

# Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy

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Volume IV

In Two Parts

Part A

Ohio





## FOREWORD

This book, Volume IV, containing about one-half of the genealogical records extracted from original books of Friends' Meetings in Ohio, combined with the records of four meetings in Pennsylvania, and of one in Michigan, is published simultaneously with Volume V, containing the other half of the Ohio records, the two books having a total of about 2,600 pages of closely related data,—an exact count not yet made. (For full details see Thomas W. Marshall's INTRODUCTION to this book.)

The credit for the successful completion of these two books is principally due to our Editor and Compiler, Thomas W. Marshall, of Washington, D. C., whose untiring interest and personal care, over the past thirteen years, have brought this project to a successful close. Mr. Marshall is not a professional genealogist; but for many years he has devoted much time to historical and Genealogical research in the Records of early Quaker meetings, doing this as a Son of Quaker parents, Swain and Cynthia (Swain) Marshall, Thomas Worth Marshall was born and reared at Economy, Indiana; graduated with a degree of Civil Engineer, at Purdue University (1894), and, after engaging in Engineering work in Indianapolis, Chicago and Anaconda (Montana) for nine years, he engaged in private practice as a civil engineer in Washington, D. C. (where he has designed the engineering work for many prominent public and private buildings). One of his American ancestors came to America during the early Colonial period, including his ancestors, John Tilly and John Howland, who came over on the Mayflower; several of his ancestors among those who bought Nantucket Island and settled there about 1660. He is now the head of his own engineering firm, with offices at 1147 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C. In these offices he has set apart a space where our collections of Quaker records are stored and where his assistant genealogist, Margaret S. Norris, he compiles and edits all of our books during spare time. When, about 15 years ago, he learned that my wife, Mabel Clyde Hinshaw, and I were engaged in the copying of Quaker genealogical records in order to preserve them, he volunteered to help us without any kind of remuneration; his offer was gratefully accepted, and he has been working with us on that basis continually since. It is certain that we could not have accumulated such a vast amount of records without his expert aid. We, as well as our subscribers, owe him a deep debt of gratitude.

Another great man to whom much of the success of our Ohio project is due is Dr. Harlan Lindley, Curator of History for the Ohio State Museum, Columbus, Ohio, who, when he learned our plan to start the copying of Ohio Quaker records in 1933, graciously volunteered to team with Mr. Marshall, Mrs. Hinshaw and myself, in that he would personally superintend the work of our genealogists in their labors, and would arrange with custodians of the several vaults where the records were stored to cordially co-operate with us and give our copyists free access to all books. Needless to say, his deeply appreciated offer was promptly accepted, and the work of extracting the genealogical data from hundreds of original books got under way at once. Dr. Lindley is well known and so highly regarded everywhere as a historian that there is no need to introduce him further to our subscribers. He has worked with us constantly on this Ohio project during the past thirteen years, giving freely of his time, energies and knowledge of Quaker history, to the end that our compilations of Ohio records might be made as perfect as possible. Under his direction, our genealogists made a clean sweep from West to East, of the entire State, spending several months at each vault where original books were known to Dr. Lindley to be stored, extracting the genealogical records from thousands of hand-written pages of hundreds of old books whose ink was often so faded that the script could only be read with the aid of a strong magnifying glass. From these books our genealogists extracted:—(a) Marriage Certificates; (b) Births, Deaths and Burials; (c) Certificates of Removal; (d) Disownments and Reception of members by conviction and on request, to do which they had to read every word contained in Men's and Women's Minutes. It was a stupendous task, which must be done with meticulous care. The first genealogists whom we sent to work in Ohio under the direction of Dr. Lindley were Misses Cleo F. and Dorothy H. Thornburg, of Richmond, Indiana, both of whom had been working for us previously in the copying of Indiana Quaker records. They started working on Ohio records in 1933; in something over two years they extracted the genealogical data found in original books which had by that time been deposited in the several fire-proof vaults. Many books were still in the care of clerks and recorders of meetings, as well as in public and private libraries scattered over the State. Dr. Lindley's wide acquaintance enabled him to locate almost all of these books and make them accessible to our copyists. Mrs. J. E. McMullan, of Huntington, Indiana, and Margaret S. Norris, of Washington, D. C., were detailed to finish the Ohio project. Mrs. McMullan compiled the Ohio data into chronological and alphabetical order in about five years; her work was so well done that when her compilations reached Mr. Marshall, he found



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little editing to do on them. Mrs. McMullan is now compiling our Indiana material, much of which she had copied herself from Indiana books.

