



THE COLLATERAL ANCESTRY

OF

STEPHEN HARRIS

BORN SEPTEMBER 4, 1798

AND OF

MARIANNE SMITH

BORN APRIL 2, 1805

PHILADELPHIA

1908

GEORGE F. LASHER, PRINTER
PHILADELPHIA

2-
1111111111
1111111111
1111111111

PREFACE.

This book, with the Harris Record which was printed in 1903, and the Smith Record which was printed in 1906, completes the sketches which I have prepared relating to my ancestry in all its lines back to the emigration to this country, which occurred between 1682 and 1745.

It will be noticed that so far as these sketches show I am of wholly British origin for several hundred years, as there are no names herein contained suggesting another origin, and as my people mostly come from the interior and western part of England or Scotland, where the population has changed but little for a long period.

It will of course be noticed that the sketches herein given do not, as the Harris and Smith records did, bring down these families to the present time, but only to the date at which a female member of my ancestry in each family married into some other family whose male descent carried down my ancestry a little further.

I have information in some of these families which comes down later than what is herein printed, but my purpose was only to give my own line of descent.

These three books contain all that I have gathered in the study of thirty-five years, in which I have consulted many original manuscripts and many books; interviewed many people, and submitted most of what I have to the correction of Gilbert Cope, than whom I know no one better qualified to speak. I have confidence that the information herein contained is fairly accurate and that I have pretty well fulfilled my self-imposed task of transmitting to my children what I have been able to discover regarding my ancestry.

JOSEPH S. HARRIS.

Reading Terminal,
Philadelphia.
September, 1908.

THE ANCESTRY OF STEPHEN HARRIS

(Born September 4, 1798)

<p>John Harris m. 1716, Mary b. 1680 d. 1744</p>	<p>William W. Bailey m. 1718 b. 1695 d. 1765</p>	<p>Thomas Hubbard m. 1712, Sidney b. 1674 d. Feb. 26, 1764</p>	<p>XV. b. 1694 d. 1798</p>
<p>Thomas Harris m. 1747, Elizabeth Bailey b. 1726 d. Dec. 11, 1799</p>	<p>John Campbell, m. 1748, Mary Hubbard b. 1713 d. May 1, 1753</p>	<p>John Campbell, m. 1748, Mary Hubbard b. 1720 d. July 27, 1814</p>	<p>XVI. b. 1720 d. July 27, 1814</p>
<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>			
<p>William Harris m. April 24, 1780, Mary Campbell b. Oct. 7, 1757 d. Sept. 4, 1812</p>			
<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>			
<p>Stephen Harris m. April 4, 1833, Marianne Smith b. Sept. 4, 1798 d. Nov. 18, 1851</p>			
<p>XVII. b. 1752 d. Nov. 26, 1837</p>			
<p>XVIII. b. April 2, 1805 d. March 12, 1890</p>			

CS 71
H 315

CS71

H315

THE ANCESTRY C

(Bor.

X.

XI.

XII.

John Taylor m. June 6, 1664, Hannah Osborn	Philip Roman m. 1669, Martha Ha
b. 1625	b. 1645
d. 1686	d. Jan. 11, 1730
d. 1688	d. 1682

XIII.

Isaac Taylor m. Jan., 1695, Martha Roman	John Worrilow m. Oct. 14, 1690, Ann Ma
b. 1674	b. 1668
d. May, 1728	d. 1726
d. Jan., 1735	b. Aug.
	d.

XIV.

Rowland Parry m.	Persifer Frazer m. 1700, Margaret Carlton	Robert Smith m. 1712, Mary
b. 1670	b. 1667	b. Sept. 5, 1678
d. 1737	d. 1740	d. 1757
d. 1714	d. 1740	

XV.

John Smith m. 1713, Susanna	John Vaughan m. 1729, Emma Parry
b. 1686	b. June 5, 1690
d. Dec. 19, 1765	d. May 24, 1750
d. Dec. 24, 1767	b. 1700
	d. 1791

XVI.

Robert Smith m. Dec. 20, 1758, Margaret V
b. 1720
d. Dec., 1803
b. Nov. 1, 1
d. March 18

XVII.

Joseph Smith
b. Sept. 24, 17
d. Dec. 18, 18

XVIII.

Marianne Smi
b. April 2, 180
d. March 12, 1

INDEX.

	PAGE	PAGE
For History of the Harris Family, see the Harris Record.....	1 to	135
For History of the Smith Family, see the Smith Record.....	1 to	272
For History of the Campbell Family, see this Record.....	11 to	16
For History of the Bailey Family, see this Record.....	17 to	18
For History of the Hubbard Family, see this Record.....	19 to	24
For History of the Frazer Family, see this Record.....	25 to	66
For History of the Vaughan Family, see this Record.....	67 to	72
For History of the Taylor Family, see this Record.....	73 to	126
For History of the Parry Family, see this Record.....	127 to	140
For History of the Robert Smith Family, see this Record.....	141 to	144
For History of the Worrall Family, see this Record.....	145 to	154
For History of the Worrilow Family, see this Record.....	155 to	166
For History of the Goodwin Family, see this Record.....	167 to	170
For History of the Roman Family, see this Record.....	171 to	184
For History of the Maris Family, see this Record.....	185 to	190

THE CAMPBELL FAMILY.
GENERATION XVI.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
XVI 1	John Campbell.	Mary Hubbard.	1713.	1748.	May 1, 1753.	New Providence, Bucks Co.

There was an emigration of Campbells from Scotland in 1685 and for several years thereafter to New Jersey. In 1685 Lord Neil Campbell, brother of the Duke of Argyle, having been implicated in some political disturbances, fled to East Jersey, where he had property rights. At that distance from home he was not considered dangerous, and he was appointed Lieutenant Governor of East Jersey in 1686.

He remained one year, but a number of his relatives, two of them being his sons, came out in the next few years. It may have been that John Campbell's coming had some connection with this emigration. All that is actually known is that he was born in Scotland in 1713, and emigrated while still a lad, possibly about 1734. No one of his family is known to have come then or afterwards, which looks a little as if he might have strayed from New Jersey into Eastern Pennsylvania.

We first find him domiciled with Mr. William Davies, of near Summit Ridge, New Castle county, Delaware, and we are told "the father would send the lads—Campbell and his own son, Samuel—to work on the farm. There not being sufficient work done, he determined to watch, and found the lads, each with a book, young Davies instructing young Campbell. Considering that they were but lost unto any service to be expected from them, and as book boys would never make farmers, he complained to the mother, an amiable, prudent woman, who is said to have dedicated her son to the service of God. She replied that if he would not make a farmer there was a possibility he would make a scholar, and by her influence her son was sent to a grammar school"—the Rev. Samuel Blair's Classical School at Fagg's Manor, Chester county, Pa. Samuel Davies graduated there and became a preacher of great ability, a Doctor of Divinity and a president of the college of New Jersey at Princeton, where he succeeded Jonathan Edwards in 1759. He was called "the prince of preachers." Samuel Davies received from Princeton the degree of A. M. in 1753. He was born November 3, 1723, and died in 1761.

After Davies' graduation, having a predilection for young Campbell, he assisted him in preparing for the ministry. Campbell's studies were finished at the "Log College," which was founded by Rev. William Tennent in 1726, and presided over by him for about twenty years (he died May 9, 1746) till Princeton became "the best endowed and most desirable of the schools of theology in the vicinity of Philadelphia." The "Log College" educated some of the ablest ministers of the day, and it was during its time the only school south of New England where one could be fitted for the ministry. It stool on the "Old

York Road," half a mile below Hartsville, Bucks county, Pa. Dr. Archibald Alexander, in his "History of the Log College 1850," says that he knew of but one instance—that of David Evans—where any man not educated in a college was admitted to the ministry in those days. Evans was, however, graduated at Yale College before his admission to the ministry.

The Log College licensed John Campbell to preach October 14, 1747. He at once accepted a call to the churches of New Providence, Bucks county, and Charlestown, Chester county, Pa., four miles north of the Great Valley Church, on Pickering Creek, and was installed as their pastor October 27, 1747. He proved himself an animated, practical and faithful preacher of the Gospel. While in the pulpit of the Charlestown Church commencing the morning service, and reading the lines in the old metrical version of the 116th Psalm:

"Dear in Thy sight is Thy saint's death,
Thy servant, Lord, am I,"

he had an apoplectic stroke from which he soon died. He died on Tuesday, and his seizure was probably on the previous Sunday. He was buried at his home in New Providence. A stone slab in the graveyard of what is now called the North Wales Presbyterian Church covers his grave, and bears this inscription:

"Here lieth the body
of Rev. John Campbell,
who departed this life May 1, 1753,
aged about 40 years.
In yonder house I spent my breath,
Now silent mouldering her I ly in death.
These silent lips shall wake and yet declare
A dread Amen to Truths they published there."

The lines are supposed to have been written by his friend, Samuel Davies, and first used here. They were used several times afterward—once on the tomb of Davies' instructor, Rev. Samuel Blair, at Fagg's Manor.

He married Mary Hubbard soon after he was installed pastor, and at his death left her with two children. She married, two years later, Richard Richison, and her children were brought up in his household. His daughter, Mary, who became Mrs. William Harris in 1789, could have had no recollection of her father, who died when she was fourteen months old, and, so far as I have learned, there are no family traditions attached to his name. Several ponderous folios of seventeenth century divinity by English authors were preserved at home when I was a boy, and some of them are still in existence; but they are the only records of his life, or the only things that still survive which have any relation to him.

Richard Richison was a prominent member of St. Peter's P. E. Church. He died in E. Whiteland in 1790.

GENERATION XVII.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
XVII 1 2	John Campbell. Mary Campbell.	never married. William Harris.	1750. Feb. 27, 1752.	Apr. 24, 1780.	Nov. 26, 1837.	East Whiteland, Chester Co.

John Campbell (XVII 1) is not known to have married. He was a carpenter in Chester county. He went West about 1779, and though he was heard from there, he soon disappeared and nothing is known of his subsequent history.

In February, 1779, he executed a power of attorney empowering his sister, Mary Campbell, to act for him concerning his interest in the estate of his uncle, Stephen Hubbard. This interest he sold to his sister Mary, January 10, 1780. February 12, 1782, he directs Dorsey Penticost, Surveyor General, to give William Harris a copy of drafts of his two tracts of land of 400 acres each on the west side of the River Ohio, one lying on the Mingo path, the other on Robinson's River, and including a mill seat, surveyed 1774. He also directs William Crawford to deliver to William Harris a draft of 400 acres, surveyed in 1774, on the west side of the River Ohio in the forks of Half Moon Creek, within six miles of Fort Pitt. This is the last communication from him.

Mary Campbell (XVII 2) lived with her stepfather, Richard Richison, who was the next neighbor to the eastward of my great-grandfather, Thomas Harris, but as he was a man of Tory proclivities and did not approve of his stepdaughter marrying a man who was an officer of the Revolutionary Army, the marriage between William Harris and Mary Campbell was made at the house of William's brother, John Harris, in Willistown.

There is not much remembered about her early life. Public business called her husband a good deal from home and left her in charge. It may have been when he was in the Legislature in 1810 that she found her sons, William and James, fighting in the barn. She called them out, whipped them both, and ordered them to keep the peace.

After her husband's death, in 1812, she still lived at the old homestead. It was left to his wife during her life, after which his son John was to inherit it.

The first note of her character that I have heard relates to her daughter Mary, born 1786, died 1791, her only daughter, and very much beloved by her. She was taken with small-pox and was very seriously sick. At the crisis of her disease her mother, worn out with nursing and overcome by grief, made up her mind in the night that she would go out to a spot, east of the house,

that in my youth was marked by a large English walnut tree, and there wrestle with God in prayer till He should give her her child's life. On the way out she recovered her self-control, and recognizing that she had no right to make such a demand, returned to the child's bedside and watched her die.

At another time she had a servant in the house who was a child of worthless parents. As she sat one day at her sewing she looked up suddenly from her work and exclaimed, "Mrs. Harris, my mother can put a spell on you," to which Mrs. Harris replied only, "You go on with your sewing." "But she can," the girl persisted, "and so can I." She was again told to attend to her work; but Mrs. Harris soon began to have strange feelings which she could not conquer, fight against them as she would; one physical symptom being as if a strong spider's web was being drawn over her face. As she feared that she was being worsted she, as she was wont to do in difficulties, retired to her room to seek help in prayer, and asked that if the child were really possessed of the devil the Lord would in some way remove her. Her mind quieted by prayer, she returned down stairs, when a knock at the door announced the girl's father, who said that he had concluded that they wanted her at home, and had come to take her away.

Mrs. Harris was a woman of great physical vigor, and she had a strong mind and strong religious faith. The story is told for whatever it signifies.

A picture remains of her which was painted when she was perhaps sixty-five years of age, say in 1817. It is said to be a fair likeness. It was painted by a travelling painter, who in some way persuaded her to sit for it, though she gave the matter such little heed that she sat for it in her ordinary dress. She was tall and not specially handsome, having in her later days a large nose and deep set eyes. She had plentiful chestnut brown hair, which, to the day of her death, was but slightly tinged with gray.

