

# Sibling Saturday: Olive Beerbower and Mary Emma Beerbower



*Ollie Beerbower and Caspar Beerbower, children of Samuel and Jane Huggins Beerbower. Courtesy of Marion County [Ohio] Historical Society. c mid 1860s? (Click to enlarge.)*

## **Beerbower Family-**

Mary Emma Beerbower and Olive Beerbower were not siblings, but instead, children of two siblings, our direct ancestor Eleazer John "E. J." Beerbower (1815-1882) and his brother, Samuel Beerbower (1824-1890); this made them cousins.

Olive Beerbower was the daughter of Samuel Beerbower (1824-1890) and Nance "Jane" Huggins Beerbower (1834-1930-

she was 96 when she died!). Born on 13 March 1855 in Prospect, Marion County, Ohio, Olive was the first of three children born to Samuel and his wife.

Olive probably helped out at home when her brother, Caspar Samuel Beerbower, pictured above, was born four years later, in 1859.

“Ollie” as she was affectionately known, grew up in Marion, Ohio with her brother. They lived next to her uncle E. J. and his family, and she would have played with her cousins, particularly Mary Emma Beerbower, who was just 3 years older, but who only had brothers. Ollie’s father was a marble cutter, and they likely were fairly comfortable, as the 1860 census notes that he owned \$1500 in real estate and had \$850 in personal value. Her uncle E. J. was also a highly skilled craftsman, as he was a buggy upholsterer. Neither family was rich, but they probably had enough to get by.



*Mary "Emma" Beerbower and her brother John Eleazer Beerbower, children of Eleazer John Beerbower and Matilda Louise McKelvey Beerbower, c late 1860s? Courtesy of Marion County [Ohio] Historical Society. (Click to enlarge.)*

Mary Emma Beerbower, or "Emma" as she was called (Germans often used their middle name on a daily basis, rather than their first Christian name), was the daughter of Eleazer John Beerbower and Matilda Louise McKelvey Beerbower. She was the eighth of nine children, born 10 March 1852 in Marion. Her brother John E. Beerbower, above, was the baby of the family.

The early 1860s were an unsettling time for both families, as it was for the whole nation as southern states seceded and war broke out to preserve the Union. Emma's brother and Ollie's cousin, Samuel T. Beerbower, decided to enlist for a term of 3 years in the Union Army beginning October 23, 1861; he was just 19, and 10 years older than Emma. The Underground Railroad operated through Ohio, and much of the state had

northern sympathies. The family would have closely followed the news of battles and Samuel's unit, hoping to *not* hear the bad news so dreaded by families who have members serving their country.

The terror of the War of the Rebellion really came home to Ohio in July of 1863, when Morgan's Confederates entered southern Ohio as part of their 46-day, 1,000 mile raid through Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio. Thankfully the Raiders did not get as far north as Marion, but they were close enough, and people were afraid they might get that far. Although captured in Ohio (but they escaped), the Confederate Raiders successfully diverted Union troops from southern campaigns, and definitely did strike fear into the population as part of the psychological warfare of the time. Ollie was just eight, Emma eleven- it must have been very frightening to children, especially with so many young men away fighting, and not there to protect their families.

Even more frightening was what happened next, just four months after the Raiders hit Ohio- Samuel T., who had fought in many of the War's battles, was wounded on November 25, 1863. He was charging up the mountain bravely at Mission Ridge, Georgia, when a ball went through him near his shoulder blade and spine, lacking an inch or so of paralyzing him from his chest down for life. He spent three months recuperating in military hospitals, until his arm was more usable, and then requested a discharge home to more fully recover. It was granted, and he mustered out March 23, 1864. It must have been quite a homecoming!

Emma's brother Stephen Russell Beerbower, age 19, enlisted just six weeks after his brother Samuel T. came home. Emma was probably heartbroken, but grateful that her two little brothers were too young to enlist.

And then Ollie's nine-year-old world really fell apart- her father, Samuel Beerbower, enlisted in the Union Army on the

same day, in the same unit as Stephen: May 2, 1864, Co. B, 136th Ohio.

The mix of emotions must have been so difficult for the two girls- pride in their family serving the Union (and going to get those Rebs who hurt their Samuel!), fear for the safety of their loved ones, especially after seeing Samuel's injury, and that hole in their heart as the 136th Ohio marched off to war.

Why would they enlist- especially Samuel, at age 39, and a husband and father?

As the war continued and more soldiers were needed, conscription was begun in 1863 for men between 20 and 45 years old. Samuel was thus eligible- maybe he enlisted, knowing that he might be drafted, or perhaps he felt he needed to help the Union finally win the war. All the men in his unit were mustered in on that same date, with those in higher positions knowing the Union was preparing to launch a massive campaign on many fronts to try to finally end the war.

Samuel and Stephen had 100-day enlistments, and those units generally did guard duty at facilities and strategic places, such as Washington, D.C., freeing up the trained troops for actual fighting elsewhere. It wasn't quite as dangerous as being in the field, though at times it could be a dangerous, possibly even lethal, situation.

