH
Printy	William	1749	Ireland	1826	Brown Co.
Butler County					
Paulhamis	John				
Paxton	Isaac			1861	
Phillips	John	1755	Germany		
Pierce	Michael			1838	
Potter	Moses	1761	NJ	1802	Middletown OH
Potter	Russel	1754	NJ	1814	
Carroll County					
Potts	John	1751	VA	1820	Carroll Co
Champaign County					
Pearce	Thomas	1745	NY/MD?	1826	Urbana OH
Powell	Abraham P	1755		1817	
Clark County					
Poole	William	1759	MA		Clark Co
Priest	Jeremiah	1755	VA	1804	Clark Co
Clermont County					
Paxton	Thomas	1749	PA	1813	Miami Twp
Pease	Martin	1765	MA		
Perin/Perrin	Lemuel	1749	MA	1814/22	Connersville, IN
Perrine	Joseph	1748	NJ	1823	Bethel OH
Placard	Christian	1752			
Prickett	Josiah	1764	MD	1845	Stonelick Twp.
Clinton County					
Parrott	Joseph, Capt.				
Columbiana County					
Payne	Abraham	1758	England	1827	Salem OH
Cuyahoga County					
Palmer	Adam				
Palmiter	Jeshua				
Palmiter	John	1751		1834	
Perry	Nathan	1760	CT	1813	Cleveland OH
Porter	Joseph	1760		1844	
Prentiss	James				
Darke County					
Pierson	Jonathan			1840	
Delaware County					
Paine	John				
Parker	Stiles				
Potter	Joseph	1754		1855	
Erie County					
Parsons	Jabez	1753	CT	1836	Huron OH
Fayette County					

Priddy	John	1758	NC	1847	farm, Green Twp
Franklin County					
Phelps	Edward	1759	CT	1840	Blendon Twp
Pinney	Abner	1749	CT	1804	
Price	Stephen R	1757	Wales	1832	
Fulton County					
Pennington	Ephraim				
Geauga County					
Parks	Nathan	1758	CT	1849	
Pease	Isaac	1753	CT	1842	Hambden OH
Phelps	Ira	1763	CT	1848	
Phelps	Seth	1751	CT	1826	Parkman OH
Pomeroy	Daniel	1762	MA	1834	
Pomeroy	Ichabod	1757	MA	1843	Hambden OH
Poole	Jeptha	1756	MA	1838	Welchfield
Potter	Bordon			1846	
Greene County					
Parmelee	John	1755		1828	Sullivan, Ashland, OH
Parsons	John, Sr				
Hamilton County					
Pack	William	1758	MD		Hamilton Co
Parker	John	1761	NJ	1884?	
Parsons	Osborn	1763	CT	1827	Cincinnati OH
Phelps	Abijah	1762	CT	1833	
Pierce	Samuel	1759	CT	1828	
Pierson	Abraham		PA		
Pierson	David			1850	
Pierson	Matthias				
Pierson	Samuel	1753	NJ	1839	
Pitman	Jonathan	1747	NJ	1834	
Posey	Zephaniah	1758	VA	1826	Hamilton Co
Harrison County					
Parker	John				
Parkinson	Thomas	1762		1838	
Peacock	Neal	1745		1827	
Porter	Robert				
Highland County					
Pope	Henry	1759		1815	
Preskett	William				
Pucket	William	1747	VA	1833	near Buford
Huron County					
Palmer	Alva	1741		1827	
Parks	Michael		NH		
Pond	----				
Jefferson County					
Potts	Johnathan	1754		1831	
Knox County					
Phifer	Jacob		Germany	1846	
Pierson	John	1758	NJ	1827	Martinsburg OH
Lake County					