She kept house alone when her youngest son, Stephen, first started to practice medicine in the neighborhood of his brother William, about six miles east of the old homestead; but either because his mother wished it, or because it promised a better business opening, he removed to her house and spent the rest of her life with her.

After his marriage, in 1833, Stephen's wife took charge of the house, relieving her mother-in-law.

Being of very affectionate nature, her solicitude for her sons continued till they were middle-aged men. When drinking the sparkling water from the spring which supplied her house, she would often say, "I never drink this without thinking of the vile water John has to drink on shipboard," John being an officer of the U. S. Marine Corps and much at sea. The numerous letters from her sons remain to testify to the respect and affection they felt for her. In her last years she grew childish, but was not troublesome nor unreasonable, though somewhat headstrong.

Her son Stephen had procured for her bedroom, which was the southwest corner room in the second story, the earliest form of an anthracite heating

stove, which, from its inventor, was called the "Nott" stove. He always arranged the dampers before going to bed and insisted that she should not disturb them, as the stove would throw out gas if they were improperly set. One morning he found the dampers wrongly turned, the room full of gas and his mother dead; but whether from the effect of the gas or from natural causes, such as a stroke of apoplexy, is not known.

During her lifetime several of her grandchildren, the children of Campbell and William, lived with her and were educated at the Chester County Academy. Levi Bull Smith, a cousin of my mother's, also lived with her for two years, about 1820, and studied at the academy. It was doubtless the way in which persons sought an education for their children in those days, when good schools were rare, to send them to live with their friends. Thomas and William Harris were so educated at the Brandywine Academy, living at their Aunt Betsy Macelduff's before the Chester County Academy was built.

She lies beside her husband in the churchyard of the Great Valley Presbyterian Church. Her tombstone bears the inscription:

"To the memory
of
Mrs. Mary Harris,
daughter of the
Revd. John Campbell,
and relict of
Gen. William Harris,
who died
November 26, 1837,
aged
eighty-five years."

I have a distinct recollection of my grandmother, though I was less than nineteen months old when she died. I was concerned with her in a transaction for which I was blamed, and the memory of it is still clear to me.

For an account of her husband, William Harris, see Harris record.

GENERATION XVIII.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF MARY CAMPBELL (XVII 2) AND WILLIAM HARRIS.						
XVIII 1	Campbell Harris.	Jane Lee.	May 2, 1781.	1808.	May 17, 1853.	Geneseo, N. Y.
2	Thomas Harris.	I. Jane Phillips Hodgdon. II. Esther White Macpherson.	Jan. 3, 1784.	I. Jan., 1820. II. Apr.30,1839.	Mar. 4, 1861.	Philadelphia, Pa
4	Mary Harris.	I. Mary Forster.	Oct. 15, 1786.		May 20, 1791.	
3	John Harris.	II. Mary Gilliat Gray.	May 20, 1789.	I. Oct.28,1819.	May 12, 1864.	Washington, D. C.
5	William Harris.	Elizabeth Matilda Patterson.	Aug. 18, 1792.	II. Oct., 1845.		
6	James Bailey			Apr. 20, 1820.	Mar. 3, 1861.	Philadelphia, Pa.
	Harris.	Maria Driesbach.	Oct. 14, 1795.	Apr. 10, 1838.	June 23, 1881.	Geneseo, N. Y.
7	Stephen Harris.	Marianne Smith.	Sept. 4, 1798.	Apr. 4, 1833.	Nov. 18, 1851.	Philadelphia, Pa.

For notes on the lives of the children of Mary Campbell and William Harris
see the Harris record.

THE CAMPBELL FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE CAMPBELL FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE CAMPBELL FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE CAMPBELL FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE BAILEY FAMILY.

GENERATION XV.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
XV 1 2 3	Alexander Baillie. William W. Baillie. Edward Bayley.	Margaret Feogan.	about 1695.	about 1718.	Apr., 1758. about 1765.	Willistown, Pa. Willistown, Pa. Raphoe, Ireland.

Of the father of these Baillies we only are told that he was a poor man in Ireland.

Alexander Baillie (XV 1) came to America about 1716 and prospered. His name first appears on the list of taxables in 1725. He bought 100 acres of land in Willistown from Michael Jobson January 24, 1730. Having no family except his wife, he sent for his brother William, who was poor and blind. He came over not far from 1742, and lived with his daughter, Elizabeth, at Alexander's house. At that time his daughter Ann was married, but Elizabeth was not, and William had given all his substance, which was considerable, to Ann. Alexander's wife, Margaret Feogan, died before him, leaving no children, and Alexander, by his will, left his property, two-thirds to William Bayley, and one-third (the wife's portion) to his kinsman and friend, Giles Feogan, perhaps her brother.

There is no traditional knowledge of the emigration of the Baileys, except that the ship on which they came was overhauled by pirates who then infested every sea on which commerce was carried to such an extent that in the columns of the "American Mercury," published weekly in Philadelphia in the middle of the eighteenth century, acts of piracy are constantly chronicled and excite no more comment as incidents of travel than do heavy gales of wind or any other disagreeable phenomenon. The pirates of those days were highway robbers and not ordinary murderers. That trait developed later when the severities used in punishing them caused reprisals; and when the Baileys' ship was taken, while they doubtless plundered the vessel of most of its valuables, the act which created the deepest impression was their taking the vessel's supply of drinking water. For lack of this necessity of life the ship's company suffered greatly, some of the children dying for want of it, and their cries and her own sufferings, made such an impression on Elizabeth Bailey's mind that in her later life she said that she never took a drink of water without first thanking God for it. It is only related of her that she was slight of person and little of stature. The Baileys were Episcopalians and their place of worship was at St. Peter's church, two miles north of their home, where it is on record that Thomas Harris held pew No. 16 in 1786.

Edward Bayley, LL.D. (XV 3), the uncle who brought up Elizabeth Bailey, is called by her brother-in-law Bishop of Raphoe. He assisted his brother William after he came to America also. Raphoe is a market town of Donegal, 15 miles S. S.W. of Londonderry. Its see was united with Derry in 1835. He is recorded as being Rector of the parishes of Killmegan and Kileow in the Diocese of Down, Ireland, in 1747, and as Treasurer of the Diocese in 1755 and 1757, and he was the only clergyman of that name in that part of Ireland.

GENERATION XVI.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF WILLIAM W. BAILLIE (XV 2) AND						
XVI 1	Ann Bailey.	I. Richard McCaden.	about 1719.	I. 1736.		
2	Elizabeth Bailey.	H. Henry McQuaid. Thomas Harris.	1726.	II. Apr. 1, 1758. 1747.	Aug. 22, 1799.	Easttown, Pa. Willistown, Pa.

The will of Richard McCaden, made August 29, 1757, probated October 1, 1757, appoints his wife, Ann, and Isaac Wayne executors. His name is on the assessor's list from 1749 to 1757, but not in 1747.

Henry McQuaid and Agnes McCaden were married in Christ church, Philadelphia. His name is on the assessor's list in Easttown in 1758, but not in 1774. In 1764 he owned 160 acres of land.

For an account of Thomas Harris see Harris Record.

GENERATION XVII.

THE CHILDREN OF RICHARD McCADEN (XVI 1) AND ANN BAILLEY.

XVII 1	Elizabeth McCaden.		about 1737.			
2	Margaret McCaden.		about 1738.			
3	Mary McCaden.		about 1739.			
4	John McCaden.		about 1741.			

THE CHILDREN OF ELIZABETH BAILEY (XVI 2) AND THOMAS HARRIS.

5	Mary Harris.		Mar. 11, 1749.			
6	Bailey Harris.		Mar. 16, 1751.		in infancy.	
7	John Harris.	Mary Bowen.	Apr. 1, 1753.	1776.	Apr. 4, 1757.	
8	Jane Harris.	never married.	May 27, 1755.		Dec. 25, 1838.	Willistown, Pa.
9	William Harris.	Mary Campbell.	Oct. 7, 1757.	Apr. 24, 1780.	Mar. 9, 1778.	East Whiteland, Pa.
10	Margaret Harris.	David Christie.	Jan. 10, 1760.		Sept. 4, 1812.	East Whiteland, Pa.
11	Elizabeth Harris.	Joseph Mackelduff.	Feb. 9, 1762.	May 9, 1786.	Dec. 24, 1843.	Brandywine Manor, Pa.
12	Agnes Harris.	Israel Davis.	Nov. 15, 1765.	about 1801.	June 2, 1840.	Tredyffrin, Pa.
13	Hannah Harris.	George Calbraith.	Jan. 16, 1769.	about 1797.	Feb. 14, 1843.	McVeytown, Pa.

For an account of the children of Elizabeth Bailey (XVI 2) and Thomas Harris, see Harris Record.

THE BAILEY FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE BAILEY FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE BAILEY FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE BAILEY FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE HUBBARD FAMILY.

Lower, in his "Family Surnames," derives this name from the Anglo-Saxon "hughbert," "disposed to joy and gladness." It is frequently spelled "Hubbert" in the early records in this country. They seem to have been of Welsh origin.

Thomas Hubbard (XV 1), who was the emigrant, settled in Tredyffrin township, within the limits of the Welsh tract. The township's name is derived from "Tre" or "tref," "town or township," and "Dyffrin," "the wide cultivated valley," and means "the township in the wide cultivated valley." It is sometimes called in the old deeds "Valley town."

GENERATION XV.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
XV 1	Thomas Hubbard.	Sidney.	1674.	about 1712.	Feb. 26, 1764.	Tredyffrin, Chester Co.
2	Mark Hubbert.	Alice.			Feb. 1739.	Willistown, Chester Co.

Thomas Hubbert and Mark Hubbert, his brother, are among the 31 land owners of Tredyffrin in 1722. Thomas Hubbert is on a similar list of 21 land owners in 1715. Thomas Hubbert and Stephen Hubbert and Thomas Hubbard appear in the same way in 1753, but there is no one of the name on the list in 1774.

Thomas Hubbard (XV 1) was an early settler of the Welsh tract. The first notice of his settlement is that he bought of William Cuerton 200 acres of land in the Great Valley, October 29, 1712; 100 acres of which he sold, March 20, 1713, to James Parry. He was a farmer and lived about a mile west of the Great Valley Presbyterian Church, on the farm which, in 1880, was owned by Mordecai Cornog. It is on the south side of the North Valley Hill, and is a fine place with good buildings. He was, in 1720, one of the chief promoters of the building of the Great Valley Presbyterian Church.

His wife, born 1694, died in 1798, on the authority of Elizabeth Ann Richison (Mrs. Lewis Shree), one of her great-great-granddaughters, who was a careful family historian.

Mark Hubbert (XV 2) was taxed in Tredyffrin, 1718 to 1724, and in Willistown, 1725 to 1738. His will is dated December 1, 1738, and proved

February 27, 1739. To his brother Thomas he gave five shillings. His plantation of 160 acres he gave to his wife during her life and then to Elizabeth Humphrey, daughter of Benjamin Humphrey. No children are mentioned. Alice Hubbert, his widow, died in September, 1741.

GENERATION XVI.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF THOMAS HUBBARD AND SIDNEY.						
XVI 1	Elizabeth Hubbard.	Methuselah Davis.	Nov. 19, 1713.	May 24, 1746.	Apr. 1794.	Tredyffrin, Pa.
2	Thomas Hubbard, Jr.	Rachel Phipps. never married.	about 1716. about 1718.	about 1755.	Jan. 1761. Feb. 1762.	East Whiteland, Pa. Tredyffrin, Pa.
3	Stephen Hubbard.	I. John Campbell.	1720.	I. 1748.	July 27, 1814.	East Whiteland, Pa.
4	Mary Hubbard.	II. Richard Richison.		II. 1755.		

Elizabeth Hubbard (XVI 1). She devised by will March 27, 1794, to her granddaughter, Elizabeth Smith, then Elizabeth Wayne, the 35 acres of land she received from her brother, Stephen Hubbard, December 30, 1761.

The will of her husband, Methuselah Davis, of Tredyffrin, "being about removing out of this province," is dated December 27, 1750, and proved October 2, 1752. He mentions a daughter, Sidney, and a child unborn; and in case of their deaths without issue the estate to be divided between the children of his sister, Anne Owen, and those of Thomas Harris, late of Robeson township, Lancaster county.

Thomas Hubbard, Jr. (XVI 2), was, in 1748, one of the lieutenants of the Associated Regiments, who were pronounced "the finest body of militia in America."