It was probably a *very* long 100 days for the whole family, including Ollie and Emma.

To be continued...

## Notes, Sources, and References:

1) 1860 US Federal Census for Samuel Beerbower: Year: 1860; Census Place: *Marion, Marion, Ohio*; Roll: *M653\_1006*; Page: 326; Image: 123; Family History Library Film: 805006. Ancestry.com. *1860 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

2) Morgan's Raid: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morgan%27s\\_Raid](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morgan%27s_Raid)

3) Civil War conscription: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conscription\\_in\\_the\\_United\\_States#Civil\\_War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conscription_in_the_United_States#Civil_War)

4) Wilson Peters, who would later become Samuel T. Beerbower's brother-in-law, was in the 136th Ohio as well. There are other familiar last names on the roster as well, which shows that the company was tight-knit, and all from the same area.

5) See "[Those Places Thursday: Bertha Beatrice Beerbower and her World Travels](http://heritageramblings.net/2015/03/19/those-places-tuesday-bertha-beatrice-beerbower-and-her-world-travels/)" to learn more about Ollie's youngest sister Bertha. <http://heritageramblings.net/2015/03/19/those-places-tuesday-bertha-beatrice-beerbower-and-her-world-travels/>

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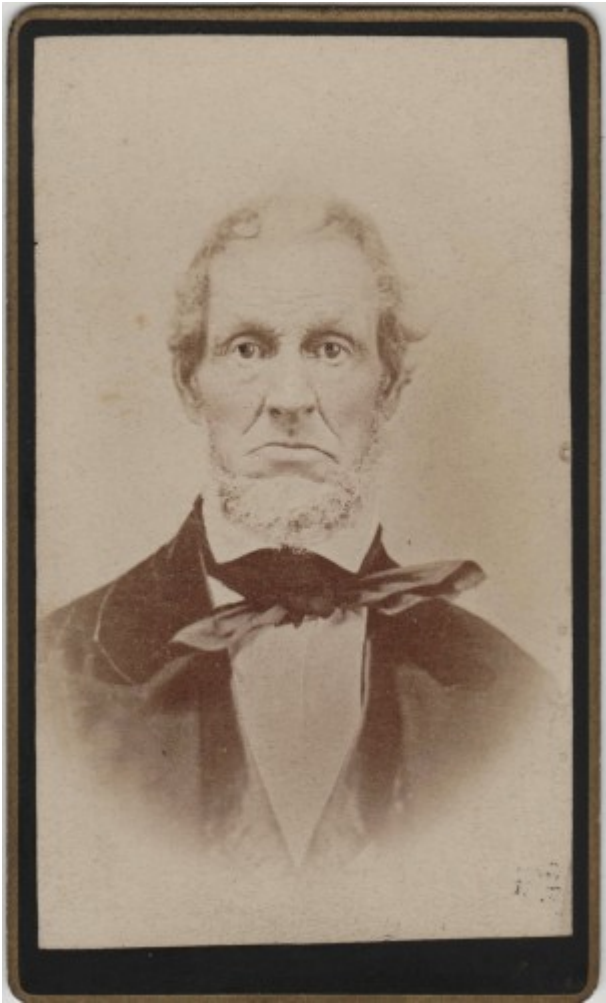
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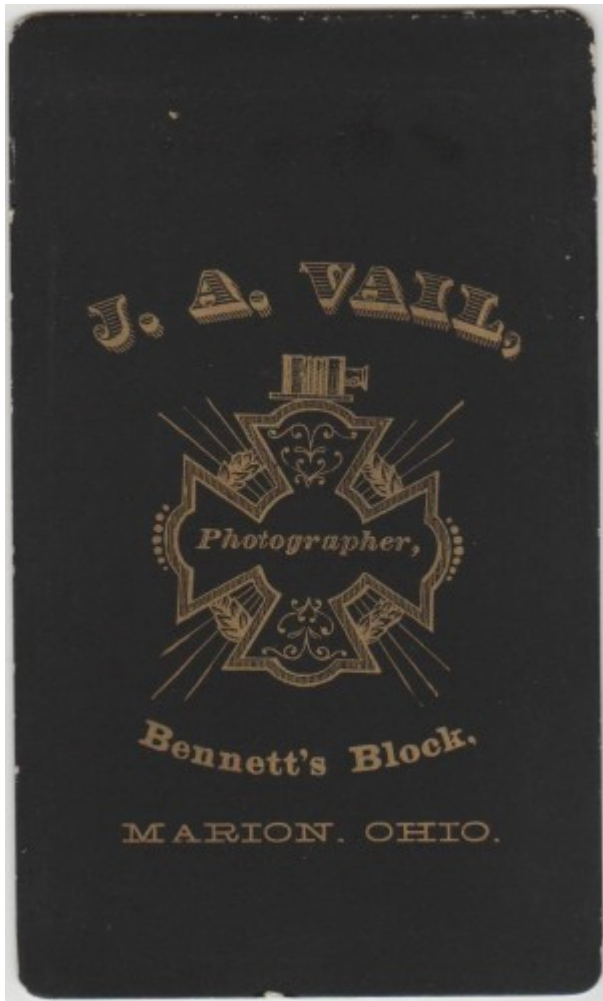
## Friday's Faces from the Past: Unknown Beerbower or Peters Family

