

Beam Branches

(pp. 18-26)

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Sponsored by Lawrence R. Beam

Abraham Beam From Pennsylvania To Canada

Abraham Beam

Early Life

As a child, Abraham was raised in a devout Mennonite family and community. The migrations from the Palatinate of Germany to Pennsylvania included many adherents of the faith who settled as a group in Lancaster County, among them his parents. One estimate placed the number of the devoted families in the Pequea colony at 500 by 1735. From the time of Abraham's grandfather, Jacob Boehm (II) who left his Swiss parental family because of his conversion to Pietism, a Protestant division, religion played a vital role in the lives of the Beam family members, including Abraham and his children. The Beam family were among the founders of the Mennonite Church in both America and Canada. The home of Abraham's father was described in an eulogy to Abraham's brother Reverend Martin Boehm, orated by Bishop H. H. Font:

"The home was one where religion reigned. The example of a godly father was ever before the children, and the influence of a devoted mother was ever felt; but above all was a spirituality that never waned."

Reverend Martin Beam himself described the religious devotion of the Pennsylvania Mennonite home: "Morning and evening the old family Bible was read, and prayer was offered." Martin and Jacob Beam, Jr. established ministries in the church, the former appointed Bishop of the Mennonite congregations of Byerland and New Danville. Jacob, Jr. served as a Byerland Deacon. A monument to Reverend Martin Beam and his wife Eve was erected on the Boehm family farm in Pennsylvania. His son, Reverend Henry Boehm authored *Reminiscences of Henry Boehm*, mentioned in connection with the record of the early family.

With no schoolhouses, the Böhm family's education was received in the home, in the German language. Writing was not a part of the schooling and when they started buying and selling property, the family members made a mark around which the recording clerk wrote their name. Most normally the name was spelled in its English form of Boehm. During the 1780's there was a transition to the literal spelling of Beam. Of Abraham's brother Martin, Reverend Boehm wrote that, "Later in life he [Martin Beam] acquired a fair knowledge of the English language." The same might be said of our Canadian ancestor.

The Abraham Beam family was bilingual down to the generation of his grandchildren, although the younger group "spoke good English and only used German in private conversations that they did not want the younger children to understand." (Benjamin Beam, Jr.)

Settlement and Family

Prior to 1750, Abraham's father settled his son on a 100 acre portion of his home farm on the northwest side of Pequea Creek in Conestoga Township. The transfer between father and son

was formalized on January 9, 1755 after payment of a nominal five pounds Pennsylvania currency by Abraham. The non-permanent arboreal landmarks used to delineate the boundaries of the property are interesting to note (Lanc. Patent Book A, Vol. 19, p. 235; Lanc. Deed Book II, p. 385).

"...Beginning at a bounded Pine Tree, thence running North thirty degrees West twenty perches to a white oak sapling, thence North thirty five degrees East two hundred perches to a white oak sapling, thence South twenty degrees West one hundred and sixty five perches to a post, thence South West by South thirteen perches to a White Oak, thence North eighty two degrees West one hundred and two perches to ye Place of beginning."

Conyngham, a local historian of early nineteenth century Lancaster described the Willow Street area as "a rich, limestone country, beautifully adorned with sugar maple, hickory, and black and white walnut, on the boarder of a delightful stream, abounding in the finest trout.... The water of the Pequea was clear, cold, and transparent; and grape vines and clematis intertwining among the lofty branches of the majestic buttonwood, formed a pleasant retreat from the noon beams of the summer sun." (C. Henry Smith, *Mennonite Immigration to Pennsylvania*, 1929, p. 152)

Abraham Beam married possibly as early as 1745 to a first wife whose name has not been learned. By this marriage, Abraham fathered children named Jacob, John, Abraham, Samuel, Tobias, and Rebecca. The "five brothers" of unknown mother were first mentioned as his possible children in a letter of September 24, 1936 written by family historian Martin Brackbill of New Cumberland, Pennsylvania to Helen B. Stockslager of McKeesport, PA.

About 1763, Abraham married his second wife, Barbara (Herr) Nissley, widow of Jacob Nissley and daughter of Christian and Barbara Herr. Barbara's great-grandfather, Bishop Henry Herr was a leader in the Mennonite Church of Switzerland and the Palatine, then led his congregation to the Pequea colony in Pennsylvania during the early years of the 1700's. In her first marriage, Barbara was the mother of Barbara Nissley who married Abraham Beam's nephew Jacob Beam, son of Martin.

