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FAMILY OF BEATH ✓

Compiled by
Kate Graupner Stone

Portland, Me.

1898

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FAMILY OF BEATH.

COMPILED BY KATE GRAFFNER STONE,

Great-great-granddaughter of Walter Beath.

THE family of Beath, in Scotland, has a crest, and the motto: "Fortuna virtute." The name is spelled Beath, Beith, Bieth. It is a Gallic word meaning "birch tree." There is a town of Beith on the border of the counties of Renfrew and Ayr. In the county of Fife, five and a half miles from Aberdour, is the parish and village of Beath, with coal and iron mines. In the same county is Cowdenbeath, Halbeath (colliery centers), and Dalbeath, meaning Birch Dell. The Hill of Beath is near Halbeath.

There is a tradition in the Beath family of Boothbay, Maine, that three brothers, Walter, Jeremiah, and Robert Beath came to America in their own vessel. Robert went South, and the other two remained in the North. Gen Robert B. Beath, G. A. R., says: "My grandfather, Robert Beath, died in Philadelphia during the Rebellion, aged eighty-six years. He came from Fifeshire, in Scotland, but his children were born and raised at Lanark, near Glasgow. I have made two trips to Scotland, but could find none of our name in either of the places." He thinks the family name is from Macbeth (originally Macbeathad), a Celtic tribe, who before the days of Macbeth as king,

flourished in Ireland, when the name Caledonia applied to both the west coast of Scotland, and north of Ireland.

From "Charlestown Genealogies and Estates" is the following: "Adam Beath, Charlestown; Boston; needlemaker; married Mary ——. He died January 15, 1716, aged 47 years; gravestone in Granary-ground, Boston. Issue: Peter, born August 28, baptized 30, 1704; John, baptized June 24, 1705; Mary, July 15 (21) 1706; all in Charlestown. Estate: admin. to widow Mary, February 11, 1716-17. Wm. Rouse of Charlestown, Roger Patterson of Boston, on bond. (Suff. Rec)." Adam Beath's gravestone in Granary burying-ground, Boston, is, at this date (December, 1897), in an excellent state of preservation. It is larger than the average stone.¹

Walter Beath,¹ the first of the name of Beath to settle at Boothbay, Maine (in June, 1731), was of Scotch-Covenanter ancestry; his forefathers fled from religious persecution in Scotland, to the county of Derry, in the province of Ulster, North-of-Ireland. They were of Scotch lineage, pure and simple, and while in Ireland kept themselves almost clannishly distinct and aloof from the native inhabitants. In Ireland they had to encounter the fanatical hostility

¹ In same book is: "Adam Beath, Boston, married Huldah Welch, July 28, 1731, at Boston.— Margaret Baeth, m. Anthony Bracket, 1752." In Trinity church records, among the baptisms, is: "June 3, 1827, Ellen daughter of John and Lydia Beath;" among the funerals, is: "August 11, 1832, Sarah Beath, 87 years.— August 28, 1833, John Beath, 63 years." This John Beath manufactured trusses and sold surgical instruments at Boston. He probably was a descendant of Adam Beath, the needlemaker of 1719, both being skilled workman. While there is no *prima facie* evidence that the Boston family of Beath is related to the family of his record is inserted here to supply the

of the Roman Catholics, which after a long series of years brought on a war between the two races. The Irish Catholics rebelled against the government of England, and joined the cause of the exiled Catholic king, James the Second. All Roman Catholic Ireland was called under arms. The property of the Protestant farmers and gentlemen was generally seized; cows and sheep were driven off; the corn was cleared from the farms; in three months property of the value of a million of money was destroyed. The Roman Catholics said publicly that they designed to starve half the Protestants in Ireland, and hang the other half. The Irish were as unrestrained as savages, and they were determined that, by fair means or foul, Ireland should be swept clean of heretics, as they termed the Protestants. The latter fled to the fortified city of Londonderry, and closed its gates in the face of the troops of James the Second.¹

Then followed the memorable siege of that place, in the year 1689.

