

SECTION XXII

Lydia A. Beck (XX - 2), the daughter of George Beck and Mary (Householder) Beck, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1833 (138). In 1835, when Lydia was two years old, the family moved from Maryland to Hagerstown, Indiana, and it was there that Lydia was reared. (See SECTIONS XIX and XX).

Lydia A. Beck married George H. Black (123, 138) in Hagerstown, Indiana. For some years the couple lived in Hagerstown but they and their family eventually moved to Indianapolis, Indiana.

Three children were born to Lydia Beck Black and George H. Black (123, 138), as follows:

1. Charles H. Black
2. Edward Black
Born May 30, 1853
Died June 30, 1871
3. Edwin Black
A twin of Edward
Born May 30, 1853
Died March 17, 1854

The two brothers who lived to maturity, Charles and Edward Black, secured for themselves notable and unique places in the annals of American history. Charles H. Black invented and built the first gasoline engine driven "horseless carriage," and Edward Black was the youngest soldier, a drummer boy, in either the Union or Confederate armies during the Civil War; but more of them later.

A review of this family history will show that the above gentlemen were the first cousins, once removed, of the author's late wife, Mrs. Elliott Beck Mount, the former Miss Elliott Shelley Beck, and of Mrs. Hazel Beck Oswalt of Batavia, Illinois. Hence, they are the first cousins, twice removed, of the author's son Allen Wade Mount, Jr.

Charles H. Black, a son of George H. Black and Lydia Beck Black was the owner and operator of a carriage manufacturing shop and its

associated forge and blacksmith shop located on the corner of Pennsylvania and Maryland streets in Indianapolis, Indiana. It was during the 1880s that Charles H. Black conceived the idea of building a gasoline driven engine and mounting it in one of his carriages. Charles soon put his idea into practice and by 1891 he had completed in his shop the first gasoline engine driven "horseless carriage." He designed and built or had made especially for him every part that went into the assembly.

Charles drove his "horseless carriage" on the streets of Indianapolis and developed a speed of 15 miles per hour. The vehicle so frightened horses that he was required to obtain a permit from City Hall before he was allowed to drive on the streets of the city. Such special permission was required for each occasion that he ventured on the city thoroughfares. Thus it may be said that Charles H. Black was issued the first "driver's license" in America.

There were, of course, no filling stations and gasoline for the engine was purchased at grocery stores where it was stocked for use in newly-improved cook stoves. The brakes for the car were operated by a left hand lever that caused ordinary wagon brake shoes to press against the rims of the rear wheels. Charles mounted a motorman's bell from an old street car on the floor of his car and stamped on the bell plunger to warn of his approach.

Charles H. Black mounted the engine that he had built in the type of carriage known as a runabout. He first used a kerosene torch arrangement for the ignition but later used a battery and an electric spark for the engine ignition system. His spark coil was imported from Germany and weighed sixteen pounds.

In 1891 Charles H. Black sought to obtain a patent on his horseless carriage. He took his car to Washington where the patent office officials asked him to bring his car into the patent office. With the aid of the building janitors Charles lifted his car into the building and drove it up and down the hallways to demonstrate its performance.

It so happened that two weeks earlier the Otto Gas Engine Co. of Mannheim, Germany, had filed for American protection on a gasoline engine - not a car, just an engine. Because of the protection granted the German firm the patent office told Charles that they could not give him a patent on his over-all complete car but they offered to grant him a patent on his differential gear, floating rear axle and other features. Charles H. Black, however, was sorely disappointed and he left Washington and brought his car back to Indianapolis without asking for patents on the several car parts. Charles lived, however, to see his differential gear and rear axle become universally used on automobiles.

Sometime later Elwood Haynes of Kokomo, Indiana, built a horseless carriage and obtained patents, not on the car, but on certain of its parts. Because of these patents Haynes is often given credit for having built the first American car. The American Automobile Chamber of Commerce, however, investigated the history of the Charles H. Black car and reported, "We know of no earlier gasoline-propelled car having been made in America."