[Beerbower Family-](#)



*Unknown man- reprint of c. 1850s photo by J. A. Vail, Photographer, Marion, Ohio. Found in front of Samuel T. Beerbower family bible. (Click to enlarge.)*





*Unknown man & woman photos- reverse. Photo by J. A. Vail, Photographer, Marion, Ohio. Found in front of Samuel T. Beerbower family bible. (Click to enlarge.)*

These photographs were found in with the bible held by the Marion County Historical Society that is known as the Samuel T. Beerbower Family Bible. In 1867 Samuel Taylor Beerbower (1842-1902) married Irene Lewella Peters (1846-1924). Much of the information found in the bible relates to the Peters family- there is actually very little about the Beerbowers. (See previous series posts of Bible pages and transcriptions, starting here: ["The Family Bible of Samuel T. Beerbower and Irene L. Peters Beerbower- Series"](#)).



*Unknown woman in Samuel T Beerbower family bible. Likely late 1880s. Same back as above: J. A. Vail. Photographer, Marion, Ohio. (Click to enlarge.)*

Gale E. Martin, Director of the Marion County Historical Society (MCHS), who so kindly has shared these photos and allowed them to be posted on this blog, analyzed the two photos:

“In looking at the way these 2 were placed in the album, I thought maybe they were a couple. The man’s photo appears to me to be a reprint of an 1850’s-60’s image (due to the beard, tie and the jacket) while the woman’s image must have been taken in the latter part of the 1880’s. The backs of the photos indicate Vail as the sole photographer which I believed happened after 1886. From 1881 to 1886 he was in partnership with T. B. Prentice.”

At first I thought these might be Irene's paternal grandparents, Samuel Peters and Mary Stevenson. Since the man looks older and the picture was likely taken in the 1850s, it cannot be Samuel- he died in 1829, before photography.

There is a photo online of Mary Stevenson Peters: <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=pv&GRid=29451899&PIpi=115971226>. Do you think this could be the same woman? If it is Mary, then who is the man- maybe not her husband?

The above persons could also possibly be Irene's maternal grandparents, Willard Russell (1788-1872) and Lucia Cady Russell (1795-1890). Their birth and death dates would fit well with the photographer's dates and Gale's analysis of when the images were first taken.

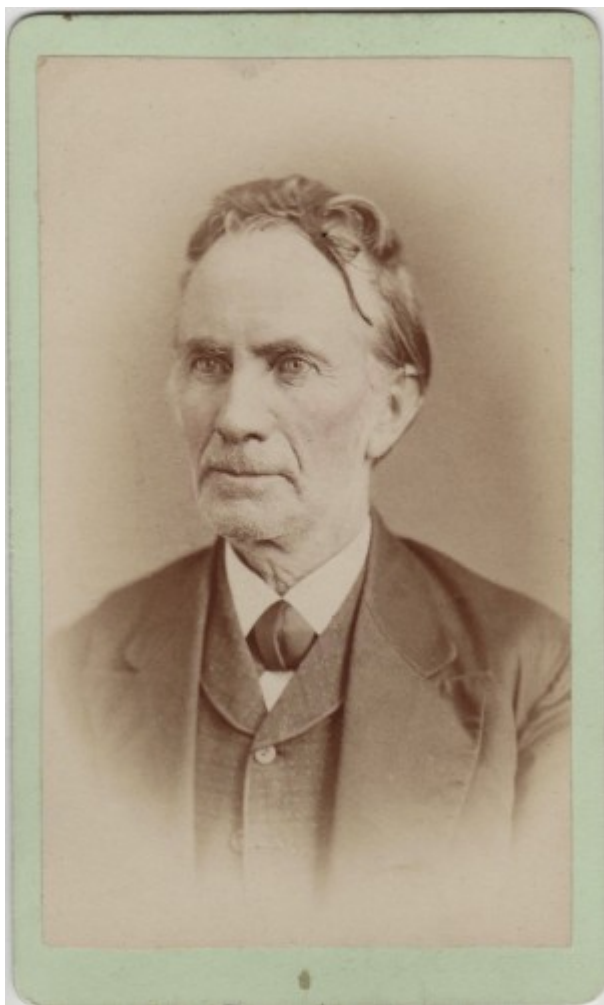
Irene's mother, Mary Cady Russell, died in 1850, so the woman is most probably not Mary. More research is needed on the Russell line of the family, and hopefully we can find some images that are labeled with names to confirm the above educated guesses.

Another option is that these folks could be Beerbowers. Eleazer John "E. J." Beerbower (1815-1882) and Matilda Louise McKelvey (1823-1900) were Samuel's parents, but it probably is not Eleazer- he would have been just 35 in 1850, so too young to be the man in the picture.