As Mrs. McMullan's compilations reached Mr. Marshall, he edited them and then turned over to Margaret S. Norris, who typed them and made the "Master" copies for the printer. She has also made the Indexes to Family Names for both volumes of Ohio records, a huge job in itself, requiring excessive care and more than a year of intensive labor. The vast amount of labor entailed in the preparation of our two volumes of Ohio records will be appreciated when it is realized that these records cover, perhaps, more than a million individuals. This is only an estimate; an accurate accounting is impossible.

Although a few books have been lost or destroyed by fires, etc., we now feel well satisfied that our two huge volumes of Ohio Quaker records contain all essential genealogical data found in the original books of all Ohio Monthly Meetings which were organized prior to 1890. The genealogical records of all classes of Friends' Meetings have always been kept by the Monthly Meetings.

Almost 300 years ago, Quaker immigrants began settling all along our Eastern Shores from Rhode Island to Georgia; they were at first barred from Massachusetts, but were later allowed to enter that Colony and set up meetings. Their arrivals preceded William Penn by almost 100 years. Although the Quakers earliest to arrive were, for some years, persecuted in all Colonies except Rhode Island, they managed, somehow, to preserve most of their records of marriages, births, deaths, etc. Not until comparatively recent times were Quakers required by laws to obtain Civil marriage licenses in order to marry; nor were they required to send marriage certificates to County Recorders' offices for record. Their meetings required them, however, to appear before them, "hand in hand", declare their intentions to marry and obtain permission. For 200 years Quaker marriage certificates were recorded only in the books of Quaker meetings. Hundreds of thousands of Quaker marriages cannot be found without examination of Quaker records.

When it is recognized that many millions of present-day Americans are descendants of American Quaker ancestors, even though they may not have been connected with the Society of Friends for several generations, the great importance of American Quaker records to genealogy and history, will be clearly seen.

An ancient philosopher once said: "KNOW THYSELF". Each one of us holds a "spark" of an ancestor he ever had. In the tenth generation back (which is within the period which has since the Society of Friends was organized) each of us has 1024 different ancestors. No matter what names these ancestors bore, one is as important to us as another. They all are united by their longings to our own characters. In tracing our ancestral lineages, we should not stop with only tracing the line of the name under which we were born; we should trace all lines if we wish to know ourselves. Ancestor seekers who are Quaker descendants are, indeed, fortunate. In other American genealogical records are as complete as the Quaker records.

Many prominent men and women of Ohio have aided us in collecting the Ohio Quaker material to all of whom we are deeply indebted. A few among these are:—Mr. Edward F. Stratton, of Ohio; Mr. Ralph S. Coppock, of Alliance, Ohio; Mr. Edward Escolme, of Tecumseh, Mich.; Mr. Reeder, of Kensington, Ohio; Judge Homer W. Hammond, of Lisbon, Ohio; and Mildred M. Jones, of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio. Many other names should be added, but they are too numerous to be listed here. We are grateful to them all; they deserve the gratitude, too, of all Americans.

It is our hope that our compilations of Ohio Quaker genealogical records may aid millions of American ancestor seekers.

WILLIAM WADE HINSHAW

The Mayflower Hotel  
Washington, D. C.

## FRIENDS IN OHIO

Churches, like individuals, have a genealogical record. The first meeting of Friends established within the limits of Ohio (Concord, near Colerain, in 1801) descended directly from Westland Monthly Meeting, located near Brownsville, Pennsylvania, which was established in 1748. Westland Monthly Meeting was set off from Hopewell (Winchester, Virginia). Hopewell Monthly Meeting was set off from Nottingham. Nottingham was set off from New Garden, Pennsylvania. New Garden was set off from Kennett, Pennsylvania. Kennett was set off from Chester, Pennsylvania. Chester was set off from Burlington Monthly Meeting and Burlington was set off from Salem, New Jersey Monthly Meeting, which was established the last day of May in 1676.

Ohio Yearly Meeting was established by Baltimore Yearly Meeting in 1813 and Baltimore Yearly Meeting was organized in 1672. Indiana Yearly Meeting, embracing the Friends of western and southwestern Ohio, was established by Ohio Yearly Meeting in 1813 and in 1892 that part of Indiana Yearly Meeting in southwestern Ohio was organized into a Yearly Meeting distinguished as the Indiana Yearly Meeting.