Bart Township, Pennsylvania

In 1766, Abraham left his Pequea property to his youngest brother Martin and moved to a farm with a gristmill owned by another brother John in Bart Township, Lancaster County. John chose to pioneer at Woodstock, Frederick County, Virginia prompting the family land transfers. The sale of the Pequea property to Martin Boehm for £800 occurred on January 10, 1767. On the document Abraham, unable to sign his name, made his mark "AB" and his wife her's "BB" around which was written "Abraham Beam" and "Barbara Beam" (Lanc. Deed Book M, Vol. 1, p. 113, 114, 155).

Abraham purchased for £1,700 the 221 acre Bart Township property and gristmill on September 8, 1768 from his brother John "Behm". This farm was patented in 1757 by Jacob Beam, the father of the two brothers and transferred later the same year to John who developed it. Again, trees formed the landmarks for the boundaries of the Lot: (Lancaster Co. Deeds Book "O", p. 291).

"...Beginning at a corner black oak of Archibald Alexander's improvement thence by the same North twenty one degrees East one hundred & sixty perches to a marked white oak, thence by vacant land North fifty degrees West one hundred and seventy perches to a post West one hundred & twelve perches to a marked chesnut oak and South thirty degrees West seventy perches to a

post thence by land of John Kyle South thirty degrees west seventy perches to a post thence by land of John Kyle South forty-eight degrees East two hundred & ninety perches to the place of the beginning."

Abraham's purchase included "the houses, outhouses, edifices, mills, and buildings... all ways, waters, watercourses, woods, underwoods, trees, fences, gardens, orchards, meadows, marshes, drains, sluices, damms, floodgates, mulcts, tolls, millstones, hoppers, grannaries, boulting cloths... and gristmill thereon erected." The grantor signed his name "John Behm" and his wife Mary made her mark "M" around which was written "Mary Behem".

Bart Township is located in southeastern Lancaster County with the villages of Georgetown and Bartville in its boundaries. Meetinghouse Creek runs through the north half then feeds Octoraro Creek in the south. The sources of Bells Run Creek rise along the southern boundary of Bart with Colerain Township. Abraham was listed in the tax records of Bart Township in 1771, 1772, 1773, 1779 and 1782. In 1774, Barbara gave birth to their youngest son Martin.

The American Revolution

In 1775, some of the American colonies broke with the mother country in a dispute concerning several issues, the most important being colonial representation in the British parliament and opposition to taxation without American consent. The American Revolution began in Massachusetts then spread down the eastern seaboard. None of the battles were fought in the area of Lancaster County, but there was active recruiting and support among some of the residents for the British and Patriot causes. With the British forces headquartered in New York City, and the Patriots in Philadelphia, many of the battles raged in intervening New Jersey, and many Lancaster Pennsylvanians went east to join the Loyalist or Patriot cause. In 1777, the British took Philadelphia, and the Patriot capital was moved to Lancaster. The American army retreated to Valley Forge west of the former seat of government.

One of the basic tenets of the Mennonite faith upheld by the Beam family led by Abraham's brothers, Bishop Martin Boehm, and Deacon Jacob Beam, was abjuration of any military service. Such refusal to take up arms against the British led to the American Patriots viewing their Mennonite neighbours as enemies to the Revolution, and that ostracization in the larger Lancaster County community resulted in them being targeted for penalizing fines and persecution. Such treatment drove some of the Mennonites, including Abraham, to quietly support the British cause in ways other than military during the war.

During the early war years, Abraham's brother Martin, began his break with the Mennonite Church, was excommunicated by his fellow Lancaster Bishops then started a United Brethren Ministry followed by conversion to Methodism. Martin worked closely with visiting Methodist preachers in 1780-81 in promoting what Methodist Bishop Francis Asbury termed "a great work among the Germans near Lancaster." Abraham seems to have shared his brother's views and began associating with Methodist ministers who frequently stayed in his house when in the area of Bart Township, among them preacher John Thompson of Maryland.

Active recruiters for the British in Lancaster County included Andrew George Fustner who lived in Allen Township, Cumberland County until 1778 then went to New York to join the British Army. He frequently visited the Lancaster area to spy on the Patriot movements and to recruit. Two more recruiters in Lancaster were "Roving" John Staria and his companion John Smith mentioned in a letter from General George Washington to Governor Reed on November 4, 1780 (MacMaster p. 482-483).