E. J. Beerbower's father, Casper J. Beerbower (1782-1851), could possibly be the man in the picture, but his wife, Christina Reiber Beerbower (b. 1784), died in 1849, so the older woman is not likely to be Christina if it is indeed a couple pictured in these two images.

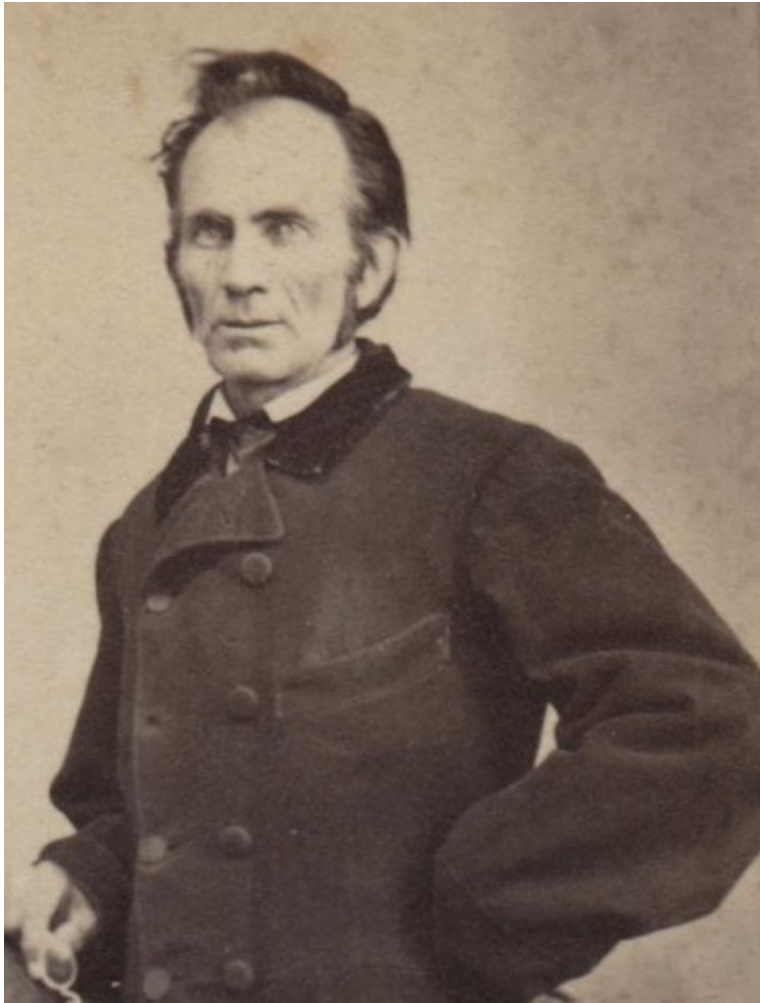
Sometimes ruling out people is the best one can do until new information becomes available.

Here is another photo found in the album:



*Unknown older man found in front of the Samuel T. Beerbower-Irene L. Peters Beerbower Family Bible. (Click to enlarge.)*

In a previous post, we showed a picture found in the album that had a couple posed similar to many married couples. ([Tuesday's Tip: Local Historical Societies and the Beerbower Family](#)) When analyzing unknown photographs, it is important to look at them separately, without pre-conceived notions so that an analysis can be unbiased. It is also important to then look at them to see if they could be a series of portraits of a particular family member, following them as they age. (As you may have noticed from face-recognition software used in photo programs, often a child is thought to be a parent or aunt/uncle, as facial features may be similar to those who have gone before, so this fact must be taken into account as well.)



Unknown man cropped from picture of a couple found in the front of the Samuel T. Beerbower Family Bible. (Click to enlarge.)

Take a good look at the cropped image of the man from the Tuesday's Tip post, to the right.

Do you notice any similarities to the individual portrait on the left? Look at the high forehead, hairline and wave to the hair, ears, jawline, cheekbones. To me, even the eyebrows and mouth look similar. This could be a younger version of the older man above, in my opinion. The picture on the right is earlier than the image above, so that does fit as well.

Here is Gale Martin's analysis of the photo of the couple, from which this image is cropped:

"I don't think that is an 1850 photo. But there are elements of both eras. I think he is hanging on to an older hairstyle. During the 1850's you saw the pompadour hair and sideburns such as he wears and the wide tie (men still wore that tie into the 1870s though). There again, look at the wide sleeve on the coat. Definitely Civil War era.

The woman in the image is wearing her hair more like the 1860's than the 50s as it is flatter down on her ears and not puffed out. She also appears to perhaps be wearing a snood which also became popular in the 1860's.

The fringe on the chair doesn't really become popular until the 1860's."

We need to look at place, to see if the persons were in the vicinity to have a Marion Photographer. They could, however, have had the pictures taken when they were visiting, which family did quite frequently.

So we have the beginnings of a photo analysis, but no definitive identification yet. Even if we do not know their names for sure, it is really nice to see what our ancestors looked like!