Paine	Eleazer	1764	CT	1804	
Paine/Payne	Edward, Capt.	1746	CT	1841	Painesville OH
Parks	Amaziah	1758	CT	1838	
Pitcher	Benjamin	1767		1849	Kirtland OH
Licking County					
Perkins	Thomas	1762	MD	1837	Bennington Twp
Philbrook	Joel	1759	ME	1820	St Albans OH
Pratt	Worthy				
Logan County					
Powell	William	1757	PA	1835	Bellefontaine OH
Prichard	Jared	1750	CT	1836	Logan Co
Lorain County					
Pelton	Samuel	1757	MA	1849	
Philips	Philip	1762	CT	1838	Grafton OH
Mahoning County					
Pangburn	Joseph				
Parshall	Samuel	1757	NY	1817	Ellsworth OH
Patterson	James				
Patterson	William				
Patton	James	1755		1852	
Pennell	Robert	1753		1813	
Ponteous	John				
Marion County					
Potts	David	1756		1834	
Medina County					
Parker	Benjamin	1755	CT	1823	Brunswick OH
Porter	Elijah, Capt.	1757		1823	
Meigs County					
Parker	Hirma				
Miami County					
Pegg	Benjamin			1845	Springcreek Twp.
Penny	Henry	1741	NC	1841	Miami Co.
Montgomery County					
Park	Reuben	1764	CT	1856	Miamisburg
Patterson	Robert, Col.	1759	PA	1827	Dayton OH
Peirce	Isaac	1749	RI	1821	Dayton OH
Pierson	Daniel	1750	NJ	1831	Dayton OH
Morrow County					
Patee	Edmound	1764	NH	1824	Westfield OH
Muskingum County					
Peirce	Lewis	1748	NJ	1825	Muskingum OH
Perry County					
Parkison/Parkinson/Parkeson	Daniel	1754	PA	1883?	Somerset OH
Pike County					
Price	William	1744			
Portage County					
Parks	Elijah				

Payne	Solomon				
Pease	Abner				
Plum	Charles	1749	CT	1831	Aurora OH
Porter	Ebenezer				
Prichard	Benjamin				
Preble County					
Patterson	John				
Potterf	Jasper	1759		1836	
Richland County					
Poppelton	Samuel	1748	VT	1832	Belleville OH
Post	David	1751	NJ		
Ross County					
Parrett	Fred	1764	VA	1842	South Salem OH
Platter	Christian	1760	Germany	1837	
Platter	Peter, Sr	1758	Germany	1832	
Plyley	Casper			1849	
Poe John	1750	VA	1843	Scioto Twp	
Pritchard	James		MD	1813	Chillicothe OH
Seneca County					
Peterson	Matson	1764	NJ		
Stark County					
Page	Benjamin				
Poe Adam					
Summit County					
Powers	Gregory	1738		1833	Cuyahoga Falls OH
Preston	David	1758	CT	1827	his farm
Prior	Simeon	1754	CT	1837	Northampton OH
Trumbull County					
Parker	Lovell				
Partner	John	1740	Germany		Trumbull Co
Peck	Jesse	1762		1832	
Pierson	Amos				
Proctor	Francis, Sr	1758	MA	1832	New Bloomfield OH
Pruden	Joseph	abt 1760	NJ	abt 1827	
Vinton County					
Pratt	Ephraim			1855	Vinton Co
Warren County					
Pratt	Nathan (Jonathan)		1763	MA	
Washington County					
Palmer	Joseph, Jr	1761	CT		
Parsons	Samuel H	1735	CT	1789	Great Beavers Creek
Prentiss	Stanton, Capt.	1750	MA	1836	Marietta OH
Putnam	Allen	1762	MA	1807	by a fall, Marietta OH
Putnam	Ezra	1728	MA	1811	
Putnam	Israel, Jr	1739	MA	1812	Belpre OH
Putnam	Rufus, Gen.	1738	MA	1824	Marietta OH
Wayne County					
Patterson	Robert	1752		1834	Congress OH
Peterson	Conrad				Congress Twp

Unknown					
Perry	Winslow	1758	VT	1830	Ohio
Piatt	Abraham	1741	NJ	1791	Watsonstown OH
Letter 'Q'					
Columbiana County					
Quinn	John				
Geauga County					
Quiggle	Peter	1732	PA	1828	Geauga Co
Preble County					
Quinn	Robert	1761		1844	
Trumbull County					
Quigley	Robert				
Letter 'R'					
Ashtabula County					
Rathbone	Joseph	1763	RI	1854	Conneaut OH
Read	Nathaniel	1758	MA	1831	Williamsfield OH
Reeve	Luther	1760	LI: NY?	1843	New Lyme OH
Rood	Roger	1752		1849	Jefferson OH
Athens County					
Reynolds	Ely			1827	Athens Twp
Rice	Jason	1757	VT	1843	Ames Twp
Risley	Samuel	1761		1838	
Auglaize County					
Richardson	William	1765	VA		Hamer, Paulding Co
Ridley	John	1760	ME	1867	
Belmont County					
Ramsay/Ramsey	William	1756	PA	1841	Morristown OH
Rose	Michael			1825	se of Barnesville OH
Brown County					
Ramey	Lawrence	1758	VA	1835	Brown Co
Rankin	Daniel	1752		1833	
Ried	Joab	1762	VA	1853	Brown Co
Roddy	Ezekiel				
Butler County					
Reece	David				
Reed	George	1757		1834	
Reily	James	1755	PA	1840	
Reily	John	1763	PA	1850	Hamilton OH
Roll	Mathias				
Carroll County					
Rippith	William	1749	Prussia	1845	Carroll Co
Champaign County					
Rader	Adam	1764	VA	1747	
Clark County					
Rodgers	William				Moorefield Twp