His will, written January 1, 1761, when he was "very sick," probated March 16, 1761, provides for his wife Rachel, and for the education of his children; devises "the land I now live on" (which was in Whiteland township and bordered on the Lancaster road) to his children; names his son Thomas, who was less than 20 years old, and his daughter Mary, who was not 18 years old, gives her £300; and names as his executors his brother, Stephen Hubbert, and his friend, John Templeton. They declined to act and letters were granted to his wife, Rachel Hubbard, March 28, 1761. Thomas Hubbard kept the White Horse tavern from 1756 till his death. When his widow married Owen Aston, they continued the business a few years and then removed to Chambersburg, Pa. Richard Richison was landlord there at a later date. Owen Aston was wagonmaster in 1759, in Gen. Boquet's expedition to Pittsburg.

There is still in existence an old "deed" dated November 1, 1759, granting to Thomas Hubbard, of Whiteland, the right to hold a half yearly fair; in regard to which Gilbert Cope, the historian, says: "I never saw or heard of any similar document; I would like to see it as an interesting item of local history."

Stephen Hubbert (XVI 3) seems not to have married. By his will, dated December 30, 1761, codicil January 31, 1762, probated March 1, 1762, he left the plantation on which he lived in Treddyffrin to his sister, Elizabeth Davis, and left her also 35 acres of land which he bought December 13, 1752, of John Boggs. He leaves \$7 per annum to his parents during their lives; to his relatives, John Campbell, £100 at 21 years of age, and Mary Campbell, £25 at 18 years of age; to his sister, Mary Richison, £20; to his brother's son, Thomas Hubbert, £100 at 21 years of age, and to the daughter of Thomas Hubbard, Jr., Mary Hubbert, £25 at 18 years of age. His sister, Elizabeth Davis, was his executrix, and he left a reversionary legacy to Sidney Davis, her daughter. In the settlement of his estate certain lands were allotted to John and Mary Campbell. John, who later was leaving for the West, sold his share of the property to his sister, Mary Harris, January 10, 1780. My father, Stephen Harris, was named for this, his grand uncle, though he never used Hubbard as a middle name.

Mary Hubbard (XVI 4) was married to Rev. John Campbell, in 1748. Her home during this marriage was in New Providence, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. After her husband's death, in 1753, she probably returned to her father's house with her two children.

Her second husband, Richard Richison, was born in 1699, in Dublin, Ireland. He came to East Whiteland before 1731, married February 28, 1731, Ann Stockin, born Treviller, who was the widow of Captain Thomas Stockin, who died October, 1729. He was a son of Francis Stockin. He lived in Whiteland. Ann Richison died about 1752 and was buried in the aisle of St. Peter's Episcopal Church in the Great Valley. There is no record of any children of Richard Richison's first wife. In 1755 he married Mary Campbell. His home was on the Swedesford or old provincial road to Lancaster on the eastward of, and adjoining the farm bought in 1770 by Thomas Harris. Richard Richison was one of five persons under whose care St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church was built in 1710, and he is buried there.

He was one of the first vestry of that church, elected April 15, 1745, and one of the corporators under the charter granted April 15, 1786. He was a Justice of the Peace in 1749 and 1752. He was, in 1748, one of the Captains of the Associated Regiments.

After his death, in September, 1790, his widow lived in the house across the Swedesford road from his home, at the northeast corner of the Lancaster road and Church lane; her son Samuel taking the homestead at the southeast

corner. During the rest of her life she lived in the dower house above named in the summer and with her daughter, Mrs. William Harris, in the winter. She became quite childish, but was gay and disposed to frolic, and her grandson (my father), Stephen Harris, had no playmate who pleased him so well as his grandmother. She was a great pedestrian and having walked the roads so often that she had no longer a choice which to take she would, in her later years, stand in the crossing of the roads near her house and walk in whichever way her staff would fall when she stood upright.

GENERATION XVII.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF ELIZABETH HUBBARD (XVI 1) AND METHUSELAH DAVIS.						
XVII						
1	Sidney Davis.	Samuel Smith.	about 1748.	about 1777.	June 18, 1781.	Tredyffrin, Pa.
2	Thomas Davis.	never married.			July 2, 1774.	
THE CHILDREN OF THOMAS HUBBARD, JR. (XVI 2) AND RACHEL PHIPPS.						
3	Thomas Hubbard.		about 1756.			Chambersburg, Pa.
4	Mary Hubbard.	William Cowan.	about 1758.			Western Penna., Youghiogheny River.
THE CHILDREN OF MARY HUBBARD (XVI 4) AND JOHN CAMPBELL.						
5	John Campbell.	never married.				
6	Mary Campbell.	William Harris.	Feb. 27, 1750. 1752.	Apr. 24, 1780.	Nov. 26, 1837.	East Whiteland, Pa.
THE CHILDREN OF MARY HUBBARD (XVI 4) AND RICHARD RICHISON.						
7	Sammel Richison.	Ruth.	Jan. 14, 1760.		Aug. 30, 1823.	East Whiteland, Pa.
8	William Richison.	I. Mary Meredith. II. Elizabeth Thomas.	Jan. 14, 1762.	I. 1782. II. May, 1803.	Mar. 3, 1837.	
9	Mary Richison.		Jan. 14, 1762.			
10	Joseph Richison.		July 3, 1764.			

Sidney Davis (XVII 1). Her husband, Samuel Smith, was a son of John Smith, of Brandywine township, who died in 1794. Samuel owned and lived on a farm a quarter of a mile west of the Great Valley Presbyterian church in Tredyffrin township. The farm after his death passed into the hands of ——— Maxwell, and about 1840 it became the property of Edward Bartholomew. This was perhaps the farm sold in 1713 by Thomas Hubbard

to James Parry. It may have gone to Emma Parry, the sister of James Parry, thence to Margaret Vaughan, her daughter.

Samuel Smith was a Revolutionary soldier and received several payments of money from the county in 1783 and 1784, on account of having been wounded. He died intestate and letters of administration were granted October 18, 1784, to Elizabeth Davis (XVI 4), his mother-in-law, and John Smith, Samuel's father.

Thomas Davis (XVII 2), by will November 17, 1773, devised to his sister, Sidney Davis, his sole heir-at-law, a tract of 33 acres 44 perches in Willistown township, which came originally from Stephen Hubbard.

Mary Hubbard (XVII 4). Her husband, William Cowan, writes to Major William Harris from Westmoreland, Pa., February 8, 1804, the post-mark being Greensburg, Pa. He speaks of Polly, his wife, having been in Chester county recently. He had not then bought a farm in Westmoreland and asks if his Chester county property has been sold. He lived then on the "Youghiogheny river near Frichman's mill."

John Campbell (XVII 5) and Mary Campbell (XVII 6). See Campbell Record.

Samuel Richison (XVII 7) took the homestead at Lancaster road and Church lane upon his father's death in 1790. His wife died there September 20, 1808, having been born in 1757. Both husband and wife are buried at the Great Valley Presbyterian church.

William Richison (XVII 8). His first wife, Mary Meredith, died in 1806. His second wife, Elizabeth Thomas, was born May 4, 1771, died February 25, 1855. She was a daughter of Benjamin Thomas, born 1729, died September 2, 1793, and Elizabeth Majer.

William Richison and both his wives were buried at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church. He inherited the northern part of his father's farm and lived half a mile north of the Lancaster road, in the house owned in 1850 by Harmon Bond, to whom the farm passed after William's death, when it was sold.

GENERATION XVIII.

THE CHILDREN OF SIDNEY DAVIS (XVII 1) AND SAMUEL SMITH.

SEX O.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
III I	Elizabeth Smith.	Isaac Wayne.	about 1778.	Aug. 25, 1802.	Apr. 17, 1852.	Easttown Twp.

Elizabeth Smith (XVIII 1). August 18, 1784, Elizabeth Smith (XVIII 1), minor, daughter of Samuel Smith, late of Tredyffrin, aged about 14, petitioned to have Benjamin Jacobs appointed her guardian, which was granted. On petition of her grandmother, Elizabeth Davis, September 22, 1784, Joseph Walker was appointed her guardian, she being then said to be under 14 years of age.

Elizabeth Smith's husband, Isaac Wayne, was the only son of General Anthony Wayne. For an account of him, see Smith Record, page 57.

THE HUBBARD FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE HUBBARD FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE HUBBARD FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE HUBBARD FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE FRAZER FAMILY.

GENERATION XIV.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
XIV	Persifor Frazer.	Margaret Carlton.	about 1667.	about 1700.	about 1740.	Tonyhamigin, Co. Monaghan, Ireland.

The history of the Frazer family, so far as it is positively known, commences with Persifor Frazer (XIV 1). Who he was or what was his origin has been earnestly debated for a number of years. His great-great-grandson, Persifor Frazer (XVIII 1), devoted much time and thought to the study. His positive information amounts to this:

Mrs. Henry Morris (Frazer XVII 8), said that John Watson, a Scotch soldier in her father's regiment, said in her hearing after the Revolution, that the original Persifor was of the Frasers of Fraserdale, and was a cousin of Simon Lord Lovat, the head of the Clan; and General Grant who captured Persifor Frazer (XVI 6), after the Battle of the Brandywine, told Persifor that his own mother was a Frazer, and a cousin of John Frazer, Persifor's father. But no attempt was made till the time of Persifor Frazer (XVIII 1), to trace the direct relationship, and he had to admit that he could not prove it. Robert Frazer (XVII 2), says in his family Bible that the first Persifor was born in Scotland, that he went to Ireland with William III in 1690, and that he fought at the Battle of Boyne. A broadsword which he was said to have worn at that battle was in possession of the family till Robert's death, when it disappeared. He married, probably in Ireland about 1700, Margaret Carlton and spent the rest of his life there. When Persifor is first seen he is living at Tonyhamigin, in County Monaghan, Ireland, across the lough from Glasslough toward Middletown. There are several spellings of this name (Tonyhamigin). This is the one found in the papers in which Alexander Smith of Clanickny, appoints John Frazer his attorney May 17, 1736.

Glasslough is still a small town (population 179) twelve miles west-southwest from Armagh and six miles east-northeast from Monaghan. It is in the valley of the Blackwater River. Tonyhamigin belongs to the Leslie family from whom Persifor Frazer (XVIII 1) thinks that his ancestor leased it.

Of his wife we know only the name and it is somewhat doubtful if her last name was Carlton or Clayton. The marriage took place about ten years after Persifor's emigration to Ireland, and it is therefore probable that he married in Ireland. Persifor and his wife were both in feeble health in June, 1737, and as she is not mentioned again it is probable that she died about the same time as her husband, about 1740.

We know but little of Persifor Frazer's life. We have the direct evidence

only of the letter of June, 1737, which was written near the end of his life. He seems then to have been a man in feeble health and in poor circumstances, distressed by misfortune, and with a disheartened outlook on life. He looked for a visit from his son John to whom he writes, and has some hope of returning to America with him, which he probably did not do. Elizabeth Smith (Smith XVIII 62), who was a careful historian, quotes the family tradition that the Frazers were poor in Ireland.

There remains no memory of him in Ireland, except that Persifor Frazer (XVIII 1) found in 1846 some descendants of Robert Smith the father of the wife of John Frazer (XV 5), who pointed out to him a small stream called "Persie's Brae," as a place where the elder Persifor was fond of strolling. His farm was also called "Fraserdale."

GENERATION XV.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF PERSIFOR FRAZER (XIV 1) AND MARGARET CARLTON.						
XV 1	Elizabeth Frazer.	Alexander Smith (XIV-4).	about 1701.	about 1718.	after 1766.	Glanickny, Co. Monaghan, Ireland.
2	Persifor Frazer.	never married.	about 1703.		bet. 1737-1755.	
3	Rebecca Frazer.	never married.	about 1705.			
4	A daughter.	Speer.	about 1707.			
5	John Frazer.	Mary Smith.	Aug. 8, 1709.	June 16, 1735.	Sept. 7, 1765.	Delaware Co., Pa. Newtown, Del Co., Pa. Ireland.
6	Margaret Frazer.	John Geiger.	about 1711.	about 1729.		Co. Monaghan, Ireland.
7	Sarah Frazer.	John Price.	about 1712.	about 1735.		Co. Monaghan, Ireland.

Elizabeth Frazer (XV 1). Her husband, Alexander Smith, was a brother of Robert Smith whose daughter Mary married John Frazer (XV 5). Alexander died in 1766, and Elizabeth who seems to have been in good circumstances remained where she had lived in County Monaghan.

Persifor Frazer (XV 2) speaks in his letter to his brother John, written in 1737, as if he, Persifor, were the head of the family. He was evidently the eldest son. He must have died in the next few years, as no further mention is made of him in the family correspondence.

Rebecca Frazer (XV 3), is spoken of as living in Ireland in 1737—apparently unmarried. The correspondence does not again allude to her.

—— (XV 4). Of this daughter we only know that her married name was Speer, that she and her husband probably emigrated to America with her brother John, and that they were living there in 1737.