Walter Beath was among the besieged, as also was she who afterward became his wife. Famine bore hard upon the stout-hearted beleaguered ones. The garrison and the inhabitants were driven to extremities. Those who were too small to hold a gun employed their time in searching for food. Walter Beath was eight years of age at the time of the siege of Londonderry, and was with his father's family. Mrs. Beath used to relate that Walter, her future

¹ The names of the thirteen young men who closed the gates against the advancing army, have been handed down to posterity; one of them was James Stewart.

husband, had sat all day long watching at a rat-hole, hoping to kill one of those animals for food. His family kept secreted some meal which they dared not attempt to cook (not feeling in duty bound to take from their children to divide with others), and they mixed it with water, and consumed it in that state. Over the scenes of the siege the pious Walter Beath wept, in his old age, as he rehearsed the thrilling story to the rising generation of Townsend (now Boothbay), of the perils, fortitude, and zeal of their ancestors, who afterward sought a home in the wilds of America. Fever, cholera and famine came to the aid of the besiegers. Rats came to be dainties, and hides and shoe-leather the ordinary fare. They saw their children pine away and die. They were wasted themselves till they could scarcely handle their fire-locks on the ramparts. And yet Protestant Calvinism, faith, hope and endurance held out till relief tardily came, and ended their sufferings and the siege, on July 30, 1689, after a three months' contest against thirty thousand armed men with artillery.

Adhering with conscientious fidelity to the Presbyterian tenets, they continued to endure the persecution which pressed on the Protestants during successive reigns. During the time of William and Mary, although their burdens were lightened, they were not relieved from galling exactions imposed by dissenting Christians. Allowed to retain their form of worship, they were compelled to contribute from their resources to the support of another church. The offspring of marriages by ministers of the Presbyterian faith were

declared illegitimate. The rent of the land they cultivated was exorbitant. When the raising of cattle became a source of income and wealth to them, a hasty bill was passed absolutely prohibiting the importation into England of Irish cattle, sheep, swine, salt meat or bacon. In 1698, the exportation and manufacture of Irish woollens was discouraged. They were subjected to the boldest robberies, and no redress given. After coming to Boothbay, Mrs. Walter Beath related that before she left Ireland, the Roman Catholics, being the stronger party, made raids upon the homes and property of the well-to-do Protestants. The latter termed them Romans. She was fourteen years of age when a party of "Romans" attacked the premises of her father. She quickly mounted a little horse, and taking a dog on the horse's back with her, dropped it right down in midst of a flock of sheep, saying, "Stir boy" to him; the sheep, thoroughly frightened, ran away, and were saved from the Romans. After some years, the Beath family with those of Stewart, Fullerton, Blair, and many others, sought quiet and peace, and "freedom to worship God," by coming to America, where religious freedom was united with civil liberty, and neither tithingman nor taxgatherer had oppressive jurisdiction.

The great exodus of the Covenanters from Ireland was from 1700 to 1775. Thousands went to Philadelphia and southern seaports, and from there found their way into Western North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky. On the Mississippi River, in Desha

County, Arkansas, is a post-office called Beath's Landing. Their persecutions by the English crown were of too late a date to be forgotten, and when they saw the attempt being made to force unjust laws upon them, they left their cause "to Heaven and our rifles." The consequence was the first battle of the Revolution, at Alamance Creek, North Carolina, May 16, 1771, where two thousand "Regulators" faced the royal governor, Tryon, with his regulars, in protest against the right of the crown to tax the colonies. Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, was settled entirely by these determined Covenanters, and they made the first Declaration of Independence in May, 1775, over thirteen months before the decisive action of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia in 1776. At this time the Covenanters amounted to one-third of the entire population of the country, of which the larger part were in the South.

On page 240, volume 63, of the Massachusetts Archives, at the State House, Boston, is the report: "Ship Anne Frigat from Ireland, came into harbor of Boston, Oct. 1716." Many other ships arrived about this time. An address, dated March 26, 1718, was despatched from Ireland, through Rev. William Boyd, to Governor Shute of Massachusetts, expressing a strong desire to remove to New England should he afford them suitable encouragement. The address was signed by three hundred and twenty of these so-called Scotch-Irish people.¹

¹ Years afterward, the original manuscript was presented to Mr. Daniel MacGregor of New York City, by Alden Bradford, many years secretary of the state of Massachusetts.