Abraham Beam took a part in supplying the British Army, and this became the subject of a subsequent court case brought against him. One Alice Griffith of Colerain Township, Lancaster County gave evidence of several suspicious activities involving Abraham: (MacMaster, p. 489-90)

"William Fell of Drumore Township and County afsd. Did about the first of Jany. 1779 bring to the House of Abraham

Beam of Bart Township & County afsd. in the Night time Eleven men appeared to be soldiers by their Apparel, with blankets around them. She thought they were from the English. Stayed about one Hour at said Beams and then went away with said Fell as he said to go to his House."

In another affidavit, Alice Griffith gave further information to Justice Miller about a later activity in March 1780:

"That John Griffeth of Sadesbury Township and County afsd. Did about the first week of March last (at the House of Abraham Beam of Bart Township & county afsd.) Say that if it was in his power he would Get to the English and he would make Somebody Rew it and that he had Two fatt Steers and if it was in his power he would Send them to the English they better Deserved them than this Country if he Would keep them at home they would take them from him."

In May 1780, British General Sir Henry Clinton captured Charleston, South Carolina opening up a new front for the Crown, providing encouragement to Loyalist sympathizers everywhere. A further victory at Camden in August was still more heartening. The supply lines to the British in the south reached up into Maryland and as far north as Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Griffith's third testimonial told of Abraham's continued association with the British Army in the winter of 1780:

"That Jacob Whisler of Bart Township and County afsd. Did Some time in the Winter 1780 (in Company with Abraham Beam of said place) Ride to Maryland and stayed abroad about Two Weeks in which time they with the assistance of one Richard Webster (a Methodist preacher) Did Convey Twelve Cattel to the English."

In other testimony, this supply to the British on December 1, 1780, was augmented to 12 oxen, 12 cows, 12 bulls and 12 sheep. Further testimonial was given by Griffith of activities in December 1780:

"That James Marshall of Drumore Township and County afd. Did about Two months ago at the House of Abraham Beam of Bart Township and County afsd. Say that said Beam had a good Mare. She would Make a good light Hors he would get her if Said Beam Would part with her and send her to the English one of his Neighbours Designed to go with him and Said Marshall and Robert Cloud a Methodist preacher and Jacob Barkeman being together in the House of said Beams said Cloud and Barkeman Said' to Ellice Griffeth if they Could Get her to Go to the English She would be a good Hand to Carry letters to them. She would not be so Apt to be apprehended. They said they Would give her a Horse and Saddle and free her of all Charges. Said MarcheII then Said if She Would Go he himself Would Give her a Hors."

In the midst of all this, during 1780, Abraham's father, family patriarch Jacob Boehm died leaving a will mentioning his family, among them Abraham, for whom he had already provided. In the German custom, the Conestoga Township homestead went to youngest son Martin.

Trial and Imprisonment

The testimony of Alice Griffith concerning Abraham Beam's suspected war activities presented to the Lancaster County Court in 1781 arose from the discovery of two deserters from the Continental Army who were alleged to be harboured by Abraham Beam, of Bart Township on January 1, 1781. The deserters, Francis Steel and Peter Dill were to be smuggled by Loyalist recruiter "Roving" John Staria into Maryland to join the British Army, but the plan fell through and they were caught.

During their subsequent trial, Steel and Dill claimed that they came to Abraham's farm with Beam's neighbour Jacob Barkman (Bargman) to help with the butchering and stayed as hired men until Abraham Beam persuaded them to get to the British. The two deserters then met with "Roving" John Staria and John Smith at Beam's house. The evidence given also implicated a Methodist preacher, John Thompson who was staying with Abraham.

Warrants were issued for the arrest of Abraham Beam. On January 19, Abraham was taken by the Undersheriff at the home of his brother Martin in Conestoga Township. In a lengthy deposition on that date, Abraham admitted that Steel and Dill worked for him but stated that the two men claimed to have a pass and discharges from the American Army. He denied any knowledge of their escape plan or of recruiting activities by "Roving John" in the area. He stated that he was not at home at the time that the recruiters were alleged to have met with the accused. Abraham was placed in the Lancaster Gaol pending trial at the next Court of Oyer & Terminer.