John Frazer (XV 5). The Frazers were neighbors and on terms of affectionate intimacy with the family of Robert Smith in Ireland, into which

John Frazer married, and the correspondence shows in the letters of Margaret H. Smith, written in 1737, and of Robert Smith, written in 1755, that the affection continued to exist; but the tradition in the family is that the match between John Frazer and Mary Smith did not have the approval of the latter's parents. Their objection may have been founded on her delicate health, or on their reluctance to allow their eldest daughter to go on a perilous journey into a new country, for the marriage was made in view of the immediate departure of the bride and groom to America, which took place on the 28th of June, 1735, only twelve days after the wedding. Their voyage to America was of about the usual length, and they reached Philadelphia on the 28th of September. Their first home was at Newtown, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, to which place the family letters which were written from Ireland in 1737 were directed. The addresses of the letters which Persifor—John's father, and Persifor his brother—wrote to John Frazer at that date are the same, and are noteworthy: "Newtown, New township." The township was laid out about 1685 under instructions to have a "townstead in or as near as convenient to the centre." The lots in this townstead or village were to be distributed to the purchasers of land in the township in proportion to the number of acres bought by each settler. "Newtown Square" still remains the most important settlement in the township, to testify to this early arrangement. There was a similar settlement, also called "Newtown" in Bucks county, where John Harris (Harris XVI 1), lived from 1754 till his death in 1773.

In the settlement of Chester and Delaware counties, the hilly country was largely taken up by Welshmen, and this was the case with Newtown township, but what it was which attracted John Frazer there is not known, though it is probable that a friend of his of the name of Frazer allotted it to him as a residence.

The English settlers, who were mostly Quakers, occupied the country to the southward, and there was no great love between them and the Presbyterians, to which faith the families of John Frazer and his wife adhered.

Whether his early career in Pennsylvania was that of a merchant is not known, though it is not unlikely. In December, 1757, in a deed he describes himself as shopkeeper. He removed to Philadelphia, where his brother-in-law, William Crookshanks, addresses a letter to him in 1759. In the address of his letter he calls him "Marchand." He lived at one time on the north side of Arch street below Fourth street, and at another time on "Society Hill," at the mouth of Dock Creek. He was a shipping merchant, trading chiefly to the West Indies, and is said to have owned, or had an interest in, the vessels which carried his ventures.

There was a John Frazer licensed to trade with the Indians about August, 1748, and again September 4, 1753. As the name was not a common one, it is probable that the licenses were given to the person whose history is under consideration.

He revisited Ireland at least twice after his emigration, once probably in

the latter part of 1737, and once not far from 1752. He seems to have been a man of kindly nature. All of the letters written by various members of his family, and of his wife's family, speak of him in terms of affection, and they entrust to him the care of their interests in America.

An unexecuted copy of John Frazer's will, dated Philadelphia, 1764, leaves to his son Persifor £5 (he having apparently already received his portion of his father's estate); to his son Robert £100, "but if Robert is now dead, or shall die before me, £100 is to be equally divided between John's wife Mary, and his daughters Sarah and Ann." All of his children except these four had died in infancy. He gives his wife one-third of his estate absolutely, the other two-thirds to be used so far as necessary for the maintenance and education of Sarah and Ann, and the residue to be theirs absolutely. His friend, Abraham Usher, merchant of Philadelphia, to be their guardian; his wife and his son Persifor to be his executors. He and his wife both died in Philadelphia.

There seem to have been other Frazers in America at the time of John Frazer's emigration. His father, Persifor Frazer, writing to John, June 2, 1737, directs him to "give my love and best respects to Mr. Frazer and his family. I pray God reward him for his kindness to you, which I take as done to myself."

In the account of Persifor Frazer (XVI 6), of the administration of his father's estate, he acknowledges receipt of £4, 10s. from Hugh Frazer for a right to a seat in the Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia, which had been his father's, and he claims credit for £10 which he paid to Alexander Frazer for a coffin. Hugh and Alexander are both names in the ruling family of the Frazers in Scotland, and Hugh may have been the Mr. Frazer to whom John was indebted for kindness on his first arrival. He may have been the treasurer of the Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia.

There was property assessed in the name of John Frazer in Newtown township from 1737 to 1740.

Of Margaret Frazer (XV 6), we know little, except that she married a man named (probably John) Geiger; that her husband was dead before June, 1737, leaving children (1) Jack, who was then in Glasslough, Ireland, probably with relatives, and (2) Mally or Margaret, who was with her grandfather, Persifor Frazer. There were two younger children whose names are not known, who had then lately died. The family was apparently broken up temporarily by a severe attack of smallpox, which prostrated Margaret, and from which she recovered slowly. She may have gone to America after this time, as we know that there were two sisters of John Frazer living in America in 1766, of whom Mrs. Speer was probably one, and Mrs. Geiger the other.

Of Sarah Frazer (XV 7), we know only that she married John Price, and that she had a young daughter in 1737. Sarah Frazer was living in Pennsylvania, September, 1768.

GENERATION XVI.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF ELIZABETH FRAZER (XV 1) AND ALEXANDER SMITH (XIV 4).						
XVI						
1	Robert Smith.		about 1719.			
2	Margaret H. Smith.		about 1720.			
3	Thomas Smith.		about 1722.			
4	Alice Smith.					
5	Elizabeth Smith.					
THE CHILDREN OF JOHN FRAZER (XV 5) AND MARY SMITH (XV 1).						
6	Persifor Frazer.	Mary Worrall Taylor.	Aug. 9, 1736.	Oct. 2, 1766.	Apr. 24, 1792.	Thornbury, Del. Co., Pa.
7	Robert Frazer.		July 21, 1738.		June, 1763.	
8	John Frazer.		Oct. 9, 1740.		Aug. 30, 1741.	
9	John Frazer.		July 31, 1742.		Sept. 7, 1742.	
10	Mary Frazer.		Oct. 4, 1741.		July 25, 1746.	
11	Elizabeth Frazer.		July 9, 1747.		Oct. 9, 1747.	
12	Thomas Frazer.		Sept. 23, 1748.		Dec. 12, 1749.	
13	Sarah Frazer.	I. Jacob Vernon.	Oct. 18, 1750.	about 1772.	June 17, 1825.	Ashton Twp., Del. Co., Pa.
		H. Samuel Hewes.		about 1790.		
14	Mary Frazer.		May 30, 1753.		Oct. 8, 1754.	
15	Anne Frazer.	Joshua Vernon.	Sept. 4, 1755.	June, 1778.	Aug. 18, 1825.	

Of the members of the family of Elizabeth Frazer and Alexander Smith we have only an occasional glimpse, mostly in the letters of Margaret H. Smith (XVI 2). Their lives were spent almost wholly in Ireland.

The sketch which follows of the life of Persifor Frazer (XVI 6) is made partly of what materials I could gather from members of his family whom I have interviewed in the last thirty-five years, but it depends mainly on, and is very largely derived from, the two volumes of records of the family which have recently been printed by my cousin, his great-grandson, Persifor Frazer, who has gone to great pains to gather information on the subject, and who has the original sources of information in his possession. I have his permission to use his books, which I have done to correct my previous information, and I shall frequently quote from them without further noting the fact.

Persifor Frazer was born in the night between the 9th and 10th of August, 1736, in the farm house in Newtown township, Chester county, Pa., which his father acquired shortly after reaching Philadelphia from Ireland, on the 28th of September, 1735. It is quite possible that he was put in possession of this farm by the Mr. Frazer to whom his father so gratefully alludes in his letter to his son John Frazer, dated June 3, 1737.

It is probable that his mother was not strong enough to take charge of a farm house in the new country, and her husband removed his family to Philadelphia shortly after the birth of his first child, and spent the rest of his life there engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Persifor doubtless was educated in Philadelphia, though no record to that effect has been found. His writings show him to have been an intelligent man, and his descendants who knew him state that he was carefully taught and trained. He had an acquaintance with the French language, which doubtless aided him in the mercantile intercourse with the French West Indies in his early life, and he had in 1777 a small library of French books.

At an early age he was engaged in mercantile business with his father, in which his brother Robert was also interested.

The first record we have of Persifor Frazer's business is in September, 1758, when he gives Edward Physick, a merchant of Philadelphia, and the last Receiver General under the Penn proprietary interest, the father of Philip Syng Physick and Henry White Physick, a receipt for £1, 6s, 3d, for 1500 needles, and in May, 1759, when he receipts to Physick for 17s, 6d, for 1000 needles. We know nothing of the transaction, whether it was in connection with his father's career in Philadelphia, or with his own in Chester county, but it was probably connected with his father's business.

He had, in his early life, but the date is unknown, a store in the east end of the house owned by Richard Richison, who was the stepfather to my grandmother Mary Harris (born Campbell), at the intersection of the old Colonial road to Lancaster (called also the Swedesford road) with the road now known as Church Lane. His early mercantile education, however, was probably with his father, in whose business he seems to have been an active factor. Persifor Frazer was taxed in East Whiteland in 1754 and 1757.

His connection with his father and brother Robert in mercantile ventures to the Carolinas and the West Indies were among his early undertakings; but, on account of the death of his brother and his father, the wrecks of their vessels, and their unfortunate enterprises, the net result was not good. Persifor evidently drew his share of his father's property for some of his early ventures, as his father, though making his son Persifor an executor, leaves him but £5 in his will.

He appears as interested in 1762 and 1763 with his father, John Frazer, and his brother, Robert Frazer, in trading to the West Indies and the Southern Atlantic ports in regard to which some notes remain. They shipped beer to Charleston, South Carolina, in 1763. They made an adventure to St. Kitts, West Indies, consigning flour to Samuel Osborne, at Barbados, West Indies, and receiving rum and molasses as a return cargo.

After the loss of the brig "Ranger," with the death of Robert Frazer, in June, 1763, we have no further notes of any marine mercantile ventures and only a record in this connection of Persifor Frazer traveling overland to Charleston, South Carolina, in 1763 to settle their business and to collect the

insurances. His brother Robert died about June, 1763, his mother in July, 1764, and his father in September, 1765, so that the family was broken up, there being no one left at his father's death but himself, aged twenty-nine, his sister Sarah, aged fifteen, and his sister Anne, aged ten. John Frazer's estate was small. His executor, Persifor Frazer, accounts for it as being in all £823, 11s, 11d, from which £124, 16s, 9d, were deducted by him as "desperate debts" due from seventy-one persons, probably mostly accounts of purchases at his store, and he finds after paying some debts and making some allowances that only £308, 18s, 9½d remains to be distributed.

His two daughters were to be supported out of this fund. We have no note of their whereabouts, but they must have removed at some time subsequent to their father's death to Chester county, where we find that Sarah married about 1772 and Anne married about 1778. They and Persifor probably lived together for a time in Philadelphia, where Frazer's home remained till about 1766. October 19, 1767, in one of the papers regarding his closing out his interest in Deep Creek furnace and Nanticoke forge, he speaks of himself as "late of Philadelphia, merchant, but now of Ashton township, Chester county."

About the year 1762 Persifor Frazer became interested in the business of Jonathan Vaughan and Company, in Delaware. It had been known for some years that there were workable iron ores near Concord, in Delaware, but the development of iron works at that point was delayed because the boundary line between Delaware and Maryland had not yet been determined; and the uncertainty of titles in the lower part of Sussex county, which was then claimed by both Delaware and Maryland, prevented capitalists from investing money in ore lands or in iron works.

The boundary line was first run between the two provinces in 1763, and the Deep Creek Iron Works, located in Nanticoke hundred on Deep Creek, a tributary of the Nanticoke river, about three miles from the present town of Concord, were commenced about that time, perhaps in 1762.

The company was composed of Jonathan Vaughan, who had originally been of Uwehlan, Chester county, Pa., but who on becoming connected with the Deep Creek enterprise removed to Worcester county, Maryland, and styles himself as iron master; William Douglass, of Dorset county, Maryland, iron master; Persifor Frazer, of Thornbury township, Pennsylvania, farmer; and David McMurtrie, merchant, of Philadelphia. These were their occupations and their residences in 1770 when their connection with the Deep Creek enterprise was being terminated, though Persifor Frazer was, in 1762, doubtless living in Philadelphia. It is likely that John Frazer and David McMurtrie went into the enterprise, the former as a merchant, and the latter as a capitalist. They were friends before they made this venture, as Robert Frazer sent his regards to McMurtrie and his family in a letter to his brother Persifor, dated January 5, 1763. The money used in the company seems to have been largely McMurtrie's, while Frazer is active as the merchant. These parties applied

to the authorities of Pennsylvania, which then controlled the property, for 5,000 acres of land containing timber suitable for making iron. This was granted and John Lukens, Surveyor General, was directed to survey it.

The company probably found that it was short of resources, and May 18, 1764, it was reorganized with the addition of some new members for the purpose of "enlarging, completing and finishing Deep Creek Furnace and Nauticoke Forge." The latter enterprise was about three miles west of the furnace at a place known as Middleford, Maryland.

Persifor Frazer owned one-sixth interest in this enterprise and was the merchant. He seems to have had charge of the finances and of the company's store. The country was too young and capital too scarce to carry on the work successfully, and the partners in the company soon resolved to separate their interests. Much time and trouble were taken to agree on the terms of settlement, and an agreement was made in October, 1767, by which Persifor Frazer retired from Deep Creek ownership. There are many documents relating to this settlement among Persifor Frazer's papers, and he was not finally quit of his obligations for many years, the last note of his transactions with McMurtrie being in September, 1790; and one of the family traditions speaks of his contemplating a visit to Deep Creek at the time of his death in April, 1792.