Charles H. Black drove his car about Indianapolis for 20 years; but eventually the car was stored in the basement of an Indianapolis business building. In 1959 Mr. Don S. Petterson, a teacher at the Technical High School, assisted by senior Cordell Brown, reconditioned the old car. Miss Anna Black, Charles H. Black's only child and who was unmarried, gave the car to the Children's Museum of Indianapolis where it is now on permanent display (123, 136, 137).

Edward Black (XXII - 2), a son of Lydia A. (Beck) Black and George H. Black, was born in Hagerstown, Indiana (146), on May 30, 1853, and died in Indianapolis, Indiana, on June 30, 1871. Edward is buried in Crown Hill Cemetery at Indianapolis (143).

On July 24, 1861, Edward Black joined the Union Army and was assigned to Company L of the 21st Indiana Regiment as a musician and assumed the duties of Drummer (141, 142).

At the time that Edward Black enlisted in the army he was eight years and not quite two months old. Edward thus became the youngest soldier in either the Union or Confederate armies during the Civil War and is, no doubt, the youngest regularly enlisted soldier in all American wars (144, 145, 146).

Quoting from an Indianapolis newspaper account by E. Gerald Bowman of the Works Progress Administration (144):

"The youngest soldier in the Civil War and probably of all American wars is buried under a weatherbeaten limestone marker in Crown Hill cemetery here. The soldier was Edward Black, an 8-year-old boy, who was a drummer for a detachment of the 21st Indiana regiment and who was in service under fire during the war of the states in the '60s.

"His grave, marked by a tall tombstone bearing the inscription 'Edward Black, May 30, 1853, to June 30, 1872' and also the words 'Drummer boy of the 21st regiment at the age of 8 years, 6 months; the youngest soldier of the Rebellion.' His is among more than 12,000 graves of veterans of American wars registered in an American Legion sponsored WPA project."

"The grave also gives mute evidence that the young drummer had a twin brother, Edwin Black, who died March 17, 1854 - less than one year old. The brothers are buried in the same plat."

The following is quoted from an Indianapolis newspaper article (146) dated May 26, 1940, from data supplied by Miss Viola A. Black, a niece of Edward Black:

"The youngest drummer boy enlisted in the Civil War was Edward

Black, a Hoosier born at Hagerstown on May 30, 1853. He was aged 8 years and 1 month when he enlisted as a musician in the 21st Indiana volunteers infantry, under command of Col. McMellen. This information is offered by Miss Viola A. Black, 520 East Ohio Street, niece of the heroic drummer boy. She quotes as authority a statement in the supplementary to 'Our Army Nurses', a book pertaining to the civil war written by Mary A. Gardner Holland. 'Edward Black is, without doubt the youngest enlisted soldier of the civil war,' the book sets out.

"The statement that young Black was the youngest civil war volunteer was offered by Miss Black after an article had been published in The Star conferring that honor on John N. Fissell of Darbyville, Ohio, who enlisted in Company A of the 45th Ohio volunteers when 9 years and 11 months old.

"Young Black served one year, two months and five days as drummer boy and then was discharged when his organization disbanded. During his time in the army, however, he was captured in the battle of Baton Rouge and held prisoner of war at Ship Island.

"At the capture of New Orleans, Louisiana, by Gen. Ben Butler, young Black's band marched into the city playing the tune 'Pickayune.' Young Black returned to the army in 1862, with his father, George H. Black, when he served the duration of the war. Edward Black died when 17 years old and was buried in Crown Hill cemetery."