## THE PLANTING

The first direct contact of Friends with the Old Northwest so far as we have positive record was in 1773, just ten years after Great Britain had secured title to the territory from France. Two Friends, members of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, Zebulon Heston and John Parrish, impelled by a desire to make a religious visit to the Delaware Indians who had moved westward in the eastern part of what is now the state of Ohio, spent about ten weeks making a trip in order to express their interest in the welfare of these first Americans.

The first Friends minister of record to cross the Ohio River and preach in the limits of the Northwest Territory was Thomas Beals who was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in March 1728, the son of John and Sarah Bowater Beals. From John and Sarah descended a very large number of members of the now widely extended Yearly Meetings of Indiana, Western, Iowa and Wilmington as well as those west of the Mississippi River and to the Pacific coast. Among them are to be found a large number of outstanding ministers in the Society of Friends. The Beals family moved to Pennsylvania and Maryland and later to Hopewell, near Winchester, Virginia. Thomas Beals came with this family to North Carolina in 1748 or 1749 being then about twenty-nine years old. He first stopped at Cane Creek. Then, with his family, he moved to New Garden, North Carolina, which was frontier territory. In a very short time he was joined by some other families, and in the year 1753, being then about thirty-four years of age, he came forth in the ministry. How long he lived at New Garden we do not know but presume it was for several years. The next move he made was to Westfield, Surry County, North Carolina. Here he was instrumental in the development of a large meeting. He must have lived at New Garden and Westfield about thirty years, during which time he paid several lengthy visits to the Indians.

In the year 1775, twenty years before Wayne's Treaty with the Indians at Greenville, Thomas Beals, accompanied by four Friends, started to pay a visit to the Shawnee Indians and some other tribes and, after passing a fort not far from Clinch Mountain in Virginia, they were arrested and carried back to the fort to be tried for their lives on the charge of being confederates of the hostile Indians. The officers, understanding that one of them was a preacher, required him to preach before they went in for trial. Beals thought it right to hold a meeting with the soldiers which proved to be a highly favored season. A young man then in the fort was converted at that time after, moved among Friends and became a member and, at a very advanced age, bore public testimony to the truth of the principles of which he was convinced at the fort. After this visit was over the Friends were kindly entertained and were free and at liberty to go on their journey. They crossed the Ohio River into what is now the state of Ohio and held many meetings with the Indians with satisfaction and returned home with much peace of mind. Thomas Beals told his friends that he saw with his spiritual eye the seed of Friends scattered all over that good land and that one day there would be the greatest gathering of Friends there of any place in the world and that his faith was strong in the belief that he would live to see Friends settle on both sides of the Ohio River.

In 1781, Beals moved from Westfield, North Carolina, to Blue Stone, Giles County, Virginia, where he lived but a few years. While there, their sufferings were very great in many ways.



only from lack of the necessities of life, but their son-in-law, James Horton, was taken prisoner by the Indians and, from the most reliable information that could be obtained, was carried to old Chillicothe, near Frankfort, Ohio, and there put to death. This move to Blue Stone does not appear to have had the approval of Beals' friends, for Nathan Hunt states that they sent a committee to send him back to Westfield, North Carolina. The little meeting of twenty or thirty families was entirely broken up at Blue Stone.

In the year 1785, he moved to Lost Creek, Tennessee, and in 1793 he moved to Grayson County, Virginia, at which several places Nathan Hunt states that Thomas Beals set up meetings and says that he was very zealous for the support of the testimonies of Friends. In 1799, Beals, who had visited this country twenty four years before, now moved to Quaker Bottom, Ohio, along with other members of his family and in the spring of 1801 he moved to Salt Creek, near the present town of Adelphia.

On August 29, 1801, he died and was buried near Richmondale, Ross County, Ohio, in a coffin of regular shape, hollowed out of a solid white walnut tree by his ever faithful friend, Jesse Baldwin, and assisted by Enoch Cox and others, and covered by a part of the same tree, which was selected for the purpose by the deceased while living. The grave of Thomas Beals was recently located and local Friends have erected an appropriate monument to his memory.

In planting Quakerism in the old Northwest, the story of Thomas Beals and his faithful wife and devoted family is but one illustration of the hundreds that might be given, nor was he the only one buried in a log coffin. Many were buried in nothing but boards laid around them among the lone mountains, never to be seen or marked by loved ones, but to Thomas Beals belongs the credit of having been the first friend to carry the message of Christ into the vast region north and west of the Ohio, which, in a few years, was to become the great center of life not only of the Society of Friends, but of our Nation.