#### **Notes, Sources, and References:**

1) "The Family Bible of Samuel T. Beerbower and Irene L. Peters Beerbower-Series": <http://heritageramblings.net/series/beerbower-peters-family-bible/>

2) Marion County Historical Society & Wyandot Popcorn

Museum, 169 East Church Street, Marion, OH 43302. [www.marionhistory.com](http://www.marionhistory.com), [www.wyandotpopcornmus.com](http://www.wyandotpopcornmus.com)

3) "Tuesday's Tip: Local Historical Societies and the Beerbower

Family": <http://heritageramblings.net/2015/03/10/tuesdays-tip-local-historical-societies-and-the-beerbower-family/>

4) Find A Grave memorial #29451899 for Mary Stevenson Peters: <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=29451899>

5) Find A Grave memorial #29452065 for Samuel Peters: <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=29452065>

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# Workday Wednesday: Samuel T. Beerbower, Postmaster



THE meeting at the Marion Post Office from 12 to 1 o'clock every Sunday, with S. T. Beerbower presiding, is largely attended by all denominations, sex and political factions. The attraction to that building is immense. By close observation you will notice that some souls are made happy by the pen of some kind friend from abroad, while others appear down-cast and sorrowful from sad news there received; and yet the world moves on with a fluctuated overstocked market of restless souls, and so it will continue to the end of time.



*Importance of the Post Office and Postmaster, Samuel T. Beerbower. Marion [Ohio] Daily Star, Vol. III, No. 193, Page 1 via Ancestry.com.*

## [Beerbower Family](#)

In 1868, General Ulysses S. Grant, then President Grant, appointed Samuel T. Beerbower Postmaster of Marion, Ohio. He was reappointed in 1872 by President Grant, and again in 1876 by President Rutherford P. Hayes.

Samuel T. Beerbower was the Postmaster in Marion, Ohio, for 13 years.

His youngest brother, Eleazer John (or John Eleazer/Johnny) Beerbower worked for him in 1879-1880.



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POSTAGE Stamps were in great demand in this city last week—hundreds calling for one-cent stamps. At one time, for about two hours, Postmaster Beerbower had not a single cent-stamp in the office, but fortunately the incoming mail brought him a supply. It reminded him of last winter when Guy Webber used to buy them by the hundred thousand.

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*Great demand for postage stamps in Marion, Ohio. 21 March 1879, Marion [Ohio] Daily Star, Vol. II, No. 139 (Whole no. 449), Page 1, Column 3. Posted with permission for non-profit use only. Via Ancestry.com.*

Marion, Ohio, had a population of about 2,500 in 1870, but it grew 54% by 1880, to about 3,000 persons- they would use a lot of stamps, since people wrote to each other so frequently! By 1890, there was a 113% increase, to a population of over 8,300. Marion became a major industrial center in Ohio, with companies such as the Marion Steam Shovel Company, which later built the Panama Canal. By 1911, Marion, Ohio produced 80% of our country's steam and large earth-moving equipment, which was likely the cause of some of the population increase, plus the increased need for postage stamps filled by Sam Beerbower.

Prior to his stint as Postmaster, Sam had been a cashier in the store of Lucas & Seffner after he recovered from his Civil War wounds. (He had enlisted at age 18.) He also clerked at Reed & Yake for about a year, in 1867.

Sam was just 39 when his tenure ended as Postmaster in 1881. In 1883, he owned 2 acres for his residence, 2 town lots, and a 'business room' adjoining the People's Store, which he built for \$4,000 in 1881 at the corner of Main and South St.; it

also had an apartment above. He probably received rents from these business locations.

By the 1900 US Federal Census, Sam was listed as a farmer. His wife and his only living son, Cornell R. Beerbower, lived with him, Cornell working as a 'watch repairer.'

Sam was referred to as "our former Postmaster" in the local newspaper for the rest of his life. He died in 1902.

More to come about Sam in future posts.

### **Notes, Sources, and References:**

1) Newspaper articles cited in captions.

2) Sam's youngest brother, Eleazer John/Johnny Beerbower, was the father of Elsie Janis, the vaudeville child star, "Sweetheart of the A.E.F.," actress, singer, song writer, and film writer.

3) 1900 US Federal Census, Samuel T Beerbower Head of Household:

Year: 1900; Census Place: *Marion Ward 5, Marion, Ohio*; Roll: 1302; Page: 1A; Enumeration District: 0063; FHL microfilm: 1241302. Ancestry.com. 1900 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2004. Original data: United States of America, Bureau of the Census. *Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1900. T623, 1854 rolls.

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# **World Tuberculosis Day and Our Ancestors**



*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*- scanning electron micrograph.  
Centers for Disease Control, Public Domain.

Beerbower Family, Broida Family, Payne Family

Consumption. Phthisis. Scrofula. Pott's Disease. The White Plague.

These are all names that were used for tuberculosis (TB), the deadliest disease for many centuries- even for thousands of years. Tuberculosis was described and found in ancient Egypt, and Hippocrates wrote that it was the most prevalent cause of death in Greece. TB has even been found in Neolithic bone 9,000 years old! Closer in time, for 200 years in Europe it was "The White Plague" and killed hundreds of thousands, and more than 30% of Europeans died of TB in the 1800s. Some think that in the industrialized cities, 100% of the poverty-stricken working class was infected with TB. It is estimated that at least 40% of deaths in this group were caused by tuberculosis.