The term Scotch-Irish is a misnomer, and misleading, when applied to the Scotch Covenanters who sojourned in Ireland before coming to America. They did not intermarry with the native Irish. As well might the Pilgrims be called English-Dutch. Judge Oliver Perry Temple writes as follows: "The term Scotch-Irish is restricted in its application, and not altogether clear in its signification. By the term Covenanters is meant all Scotch Presbyterians and their descendants, without reference to the place of their birth, or of their sojourning." The names of Alexander Blair, James Stewart, and Jeatter Fulltone (could this be Fullerton?) were among those signed to this address. They received the desired encouragement, and on August 4, 1718, five ships arrived in Boston Harbor, Massachusetts, filled with these Covenanters from Ulster Province, Ireland. When the British troops evacuated Boston, in 1775, they took the books and papers from the Custom-House, and carried them to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where they are now stored. The passenger-lists of the five ships that arrived at Boston in 1718, were, without doubt, among them. If they could be returned and published they would be invaluable.

Many of these immigrants scattered through the country, and settled in various Massachusetts towns; in Worcester, Palmer, Pelham, Billerica, Dracut and Andover. A portion of them remained in Boston, founding there, under Rev. John Morehead, the Presbyterian church in Long Lane, afterward Dr. William Ellery Channing's, and later, Dr. Ezra Stiles Gannett's

in Federal Street, now the Unitarian Church in Arlington Street.

Sixteen families were sent in their ship, by Governor Shute, toward Casco Bay, on the eastern coast in search of a suitable place to settle. It was late in the season, and they became frozen in at Falmouth (now Portland, Maine), and were obliged to pass the winter on shipboard under great hardships and sufferings. When the spring of 1719 opened, not finding land to suit them, they retraced their course, and found their way up Merrimac River to Haverhill, and, striking out from there, discovered the tract on which they decided to locate under the grant they had received from the government of Massachusetts. The place was called Nutfield, from the abundance of its forests fruit, or nut trees, and on the eleventh day of April, 1719, they assembled beneath a venerable oak, to unite in devotional exercises. In June, 1722, three years after the settlement, the town was called Londonderry, in commemoration of the city, in and near to which most of them had resided while sojourning in Ireland. They had brought with them their spinning and weaving implements, and here by them was made the first linen manufactured in New England. Some of the descendants of the Londonderry settlers afterward went to Boothbay, Maine, and made their homes.¹

¹ William Adams was born in the north of Ireland. His son, Deacon Samuel Adams, was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, April 2, 1733, and settled in Boothbay at an early date. On December 30, 1762, he married Sarah Reed, of Boothbay, and their granddaughter, Mary Sales Adams, born in Boothbay, March 10, 1813, married for her first husband, Joel Beath (son of Jeremiah, Jr., and Sarah [Stewart] Beath). They had one son, George Albion Beath. Joel Beath was lost at sea, October 4, 1841, and his widow married for her second husband Augustus Whittaker.

A company of these Scots early settled in Worcester, Massachusetts, and here suffered from illiberal opposition, and even active hostility. Having formed a religious society, they commenced the erection of a meeting-house on the west side of the Boston road. The timbers had been raised, and the building was in progress of construction, when the inhabitants gathered tumultuously by night and demolished the structure. Puritan tolerance! Persons of consideration and respectability aided in the riotous work of violence, and the defenseless foreigners were compelled to submit to the wrong. Was this the "freedom to worship God" that they had fondly anticipated! Many, unable to endure the insults and bitter prejudices they encountered, joined their brethren of the same denomination who, under the charge of Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, commenced the settlement of Pelham, in the county of Hampshire.

They were industrious, frugal and peaceful, contributing to the prosperity of the province, by the example of diligence, and by the introduction of useful arts. They brought with them the necessary materials for the manufacture of linen; and their spinning-wheels, turned by the foot, were a novelty in the country. They also introduced the culture of potatoes, which they first planted in a garden at Andover. The strangers were not treated with common decency by their English neighbors. Their settlements in other places were approached by bodies of armed men, and their property in some instances wantonly destroyed. They were everywhere

abused and misrepresented as Irish, a people then generally very obnoxious; a reproach peculiarly grievous to the immigrants. In a letter to Governor Shute, bearing date in 1720, the Rev. Mr. McGregor, pastor at the newly-settled Londonderry, writes: "We are surprised to hear ourselves termed Irish people, when we so frequently ventured our all for the British crown and liberties, against the Irish Papists." The jealousy with which they were first regarded, finally yielded to the influence of their simple virtues and sterling worth. Rev. Mr. McGregor, in a sermon which he preached on the eve of his departure from Ireland, assigned the following reasons for their removal to America: "1st. To avoid oppressive and cruel bondage. 2d. To shun persecution. 3d. To withdraw from the communion of idolaters. 4th. To have an opportunity of worshipping God according to the dictates of conscience and His inspired word."