Any attempt to sketch the early history of the Quakers in the Old Northwest must begin at the Atlantic seaboard. Not until disastrous Indian wars had forced the tribes to reservations or driven them toward the Mississippi was there any pronounced movement of the Friends to The West.

Explaining the movement, and the original settlements of Friends, the first established meeting of friends west of the Alleghany Mountains was at Westland Meeting in southwestern Pennsylvania. This was provided for by the action of Hopewell Monthly Meeting, Virginia, November 11, 1782. In 1776, it had been reported that eighteen families had moved west of the mountains.

On the other side of the Monongahela River,

at Redstone, in Fayette County, another settlement was made. Hopewell Monthly gave sanction to other changes in 1785 land became a monthly meeting and Redst preparative meeting and this condition ued until April 26, 1793, when Redstone Meeting was established. By 1797 a qua meeting was established to be called Re This quarterly meeting held its first s March 5, 1798 with Baltimore Yearly Mee the parent body. The later history of Quarterly Meeting is an illustration of happened to the several Friends organiz in the shifting of population. Called istence in the midst of the eighteenth as just explained, it had an honorable ful existence of sixty-four years. Its ship, in turn, was depleted by removals west, and the meeting was laid down in

Groups of Friends from Pennsylvania land, and Virginia were augmented by a movement from the Carolinas and Georgia ably the greatest contributing factor i movement was the slavery issue, and aft passage of the famous Ordinance of 1787 knew that the territory north and west Ohio would be forever free from slavery though there were doubtless other contr reasons.

In the year 1796, George Harlan and members of the Society of Friends, move Ohio region stopping first at Columbia nati) and the next year located on the Miami River within the present limits of County, becoming the first sheriff of ty and later a member of the General As of the state. So far as is known this first Quaker family to locate in Ohio. James Baldwin and Phineas Hunt, with th ilies, members of the Society of Friend Westfield, North Carolina, moved to th ia shore of the Ohio River. In Februa: the Baldwins and Hunts crossed the Ohio and settled opposite Green Bottom near other. Two families of Friends were n ed together in the Northwest Territory before mentioned (the Harlans) quite r from them.

On May 8th of the same year, 1797 of Friends moved from Westland, Pennsy and settled at High Bank on the east s the Scioto River below Chillicothe. I latter part of this same year, Jesse B moved from his first location opposite Bottom, some eighteen miles down the O settled in what was called Quaker Bott Lawrence County, opposite the mouth of Guyandot River, and the present town o dot. So far as can be ascertained, th where Friends in the Northwest Territo sat down to hold a meeting for divine

John Warner, son of Isaac and Mar born at High Bank, Ross County, Ohio,



12, 1798. So far as we know, he was the first child born as a birthright member of the Society of Friends northwest of the Ohio River, and, on November 11 of the same year, Rebecca Chandler, daughter of William and Hannah Chandler, was born near the same place.

In 1798, a group of Friends from Hopewell, Virginia, settled at High Bank and another group from North Carolina settled at Salt Creek, near Richmondale, Ross County, Ohio. In 1799 Obediah Overman and his family from Grayson County, Virginia, arrived with Thomas Beals and his family, already mentioned. On their arrival, they opened a meeting for worship in the dwelling of Jesse Baldwin which was regularly held during their residence at that place. The nearest meeting to them was Westland, Pennsylvania, about two hundred miles away. Sometime during the year 1799, Taylor Webster and family from Redstone, Pennsylvania, settled at Grassy Prairies, five miles northeast of Chillicothe.

The intensified movement began around 1800. By 1800, settlements were being made west of the Ohio River, some miles out from Wheeling, Virginia. Just about the same time, Friends from the south were migrating into southern and southwestern, Ohio, and soon the eastern and New England states were making their contributions. They constituted a meeting-going population. Those people, who, in the long march through the wilderness had rested on First-days and at the accustomed hour, had gathered around their campfires for silent worship or listened to vocal ministry from some of their own number, were not likely to neglect their religious duties when their travels were ended. There is a tradition which probably is true that at Concord (Colerain) a group assembled first on the trunk of a fallen tree, then were invited to the newly erected cabin of Jonathan Taylor and later moved to the log meeting house which was one of the earliest structures.

The first Friends moved into eastern Ohio in September, 1800. In less than one year Friends so increased that two preparative meetings were established and on December 19, 1801, Concord Monthly Meeting was opened, consisting of the two preparative meetings at Concord and Short Creek. These first preparative meetings were branches of Westland Monthly Meeting, Pa., and the first monthly meeting was a branch of Redstone QM, Pennsylvania. The stream of emigrants seemed unending and soon there were Friends communities in Belmont, Jefferson, Harrison, Columbiana, Morgan and Washington Counties. Early in 1804 these meetings began to look to the establishment of a quarterly meeting. Their request was granted by the yearly meeting in 1806 and Short Creek QM convened for the first time on June 6, 1807.