Sanitation in the 1800s, or the lack thereof, was thought by some to be the cause. Sanatoriums were hoped to be a cure in the mid- and late-1800s, by getting patients out of the polluted, closely-packed, dirty cities. Fresh air, along with the prescribed good nutrition and exercise, did some good- consumptives (persons with TB, also called "TBs" or "Lungers") sometimes actually did improve, and some claimed, were cured. In the United States, moving west to the Rockies or California helped many, including some of our ancestors. Unfortunately, a 'better' climate did not help all, including some of our ancestors as well.

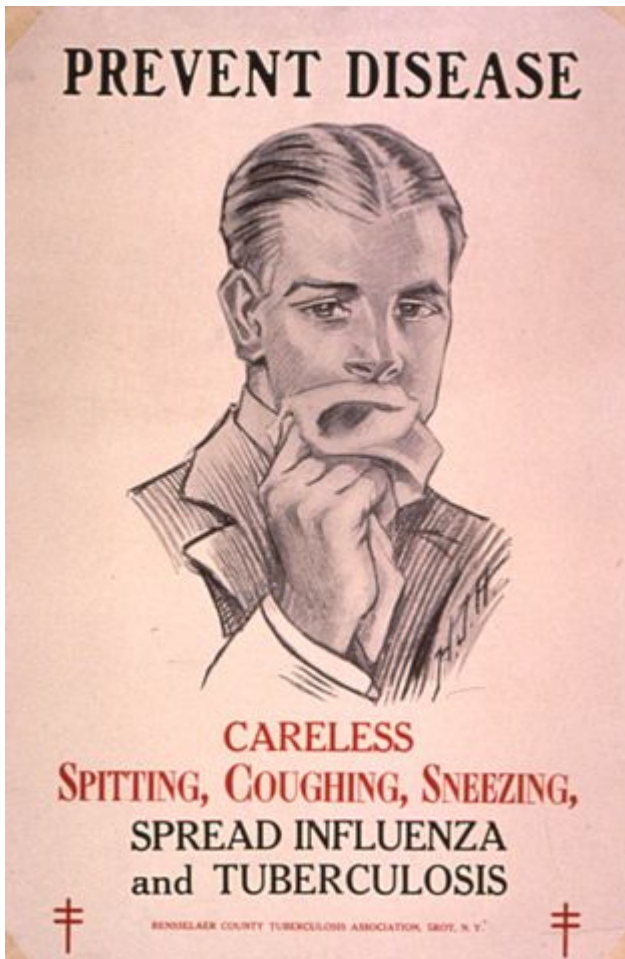
Tuberculosis (TB) is an airborne bacterial disease, but that fact was not common knowledge until Robert Koch delivered a paper on his discovery of the bacterium on 24 March 1882- hence, 'World Tuberculosis Day' today. The use of x-rays in the early 1900s helped with diagnosis of the disease, but

until the discovery in the 1940s of antibiotics that could treat TB, there was no hope of a true cure, but only possible remission, which did sometimes occur.

The most common symptom of TB is a cough, often with bloody sputum; night sweats, a general malaise, fever, and exhaustion may also occur. It is a slow disease, eating away from the inside, and sometimes the outside too, even affecting parts of the body other than the lungs.

A century or two ago, some felt that consumptives were more sensitive, artistic, etc.- Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Robert Louis Stevenson, Anton Checkov, Thoreau, the Bronte sisters, Chopin, Stephen Crane, Robert Heinlein, Franz Kafka, D.H. Lawrence, George Orwell, Sarah Bernhardt, Edvard Munch, and many more died of TB. It became fashionable for women to paint their faces almost white to get that pale, delicate complexion seen in consumptives after wasting away for many years.

Tuberculosis is spread when persons carrying the bacterium cough, sneeze, speak, or sing; the bacterium can stay in the air for many hours and infect someone else when that air is breathed in. A carrier may have the bacterium for many years and not know it, but something, such as immune suppression or pregnancy, can trigger the disease into an active state. For some, it may take 15 years or more to waste away with the disease.



*"TB poster" by Rensselaer County Tuberculosis Association. – U.S. National Library of Medicine Transferred from en.wikipedia. Licensed under Public Domain via Wikimedia Commons – [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:TB\\_poster.jpg#/media/File:TB\\_poster.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:TB_poster.jpg#/media/File:TB_poster.jpg)*

Spittoons have a place in this discussion- men spit tobacco everywhere back in the day, and that actually spread TB. Using spittoons helped to corral the infection into those brass vessels instead of all over where it could travel via shoes, long dresses, etc. Wonder if the people who cleaned spittoons had a higher rate of the disease?

Pasteurization of milk also helped decrease the disease in developed countries, as the bovine (cow) form of tuberculosis can be spread to humans. This is a real problem today in India and Africa.

TB is not just a disease of the third world these days- with antibiotic resistance increasing and the number of persons immigrating to western countries carrying *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, plus illnesses like HIV and drugs that suppress the immune system (such as some of the new anti-inflammatories), TB is on the rise, even in the US.