The trial began on May 14, 1781 before Justices Thomas McKean, William Augustus Atlee, and John Evans. The charge proclaimed that Abraham Beam, "did persuade and endeavour to bring Peter Dill and Francis Steel two of the people and Inhabitants of this Commonwealth of Pennsylvania then and there being to return to a dependence upon the Crown of Great Britain... dispose the said Peter Dill and Francis Steel then being two of the People and Inhabitants of this Commonwealth to favour the Enemy's of this State..." Further charges included encouraging Dill and Steel to join the British Army, speaking against the public defence. The court empanelled a jury of Alexander Scott, Hugh Pedan, William Kelly, Patrick Hay, William Hay, John Offner, Robert Craig, Samuel Woods, John Mease, Evan Evans, William Corren, and Samuel Robinson.

For Abraham Beam's defence, testimony was given by John Grove, Martin Byers, Jacob Whistler, and Casper Shirk. Henry Funk of Manor Twp. and Christian Yorty of Lampeter stood bail for Boehm, Barkman, and Thompson. All of the defendants naturally proclaimed their innocence. The testimonials of Alice Griffith were presented to the Court. Two days later, on May 16, Beam was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of £750. Barkman met a similar fate, but with a smaller fine of £250. He was sentenced to remain in Lancaster Common Gaol until July 4th, the anniversary of independence. (Richard K. McMaster, *Conscience in Crisis*, Bluffton, Ohio, p. 467-468, 483-487).

Justice of the Peace Joseph Miller of Bart Township, a Presbyterian, took particular aim at Methodists and decided that all of that faith were British agents. Fellow Magistrate R. Smith, of Oxford Township, Chester County noted that Miller "allows the Methodists to be Torify'd. Miller followed up on the earlier arrests with more based on the testimony of Alice Griffith. Richard Webster and Robert Cloud, two well-known Methodist circuit riders, were charged with treasonable words and actions, along with several Lancaster County residents (MacMaster, p. 489). Miller even threatened to take the Magistrate Commission of R. Smith, JP, who wrote to Pennsylvania President Joseph Reed that Miller's dislike was, "for no other reason than a Methodist preached at my House one Evening, and two other times I went to hear them meaning no harm.... Squire Miller has sent all the Methodist preachers he can catch to Lancaster Goal; whether or not them people deserves such treatment God only knows." (MacMaster: 491)

The year 1781 was a watershed in the American Revolution for both sides. Morale in the American camp was low. Militia sent from Washington and Montgomery Counties in southwestern Virginia mutinied and went home on the eve of the Guilford Court House battle. Rockridge and Augusta County militia deserted General's Green's army as

soon as the battle was over. There were riots in those two counties when a new call for militia came in April 1781. A Tory rising broke out in Rockingham County.

On the British side, Generals Cornwallis and Benedict Arnold took eastern Virginia and a fleet sailed up the Potomac in Maryland without opposition. Even some of the pacifist congregations in Pennsylvania- the Dunkers, Mennonites, and Quakers promised aid in the form of farm wagons to carry the British baggage and tracking down rebel committeemen and militia officers. However, General Cornwallis' defeat and surrender at Yorktown, Virginia ended the campaigns in the area and the aid of these congregations was not taken.

Instead of being released on July 4th, Abraham Beam and John Barkman, unable to meet their respective fines, continued in jail through the summer. On August 22nd, the "languishing Prisoners in the Gaol of Lancaster County" petitioned the President and Executive Council of Pennsylvania. Both still proclaimed their innocence of the charges. Abraham noted that if the whole of his estate, real and personal, was sold, he still would be unable to pay the £750 fine. The paper money of the state of Pennsylvania had been depreciating and a law was passed by the state repealing the tender of all kinds of paper bills and credit. This resulted in the fine being still more difficult to meet. Abraham noted that, (MacMaster, p. 488).

"... he was in a very advanced age being Sixty one Years old and upwards.... It is their inexpressible Misery to be fully assured that their Fines will amount to an Imprisonment for their several Lives unless they shall receive Relief from the Mercy of the Supreme Executive Council."

In October 1781, the Council permitted Beam to pay whatever Pennsylvania paper currency was worth at the time of his trial, £800 for which he took out a loan from his friend, weaver Jacob Morgensturn, also a sympathizer to the Loyalist cause. The sum was nearly one half the amount that Abraham paid for his land and mill in 1768. Possibly as the result of confiscations, he was left with only half his property, the 48 acre home lot and gristmill by 1788.