In the latter part of 1799 some families of friends from Bush River MM, South Carolina, settled near the present site of Waynesville.

Some months later a group of Friends arrived from Hopewell MM, Va., and during the same year a few from North Carolina. Other Friends continued to arrive and a volunteer meeting for worship was established April 26, 1801, Waynesville. Twelve families were represented in the meeting. All of these members were affiliated to Westland Monthly Meeting, West Pennsylvania. This meeting was recognized by Westland MM, December 26, 1801, and Miami was established October 13, 1803. From this nucleus developed the meetings of Ohio of the Hocking River, including what later came West Branch QM to the north and West Branch QM in eastern Indiana, as well as all the Friends meetings in Indiana and farther west.

The rapid settlement of Friends in the West is shown by the fact that in three years, from the middle of 1804 to the middle of 1807, there were received at Miami 367 removal certificates conveying to them the membership of 1697 persons. They did not all settle in the vicinity of Wayne County, nor even in Warren County, but were scattered through what are now Clinton, Highland, Montgomery, Miami and Preble counties in Ohio and Wayne County, Indiana.

#### EARLY HISTORY OF OHIO YEARLY MEETING

Late in the 18th Century when the emigration was turning from the southern eastern states to the new Northwest, it included among its number many Friends who for various reasons were seeking homes amid the hills of eastern Ohio. Some had become dissatisfied with the conditions of slavery; others, while others saw possibilities for themselves and their children that they could realize in the older communities. As they settled in this new country, they soon established meetings for worship and discipline under the care and authority of Baltimore, which body reports were made and delegated year by year.

After several years had passed and the number of meetings increased, the Friends felt the need of a YM within reach of more Friends who wished to attend. Accordingly, in the month of 1810, the quarterly meetings of Redstone and Salem sent a request to Baltimore for the establishment of a YM for Friends of the Alleghany Mountains. In the minutes of the Baltimore YM for that year we find the following recorded:

At the YM of Friends held in Baltimore for the western shore of Maryland and by journeymen from the 15th of 10th Mo. to the 15th of the same inclusive 1810. The seventh of the month and fourth of the week.

Redstone and Salem QM having forwarded the consideration of this meeting proposed for a division thereof so as to establish



other yearly meeting on the western side of the Alleghany, which being weightily considered, a tender sympathy was felt for friends in this remote situation to the westward and the exercise into which the meeting was introduced on the subject resulting in a conclusion that it be referred for further consideration.

In 1811, 10th Mo. 15th of the Mo. and 3rd of the week, this record is made:

The request from four quarterly meetings was brought before the yearly meeting. The very important subject relative to a division of this yearly meeting, referred for further consideration from the meeting last year, being resumed and the four quarters west of the Alleghany Mountains having in their reports expressed their united judgment in favor of establishing a yearly meeting north west of the Ohio River, a weighty deliberation thereon engaged the attention of the meeting, and much tender feeling being witnessed thereon engaged the attention of the meeting for Friends in their remote situation, it was concluded that a committee be appointed to unite with a committee of women friends in deliberating further of the proposition, and to report to a future setting. The following Friends were accordingly appointed to the service, viz.: Evan Thomas, Thomas More, Isaac Balderston, Gerard T. Hopkins, Joseph Griest, Thomas Wood, Solomon Shepherd, Abel Thomas, James Mendenhall, Asa Moore, John McPherson, Israel Janney, Thomas Farquhar, Henry Mills, William Wood, Samuel Potts, Horton Howard, Carmon Thomas, Abraham Warrington, William Heald, Elisha Schooley, Robert Hannah, John Hunt, James Hadley, Thomas Shreve, George Ellicott, and Goldsmith Chandlee. Seventh of the Month and fifth of the week.

The following report from the Committee appointed on the subject of a division of this yearly meeting was read and considered, viz.:

The Committee appointed to take into consideration the proposal of a division of the yearly meeting as brought forward from the quarterly meetings west of the Alleghany Mountains having met in company with women Friends by a free communication of sentiment, are united in believing (it) to be a right one, but are most easy to propose that the weighty subject may continue under consideration of Friends another year and the yearly meetings with which this corresponds may also be informed thereof. Which is submitted to the yearly meeting.