The iron works themselves were largely developed, and continued to produce the brand of "Old Meadow" iron till the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, when, Chesapeake Bay being blockaded, the iron industry ceased.

After the Revolution the grist and saw mills and the stores connected with the enterprises were kept in operation, but the iron business was not resumed. The estate was divided in 1802.

After Persifor Frazer's connection with the Deep Creek operations closed he confined his interest to the Sarum Iron Works, which had belonged to Dr. John Taylor, who was the grandfather of Frazer's wife, Mary Worrall Taylor. He died in 1756 and his son John Taylor, who was interested in his farms, and did not appear to care for the iron business, which was probably not very profitable, did not wish to take the management of Sarum.

In the division of Dr. John Taylor's estate Sarum was put under the control for her life of his widow, Elizabeth Taylor, who leased it to the manager, her friend Daniel Calvert.

Not having the means necessary to carry on the enterprise, Calvert sought the help of Jonathan Vaughan and Dr. Samuel Kennedy. Of Jonathan Vaughan some account is given in the sketch of the Vaughan family. Dr. Kennedy lived at what was afterward the "Steamboat Inn," on the Philadelphia and Columbia turnpike, where my grandfather, Joseph Smith, lived from 1824 to 1840. He was afterward the Surgeon of the Fourth Battalion of the Pennsylvania line, and was later the senior surgeon of a military hospital, and was the friend of Persifor Frazer.

October 4, 1760, Vaughan and Kennedy made an agreement with Dennis Whelen, of Uwehlan. Vaughan sold to Whelen his Lionville property Sep-

tember 21, 1761, to raise money apparently for the Sarum venture, and Vaughan and Kennedy in the agreement of October, 1760, above named, bound themselves to purchase and manage Sarum Forge.

Jonathan Vaughan contracted with George Pearce, of Thornbury, that Pearce should cut from his own plantation 400 cords of wood, suitable for making charcoal, for 2s, 6d, per cord, to be delivered April 1, 1761.

Just how Persifer Frazer became interested in Sarum does not clearly appear, but his mercantile education fitted him for the accounting and the mercantile part of the company's business, and it was probably the work that the handsome fellow did there that won the heart of Mary Worrall Taylor and led to their marriage October 2, 1766.

As Frazer was the merchant of the Deep Creek enterprise it is probable that he had at first that position in regard to Sarum also, and we may fancy that his attachment to Mary Worrall Taylor, who had a good deal of property in lands, and who by the death of her father in 1761 became an orphan, led Frazer to close his connection with Deep Creek and become especially interested in the management of Sarum. He made these changes of interest in the fall of 1767, and then took up his permanent residence at Thornbury, where his wife's farms were. At a later date he seems to have had the entire management of the Sarum iron works.

His marriage to Mary Worrall Taylor was objected to apparently by both families; by the Frazers, as is shown in the letter of Samuel Osborne, the Frazer correspondent at Barbados, West Indies, of November 14, 1769, in which he asks him "if his wife is the lady of whom his father disapproved;" and by Mary Taylor's family, probably because Frazer was a Presbyterian, there being at that time a strong feeling of disapproval among Friends of the marriage of their young people with the later comers of another faith, who were pushing their way so vigorously into a colony which Friends had founded, and which they hoped was to remain their special preserve, and the nursery of their faith.

The records of their meetings about this time are full of cases of people, who, having married out of meeting came back and said they were sorry for having committed a breach of discipline.

The religious objection may have been the cause of the opposition to the marriage on the part of the Frazer family also. Both Friends and Presbyterians having been bitterly persecuted for their faith in the British Isles were now enjoying full liberty to believe and practice what pleased them, and there are many evidences in the records of the time of bitterness of feeling between them. The preachers of both faiths had great influence with their congregations in those days, and it was doubtless very much frowned on by them that their communicants should marry out of their own folds. It was held to be a dangerous doctrine that any one should so far depart from the rigid rules laid down in their churches as to marry out of meeting to please themselves. It has taken several generations for each to learn to recognize the other as Christians.

Persifor Frazer's wife was afterward much pressed to make an acknowledgment of her error in her marriage, but she would go no further than that "she was quite ready to say that she was very sorry to have wounded the feelings of friends, but nobody should ever hear her say that she was sorry she had married Persifor Frazer."

They were married in the Middletown Presbyterian Church by Rev. John Ewing, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, of which church the family of John Frazer were members, as many of their descendants continued to be for a century. Dr. John Ewing was Provost of the University of the State of Pennsylvania from 1780 to 1791, and Provost of the University of Pennsylvania from 1791 to 1802, and was in 1784 Chief of a Commission to extend Mason's and Dixon's line to the Ohio river. The marriage is noted on the records of the church in Philadelphia, but the family tradition that the ceremony took place at Middletown is doubtless correct, that church being within two miles of the bride's home. It is remembered that when the young couple appeared in the church the popular verdict pronounced them the handsomest couple ever seen there.

It is not easy to follow the changing ownerships of the iron properties in which Persifor Frazer was interested by means of the remaining notes of the various negotiations in regard to them. May 16, 1770, an agreement was made to settle the ownership of Sarum forge between the parties who owned Deep Creek furnace, who were Jonathan Vaughan, William Douglass, Persifor Frazer and David McMurtrie.

It does not appear how the others above named became interested in Sarum forge, nor do we understand how Calvert regained possession of the property, but on March 21, 1770, he rented to James Thomson and Persifor Frazer, who were brothers-in-law, having married sisters who were John Taylor's (XV 3) daughters, a two-thirds interest in the saw-mill, grist mill, iron forge and other messuages and buildings devised to Calvert by Elizabeth Taylor. Thomson and Frazer were to keep the mill in repair and to pay as rent £23, 6s, 8d, annually.

May 21, 1771, John Potts, of Whitmarsh townshipp, Philadelphia, and James Thomson and Persifor Frazer having been vested in fee of the whole of this property (Potts holding eight-twelfths, Thomson five-twenty-fourths, and Frazer three-twenty-fourths), agreed to pay Daniel Calvert £76 rent annually and to put the works in order and operate them. The property to be managed in the interest of Elizabeth Taylor. This plan worked well for a time. August 16, 1776, Mrs. Frazer writes to her husband, then at Ticonderoga, that Mr. Potts has brought sheet-iron to great perfection at his mill, that the old mill has been pulled down and made larger and in general the iron trade seemed prosperous.

Persifor Frazer's business undertakings do not seem to have been profitable thus far. The ventures of the family to the Carolinas and the West Indies turned out badly. Frazer became involved in debt in the Deep Creek

enterprises and appears for several years to have been engaged in trying to get his indebtedness adjusted.

Samuel Osborne, John Frazer's old correspondent, writes to Persifor from Barbados, November 14, 1769, asking him how he "met with these great losses," and John Pierce, May 6, 1771, reproaches him with "living in some measure upon the labors of others."

He resented himself from debt finally, but he seems to have had hard times in his early life. It was a period when ventures upon insufficient capital were usual and when it was hard to get an industry working permanently successfully. It can only be said for Frazer that he was one of the many persons who in those days were working to the best of their ability to get the industries of the country established on a paying basis.

John Taylor, son of Dr. John Taylor, died in 1761, and John Pierce was appointed to administer his estate August 14, 1762. He married his widow, who had been Sarah Worrall, about 1763, and apparently went to live at her house. Persifor Frazer came to live with them after his marriage to Sarah Taylor's daughter, Mary Worrall Taylor, in October, 1766 (John Taylor's estate not having been yet divided), and continued there until after the birth of his first child, who was born January, 1769.

Contention arose upon some point and there are a number of angry letters on the part of John Pierce to Persifor Frazer and several accounts were presented. The first account, in which Pierce maintains that Frazer is indebted to him, begins December 6, 1766, two months after Persifor's marriage. John Taylor's property was being divided and this apparently was partly the cause of the contention.

February 11, 1768, Persifor Frazer buys of Joshua Bean, of Whiteland, a house and farm of 48 acres, 130 perches, in East Whiteland, at the intersection of the old Colonial road with the road leading from the Steamboat Inn to the Red Lion, where the White House store was kept till about 100 years later. The consideration named is £239, to be paid May 1, 1769. June 29, 1769, Persifor Frazer contracts with Thomas Green, carpenter, to build him a frame barn 45 x 20 feet before July 10, and to build a dwelling house 21 x 28 feet after harvest.

December 9, 1769, seems to have been the time at which Frazer removed his household, though it was apparently to some other house belonging to John Taylor's estate in Thornbury, perhaps the one that Thomas Green built, and not to the Whiteland house bought of Joshua Bean that he removed.

The controversy with John Pierce was acute for a year or two. Mrs. Pierce left John Pierce's house probably in January, 1769, and lived thereafter till her death in 1780 largely with her daughter Mrs. Frazer, though Mrs. Frazer's daughter Sarah represents her as living with John Pierce at the time of the Battle of the Brandywine in September, 1777. She had left him again in August, 1775, and seems to have had on the whole an unquiet time with him.

John Pierce seems to have taken the tory side in the Revolution. June

7, 1779, Thomas Cheyney, Esq., deputed Hugh Reed, Jacob Vernon and Persifor Frazer to call upon five persons, of whom John Pierce was one, "to see if they have not grain enough to spare to feed the poor." This course was taken with a number of persons whose loyalty was doubted during the Revolutionary War.

When the trouble with Pierce subsided Persifor Frazer seems to have lived happily at home for several years.

The storm blew over. Friends of those days who would not fight, did not consider themselves debarred from the privilege of making themselves disagreeable and using harsh words, but Sarah Pierce continued to live at times with her daughter, and John Pierce contented himself as he best could, though occasionally growling as late as August, 1775.

Other than this family jar, nothing seems to have marred the happiness of the Frazer home. Four children came to it before they celebrated the tenth anniversary of their wedding day, and Mrs. Frazer in after years, when the country's troubles took her husband so much away from home, looked back with fond regret to those early peaceful days.

It can be fairly said for Persifor Frazer not only that he had a charming and noble wife, but that he must himself have had much attractiveness to have won and kept such devoted love as she gave him. Such expressions of a warm and heartfelt though perfectly dignified and sane affection as constantly occur in her letters to him are rare in the formal correspondence of the days in which they lived, and throw a pleasing halo over their busy and earnest lives.

In the years that immediately followed 1771 Persifor Frazer seems to have been mostly occupied with farming enterprises and with a certain undefined interest in the mills and the iron works that originally belonged to Dr. John Taylor's estate. We have, however, some records of other transactions of this time.

John Reed, gentleman, makes a contract May 16, 1772, with James Smither, engraver, both being of Philadelphia, that Smither shall engrave a map of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia from original surveys made by Thomas Holmes, Surveyor General of the province of Pennsylvania, and others, which map shall have the measurement 63 x 29 inches. Price to be paid to Smither £100 by January 25, 1773. This contract John Reed assigned September 23, 1772, to Persifor Frazer. Accompanying this is a list of subscribers, 295 in all, who promise to pay to John Reed forty shillings upon delivery of the work. Anthony Wayne, Persifor Frazer, Isaac Taylor and Caleb Parry are among the subscribers. I do not know that this map was ever produced. Subscriptions to the amount of £590 should have been sufficient to ensure the publication, unless James Smither died before its completion.

May 21, 1768, Persifor Carr, Sergeant in the 48th Regiment (of British troops), writes from New York, entreating Persifor Frazer to give him an account of his sister. He asks Frazer to advise her of Carr's good health.

This evidently is the Persifor Carr of whom the elder Persifor Frazer of Generation XIV writes to his son, John Frazer, June 3, 1737, in which he calls Carr "a very bad boy." He was an acquaintance, possibly a relative of the family, but nothing more is known of him.

Persifor Frazer, David McMurtrie and two others, who do not otherwise appear in this history, were interested in 1762 in acquiring lands on the Juniata river. Frazer seems to have retained some interests in the middle or western part of Pennsylvania throughout his life. Lands which were cheap, being unsettled, were a favorite subject of speculation in that period of the State's development.

Persifor Frazer's connection with public affairs, which was to continue throughout his life, began before his marriage, for we find it of record that in January, 1765, shortly before the death of his father, before he got out of touch with affairs in Philadelphia, he was appointed a delegate to a provincial convention, among whose acts was the adoption of a resolution recommending the passage of a law which should prohibit the importation of slaves into the provinces.

When, after the French and Indian War of 1757-1763, England thought that her colonies should bear part of the burden which the war had imposed upon her, and for that purpose proposed to tax them, the merchants of Philadelphia adopted a set of Non-Importation Resolutions October 25, 1765. On the original copy of these resolutions, which was in Independence Hall in 1877, and probably is there still, Persifor Frazer's name appears as one of the signing merchants.