Our ancestors would be disappointed to see this trend, as TB would have been something terrible they coped with throughout their lifetime, or with family or friends. They most probably would have thought that it would be curable and then eradicated by the year 2015.

We have had at least 3 ancestors appear unexpectedly out west- two were very puzzling, as the reason for their move was not evident, until one sees the cause of death on the death certificate: tuberculosis. They had gone west in pursuit of golden health, not the gold in the ground.

**Robert Warson Beerbower**, son of Edgar Peter Beerbower and Anna Missouri Springsteen, was enumerated in the 01 Jun 1900 US Federal Census in Indianapolis, Marion, Indiana, with his wife of just two years, Josephine Reiffel Beerbower. He was working as a railroad clerk, and they were living with his wife's parents. The couple was expecting their first child. Robert's job was probably not very strenuous as a clerk, however he was sick. Robert traveled to Denver, Colorado, likely alone, and likely leaving his pregnant wife in Indianapolis. They would have known he had TB, but there were no antibiotics to cure it at that time. He died of tuberculosis on 12 Sep 1900 in Denver, and his body was returned to Indianapolis, Indiana for burial. Robert was only 26 years old. "Rob's little baby," Roberta Pearl Beerbower, was born just a month later and named after her father.

**Sarah Gitel Frank Broida** was born in Lithuania and immigrated to the United States about 1881. She was the mother of nine children, with seven surviving childhood. The family were poor

immigrants, living in industrial, polluted Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, working as 'rag pickers' initially. Their son Harold Broida was born 25 Dec 1897, and the 1899 City Directory places the family living at 1102 Fifth Avenue in Pittsburgh. By 07 June 1900, Gitel, her husband John (or Zelig) Broida, oldest son Joseph, and youngest son Harold were living in Denver, Colorado; the other sons were staying with scattered family back east. This was very puzzling- the Broidas were city folk, and it was hard to imagine them in the still somewhat wild west of 1900. Family oral history, however, stated that Gitel had died of tuberculosis, so their move to the sanitariums there or just the more favorable climate and cleaner air made sense, especially since antibiotics to cure TB would not be available for another 40 years. Perhaps one of Gitel's many pregnancies had triggered the infection possibly picked up years before, maybe from contaminated rags from their early days in the US, or the disease could have been newly acquired. Gitel died in Denver on 14 April 1901 at the age of 41. Her mortuary record verifies that she died of tuberculosis. (Unfortunately the state of Colorado won't share her 114 year old death certificate- but they took the money paid for it. Apparently a great-grandchild is not closely related enough to view it, despite the certificate previously being online.)

**Edward B. Payne** had worked in the tenements of Chicago around 1872, and in the mill towns of Massachusetts and New Hampshire with the poor during the 1880s. He had been called to a position in Berkeley, California, between those years, but had returned to visit family and decided to stay in New England. Edward apparently acquired tuberculosis sometime in the 1880s, if not before; it may possibly have worsened by 1890 or so. In 1892 the family chose to go back to California, in hope that it would improve his health, plus provide him more of what he wished for in his professional and spiritual life. (He was a minister.) The climate must have helped, as Edward lived another 31 years, to age 76, without the cure of antibiotics.



He did spend a lot of time outdoors as was recommended for those with tuberculosis, and became a convert to some of the 'newest' healthy foods, like whole grain breads, so those treatments may have helped him survive the disease.

Other family members, like the Lees and Aikens, traveled frequently to Colorado. We do know that for the Lees it was due to respiratory problems- plus they loved the mountains- but know of no one that definitely had tuberculosis.

### **Notes, Sources, and References:**

1) Tuberculosis References :

<http://www.cdc.gov/tb/publications/factsheets/general/tb.htm>

<http://ocp.hul.harvard.edu/contagion/tuberculosis.html>

[http://www.merckmanuals.com/home/infections/tuberculosis\\_and\\_leprosy/tuberculosis.html](http://www.merckmanuals.com/home/infections/tuberculosis_and_leprosy/tuberculosis.html)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_tuberculosis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_tuberculosis)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_tuberculosis\\_cases](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tuberculosis_cases)

2) Robert Warson Beerbower- see other posts:

<http://heritageramblings.net/2015/01/04/beerbower-family-bible-deaths/>

(Robert's death and "Rob's little baby" entry for Roberta's birth.)

<http://heritageramblings.net/2015/02/12/treasure-chest-thursday-roberta-p-beerbower-wertz/>

<http://heritageramblings.net/2015/03/01/sentimental-sunday-at-home-with-robert-warson-beerbower-and-his-wife-josephine-reiffel-beerbower/>

3) Sarah Gitel Frank Broida- see the following posts:

<http://heritageramblings.net/2013/11/25/mystery-monday-gitelgerlude-frank-broida/>

<http://heritageramblings.net/2015/01/27/tuesdays-tip-broida-family-research-in-denver-colorado-repositories/>

<http://heritageramblings.net/2015/01/29/those-places-thursday-denver-colorado-and-the-broida-family/>

<http://heritageramblings.net/2015/02/06/friday-follow-up-death-record-of-sarah-gitel-frank-broida/>

<http://heritageramblings.net/2015/02/11/wordless-wednesday-mortuary-record-for-sarah-gitel-frank-broida/>

4) There are no posts yet about this time period in Edward B. Payne's life- those are in the works.