Signed on behalf of the Committee.

Evan Thomas  
James Mendenhall  
Mary Mifflin  
Sarah Janney

Again in 1812 the same request was considered as follows:

At the yearly meeting held in Baltimore for the Western Shore of Maryland and by adjournments from the 12th day of 10th month

to the 16th of the same inclusive, 1812

The consideration of the important subject of a division of the yearly meeting continued from the meeting last year, resumed, copies of minutes were produced yearly meetings of Friends in Philadelphia and Virginia informing that each of the said meetings had appointed a committee (most of whom were present) to unite with us in deliberation thereon. It was concluded to refer the subject to the consideration of a committee in connection with those Friends now attending the pointment of the above yearly meetings such committee of women friends as may be pointed by their meeting, and to report at future sitting. The following friends were pointed to that service: Isiah Balders Thomas, George Ellicott, William Riley Wood, Joseph Griest, John Talbott, Abel James Mendenhall, Israel Janney, Asa Moore, Thomas Shreve, David Grave, Joseph Thorny Mills, John Haines, Joseph Steere, Taylor, Isaac Parker, Horton Howard, Thomas French, Thomas Grissell, Samuel Davis, Galbreath, John Furnace, Mordecai Walkerton Williams, John Stall and Gerard T. Kins. Thirteenth of the month and third of the week.

The committee appointed on the important subject of a division of this yearly meeting brought in the following report:

To the Yearly Meeting now sitting

The committee appointed to unite with women Friends in a further consideration of the interesting subject of a yearly meeting held in the state of Ohio, report we have several times met and have had the company of several brethren of the yearly meetings of Philadelphia and Virginia, and believe that deliberation with a degree of solemnity which we are free to propose that the yearly meetings west of the Alleghany Mountains within the verge of this yearly meeting have full liberty to convene together at Shippensburg on the third first day in 8th month next: the capacity of a yearly meeting, agree to their prospect and to desire as expressed in the report to the meeting last year. Which we submit to the yearly meeting.

Signed on behalf of the committee

James Mendenhall  
Gerard T. Hopkins  
Rachel Neave  
Sarah Brown

Which was united with, and the quarterly meetings to the westward of the Alleghany Mountains, which hitherto belonged to the yearly meeting, were left at liberty to be representative thereunto accordingly.

And so it came about that according to this liberty granted by Baltimore YM, opened with the reading of the following certificate:



At Ohio Yearly Meeting for the State of Ohio, Indiana Territory and the adjacent parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia; first opened and held at Short Creek the 14th of 8th month 1813. In the minutes of this first year of the Yearly Meeting we find this record, the following named Friends are appointed to propose the name of a Friend for Treasurer of this meeting and what sum they believe necessary to be raised the ensuing year for the benefit of the Society, and what proportion thereof they apprehend each Quarter should pay; viz.: Jacob Griffith, Samuel Jones (of Redstone), Charles Dinjee, Isaac Parker, Joseph Steere, Abner Grigg, Tacheers Test, William Heald, Abraham Warrington, Richard Garrett, Robert Whittaker, Noah Harris, Samuel Jones (of West Branch), Samuel Brown and Henry Yout. Enoch Harris was appointed Treasurer of the Yearly Meeting.

For some reason Friends were interested in naming their meetings for streams. Among the principal Friends meetings contributing directly to the making of Ohio Quakerism are Hopewell and South River in Virginia; Redstone in Pennsylvania; Cane Creek, Spring, Deep River, Deep Creek, Symons Creek, Suttons Creek, Core Sound, Neuse, Woodland, Back Creek, South Fork, New Garden, Holly Springs and Piney Woods in North Carolina; Bush River and Cane Creek in South Carolina; and Lost Creek in Tennessee. And in Ohio we find Short Creek, Cross Creek, Stillwater, Dry Run, New Garden, Alum Creek, Sandy Spring, Miami, Lee's Creek, Fairfield, Clear Creek, Green Plains, Tod's Fork, Turtle Creek, Caesar's Creek, South Fork, Mill Creek, Lick Branch, Walnut Creek, Last Fork, Grassy Run, Lytle's Creek and West Branch. The same type of names are found in Indiana, Iowa and Kansas.