We have no further note of the part he took in the affairs of the province in the next eight years. Family tradition and official documents show him engaged in an extensive business at the iron works of Sarum, while the farms owned by his wife and himself in Thornbury, where he lived, near Goshen meeting house, and at Downingtown, all in Chester county, must have engaged no small share of his time and thought.

At Thornbury, during this time, much additional land was brought under cultivation, and the homestead, a substantial stone house, which is still standing, was built. He was doubtless ranked in those happy days as a fortunate and prosperous citizen.

When, in 1774, the first Continental Congress, rescuing the pressure which England was putting on the colonies in the matter of taxation, resolved that no more English goods should be imported, nor should any exportations be made to England after December, 1776, unless the obnoxious taxation laws should be repealed before that date, the Congress being without means to enforce its resolutions, popular meetings were held everywhere to ratify and carry into execution the recommendation they had made.

The people of Chester county met at the Chester Court house December 20, 1774, and named a committee of sixty-nine persons to act for the county in this matter. Of this committee Persifor Frazer was a member. This com-

mittee was authorized—"to be and continue from this time until the month after the rising of the next Continental Congress with full power to transact such business and enter into such associations as to them shall appear expedient."

The committee advised that a Provisional Convention should be called to take into consideration—"the present unhappy situation of public affairs"—and such a convention assembled in Philadelphia January 23, 1775. In this convention Chester county was represented by ten members, of whom Persifor Frazer again was one. The convention took action looking to the prohibition of the importation of slaves into the province, slavery being opposed in their view to the idea of a free Constitutional Government. The committee for Chester county met on March 20, and appointed a sub-committee of seven to draft a petition to the General Assembly with regard to the manumission of slaves. Of this sub-committee also Persifor Frazer was a member.

The committee continued to meet frequently as the affairs of the country grew more disturbed. On the 22d of May they unanimously recommended—"in order to avert the evils and calamities which threaten our devoted country that the following association be entered into by the good people of this county: We, the subscribers, do most solemnly resolve, promise and engage under the sacred ties of honor, virtue and love to our country that we will use our utmost endeavors to learn the military exercise and promote harmony and unanimity in our respective companies, that we will strictly adhere to the rules of decency during duty, that we will pay a due regard to our officers, that we will, when called upon, support, with our utmost abilities, the civil magistrate in the execution of the laws for the good of our country, and that we will, at all times, be in readiness to defend the lives, liberties and properties of ourselves and fellow-countrymen against all attempts to deprive us of them."

The committee, which became known as the "Committee of Safety," was reappointed by the Pennsylvania Assembly October 19, 1775. November 25, 1775, the Assembly adopted rules to perfect the organization for the several counties, and December 26 the committee reorganized in conformity with the suggestions of the Legislature, and appointed eight persons, of whom Persifor Frazer was one,—“to represent the county if occasion be in Provisional Convention during the ensuing year.”

The work which this committee did, and the course of events in New England where the oppression of the British Government was more decided and bore earlier fruit, proved to the Pennsylvanians who were interested in the welfare of their country that an armed struggle was near, and they began to prepare for it.

The provincial authorities at this time were very active in pushing forward military organizations, as General Washington kept urging Congress to fill his army, then besieging Boston, with fresh men to take the place of such of his troops as were nearing the end of the period for which they had enlisted.

December 9, 1775, Congress directed that four battalions should be raised

in Pennsylvania, and December 15 asked the Committee of Safety to recommend proper persons as officers. January 5, 1776, the committee having previously recommended as officers of the Fourth Battalion, Anthony Wayne as Colonel, Francis Johnston as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Nicholas Hausseger, of Lancaster county, as Major, proceeded to name eight captains for the several companies. Persifor Frazer was named first, and on the list of thirty-one captains then appointed he stood eighth. He was assigned to the command of the first company of the Fourth Battalion, which had eighty-six privates on the roll and numbered in all 104 persons.

The battalion rendezvoused at Chester, Delaware county, on February 9, 1776, and on February 17 Colonel Wayne reported that he had in camp five hundred and sixty men and officers, and that the officers who were absent on recruiting service had secured sufficient recruits, as he believed, to make the battalion complete. Three companies of the Fourth Battalion had reported at New York under Major Hausseger on January 28. Colonel Wayne took command April 26, and despatched Major Hausseger to Philadelphia to bring up the remaining companies, one of which was Captain Frazer's. They marched for New York May 16, 1776, arriving in New York Saturday morning, May 18, and crossed over to Long Island—"¾ miles distant from New York"—Sunday morning, May 19.

From that date till June 29 he was serving in or commanding detachments which scoured the island to arrest tories, and preparing to resist the expected attack by the British troops.

As a number of the soldiers were not fully armed, they were drafted off to reinforce the Northern Army, and took boat for Albany June 29, arriving there July 2. They left Albany for Lake George Thursday, July 4, where they arrived on Sunday, July 7, marching on foot sixty out of the seventy miles. They were encamped about Fort Ticonderoga, where they arrived July 10, until December.

During Persifor Frazer's stay about Ticonderoga he was appointed Major by General Gates September 4, 1776, Nicholas Hausseger, who had held that position, having been promoted to the Colonelcy of a German regiment.

It was supposed at first that these troops were to be sent to reinforce Arnold in his attack on Quebec, but that movement having failed, they were not all sent beyond Ticonderoga. Colonel Wayne went north with part of his battalion before Frazer went north, but soon returned. The whole battalion met for the first time at Ticonderoga in July. Part of them had been in the battle of Three Rivers.

Dr. Kennedy was the surgeon with these troops, and the correspondence between Captain Frazer and his wife passed largely through his hands. Mr. David Jones was the chaplain.

Frazer gives a very poor account of the New England troops, who he says are largely composed of inefficient and unsuitable material, and he expresses himself strongly in condemnation of them.

He speaks largely of the army's work at and about Ticonderoga. He says that that place was made quite strong by repairing the old defenses, that Crown Point would have required too much work done to make it defensible, and that when it was attacked on the 13th of October the Americans withdrew to Ticonderoga. The British finding them strongly posted there did not attack Ticonderoga and withdrew from Crown Point to Canada November 2. After they left the position at Ticonderoga it was put in order for the winter. General Gates, of whose conduct Captain Frazer always speaks highly, returned to Philadelphia, and Colonel Wayne was left in command. He says that Wayne did the engineering work to put the old fort in good repair, and that his services were very highly thought of. Captain Frazer was sent home with despatches December 4, 1776.

There are many letters of this time between Captain Frazer and his wife, though the irregularity of the mails and the delays in receiving correspondence seemed to him unaccountable. The letters from home are largely taken up with domestic details about the farm, the children and the neighbors, and with prayers for his safe keeping and his speedy return. There are a good many details as to the attitude of the community on the questions of the day, the Independence from Great Britain which had just been proclaimed, etc. Mrs. Frazer says, August 27, 1776, "the people are pretty well reconciled to Independence, but fear the heavy taxes that are to come, but, above all, they fear the New Englanders should the Americans gain the day."

He was not without honor in his own country. His wife writes him in October, 1776—"No person can be in greater esteem than you are both with Whig and Tory. Your letters are often called for to decide disputes."

The American troops were partly withdrawn from Ticonderoga in the autumn and sent to assist Washington, who was withdrawing his force across the Jerseys to defend Philadelphia. The Fourth Battalion commenced to move in the spring of 1777, General Wayne accompanying the troops. Frazer was assigned to recruiting service in Chester county. He was given \$1,000 for that service February 6, 1777, and July 2, 1777, he accounts to Michael Kemmel, Paymaster of the Fifth Battalion, for \$3,067 which he had spent in the duty.

He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Battalion March 12, 1777, Colonel Francis Johnston being in command. When the appointment was confirmed by Congress, then sitting at York, Pa., November 12, 1777, it was made to date from October 1, 1776. Colonel Johnston set out for the Jerseys from Chester in the beginning of April, 1777, leaving Lieutenant-Colonel Frazer in command at Chester. Frazer moved to Mount Pleasant, near Bound Brook, N. J., arriving there early in June. He found General Wayne there, and reports him in excellent health. At the end of June the American army advanced and the British retreated by New Brunswick to Staten Island. In the beginning of June our army was at Morristown, N. J., having moved there on the rumor that the British were going up the Hudson river to make

a junction with Burgoyne. They moved a little later to the Clove, fourteen miles from West Point, as the British army was evidently preparing for some movement, having gathered their forces in New York. At the next date of his writing the army had been withdrawn from this advanced position, and on July 29 they were at Howell's Ferry, on the Delaware river, above Trenton, having marched sixteen regiments 90 miles in four days, the British having taken ship and sailed southward. They moved slowly down southward, having heard August 22 that Howe's fleet had entered Chesapeake Bay, and on September 4 the army was near Wilmington, Delaware. They were making themselves ready for an engagement, and on August 29 they sent three wagons loaded with chests from their advanced position south of the Brandywine to Colonel Frazer's house for safety.

The advanced parties of the British and American armies had now met, and after a few days' preliminary movements they fought the Battle of Brandywine. The Brandywine battle consisted of two separate engagements, the first near Chadd's Ford, on the Brandywine, where General Knyphausen defeated General Wayne, and the second about Birmingham meeting house, where Lord Cornwallis defeated Generals Stirling and Sullivan. The first conflict in which Colonel Frazer was an actor was about five miles southwest of his home, and the second was about five miles west of his house. The firing, which was heard by his daughter Sarah Frazer's school teacher, on the morning of September 11, and by Mrs. Frazer herself, as narrated by her (see Taylor record), must have been that between Knyphausen, who was making a strong feint at Chadd's Ford to occupy the Americans and direct their attention from the movement of the main body of the army under Cornwallis, and the American troops under Wayne. He is reported in the family tradition as having the rank of Major in this battle, which is probably true, as his appointment as Lieutenant-Colonel was not confirmed till November, 1777, and he seems to have been on special duty and not acting with his regiment.

The American army, after the defeat, retreated on Chester, twelve miles distant, which they reached that night. The most considerable portion of General Howe's army remained for five days at Dilworthtown, about two miles northeast of Chadd's Ford, his own headquarters remaining there. This was only about four miles from Colonel Frazer's house, and it is doubtless from this position that the body of British troops was detached which plundered Colonel Frazer's house on Saturday, September 13. For damages from ravages of the British troops under Captain de West's command on that date Frazer made afterward claims for £287 5s.

We can trace Colonel Frazer's movements for several days about this time by his wife's narrative of the plundering of their house, and by his own statements. She says that he stayed on the field of battle till evening, and then moved, probably with the rear guard, to the Seven Stars tavern, now the hamlet known as Village Green, about nine miles east of Chadd's Ford, and four miles northwest of Chester, to which point the American army had retreated.

Late that night, having apparently been selected as familiar with the ground, to watch the movements of the enemy, he returned to his home, about five miles from Village Green. The next day a party of American riflemen, who were also apparently on duty as a corps of observation, called at his house and advised him to keep away from his home, as the baggage of ten regiments was stored there, of which fact some of his Tory neighbors would probably inform the British, who would come to seize it, and might take him prisoner. He made light of the danger, and having been ordered to observe the motions of the enemy, he started the next morning early to the Blue Ball tavern, on the Chester road, about half way between his house and Village Green, Major John Harper, innkeeper of Turk's Head, and his and Harper's brother-in-law, Jacob Vernon, joining him there. While absent on this duty his house was plundered and the baggage of the officers of his division was taken, although the arms and ammunition which had been there, and which were the chief object of the British raid, had been removed some time before.

In spite of the defeat of the American army at the Brandywine, General Washington thought it necessary to risk another battle for the defence of Philadelphia, then the chief city of the young republic, and ordinarily the seat of government. He had some hope of a favorable result, as he found the spirit of the army unimpaired by their late disaster. He, therefore, after retreating on Chester, moved around by Philadelphia and Germantown, and marched westward up the Lancaster road, reaching the White Horse tavern on the 15th of September, his army stretching along that road from the White Horse tavern about three-quarters of a mile west of my father's house, to a point near the Admiral Warren tavern, about two miles east of the Harris homestead.

As soon as this movement became known to General Howe he moved that portion of his army under the command of Lord Cornwallis, which had been halted at Village Green for a few days, to the northward to become the right wing of his army, the remainder of the army, which had been posted at Dilworthtown moving also northward on parallel lines to form the left wing.

Cornwallis' movement, which was commenced on the morning of Tuesday, September 16, caught Colonel Frazer, Major Harper and Jacob Vernon, who were again out on reconnoissance at the Blue Ball. Vernon, who was a civilian, escaped, but the two officers were made prisoners, and forced to fall in with the northward march of their captors. The two armies met that day on the high ground just south of the summit of the South Valley hill, about a mile south of Frazer station on the Pennsylvania Railroad. A skirmish opened the battle, but had not proceeded far when a heavy rain came up and so wetted the insufficiently protected ammunition of the Americans that they withdrew to their original position near the White Horse tavern in East Whiteland township, and the next day moved northward by way of Yellow Springs, crossing a few days later the Schuylkill river about five miles above Phoenixville. It was the rain alone which prevented a general engagement which could hardly have failed to result in great disaster to the American cause. Our army was

inferior in numbers, in equipment, in discipline, and in morale, having just suffered defeat at Brandywine, so that it was of great value to the liberties of America that the battle was not fairly joined.