To which of these several settlements Walter Beath went immediately upon his arrival in America has not been ascertained. It was hoped that knowledge of the exact time of his departure from Ireland could be obtained from seaport records; but a letter, dated twenty-fourth of May, 1897, from P. T. Rodger, consular agent Londonderry, Ireland, says:—

I called at the Custom House in regard to the lists of passengers leaving this port, but I find that these lists are only kept for fifteen years, and then they are destroyed, so that there are no records further back. The records or registry in churches here only go back to 1846, so of course they are of no use in an enquiry of this sort.

The only hope of obtaining positive knowledge would seem to be through the recovery of Boston Custom House Records (carried away by the British soldiers in 1775), which are stored at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

PART SECOND.

The first distinct account we have of Walter Beath in America is from the early records of Lunenburg, then in the county of Middlesex, province of Massachusetts Bay. Among the grantees at the allotment of land in the new town of Lunenburg (Turkey Hills). May 11, 1720, is the name of Walter Beath, of Lancaster, for house-lot No. 49, containing two hundred and twenty-seven acres and fifty-two rods. In the Proprietors' Records is the item of the payment "in full," by Walter Beath, for this land. Then in 1772, John Beath, a son of Walter Beath, makes the following affidavit:—

DEPOSITION OF JOHN BEATH, OF BOOTHBAY, SWORN TO
OCTOBER 23, 1772.

John Beath, aged sixty-two years testifyeth that he lived with his father who dwelt at Lunenburgh in the western part of said Province, (of Mass. Bay), when the news was published over New England that His Most Excellent Majesty, King George the second had commissioned and sent to Pemaquid in the eastern parts of said Province a certain Col. David Dunbar, as his agent to take possession and begin the settlement of the land eastward of Kennebec River in His Majesty's name & behalf, & that said Dunbar was arrived and had published large encouragements to any of his Majesty's Protestant liege subjects who should settle on said lands. In pursuance of which this deponent, together with his father & family, in June 1731, left their plantation and at no small-expense

transplanted themselves, their stock and effects to said Pemaquid, when after treating with said Dunbar this deponent, with his father & as he supposes, above sixty others, were by the said Dunbar settled (on a piece of land at Boothbay Harbour where he proposed to build a city.) That on the 19th of August in the year 1749, this deponent with seventeen others was taken captive by the Indians, that they were detained till November, that said Indians took from him a sloop of sixty tons burthen with the cargo (which they took to St. Peters and sold.)

Thus it will be seen that after living at Lunenburg eleven years, Walter Beath, because of "large encouragements" published over New England, moved his family and all their belongings to the neck of land bounded by the sea, lying between the Sheepscot and Damariscotta Rivers, where Col. Dunbar laid out the "city" of Townsend, afterward called Boothbay. Lots were cast, and Walter Beath became possessed of a lot of land on the east of Boothbay Harbor; he built a house on the northeast side of the hill, nearly opposite the spot where the meeting-house was afterward put. His house stood more than one hundred years, and then was burned. A descendent of his son, Jeremiah Beath, built a house nearly opposite the old homestead. While Walter Beath owned the land on the east side of the harbor and the woodland back, Col. Andrew Reed, Sr., who afterward became connected with the family of Beath (his son, Paul Reed, marrying Marjory Beath, a granddaughter of Walter Beath) owned the west side. It must be remembered that the old Boothbay Harbor was a beautiful cove west of the present town harbor, looking up which you can see the church at Boothbay Center.

Col. Andrew Reed came from Antrim County, Ireland, and settled at Boothbay about 1731. He was of English descent, although his family had lived in the north of Ireland some years previous to his emigration to this country. He was a man of marked character, resolute in the performance of every duty, and a devoted and strict Presbyterian. During the raids of hostile Indians upon Boothbay, when Col. Reed was an old man, the inhabitants at the Harbor withdrew to the westward for safety. Col. Reed sent his family to Boston, but in defiance of all persuasion, remained alone all winter in the simple shelter of a log cabin. Contrary to expectation the returning fugitives found him alive and unharmed in the spring, and to their excited enquiries, he calmly replied that he had felt neither solitude nor alarm, "Why should I?" cried the old man, "I was not alone. I had my Bible, and my God." His wife was Jane Murray, whom he married in Ireland, and whose nephew was Rev. John Murray, first minister to the Presbyterian church at Boothbay. Col. Andrew and Jane (Murray) Reed had sons, John, Henry, William, Andrew, Jr., Joseph, David, and the Paul who married Marjory Beath. He died in 1763.