The Trek to Upper Canada

On May 5, 1789, Abraham sold his 48 acres including the mill at Bart Township to his nephew John Boehm of Conostoga Twp., a son of Martin then moved to Upper Canada. This sale provided Abraham with £600 to establish himself in the new country (Lanc. Deed Bk II, Vol 2, p. 390-392).

Abraham aged about 69 years old, with his wife Barbara, and his youngest son Martin, aged about fourteen left his native Pennsylvania for new opportunities in British Upper Canada which was just being opened up. A story of the trek was written by Benjamin Beam, Jr. as told to him by his father Benjamin Beam, a son of Martin Beam:

"I have heard my father tell the story, as related by his father of that eventful trip to Canada from near Germantown (sic) Pa. They brought with them all they could carry in a big waggon and any live stock that could travel including horses, oxen, cows, sheep and pigs. They milked the cows in the morning and at night and put the surplus milk in a churn hanging on the rear of the waggon and at the end of a days travel the shaken milk had turned to butter."

Settlement at Black Creek

Abraham Beam filed a petition dated June, 4 1794 to the Executive Council of Upper Canada told briefly of his war-time trials and tribulations in Pennsylvania:

"... that your petitioner was an inhabitant of Pennsylvania before the late rebellion in the Colonies. That during that period he experienced all the sufferings generally innumrated in the catalogue of Loyalists and at one time was fined 800 lbs Pennsylvania currency. In a word everything he possessed was sacrificed to the fury of an unnatural rebellion, except his life and integrity."

The Beam family settled near the confluence of Black Creek and the Niagara River. The homestead was located on 250 acres in a choice location comprising Lots 1, 2 and 3, Concession 1 in Willoughby Twp., Welland County about half way between the villages of Fort Erie and Chippewa. Abraham built his house just north of Black Creek in Lot 3. The home farm fronted on the Niagara River and extended back inland and the extensive additional grants included land to the south and west of his homestead.

The Niagara frontier at that time was sparsely settled. The few who were there included some of the troops of the Loyalist militia, chiefly Butler's Rangers disbanded in 1784. Much of the central part of the township was owned by land speculators Samuel Street and Parshall Terry, and not settled until much later. One other from Lancaster County in Pennsylvania preceded Abraham Beam. Among the earliest in Willoughby Township was Michael Gonder/Gander from Strasburg Township near the Beams' Pennsylvania village. During the Revolution he frequently sheltered British officers and men until his house was burnt by the Patriots. Gonder came to Niagara with two of his children in 1787. Like Abraham's first family, Michael Gonder's older children stayed in Pennsylvania and the father never returned and never saw them again.

Another Pennsylvania Beam family joined Abraham at Willoughby. His nephew John Beam (1755-1812), son of Abraham's younger brother Martin Beam arrived in 1802 and settled on a farm at the forks of Black Creek. John Beam brought with him his wife, Barbara Walters and six children. John's son Adam became allied with the Gonder family when he married Catherine Gonder, a granddaughter of Michael Gonder.

Another Mennonite who came to this area in the,1780's was Jacob Groff followed in the 1789-94 period by his son-in-law Casper Sherk and daughter Feronica, who migrated from Earl Township, Lancaster County to Humberstone Twp., settling about two miles north of the village of Sherkston. Bishop John Hansley Winger arrived about 1793. He was one of the founders of the River Brethren in Pennsylvania then founded the Tunker Church in Canada.

Elsewhere in the Niagara Peninsula, Jacob Beam of unknown relationship (if any), left New Jersey and settled in Clinton Township, Lincoln County in 1788. His location formed the centre of the village of Beamsville named for his family.

Beam Crown Grants

In 1794, Abraham applied for additional land by petition to the Executive Council of the province mentioning his sufferings and fine for supporting the British cause and stating that he removed here with his family "Six years since and now enjoys the happiness of that Government which was always dear to him and for which he has severely suffered." He noted that he had received a grant of 250 acres and requested an additional allotment of land "agreeably to the example of others in similar circumstances." An additional 400 acres was allowed.

The regulations of the Executive Council allowed each arrival 200 acres as a settler. Those who served in or supported the Loyalist cause during the Revolution were granted an additional 100 acres. Arrivals prior to the end of 1789 were permitted an additional 200 acres for their wife and 50 acres for each child. In Abraham's case this entitlement would total 550 acres, yet the Executive Council magnanimously allowed 650 acres. Some of his

chosen lots being on the twists and turns of either the Niagara River or Black Creek gave him extra land when they were surveyed. He located his additional grant in Lot 17 (100 acres), Lot 19 (127 acres), and Lot 20 (200 acres) all in the Broken Front Concession on the Willoughby-Bertie Township Line.