A picture of Edward Black in his army uniform and carrying his drum was published with the above newspaper account. Copies are in the possession of the author and also at the Children's Museum in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Joe Creason, writing in the Louisville Courier Journal in the morning edition of April 13, 1966 (145), comments on Edward Black as follows: "The question of who was the youngest soldier in the Civil War continues to be discussed. Arville L. Funk of Corydon, Indiana, whose hobby is his state's role in the war, now offers proof that Edward Black of Marion County was only 8 when he entered service on July 24, 1861, as a drummer boy with the 21st Indiana Infantry Regiment.

served in Virginia and Louisiana before being discharged on September 11, 1862, when he was only 9. He died at age 18, due, Funk believes to disabilities received during his army stay."

A drum that Edward Black used during his service in the Civil War was carefully preserved by his mother. The mother, Lydia (Beck) Black, gave the drum to her surviving son, Charles H. Black, and eventually Charles passed the drum to his daughter, Anna Black, of Indianapolis. In 1943 Anna Black gave the drum to Alicemay (Beck) Mawson of Indianapolis, and then on October 28, 1963, Mrs. Mawson gave the drum to the author's late wife, Mrs. Elliott (Beck) Mount, who was a first cousin, once removed, of Edward Black himself.

Mrs. Mount died on December 25, 1969, at Fort Worth, Texas, and on June 18, 1970, the historic drum was given by the author to the Children's Museum, 3010 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Indiana. At the museum the drum will be carefully preserved and displayed in their Civil War collection.

Thus, the drum used by Edward Black during the Civil War and the "horseless carriage" built by his brother, Charles H. Black, are both at the Children's Museum in Indianapolis.

SECTION XXIII

THE ELLIOTT FAMILY

Full credit for the basic research on which this account of the Elliott family is based is given to the author's wife, the late Mrs. Allen Wade Mount, Sr., the former Miss Elliott Shelley Beck.

The Elliott name is said to be taken from the name Elward or Elwold, an old English baptismal name found along the Anglo-Scottish border as far back as the 13th century. The Elliott spelling, as we know it today, seems to have first appeared in Liddesdale, England, in the 14th century.

The Elliotts were a widely known and highly regarded medieval family, and it is recorded that their men carried the Elliott coat of arms into numerous battles along the Scottish and English border. In ancient heraldic terms the Elliott coat of arms is described as follows:

Arms: (Bore an ancient and later coat quartered): First and fourth azure, a fesse or; second and third, or; on two bars gules three crescents of the field.

Crest: A griffin's head couped, wings endorsed sable, collared argent.

The above heraldic terms may be explained, as follows:

Quartered: shield design divided into sections.

Azure: blue color.

Fesse: divided by horizontal line.

Or: gold or yellow color

Gules: the tincture red.

Griffin: half lion, half eagle.

Couped: cut off smoothly.

Endorsed: wings thrown back.

Sable: black color.

Collared: decorated with a collar.

Argent: silver color, often indicated by white.

An oil painting of the Elliott coat of arms and also a china plate bearing a likeness of those arms belonged to the author's late wife. These are now in the author's possession.

One account of the origin of the Elliott name was given on the preceding page, but there is another account that states that Elliott is a diminutive form of the Old Testament name, Elijah.

In any event the spelling of the Elliott name was fairly uniform in Scotland until the 15th century when a number of other families merged their names with the Elliots. As a result of this the popularity of the surname was greatly increased and as a consequence there developed numerous variations in spelling and family grouping. From that confusion the following old Scottish rhyme originated:

"The double L and single T
Descend from Minto and Wolflee,
The double T and single L
Mark the old race in Stobs that dwell,
The single L and single T
The Eliots of St. Germain's be,
But the double T and double L
Who they are, nobody can tell."

The names spelled with "the double T and double L" were, indeed, the most ancient and were the most numerous and widespread.

Altho the seat of the original Elliott family was in Scotland, the predecessors of our American family moved from Scotland into Northern Ireland.

And now to turn to the history of our immediate Elliott family from whom the author's late wife, nee, Elliott Shelley Beck, was a direct descendant.