Col. Dunbar was a man of energy and good capacity for business, but a scheming politician, and ready for any intrigue to promote his own selfish ends. He promised the settlers good titles to their lands, but the deeds were not forthcoming. He became exceedingly unpopular, and his removal was demanded. The complaints preferred against him in England

became so loud and earnest that the government was obliged to notice them, and his dismissal took place. The following is on page 400, of Vol. 9, of the Council Records, in the archives at Massachusetts State House, Boston:—

Fryday, Febr. 16th, 1732. The Secretary laid before the Board a Letter he had received from Coll. David Dunbar dated at Fredericks Fort the 29th, of December last, importing that he had received His Majesty's Order in Council referring to the Eastern Lands, and that he should remove from there as soon as may be with convenience.

On page 419, same volume is:—

July 17th 1733, In Council Chamber. His Excellency communicated to the Board a letter he had received from the Hon^{ble} David Dunbar Esq., dated at Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, the 2nd, of July Instant, importing that pursuant to His Majesty's order he had quitted Fort Frederick in Pemaquid. and that the Garrison posted there was returned to Annapolis Royal so that the Said Fort was entirely evacuated, and that he apprehended that unless this Government do speedily send an officer and some few men to keep possession of the said Fort there is danger of its being destroyed by the Indians.

It was considered and debated whether it was judged expedient to send officers and six men. Resolved in the negative. Eighteen months was the time Dunbar took to remove himself from Pemaquid "as soon as may be with convenience"! He went to New Hampshire, but subsequently returned to the lands east of the Kennebec River, took up his abode, married, and spent the rest of his life there without his old-time authority.

The settlers now had trouble with the Indians. But their trials and tribulations were courageously endured when they could not be overcome, and life was more pleasant than formerly, because of the companionship of men and women, many of whom were Covenanters, with whose religious tenets they were in sympathy. An idea of the hardship suffered by the families that were settled in Boothbay and vicinity at this time can be formed by the following deposition of Samuel McCobb, a connection, by marriage, of the Beath family. It was sworn to, October 23, 1772.

Samuel McCobb, aged 64 years, testifieth and saith, that in the year 1729, Col. Dunbar came with a commission from his most excellent Majesty George the second, with instructions to take possession and settle with the inhabitants, in behalf of the crown, the lands lying to the eastward of the Kennebec River in said province, that with a number of men and necessaries he arrived at Pemaquid in the same year, and forthwith proceeded to survey and settle several towns around, publicly inviting His Majesty's liege subjects to come and settle thereon, promising them ample encouragement in the name of the king, his master. In consequent of which encouragement the Deponent with more than 40 others, applied to the said Dunbar and by him were brought to and settled on a certain neck of land bounded on the sea, and lying between the Sheepscot and Damariscotta Rivers, the which lands the said Dunbar had laid out in parallel lots, twelve rods broad, containing two acres apiece, and ordered the settlers to cast lots for their respective places, which being done, the said Dunbar did, in the King's name and behalf, put them in possession of lots they had respectfully drawn, and promised that on condition of their building one house eighteen feet long and clearing two acres within the space of three years he could give them an addition of forty acres in one, and one-hundred in another division, as contiguous to the first two acres as possible, in