Clermont County					
Reeves Ridgely	Nathaniel -----, Jr.	1756		1834	Batavia OH
Clinton County					
Riggs Roberts	William Edward			1828	Cuba OH
Columbiana County					
Rupert Rupert	Adam Jacob	1756		1840	
Coshocton County					
Ravenscroft Robinson	William William, Maj.	1743	VA	1854 1815	
Cuyahoga County					
Rathburn Robbins Rodgers Russell	Edward, Sr Jason Josiah Jacob	1754 1762 1746	MA	1849 1852 1821	Solon OH
Darke County					
Reed	John	1758	MD	1844	Darke Co
Delaware County					
Rodgers Root	Bixby Azariah	1762			
Erie County					
Ransom Ransom Remington	Joseph Robert Joseph				
Fairfield County					
Rice Rigby	Michael William	1753	MD	1830	Fairfield Co.
Fayette County					
Rowe Rupert	Jesse George	1750		1843 1846	near Staunton Fayette Co
Franklin County					
Rugg	Moses	1759	MA	1832	Blendon Twp
Fulton County					
Roice	Isaac				
Gallia County					
Rouch/Roush Roush	Philip Jacob	1741 1756	PA VA	1820 1830	Cheshire OH Cheshire OH
Geauga County					
Rider Rogers Russell Russell Russell	Benjamin Josiah Gideon Samuel William	1763 1766 1759 1749 1756	MA MA NJ	1854 1852 1837 1838 1832	Painesville OH Russell OH Middlefield OH Lebanon OH
Greene County					
Reaves	Asher	1758		1845	

Guernsey County					
Reasoner	Peter	1735	PA	abt 1810	near New Concord OH
Hamilton County					
Reeder	Jacob	1760	NJ	<u>1860</u>	
Reeder	Joseph, 4th	1745		<u>1829</u>	
Reeder	Stephen				
Reeder	William				
Richardson	Jacob	1750	PA	1825	near Harrison OH
Richarson	John	1756	PA	1823	
Riddle	John	1761	NJ	1847	
Riddle	John, Col.	1761	NJ	1847	Hamilton Co
Riggs	Bethuel	1757	NJ	1832/35	Hamilton Co.
Robinson	John	1756	VA	1842	
Rogers	Henry	1752	NJ	1840	Cincinnati OH
Roosa	Jacob/Jacobus				
Rose	John	1760	NJ	1837	
Ross	Joseph	1750	NJ	1834/38	Cincinnati OH
Rude	Zelah		Holland/Wales		near Remington
Rynierison/Rynearson	John	1743			
Harrison County					
Rankin	Henry				
Rankin	James	1747		1823	
Rankin	Thomas	1760		1832	
Reppart	Daniel				
Ritchey	Jacob	1755		1836	
Ross	John	1750	Ireland		
Rowland	John	1758		1844	
Russell	James	1745		1836	
Highland County					
Richardson	John				
Robinson	Lewis				
Robinson	Thomas	1754	Ireland	1852	Highland Co
Ruble	John	1761	VA		Highland Co
Ruse	Aaron				
Huron County					
Raymond	Lemuel	1759	MA	1829	Norwalk OH
Raymond	Thaddeus				
Rowland	Luke			1839	
Jackson County					
Russell	Enoch			1848	
Lake County					
Reynolds	John	1760	CT	1840	Mentor OH
Rogers	Samuel, Col.	1766	NH		
Rosa	Isaac	1767		1841	Painesville OH
Licking County					
Rose	Lemuel	1764	MA	1835	Granville OH
Rose	Timothy	1762	MA	1813	Granville OH
Logan County					
Rudisilly	Henry				
Lorain County					
Rounds	Charles	1759	Scotland	1843	LaGrange OH