Captain James Elliott, the first of his line in America and one of the earliest settlers in the New World to carry the Elliott name, was born near Maguire's Bridge, County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1750 (158, 159, 160). County Fermanagh is located in the southwest part of Northern Ireland and Maguire's Bridge is a small town some ten miles southeast of Enniskillen, the county seat.

James Elliott left his native Ireland and came to America about 1770, and settled in York County, Pennsylvania (158), where he engaged in farming activities.

After giving notable service in the Continental Army during the American Revolution, as will be discussed later, James Elliott moved to Hamilton County, Ohio, where he resumed farming operations. James signed his last will and testament on May 5, 1799, and he died very shortly thereafter in Hamilton County. His will was probated in Hamilton County, Ohio, on July 2, 1799 (164).

The author and his wife made an effort to locate the grave of James Elliott in order that it could be marked by the Sons of the American Revolution as the honored grave of a revolutionary soldier, but the effort was not successful.

On documents signed by James it is noted that he spelled his name Elliot, however, his son, James, Jr., and later members of the family generally used the Elliott spelling.

James Elliott enlisted in the army on January 31, 1776 (163) as a Corporal, and then on April 19, 1776, he was promoted to Sergeant in Capt. Frederick Vernon's Company, 4th Pennsylvania Battalion in Col. Wayne's 5th Pennsylvania Regiment. On a pay roll for the period April 19 to July 1, 1776, he received \$4.2.0 for the period as a Sergeant (167). His name appears on the roll at Ticonderoga. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the 1st Company, 2nd Battalion, York County Militia on October 1, 1777 (168), and was made a First Lieutenant, 2nd Company, 4th Battalion, on April 5, 1778 (169). James Elliott was commissioned a Captain of the 6th Company, 4th Battalion, on March 8, 1779, (165, 166, 170, 159).

Captain James Elliott retired from the army on January 1, 1781, (166). About the time of his retirement he was granted £230.3.1 to "adjust his pay for currency depreciation which had affected it during all or part of the period Jan. 1, 1777 to Aug. 1, 1780" (171).

Thus, Captain James Elliott served for over four years in the establishment of American Independence during the War of the Revolution.

James Elliott married Mary Johnston, probably while he was still living in County Fermanagh, Ireland (161, 162, 163, 164). Very little is known about Mary Johnston. It is a matter of record, however, that Mary outlived her husband and that she died after July 2, 1799; on that date she appeared in court as an executor of her husband's estate (164).

Seven children were born to James and Mary (Johnston) Elliott, as follows (164):

1. William Elliott, the oldest.
Born before 1777.
2. James Elliott, Jr. See SECTION XXIV
Born in 1777
3. Mary Elliott called Marcy
4. Margaret Elliott
5. Jenny Elliott
6. John Elliott
A minor in 1799
7. Samuel Elliott
A minor in 1799

SECTION XXIV

James Elliott, Jr. (XXIII - 2), a son of Capt. James Elliott and Mary Johnston Elliott (159, 164), was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in 1777, and died in Butler County, Ohio, after 1850 (172, 173). The census of 1850 of Butler County shows James Elliott, Jr. living with his son, John H. Elliott, at that time. John moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1852 and it is believed that James Elliott passed away prior to that move, probably in 1851.

James Elliott, Jr. engaged in farming in Ohio. James married Sarah Margaret Hanna (161, 163). Sarah was born in Pennsylvania and died in Butler County, Ohio, between 1840 and 1850 (174).

Six children were born to James and Sarah (Hanna) Elliott, Jr., as follows (179, 184):

1. John H. Elliott See SECTION XXV
2. William Johnston Elliott
3. Martha Jane Elliott
4. Mary E. Elliott
5. Rachel Elliott
6. Caroline Elliott

As indicated above, John H. Elliott will be discussed further in SECTION XXV. William Johnston Elliott and his descendants are discussed below.