fee simple forever, and likewise to add thereto another division devising to each settler any number of acres besides, less than 1000, which they should request. A number having complied with these terms, and said Dunbar offered to give them deeds of said lands, but the execution thereof was delayed, and in the year 1733 he was removed to New Hampshire. The lands being naturally broken and poor, and more especially then, in their wild uncultivated state, and the settlers coming there generally in low circumstances, and most of them (as being from Britain and Ireland) utterly unacquainted with the mode of managing lands in that state, little of the necessaries of life was raised from the soil, their whole living depended on cutting firewood and carrying it to Boston and other towns more than one hundred and fifty miles from them; hence the settlers lived, from the first, exposed to the utmost extremities of indigence and distress, and at the same time in almost continual alarms from the savages all around, till the year 1745, when the murders and depredations in their borders forced them from their habitations to seek shelter in the westward, where they were scattered in a strange country, at nearly 200 miles distance from their homes, for five years. In October, 1749, as soon as the news of peace reached them, this deponent with many of his former neighbors ventured back to their said settlements where they had scarce finished the repairs of their wasted cottages and improvements, when in a year or thereabouts, the Indians tho' in a time of peace fell on their neighborhood, burnt barns, killed many cattle, attacked the little garrison kept by the people, and carried away a number of men, women and children into captivity. By this the deponent and his neighbors were obliged to flee to the little fortress they had raised for themselves where they lived and defended themselves as they might, not daring to look after their plantations, by which means the little provisions then growing for their support the next winter, were chiefly destroyed whereby, when they returned to their places, little better than the horrors of famine were in prospect; many were obliged to live by clams only, which they dug out of the mud when the tides were down; thus they subsisted in general till the late war with France broke out, when tho' their cries were sent up to the government for some protection on this settlement, which they still

held in King's behalf, and from which should they again be driven they knew not where to seek a place of abode, yet no defence or assistance went to or a morsel of bread was allowed them, but such as they found for themselves, by garrisons and guards of their own where their families lived in continual terror and alarm from the savages who ranged the wilderness all around, till the late peace was concluded, when their settlements increased much by new comers from the western parts. Thus happily rid of French and Indians they were not long suffered to rest for three or four opposite setts of claimers, part claiming by Indian deeds never approved according to law, and part by pretended ancient occupation and other pretexts never justified in law, at divers times came among them demanding the possession of these said lands, or requiring a purchase for them. These imposing upon the credulous simplicity of some of the inhabitants by fair promises, and terrifying others with threats of lawsuits for which the poor settlers were ill provided, so far prevailed that the generality were fain to contract with and buy their lands from one or another of them, and some of them all successfully, and such as have not done so are still harrassed by the said claimers and threatened by each, in his turn, with lawsuits, ejectments, if not imprisonments and ruin, whilst those of whom they bought have never done anything to defend them from competing claimers, and all have left them to become a prey to whom comes next. However, by the help of God, they continued on their said possession till the year 1764, when desirous of obtaining the benefit of order and the enjoyment of the gospel, they applied to the General Court of the Province and were legally incorporated into a town by the name of Boothbay in the year 1765, without any help from the public (from abroad) erected a church, and in the year 1766 settled a gospel minister. These things the deponent testifyeth as facts within his own proper knowledge having had occasion to be personally and intimately interested therein, and he declareth this deposition is not given with any injurious intent toward any person whatever."

This affidavit certainly gives a very vivid picture of the early settlement of Townsend (afterward, named

Boothbay), with the trials and tribulations of the inhabitants. What a pitiable record!

In the old graveyard at Boothbay Harbor, is a small slate stone, in an excellent state of preservation, ornamented at the top with the usual death's head, or skull with wings; it has the following inscription:—

IN MEMORY OF
M^R. WALTER BEATH
WHO DIED JUNE 11th, 1759
IN THE 79 YEAR
OF HIS AGE.

According to this stone, Walter Beath must have been born in the year 1681; consequently, at the siege of Londonderry, Ireland, he was eight years of age. This accords exactly with the narrative of Mrs. Walter Beath of his being too young to handle a firelock. He had two sons, John and Jeremiah.

John Beath,² was born in 1710; married, at Boston in 1739, Margaret Fullerton, who was born in 1714, in the country of Tyone, north of Ireland; she was the daughter of William Fullerton. They had ten children:—

Marjory,³ born October 9, 1739, married Paul Reed, and had eleven children: Paul,⁴ John,⁴ Andrew,⁴ William Maxwell,⁴ Jane,⁴ Margaret,⁴ Elizabeth,⁴ Mary,⁴ Marjory,⁴ Sarah,⁴ Rosanna.⁴

Joseph,³ born December 29th, 1740, married Mary Pelham in 1784, and had twelve children: Margaret,⁴ Hannah Pelham,⁴ Elizabeth Pelham,⁴ Marjory Reed,⁴ Penelope Pelham,⁴ Mary McCobb,⁴ Jennet Gilmore,⁴ John,⁴ Lydia Pelham,⁴ Sarah Auld,⁴ Rachel McCobb,⁴ Eunice Fullerton.