Mahoning County

Reed	James, Col.		NC	1812	Butler Twp
Reed	James, Jr.	1760		1834	Poland Twp
Reed	James, Sr.	1736	CT	1806	Canfield OH
Reed	Phineas				
Reed	Thomas				
Reed	William	1746		1831	
Riddle	Samuel	1759		1825	
Rilly	James	1765		18--	Poland
Ritter	John				
Roller	John, Sr	1757		1819	
Roller/Rowler	Belzar	1758		1841	
Rose	Jesse	1760		1852	
Ross	Benjamin				
Ross	James	1854			
Rowland	William			1805	
Rudisill	John	1767		1809	
Rush	John	1757		1832	
Russell	James	1736		1826	Poland OH
Russell	Robert				
Russell	William	1746			

Meigs County

Reed	David, Jr	1767	ME	1858	Pomeroy OH
Rockwell	Job			1834	Harrisonville OH
Roush	George	1761	VA	1845	Racine OH
Roush	Henry	1752	VA	1831	near Letart Falls OH
Roush	Jonas		VA		Nev Haven WV

Miami County

Rollins	Josiah				
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Monroe County

Rucker	Lemuel	1752	VA	1844	Monroe Co
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Montgomery County

Recher	Peter	1763	MD	1833	Jefferson Twp
Roberts	John	1767	NJ	1850	Centerville OH
Rusk	James	1754	Ireland	1839	Clayton OH

Muskingum County

Ralston	Andrew	1753	Scotland	1827	
Remay	John	1754		1834	
Richardson	Jesse	1758		1840	Muskingum Co
Richcreek	Philip	1761		1842	
Richey	John	1755	PA	1835	Muskingum Co
Riley	William		PA	1837	
Rose	Ezekiel			1813-14	Roseville OH

Noble County

Ross	John				
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Perry County

Ritchey	James	1757	MD	1838	Perry Co
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Pickaway County

Reichelsdoefer/ Reichelderfer	John	1741	PA	1810	Pickaway OH
Renick	John	1750	VA	1814	Jackson Twp
Rowland	John	1745	DE	1850	Pickaway Co

Portage County

Randall	Reuben
Riley	Julius
Rogers	Henry
Rogers	Richard

Preble County

Ramsey	Nathan
Ramsey	William
Ridenour	Peter

Richland County

Riblet	Christian	1762		1844
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Ross County

Robbins	John, Lt.	1760	NJ	1840	Ross Co
Rodgers	William	1750		1824	Ross Co
Rosebroom	Henry	1757	NJ		Frankfort OH

Seneca County

Robinson	Oliver		MA	
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Stark County

Reed	Jacob, Jr			
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Summit County

Ranney	Nathaniel	1735	CT	1800	Hudson OH
Richards	Jedediah	1759	CT	1831	
Riley	Daniel				

Trumbull County

Ralston	Archibald	1742		1810	
Ramsey	John	1743		1810	
Rankins	Jonathan	1739		1812	
Rawdon	Ezra	1760		1824	kick from horse
Reeder	Jacob	1742		1826	
Reeve	Ebenezer, Lt.	1751		1825	
Reeves	Joseph				Warren OH
Reuben	John				
Rice	Aaron	1749		1832	
Rice	Enoch		MA	1843	
Rice	Ephraim, Sr				
Rice	Isaac	1762		1842	
Roberts	John, Sr	1749		1823	
Roberts	William	1762	CT	1833	Gustavus OH
Rust	Aloney	1766	CT	1857	Fowler OH
Rutan/Rutau	John	1744		1833	
Rutledge	Michael				Vernon Twp

Union County

Robinson	James			
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Warren County

Ross	Alexander	1754	PA	1809	Warren Co
RueBenjamin	1755	PA	1820	Lebanon OH	

Washington County

Rice	Nathan	1763	VT	1841	
Rice	Oliver, Maj.	1752	MA	1836	
Rogers	Joseph, Capt.				
Russell	James	1746	NH	1821	Belpre OH

Wayne County

Rice Frederick 1753 1848

Wyandot County

Reed Alexander 1760 VA 1847 Wyandot Co
Rowland Joseph 1760 Germ/MD 1856 Mifflin Twp

Unknown

Radabach Peter 1764 PA 1834
Rhoads Frederick Germany 1841 Ohio



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