William Johnston Elliott was a member of several military organizations and earned the title of General (158). William was born in Butler County, Ohio, on August 27, 1810, and died in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1890 (175). He married Mary Sittell Taylor (175, 177) on October 12, 1843. Mary was born in Preble County, Ohio, on July 20, 1813, the daughter of Joseph and Mary Taylor (177), and died in Butler County, Ohio, in September 1849, at her home in Hamilton.

In 1844 William was elected sheriff of Butler County. In 1849, after the death of his wife, he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1850 he moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he operated the leading

Hotel in the city. In 1863 he was elected Recorder of Marion County and he retained that position until 1871. William was a close friend of Governor Morton during the Civil War (175).

Byron Kosciusko Elliott, Joseph Taylor Elliott and Flora Elliott were children of Gen. William and Mary (Taylor) Elliott. Flora, born in 1845, married Acquilla Jones and was the mother of Florence Lisle Jones (163).

Joseph Taylor Elliott married Annetta Langsdale. Their son, George B. Elliott, married Mary Fitch Sewall and their children were Sewall Elliott, Robert Taylor Elliott and William F. Elliott.

Byron Kosciusko Elliott, named for a famous Polish patriot, became a famous and highly respected jurist and numerous honors came to him in the legal profession. His brilliant career is well recorded in the literature. He was a judge of the Indiana Supreme Court and served as Captain in the 132nd Indiana Volunteers during the Civil War (177). Byron Kosciusko Elliott was born near Hamilton, in Butler County, Ohio, on September 4, 1835 (161, 177), and died in Indianapolis, Indiana, on April 19, 1913.

Byron Kosciusko Elliott came to Indianapolis in December 1850, and he married Harriet A. Talbott on September 5, 1855. Two children were born to that union: Genevieve Elliott and William Frederick Elliott.

William Frederick Elliott was born on April 29, 1859, in Indianapolis, Indiana, and died on June 8, 1927. William, like his father, became a noted lawyer and author (161). William married Effie Marquardt. A son, Byron Kauffman Elliott, was born to that union.

Byron Kauffman Elliott was born on May 5, 1899, in Indianapolis, Indiana. He graduated cum laude with an A.B. degree from Indiana University in 1920 and L.L.B. from Harvard in 1923. He was admitted to the Indiana bar and thus began a brilliant career. He was chief deputy county prosecutor of Marion County, 1923 - 1925; assistant attorney general of Indiana, 1925; Judge of the Superior Court at Indianapolis, 1926 - 1929; president of Curtis-Wright Flying Service from

1927 to 1929; president of American Service Bureau, 1929 - 1933; chairman of the board, 1933 1934; General Solicitor, law department, of John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co., 1934 - 1935, and was later named President and Chairman of the Board. He served as Second Lieutenant C.A.C. during the World War. Byron Kauffman Elliott makes his home in Boston, Massachusetts, and has remained unmarried (176).

Byron Kauffman Elliott is a member of numerous distinguished and learned societies, such as The American Bar Association; American Law Institute; National Aeronautical Association; American Legion; Sons of the American Revolution; Beta Theta Pi; Sigma Delta Chi; Master Mason; Knights Templar and Shrine. He is the author of numerous booklets and articles on insurance law and from 1929 to 1934 was editor of the Monthly Legal Bulletin. He is a Presbyterian.

Byron Kauffman Elliott is a member of various clubs, such as: University Club, Columbia; Athletic Club, Woodstock; Dramatic Club, Indianapolis; University Club, Harvard; Algonquin Club, Boston; Racquet Club, Washington; Chicago Athletic Association and Tavern Club at Chicago (176).

SECTION XXV

John H. Elliott (XXIV - 1), a son of James Elliott, Jr. and Sarah Margaret (Hanna) Elliott, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1807 (159, 173, 178). John died in Butler County on January 24, 1870 (178).