When Ohio Yearly Meeting was organized in 1813, it consisted of the following Monthly Meetings: Westland and Redstone in southwestern Pennsylvania and Short Creek, Concord, Plymouth, Plainfield, Stillwater, Middleton, Salem, New Garden, West Branch, Mill Creek, Elk, Miami, Caesar's Creek, Fall Creek, Fairfield, Center, Darby Creek and Clear Creek in Ohio. In 1815 all these Monthly Meetings were still in existence with the addition of Union, Marlborough and Cincinnati. In 1822 we find Providence Monthly Meeting in addition to the two southwestern Pennsylvania. In Ohio, the following Monthly Meetings, in addition to the ones already named, had been established; Carmel, Sandy Spring, Smithfield, Flushing, Somerset, Lee's Creek, Newberry, Springfield, Green Plain, Alum Creek, and Westfield. These were all in existence before the opening of Indiana Yearly Meeting in 1821 after which those in western and southern Ohio were attached to Indiana Yearly Meeting. However, they were all located within the limits of the state of Ohio. Beginning with 1809 (White Water) several monthly meetings were established in Indiana by Baltimore and Ohio

Yearly Meetings. These meetings were transferred to Indiana Yearly Meeting in 1821.

In 1826, two years before the Separation (Hicksite), the names of Monthly Meeting longing to Ohio Yearly Meeting were, West Redstone, Smithfield, Short Creek, Mount Pleasant, Concord, Flushing, Middleton, Salem, Springfield, Marlborough, Stillwater, Plainfield, Somerset, Ridge, New Garden, Run and Carmel. In the same year the names of the Monthly Meetings in Ohio belonging to the Indiana Yearly Meeting were Miami, West Branch, Center, Fairfield, Elk, Caesar's Creek, Fall Creek, Goshen (name changed to Darby Creek in 1824), Clear Creek, Union Cincinnati, Newberry, Lee's Creek, Springfield, Alum Creek, Green Plain, Westfield, Springfield and Dover.

At the time of the two major separations in Ohio, the Hicksite in 1828 and the West Branch or Conservative in 1854, some monthly meetings were divided, each claiming to be the legitimate Friends meeting and in some instances the meeting as a whole joined in the separation. This was true for the state as a whole but the Conservative separation only included the territory within the field of Ohio Yearly Meeting. In 1832 the following Hicksite Monthly Meetings were in existence in the state: Short Creek, Concord, Smithfield, Flushing, Middleton, Stillwater, Plainfield, Springfield, Somerset, New Garden, Carmel and Marlborough in Ohio Yearly Meeting, and Miami, Springfield, Cincinnati, Green Plain, Center, Fall Creek, Alum Creek, Westfield, Elk in Indiana Yearly Meeting.

As a result of this separation, the meeting records were scattered. In many cases the original meeting obtained the records and in other cases the separated body obtained them. When the meeting as a whole joined the separation movement, that meeting carried on with the former records. All this makes the gathering of Friends Monthly Meeting records in Ohio a difficult one. As an aid to those interested in these records, we give as much data as is available concerning their whereabouts.

#### DEPOSITORIES OF FRIENDS MEETING RECORDS OHIO

The records of Ohio Yearly Meeting are much scattered. The greater number are preserved in the vault of the People's Bank, Pleasant; in the Friends Yearly Meeting in Damascus, Harris Stanley in charge; in the vault of the Conservative Friends Meeting in Salem, Edward F. Stratton in charge; in the vault of the Friends Boarding School, Barnesville. The largest collection of Hicksite Quaker records is in the Friends Historical Library at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. The records of the Ohio Yearly Meeting, Conservative, are to be found chiefly at Salem, Ohio, and Friends Boarding School, Barnesville as mentioned above.



# FRIENDS IN OHIO

The Library of the Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society, Columbus, and Western Reserve Historical Society Library each have a few books. Others are in the custody of individuals and of local meetings.

The largest collection of meeting records within the limits of Ohio is to be found in the library of Wilmington College. These are records of meetings belonging to Wilmington Yearly Meeting. Some are still held within the limits of their respective monthly meetings. The Library of the Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society has a few books of records of meetings in Wilmington Yearly Meeting.

The minutes of the monthly meetings in Ohio belonging to Indiana Yearly Meeting (Orthodox) are to be found in their respective meetings or in the Yearly Meeting vault at Richmond, Indiana.

The minutes of the meetings in Ohio belonging to Indiana Yearly Meeting (Hicksite or General Conference) are preserved in the vault of the Friends Home, Waynesville, and at the Laura-moore, Richmond, Indiana.

## QUAKER "FIRSTS" in OHIO

The following data covering the beginning of activities of Friends in Ohio is accurate so far as available information is concerned.