All of Abraham's grants were patented on May 27, 1797. Additionally, Abraham purchased a 200 acre lot down the Niagara River comprised of a small parcel near the village of Chippawa opposite the foot of Navy Island and another on Chippawa Creek. In his first of two sales, Abraham sold his Lot 17 to Michael House. He also sold the Chippawa holdings.

Abraham Beam and Matthew Buchner were appointed to a local office in 1796 (Source: "Book of Record for the Township of Willoughby and Crowland" in Ontario Historical Society, *Papers & Records*, Vol. 8, 1907):

"Township of Willoughby, Chippawa, 7th March, 1796. At a town meeting the following persons were elected to serve in their respective offices... Mathew Buchner, Abraham Beam, Church or Town Wardens...."

Epilogue

A part of Abraham's nephew Reverend Henry Boehm's account concerning Abraham's brother Martin illustrates family traits and the patriarchal nature of the early Mennonite Boehm/Beam men which may also apply to our ancestor:

"[Martin Boehm] was a short, stout man, with a vigorous constitution, an intellectual countenance, and a fine flowing beard, which gave him a patriarchal appearance. He had strong common sense and well understood the science of family government. The order and discipline of the family attracted the attention of the apostolic [Bishop] Asbury, and he made mention of it in preaching my father's funeral sermon."

Abraham Beam, aged about 66 upon his arrival at Niagara in 1789, did not live long in his new home, just over eleven years. He died on July 10, 1799, the date given in the administration papers attached to his will. A family tradition has it that he was buried in front of his house and the grave is now beneath the Niagara River Parkway.

The will of Abraham Beam of Willoughby Township, farmer, was dated May 18, 1799. To his wife "Barbary", Abraham left for her natural life his house, furniture and a part of the profits of the farm, to be shared with his son Martin. Under the provisions, the 200 acre homestead was next to pass to Martin's son Abraham when he came of the age of twenty-one years. Grandson John Beam and granddaughter Susannah were each given 200 acres next to the homestead. The executors of the will were his friends Henry Clymenhagies and Christian Vineker (Winger). Abraham further acknowledged his outstanding debt of £800 put up by Jacob Morningstar in Pennsylvania and charged that it be paid by the transfer to Morningstar of two of his 100 acre lots "at the mouth of Black Crick and the Niagara River", Lots 18 and 19. The witnesses to the will were Edward Camey and Christian Wingar. (Niagara Surrogate Registry, 1799)

In 1801, Abraham's widow, Barbara returned to Pennsylvania to live at Strasburg Township, Lancaster County with the daughter of her first marriage, Barbara Nissley, the wife of Jacob Beam, a son of Abraham's brother Martin Beam. She wrote a letter dated at Strasburg Township on April 8, 1801 to the executors of her husband's estate announcing that she had arrived at the home of her son-in-law Jacob Beam and she essentially renounced all interest in the estate. She directed that all the goods she left behind be given to her son Martin, providing he sent her twenty dollars. Otherwise, the executors were to sell as much of her linen as would raise that sum. She waived her annual dower for that and subsequent years if the executors heard nothing further. In return, a bond of £600 was to be given up and returned to her son-in-law, suggesting

that he may have been a guarantor of Abraham's debt to Jacob Morningstar. (Copied by Donald C. Beam from an original letter in the possession of Miss. Coral Beam, Black Creek, Ont. March, 1932).

Abraham Beam's Crown Grants

Patent Date	Description	Acreage	To Whom Given or Sold
27 May 1797	Lot 17 Broken Front on SE Angle Niagara River	100	Michael House
27 May 1797	Lot 18 Broken Front on SE Angle Niagara River	100	Jacob Morningstar
27 May 1797	Lot 19 Broken Front on SE Angle Niagara River	127	Jacob Morningstar
27 May 1797	Lot 20 Broken Front on SE Angle Niagara River	200	John Beam
27 May 1797	Lot 1 Concession 1)		Susannah (Beam) Baker
27 May 1797	Lot 2 Concession 1)	250	Martin Beam
	Lot 3 Concession 1)		Martin Beam
A Purchase	Chippawa lands	200	Sold