John H. Elliott married Elizabeth Goodwin ca. 1834. Elizabeth was born in Virginia in 1817 (173, 179), and died in Indianapolis, Indiana in 1861-62 (179, 180).

The 1850 census of Butler County, Ohio, indicates that John was employed as a clerk. In 1852 John and family moved from Ohio to Indianapolis, Indiana, where John accepted a position with the railroad company. In 1856 John H. Elliott was Agent for the Central R.R. Co. in Indianapolis and resided at 11 Huron St., between Pine and Noble Streets (181). Huron St. is now known as Lexington St.

Following the death of his wife John H. Elliott returned to Butler County, Ohio, the place of his birth, where he died of pneumonia on January 24, 1870 (178).

Nine children were born to John H. Elliott and Elizabeth Goodwin Elliott, as follows (173, 179, 182, 183):

1. James Hervey Elliott, born 1836.
2. Mary R. Elliott, born 1839, married John Turner on January 3, 1857.
3. Ada C. Elliott, born 1842, married George Butler on Dec. 29, 1860. Children: George and Nell Butler.
4. Child died in infancy.
5. Child died in infancy.
6. Child died in infancy.
7. William J. Elliott, born 1849. William was married twice. His second wife was Charlotte Tuttle who was born in Watertown, New York, on September 6, 1861, and was a member of a prominent Indiana family. Julie Elliott was the youngest daughter of that union (178).
8. Jeremiah Elliott, called Jerry.
9. Charlotte Helen Elliott See SECTION XXVI

Elizabeth Goodwin, the wife of John H. Elliott, had a brother named Alexander Goodwin, called Aleck. Alexander was born on April 20, 1810, at Richmond, Virginia, and died on February 19, 1890, at Covington, Kentucky. During the Civil War the Goodwin family was living on a farm between Richmond and Williamsburg, Virginia.

Alexander Goodwin was married twice. His first wife was Lucy Ann Blake who was born on February 14, 1812, and died in 1851. Alexander and Lucy (Blake) Goodwin had seven children: Cordelia Elizabeth Goodwin, of whom more later; Samuel W. born May 26, 1835; Charley E. born July 12, 1838; Lucy Jane, of whom more later; James A. born November 4, 1834; Frank B. born April 15, 1847, and Lydia A. Goodwin born December 8, 1848.

Alexander Goodwin's second wife was Cordelia Blake, his first wife's sister. Two children were born to that union: Edward E. born December 30, 1852, and Willie O. Goodwin, born December 6, 1856.

Cordelia Elizabeth Goodwin, as named above, called "Aunt Dee" was born on July 30, 1833, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and died at Cairo, Ill. on September 23, 1918. She married Joseph I. Abell on July 3, 1852. Five children were born to that union, namely: Samuel Jessie; Alexander G.; Joseph I., Jr.; Charles Tate and Edward Abell (185). It was Cordelia Elizabeth (Goodwin) Abell who reared Charlotte Helen Elliott as will be explained in SECTION XXVI.

Lucy Jane Goodwin, as previously named, was born on June 10, 1841, and died on January 25, 1899. She married James Kinsley who was killed in St. Louis about 1876. Four children were born to that union, as follows: Harry Willard born 1865; Cora May born 1867; Nellie Goodwin born May 10, 1869, and died in 1956, and James Kinsley, Jr. who was born in 1872 and died an accidental death in 1876.

Nellie Goodwin Kinsley married Judson Lincoln Newhall on September 1, 1891. Judson Lincoln Newhall was born in Hunterstown, Canada, on March 26, 1870, and died in 1952.

Three children were born to Judson and Nellie (Kinsley) Newhall,

as follows: Lucy Genevieve Newhall, born May 31, 1892; Nell May Newhall, born September 6, 1904, and Elwood Lincoln Newhall who was born June 30, 1900. All three children were born in Covington, Kentucky (186).

Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Lincoln Newhall live in Erlanger, Kentucky, and are friends of the author and his late wife.