It is among the family traditions that just after the American army in retreat crossed the Schuylkill, the British who were in pursuit reached the ford, but the rains of several days had by that time so swollen the river that they could not cross it. The family, it is said, always spoke of this as a special interposition of Providence for the rescue of the American army, as a battle in their then condition would have been certain destruction. It was also said that General Washington took a similar view.

While the tradition may have been correct concerning some detached body of troops, it is not true as to the main army, with which General Washington took no such risk, but crossed some twenty miles further up stream.

The British army remained during the storm, which lasted several days, encamped on the South Valley hill, a portion of them on fields which afterward belonged to the farm of Joseph Smith, my grandfather, who married Persifor Frazer's daughter Mary. The British had not found, since they had been in America, so rich a country as the one they were then in, and they plundered it without mercy. My great-grandfather, Thomas Harris, whose farm lay a mile or two to the northward, was one of the sufferers by these depredations, and, with other citizens, made claim in 1782 for remuneration.

The party who captured Frazer and Harper was the advance guard of a considerable body of British troops, commanded by General Grant. The prisoners were deprived of their horses and their swords, and were obliged to tramp along on foot. General Grant, riding near Colonel Frazer, entered into conversation with him, and asked him his name. He replied—"Persifor Frazer." "That is a Scotch name," said Grant, "and should not belong to a rebel." "England has called other men rebels who have resisted her Government besides those who resist it in America," retorted Frazer. "For that answer you shall have your horse," said General Grant, whose family had taken the Pretender's part in the rising of 1745 in Scotland; and when the horse was brought, he restored Frazer's sword also.

In the course of their conversation they discovered that they were cousins, General Grant's mother, whose name was Frazer, being a cousin of John Frazer (XV 5). This conversation took place as they were passing the Goshen Friends' meeting house on the Chester road, in East Goshen township, and just before they joined the main body of the British army.

After his capture, his Colonel, Francis Johnston, wrote to Mrs. Persifor Frazer:

"DEAR MADAM:— "CROSS ROADS, NEW LONDON, October 1, 1777.

"I should have written to you sooner, but unfortunately fell sick immediately after the action at Chadd's Ford.

"I am heartily sorry for your loss. I trust, however, that it will be of short duration, as I have great reason to believe a general exchange of prisoners

will soon take place. The enemy will find your husband a man of honor and a gentleman; so that you have nothing to fear. He will be treated well.

"If you have not already sent some hard cash and clothing to the Colonel, you will please let me know, that I may use my endeavors to procure some hard money, which, with his baggage, shall be sent with a flag of truce the earliest opportunity. I should be glad to know whether my papers, and some little clothing which I had in the Colonel's chest, be secure, and where they are.

"I am, dear madam, yours, etc.,

"FR. JOHNSTON."

"N. B. When you write send your letter to camp."

Thanks probably to General Grant's interest in him, Colonel Frazer says that while they remained under the guard of the Fourth and Sixty-fourth regiments he and Major Harper were well treated, but on the third day after their capture on the march of the troops from the White Horse, familiar ground to Frazer, as it was here that he had kept store perhaps fifteen years before, they were turned over to the Provost Guard, and remained in their custody till they reached Germantown, about a week after their capture.

The Commander of the Provost Guard was Major Procter, whose brutality Colonel Frazer and many other Americans had frequent opportunities to experience afterward. Frazer says in his statement of their experience—"During the time of the march from the White Horse to Germantown we were exposed to the insults of the army twice a day. In the morning the prisoners were drawn up near the road on which the troops were to march, and remained till all had passed, and then fell into the rear. In the evening we passed from the rear to the headquarters, near the front, at which times every kind of abusive language was made use of by the troops as we passed, without the least check from the officers. It had been frequently said by an officer of the first rank that when we came to the City we should be admitted to our parole. On our arrival there on the 30th of September I was informed by the Provost Marshal that we were to go to such quarters as he chose, and remain there till further orders, our paroles having been previously signed at Germantown. Thus we remained till the 7th of October, when the Commissioner of Prisoners (one Dumont) informed us that he had orders to take us to the State House, where we were to be kept in close confinement. The reason given for this was that, there being so large a number of prisoners, it might be prejudicial to their interests to have us at liberty. Many of us were six days without having any provisions sent to us, and for many weeks after our allowance did not exceed from four to six ounces of salt pork and about half a pound of ordinary biscuit per day.

"Had it not been for the supplies sent by the citizens we must have perished. We remonstrated, but were told that we had the same allowance as their own troops when on board transports. We were told to purchase what we had need of in the City. Upon Mr. Ferguson being appointed Commis-

sary, our allowance was honestly dealt out for a considerable time, but by inattention it is now far short of what it should be.

"At the first of our confinement our acquaintances were suffered to visit us, but that and every other privilege was, under various pretexts, withheld from us except in some instances where particular officers of more humanity than the rest had the guard.

"And it was not until they began to insult and restrain the prisoners that any attempted to escape. Sentries were placed in each of the rooms, who often picked our pockets and stole our clothes while we slept. Letters sent to us were withheld, and often considerable sums of money.

"The persons who brought our victuals were treated with abusive language and women with indecent behavior, and kept waiting at the outside door for a long time in bad weather.

"This treatment, we have reason to suppose, was to prevent citizens from supplying the wants of the prisoners.

"The soldiers also stole food and clothing they were entrusted with to deliver.

"We were refused the liberty of going from one room to another. The windows were nailed down, though the smoke from a stove below stairs in the guard room, owing to the badness of the chimneys, has, for many days, been almost intolerable.

"There were forty of us in the two upper rooms in the State House, which served for every purpose of kitchen and bedchamber. We were often insulted both by officers and soldiers. A negro, who was appointed to attend to our room, being ordered by Lieutenant Lefevre to sweep it, answered with very abusive language. Lefevre attempted to strike him, when the fellow swore he would run his bayonet through him. On Lefevre complaining to a subaltern officer of the Guard he was refused redress, and told that the negro was as good as he was. Application was made to the Captain of the Guard to as little purpose.

"About the latter part of December we were informed that we were about to be removed to the new gaol (at Third and Arch streets). As we had been told by the physician who attended the prisoners that a very malignant fever raged among them, and as we frequently saw six or eight bodies taken out to be buried in a day, we thought it our duty to complain to General Howe of this inhuman order. We were answered that the General intended by our removal to put us in a more comfortable situation, and that we might be more agreeably accommodated, that he would order the physician to examine the state of the gaol and report thereon.

"The doctor reported that no infectious disorder existed there, and consequently we were desired to hold ourselves in readiness for removal, with promises that the rooms allotted to us should be cleansed in the best manner, and everything made as agreeable to us as possible, which was neglected in almost every particular. One hundred and eighty of the private soldiers were

sick when we were sent to this place, which, together with the causes, occasioned such a ——."

The narrative, which ends abruptly, was probably written as justification for Colonel Frazer's escape from prison. Whether the statement was never finished, or whether this is an imperfect draft of it, is not known. He held and maintained successfully before a Court of Inquiry that the British administration, in confining in a jail officers who should not have been subjected to such an indignity, and in depriving them of privileges to which they were entitled, had itself violated the terms of the parole, and had thereby absolved the imprisoned officers from its obligations.

He had addressed a communication, relative to the sufferings of the prisoners in Philadelphia, and to the subject of exchanges, to General Washington on the 9th of October, which, with some of the mouldy bread served to the soldiers, was carried by his wife to headquarters at White Marsh, eliciting a reply from Washington on the 4th of November, in which he speaks of the efforts he is making to bring about exchanges on a proper basis, and deplors the distress of the prisoners. His granddaughter, E. W. Smith, says that during the winter of 1777-8, jail fever broke out among the American prisoners, and the prisoners were taken out of the jail and lodged in different parts of the City. Colonel Frazer, Major Harper and Colonel Hannum, who was a neighbor, and a friend of the other two, a civilian, a zealous whig, a relative of Squire Cheyney, who lived in West Bradford township, where the town of Marshallton now is, were lodged at the White Swan tavern, on Third street above Market street. Notwithstanding they had given their parole, the doors of their sitting-room and bedrooms were kept locked, their windows were barred, and a guard was placed over them. They considered that these restrictions were indefensible by military law, and felt themselves therefore released from their parole, and at liberty to escape if they could. On St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1778, when the Guard who were Irishmen got patriotically drunk, they escaped from their rooms, and clambering over a stone wall in the rear of the house went, some to the house of a Mr. Frazer, who was a distant relative of Colonel Frazer, living in Front street near Pine street, and others to the house of Mr. Blackstone, who lived in the same neighborhood.

Vigorous efforts were made to find the escaped prisoners; all the avenues leading from the City were closely watched, and many of the houses searched. On one occasion when some of the party were hidden in a deep closet behind shelves, on which china was so arranged as to conceal them, the house was entered and the closet searched without discovering the fugitives.

Their escape was aided by the indiscretion of some young British officers, who, calling on a lady of their acquaintance immediately after the jail delivery, told them of it, which news they received with apparent surprise. The officers said that, while the prisoners had disappeared for the moment, they could not get out of the City, and proceeded to speak of the plans for their recapture.

Being encouraged, they talked freely, and as the escaped prisoners knew what traps were set for them, they took good care not to spring them.

They remained in the City several days till the ardor of the chase had somewhat abated, when Mr. Blackstone procured a boat on which they crossed the Delaware, passing through the British fleet, and landed in New Jersey, and in a short time rejoined the army.

The British naturally thought that the officers had broken their parole, and General Howe demanded their return from General Washington, but on investigation of the circumstances, the Court of Inquiry held that they were justified, and the demand was withdrawn.

The prisoners, while doubtless suffering many inconveniences, some privations and some annoyances, do not seem on the whole to have been badly treated. Mrs. Frazer having credentials from General Washington was allowed several times to see her husband, and Mrs. Gibbons, who was a sister to Colonel Hammum, and a neighbor of Mrs. Frazer, sometimes accompanied her. They were allowed sometimes to supply them and their friends with food and other necessaries, and though those, at times, failed to reach their proper destination, they did much to ameliorate their condition.

After his escape he rejoined the American army and was at Valley Forge for a time, his name being signed June 4, 1778, as Lieutenant-Colonel, Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, to an address from the officers to the Supreme Executive Council on the want of clothing for their troops. He left Valley Forge June 16th, and joined the army in New Jersey.

His command took part in the operations in New Jersey and New York in the summer of 1778, and he is said to have commanded his regiment at the battle of Monmouth Court House, June 28, 1778, Colonel Johnston being absent from sickness, which frequently disabled him. It is the family tradition that during part of that action he was the brigade commander. Colonel Johnston was invalided for a considerable time after the battle.

His wife, on the 9th of September, 1778, addresses a letter to him in General Wayne's brigade at White Plains, N. Y., written in some distress, as she has had no news of him since the 17th of August, when he was ill, and the children since then have had the whooping-cough badly.

Her next letter, written at several dates from September 28 to October 4, is written under still greater pressure. She has been bitterly disappointed in her expectation of his return home. She has been very ill herself, and her son Persifer is still sick.

There had been much dissatisfaction in the army on account of the action of Congress in promoting junior officers over the heads of those who had suffered imprisonment, who held that their sacrifices entitled them to continue to hold their relative rank. It was, perhaps, in recognition of this claim, that Congress had confirmed Colonel Frazer as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, but for some reason he was not wholly satisfied. He and his wife had many pecuniary sacrifices for the army, had sold a con-

siderable part of their property to aid it, and his affairs had fallen into some disorder at home, the iron works were not running satisfactorily, and his wife, whose health had not recovered from the trials and exertions of the fall and winter of 1777, which were responsible for the loss of the child who was born in May, 1778, who died before it reached the age of two months, and whose brave spirit was temporarily broken so that she was a good deal dispirited, was greatly mourning his absence. At this time the appointment of his junior, Walter Stewart, to take precedence of him seems to have made his cup overflow, and he resigned from the service on the 2d of October, probably about the time he received the letter from his wife which has just been quoted. He had presented in a manly way his complaints to the committee who were appointed to settle these matters of precedence at White Plains, N. Y., September, 1778, and says that he thinks he is injured by Walter Stewart being put before him, though he had recognized the propriety of their advancing Colonels Richard and William Butler. His resignation was accepted by the Commander-in-Chief October 9.

His descendants must regret that he yielded to his chagrin and to the pleadings of his wife for his return home to her, but they must admit that their ancestors were the best judge of the circumstances, and must respect their decisions. A number of officers who felt that Congress was not acting to them in good faith, or in accordance with the promises made to them, left the service about this time.