- 1773 Zebulon Heston and John Parrish made a visit to the Delaware Indians in Ohio
- 1775 Thomas Beals, first Friends minister to preach in the Old Northwest Territory. He moved to Ohio in 1799 and died in 1801 and was buried at Richmondale, Ohio.
- 1795 George Harlan and family, members of the Society of Friends, settled on the Little Miami River at Deerfield, about four miles from the present town of Morrow.
- 1797 First meeting for worship held at Quaker Bottom in Lawrence County.
- 1798 John Warner, son of Isaac and Mary Warner was born 7 Mo. 12, 1798, and Rebecca Chandler, daughter of William and Hannah Chandler, was born 11 Mo. 11, 1798. Both were born in Ross County.
- 1801 First Monthly Meeting established at Concord (Colerain) 12 Mo. 19, 1801. Volunteer meeting for worship established at Waynesville 4 Mo. 26, 1801. It was recognized as a meeting for worship by West-land Monthly Meeting (Pa.) 12 Mo. 26, 1801, and Redstone Quarterly Meeting (Pa.) granted a monthly meeting 9 Mo. 5, 1803 which was officially opened 10 Mo. 13, 1803 as Miami Monthly Meeting.

1807 Short Creek Quarterly Meeting (Mt Pleasant) met 6 Mo. 6, 1807.

1813 Ohio Yearly Meeting met at Short (Mt. Pleasant) 8 Mo. 14, 1813

1813-

1814 Yearly Meeting house at Mt. Pleasant erected (still standing).

1837 Ohio Yearly Meeting Boarding School (Mt. Pleasant) 1 Mo. 23, 1837.

HARLOW LINDLEY

Columbus, Ohio



## INTRODUCTION

When the Quakers began settlements in Ohio and Indiana, their meetings were established and attached to Redstone, (Pa.) Quarterly Meeting in Baltimore Yearly Meeting. This condition continued until 1813, when Ohio Yearly Meeting was established by Baltimore Yearly Meeting took jurisdiction over all meetings in Ohio, western Pennsylvania and Indiana. Indiana Yearly Meeting was established in 1821 and took jurisdiction over western Ohio and all of Indiana; the Hicksite separation, separate Yearly Meetings were established to serve the Hicksite Meetings in the territory of Ohio Yearly Meeting and those in the territory of Indiana Yearly Meeting. About 1854 Ohio Yearly Meeting was divided into the Gurney and Wilbur branches. Gurney branch holds its Yearly Meeting at Damascus--the Wilbur branch at Stillwater, near Barnesville. About 1892, Wilmington Yearly Meeting was organized and took jurisdiction over the meetings in south-central Ohio which had previously belonged to Indiana Yearly Meeting. Indiana Yearly Meeting still has jurisdiction over meetings in west-central and south-western Ohio.

The Monthly Meetings whose records are abstracted in this volume are those in the areas of Ohio Yearly Meeting held at Damascus and Ohio Yearly Meeting held at Stillwater near Barnesville. Records of meetings formerly held in these areas, but now laid down (including Hicksite), are included. The Yearly Meeting held at Damascus includes Monthly Meetings in northern Ohio, as far south as Columbus, a few meetings in southeastern Michigan and (formerly) a few meetings in western Pennsylvania. The Yearly Meeting held near Barnesville includes Monthly Meetings in central and southeastern Ohio and meetings (now laid down) in western Pennsylvania. It was noted that the areas of the two branches overlap in east-central Ohio and in western Pennsylvania. Attempt has been made to designate the Gurney and Wilbur records by the letters G and W, respectively. Similarly, Hicksite records are designated by the letter H.

Records of Monthly Meetings in south-central Ohio (Wilmington Yearly Meeting) and west-central and southwestern Ohio (Indiana Yearly Meeting) may be found in Volume V of this Encyclopedia.

The first Friends migrating to Ohio became members of Hopewell Monthly Meeting, Virginia, and a little later of Westland or Redstone Monthly Meetings, Pennsylvania until they could hold their own meetings. As Monthly Meetings were established in Ohio these Friends actually became members of the new meetings within whose territories they happened to reside. When certificates of transfer were issued and no list of names was entered in the records of either meeting. Similarly, when an Ohio Meeting was divided to set up a new Monthly Meeting, the membership was divided according to place of residence and no list of members of the new meeting was entered in the records of either meeting. The names of persons who became members of meetings in this way will disappear from the records of the parent meeting but may be found in the records of any new meeting in which they may appear by reference to the family name at the end of the book.

Washington, D. C.

THOMAS WORTH MARSHALL