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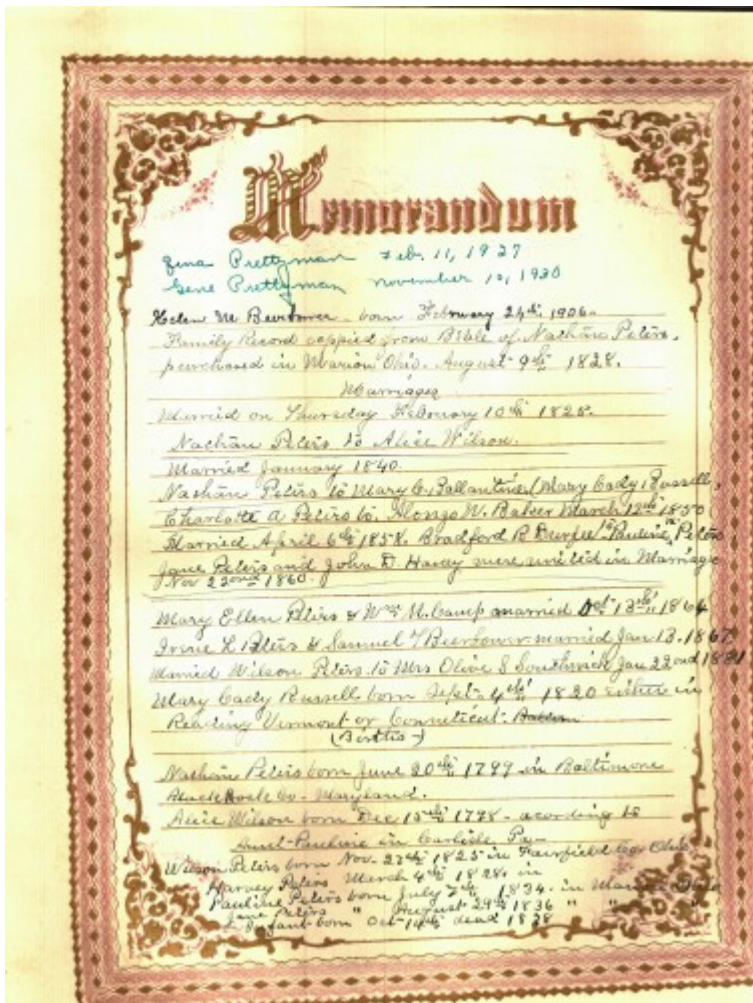
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## **Matrilineal Monday: The Family Bible of Samuel T. Beerbower and Irene L. Peters Beerbower- Memorandum**



Beerbower-Peters Family Bible- Memorandum Page (Click to enlarge.)

## Beerbower Family

### TRANSCRIPTION:

Zena Prettyman [born] Feb. 11, 1927

Gene Prettyman [born] November 10, 1930

Helen M. Beerbower born February 24th, 1906.

[Note: The above appear to have been added at a different time- likely later- than the information from the

Family record copied from Bible of Nathan Peters.

purchased in Marion Ohio August 9th 1828.

### Marriages

Married on Thursday February 10th 1825

Nathan Peters to Alice Wilson

---

Married January 1840

Nathan Peters to Mary C. Ballantine. (Mary Cady Russell,

Charlotte A Peters to Alonzo W. Baker March 12th 1850

Married April 6th 1858. Bradford R. Durfee to Pauline M. Peters

Jane Peters and John D. Haney were united in Marriage

Nov 22nd 1860.

---

Mary Ellen Peters ["to" OR "&"] Wm M. Camp married Oct 13th 1864

Irene L. Peters to Samuel T Beerbower. married Jan 13. 1867.

Married Wilson Peters to Mrs. Olive S. Southwick Jan 22nd 1881

Mary Cady Russell born Sept 4th 1820 either in

Reading Vermont or Connecticut: Bottom ["Bottom" lined

through.]

(Births-)

Nathan Peters born June 20th 1799 in Baltimore

Black Rock Co. Maryland

Alice Wilson born Dec 15th 1798- according to

Aunt Pauline in Carlisle Pa\_

Wilson Peters born Nov. 27th 1825 in Fairfield Co. Ohio

Harvey Peters March 4th 1828 in

Pauline Peters born July 7th 1834. in Marion Ohio

Jane Peters " August 29th 1836 " " "

Infant born Oct 14th dead 1838

### **Notes, Sources, and References:**

1) Bible images courtesy of the Marion County Historical Society, Marion, Ohio. We appreciate their generous spirit of sharing!

2) Transcription completed by the author and includes any misspellings, errors, etc. as written in bible. Please advise of any errors known in transcription or to information in bible.

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