Elizabeth,³ born June 12, 1742, married John Parker, and had no children.

Mary,³ born October 28, 1743, married John Mc Cobb, and had eight children.

Margaret,³ born April 3, 1745, married Samuel Wylie, and had one daughter, and two sons. The sons and their father were lost at sea, and the widow married Hugh Rogers. The daughter married her step-brother, Samuel H. Rogers.

Sarah,³ born March 24, 1747; nothing known of her.

John,³ born March 18, 1749; died in childhood, of canker rash.

James,³ born June 17, 1751; died in childhood, of canker rash.

Jeremiah,³ born December 29, 1752; died in childhood, of canker rash.

Walter,³ born March 19, 1754; died in childhood of canker rash.

John Beath died December 9, 1798, aged eighty-eight years, and his wife Margaret (Fullerton) Beath, died October 13, 1813, aged ninety-nine years. They were both buried in the graveyard at Boothbay Harbor.

Jeremiah Beath,² Senior, the other son of Walter Beath was born June, 1772, probably in Lancaster, or Lunenburg, Mass. He was on the list of jurors, in Worcester, Mass., January 24, 1757, and May 20, 1760. He is also on record in Sutton. He married Elizabeth Cowden, daughter of James and Janet (Craige) Cowden, of North Worcester, now Holden; she was born October 31, 1730. Three of her brothers, David, Robert, and Thomas, were officers from Worcester County, Mass., in the war of the American Revolution. After the death of his father, Jeremiah Beath, Sr., returned to Boothbay Center, and settled at the homestead, (the Valley Farm). Jeremiah Beath, Sr., died February 17, 1803, aged eighty-one years, and his wife Elizabeth (Cowden) Beath died December 7, 1814, aged eighty-four years.

They were buried at Boothbay Center. Their children were: —

Priscilla,² married Jo'm Holton: he was born December 13, 1747, and was commissioned First Lieut., September 7, 1784, in Sixth Company, Third Regiment, County of Lincoln division, Col. Edward Emerson's Regiment; he died October 2, 1822; his wife Priscilla (Beath) Holton died of consumption. Their eleven children were: Elizabeth,⁴ Sibel,⁴ Israel,⁴ Jeremiah,⁴ Priscilla,⁴ Sarah,⁴ Melitable,⁴ Susanna,⁴ Margaret,⁴ Phebe,⁴ John.⁴

Eunice,² born in 1764, married April, 1784, Ebenezer Fullerton, son of William Fullerton, and she died September 5, 1823, aged fifty-nine years. Ebenezer Fullerton died July 1, 1819, aged sixty-nine years. Their seven children were: Jennett G.,⁴ Elizabeth,⁴ William,⁴ James,⁴ John,⁴ Elizabeth Cowden,⁴ Margaret.⁴

Mary,² married Mr. Thomson (probably of Worcester County, Mass.), and had seven sons, only one living to maturity. She died about 1832.

Sarah,² born June 20, 1767, married David Kenniston, born 1759. She died of lockjaw, December 12, 1796, when her son Thomas Beath Kenniston was ten days old; her sister Eunice (Beath) Kenniston adopted the babe. Her children were: John,⁴ Asa,⁴ Sarah,⁴ Thomas Beath.⁴

Margaret,² married Mr. Thomson, and was thrown from a carriage and instantly killed, at Royalston, Worcester County, Mass., May 23, 1823.

Jeremiah,² Junior, born January 1, 1770, at Boothbay, married November 2, 1796, Sarah Stewart of Bristol, Maine, who was born November 11, 1779. He died November 15, 1835, aged sixty-five years, of inflammation of the bowels, and his wife Sarah (Stewart) Beath died of consumption, February 4, 1839, aged sixty years. They were buried at Boothbay Center. Their fourteen children were: Sarah,⁴ Thomas Stewart,⁴ Elizabeth Cowden,⁴ Martha E.,⁴ Nathaniel Stewart,⁴ Mary Maria,⁴ Anna Matilda,⁴ James Thomson,⁴ Joel Thomson,⁴ Margaret Jane,⁴ Eunice Fullerton,⁴ Nancy Calista,⁴ Jonas Thomson,⁴ Sophia Louisa.⁴ They lived at the homestead Valley Farm), at Boothbay Center.