On the occasion of the acceptance of Colonel Frazer's resignation, October 9, 1778, the following letter was addressed to him by his old commander, General Wayne:—

"FREDERICKSBURG, October 13, 1778.

"DEAR SIR:—

"It is with real concern that I part with a gentleman who has more than shared the dangers and fatigues of war with me; but, as you must have maturely considered the matter previous to your resignation, I can only wish you a safe arrival, and a happy sight of your expecting friends.

"At the same time I can't help expressing my regret at the loss of an officer, who, in every vicissitude of fortune and upon every occasion, has proved himself the friend of his country, the gentleman, and the soldier.

"Adieu, my dear sir, and believe me, with every sentiment of esteem,

"Yours most affectionately,

"Lieutenant-Colonel Frazer."

"ANTHONY WAYNE."

After his resignation from the army Colonel Frazer returned to his farm at Thornbury and took up again the work which had suffered from the absence of the master's hand for two years.

He was appointed by Congress Clothier General July 15, 1779, but declined it from the inadequacy of the pay as compared with the necessary expenses, to say nothing about compensation.

Joseph Reed, who was then the President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, addresses him October 15, 1779, and says that General Washington has made a requisition on the State for 1500 men whom Reed is personally to command, and as he wishes to have the assistance of some gentleman of knowledge and experience as Adjutant General he offers the position to Persifor Frazer, pointing out that it will give himself very great pleasure and perhaps lay a foundation for some office of greater value and importance to the State for Persifor Frazer. This position he did not accept.

April 1, 1780, he was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council Commissioner of Purchases for Chester county.

April 5, 1780, he was appointed by Quarter Master General Nathaniel Greene as his deputy, but on April 29, 1780, he declined to accept the appointment, thinking the pay inadequate and the service unattractive.

His name is borne on the roll of General James Sullivan's expedition against the Seneca Indians from January 8 till October 22, 1779, as Deputy Commissary General, though there is no family tradition, no letters and no records to show that he accompanied Sullivan in that enterprise.

May 25, 1782, the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania appointed him Brigadier General of the militia of Pennsylvania, to rank second among the Brigadiers.

This completes, I think, his military record.

March 22, 1781, he was appointed County Treasurer, but was not re-appointed the next year, probably because he had then been elected to the Legislature.

He was elected to represent Chester county in the Pennsylvania General Assembly October 15, 1781, and October 12, 1782, and again October 21, 1784. At this time, and until the adoption of a new constitution in 1790, the Legislature consisted of but one house.

In an account which was made up June 1, 1784, the Comptroller General of the State of Pennsylvania admits that the State is indebted to Persifor Frazer, Lieutenant-Colonel, Fifth Regiment, in a sum which with interest amounted to £240, 5s., 8d., and March 15, 1786, the same authority reports that there is a balance due to him as Treasurer amounting with interest to £364, 16s., 5d.

In September-October, 1786, he made a journey to Frankstown on the Little Juniata to take up lands so that the indebtedness of the State to him might be discharged, as the State had plenty of land but little money, and proposed to pay its creditors in unseated lands.

Certain of the lands so taken up by Persifor Frazer were forfeited, as were so many of the lands located on Revolutionary warrants. His son and executor, Robert, allowed them to be sold for taxes, but parts of them were rescued by Jonathan Smith, who married Mary Anne Frazer, Persifor's daughter, and they went into the possession of Jonathan Smith's daughter, Sarah Graves (Smith XVIII 52).

The first assessment of land to Persifor Frazer on the record was in Whiteland in 1754. This was probably the house afterward owned by Richard Richison, who lived at an earlier date at the White Horse store in East Whiteland.

At a later time he was possessed of 49½ acres of land in East Whiteland township in the northwest angle formed by the roads leading to Lancaster (the old Colonial road) and to Yellow Springs. This tract Robert Frazer (XVII 2), who was his father's executor, sold to Joseph Smith who had married Robert's sister Mary (XVII 6). It came to Persifor Frazer in 1768 in settlement of an account with Joshua Bean. It was unlawfully seized by William Noblit in April, 1777, and held for two years, which seizure was the cause of much litigation. It was in the possession of Colonel Frazer at the time of his death.

In 1789, upon the division of Chester county, Colonel Frazer's home in Thornbury township being left in Delaware county, he removed to Westtown to a farm which he purchased there from Josiah Haines, that he might remain in Chester county, as he wished to continue to hold his offices of Justice and Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds.

Later, the family tradition states that he removed to Goshen township, near Sugartown, where his last years were spent.

He followed a fashion of the time among military men—George Washington being the most illustrious example—in that he became a member of the Society of Free Masons. There is among his papers a call to a meeting at Norristown February 9, 1789.

Persifor Frazer was one of the twelve charter members to whom, December 6, 1790, the Grand Lodge granted a charter to hold a lodge at the sign of the "White Horse, in East Whiteland, or at any place within five miles of it." It was Lodge No. 50, the first lodge chartered in Chester county.

January, 1783, he was on a committee of the Pennsylvania Assembly to meet President Dickinson of Pennsylvania, and was appointed January 21 in the same year on a committee to make representation to Congress about certain seizures of property. Persifor Frazer, John Hamm and Joseph Gardner reported to Congress that great abuses had been attempted in smuggling British goods from the ship "Amazon" under cover of a pass to bring in clothing for British and German prisoners, and Congress resolved, January 24, to have the goods which had not been delivered to the prisoners examined.

In 1785 Colonels John Bayard, Persifor Frazer and George Smith were appointed by the Supreme Executive Council, under a resolution of the General Assembly of April 8, 1785, Commissioners to Wyoming, where serious disturbances had been caused by the conflicting claims to jurisdiction made by the States of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, each State claiming Wyoming as a part of its own territory.

They left Philadelphia going by way of Bethlehem, and following prob-

ably what is now the Wilkes-Barre and Easton turnpike, which for many years was the principal avenue of approach to Wyoming Valley from the southward, avoiding the deep defile of the Lehigh and crossing the streams near their heads.

They started on April 23, but were delayed by high water in the streams, and by awaiting the return of an expressman whom they had sent from Stroudsburg into the enemy's country. Notwithstanding they waited till the waters had fallen, Colonel Frazer's horse stumbled at the crossing of the Lehigh, and threw him into the stream, from which he emerged with a wetting and the loss of his hat. They reached Wyoming May 3. They had a conference with Colonel Butler and Mr. Meade, who represented the Connecticut claimants; the answers of these gentlemen to questions propounded by the Commissioners appear to have been peaceable and satisfactory, but it does not appear from Colonel Frazer's diary what progress they made toward a settlement.

After remaining there about a week they returned down the Susquehanna river, reaching home May 13. They report to His Excellency the President of the Supreme Executive Council, but the report is incomplete.

Colonel Frazer was treasurer of the party, whose expenses amounted to £36 10s. besides £18 17s. which Colonel Bayard spent, mostly for the purchase of a horse. They seem to have advanced the money themselves, and May 18, 1785, the Comptroller General having approved their accounts, an order was drawn on the Treasurer for £57 to reimburse them.

April 8, 1736, the General Assembly elected Persifer Frazer Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds for the County of Chester, to which offices he was appointed September 4, 1790. He held these offices till his death, April 24, 1792.

He was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council June 16, 1786, a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the term of seven years, which term he did not live to complete.

He was also Prothonotary of Chester county, probably from 1786 till the division of the county in 1789, that office being frequently held by the same person as held the offices of Register and Recorder.

March, 1786, David Rittenhouse advises him that they have employed Mr. Wilcocks to make a considerable quantity of paper for public use, and asks him to oversee the workmen on such terms as may be agreeable to him. The mill at which this work was to be done was on Chester creek close to the Sarum forge. The Wilcoxes still own it.

In 1787 he appears as the owner of several tracts of land, each containing about 400 acres, on the waters of Harman's river in Washington county. These, or some of them, were the lands which his granddaughter, Sarah Smith (XVIII 52), lived on near Kittanning.

Probably the last official paper in the collection which remains is a draft of a communication which he addressed to some person in authority, probably to

Governor Mitlin, containing a number of suggestions as to changes desirable in the laws relating to the registering of wills and recording of deeds.

It is of interest, as it refers to the bad state of his health, which for a considerable time had interfered with the discharge of the duties of his offices. It has no date nor address, and there is nothing to show that it was ever completed and sent.

Persifor Frazer had, in his early life, been a man of great endurance, though the record shows that he contracted ague while at Deep Creek furnace. After his Revolutionary service, say from the age of forty years, he had, occasionally, attacks of sickness of whose nature there is no particular record. No permanent menace to his health was known to exist till May 13, 1788, when his youngest child, Elizabeth (XVII 9), a baby of two years old, was drowned by falling into a well six feet deep, whose water flowed over the top. Her father was several miles from home when word of the accident was brought to him. The day was a hot one. He made great haste to return, and the exertion, his grief at her loss and self-reproach at not having better secured the well brought on a heart attack from which he never fully recovered.

In April, 1792, he had occasion to go South—one account says to the Virginia Springs for his health, which, perhaps, is the correct account, though another account says to Deep Creek furnace on business. His baggage was packed for the journey, as he intended to start the next day, when Sally Mattson, a cousin of his wife, a "public friend," or Quaker preacher, visited the house for the purpose of dissuading him from the journey. She read to him the thirty-first chapter of the book of Isaiah, which begins—"Wo to them that go down to Egypt for help," and warned him that the journey would not be for his health, would be attended with great inconvenience and privation of many comforts, and that it was deeply impressed on her mind that he should not go.

He and his wife were accustomed to think highly of "Cousin Sally's" counsel, and of her spiritual discernment, and the journey was given up.

Soon after Colonel Frazer went to Philadelphia to consult Dr. Duffield, who was a relative, and died there within a few days. Dr. Duffield had written him April 7, 1792, advising him in regard to his proposed journey to Virginia Springs, hoping that the journey would restore him to health.

Whether his death had any effect on Sally Mattson is not known, but she soon after fell into a melancholy, and terminated her own life by cutting her throat.

In *Dunlap's American Advertiser*, published in Philadelphia, appeared this notice of his career, which was written by Dr. Benjamin Rush:—

"On Tuesday evening, the 24th instant, departed this life in this City, in the 56th year of his age, Colonel Persifor Frazer, late Register and Recorder of the County of Chester, and formerly a Colonel in the Continental army. Yesterday his corpse was removed to his late dwelling near West Chester for interment.

"This respectable citizen served his country as an officer in the Continental army with zeal and activity, and though an active and decided friend to the Revolution in every stage of it, yet such was his candour and moderation that he acquired the general esteem and confidence of those who were not perhaps entirely of his political opinions.

"Since the Revolution he has been honored by several public appointments, all of which he discharged with such fidelity as will reflect honour on his memory.

"By his death society is deprived of one of its most useful and ornamental members, and a respectable family have suffered an irreparable loss.

"He was an elder in the Middletown Presbyterian Church of Middletown for some years before his death.

"He was tall, and, though slender, was very active, and had great endurance. He was of a genial and lovable disposition."

Persifer Frazer's life is more fully told in the collection of papers which his great-grandson, Persifer Frazer, published in 1907. This sketch is inserted here chiefly to make the Frazer history complete so far as is applicable to this publication.

Robert Frazer (XVI 7). We have a number of memorandums about his career which show his life to have been spent in commerce. Eneas McCarthy gives him a promissory note for £5 February 2, 1755, which Robert endorses to his father. A letter to his father shows him to have been in Kingston, Jamaica, July 21, 1758. He expects to sail thence in two weeks with a cargo of rum, sugar and molasses. His own venture turned out badly. It seems to have been of soap, which proved unremunerative. William Crookshanks notes in a letter to his father, John Frazer, that Robert landed at Dublin, Ireland, March 8, 1759, expecting soon to return to America.

Samuel Osborne, who was the correspondent of the firm in Barbados, writes to his brother, Persifer Frazer, from that point January 23, 1762. He congratulates his correspondent on his brother's safe arrival, and condoles with Robert for his loss in trading.

In the fall of 1762 the sloop "Ranger" loaded at Philadelphia. Austin Bartholomew and Robert Frazer insured the vessel and cargo for £1200, ten persons or firms joining in the insurance for £100 or £200 each.

The insurance was made November 12, 1762, at nine per cent., and agreed "to be of as much force and effect as the surest writing on a policy of assurance heretofore made in Lombard street or elsewhere in London." This seems to have been the form of marine insurance in Philadelphia before it was assumed by companies. Bartholomew and Frazer were probably supercargoes. Outerbridge was the master of the vessel.

The "Ranger" sailed on November 12, 1762. Robert Frazer reports to his father from Cape Henlopen on November 16th, noting a pleasant voyage and pronouncing the "Ranger" a very speedy craft.

January 5, 1763, he writes to Persifor Frazer from St. Eustatius, or St. Eustatia, both forms of the word being used. St. Eustatius is the name at present. It is a small Danish island, 150 miles east-southeast of Porto Rico.

They seem to have sold the ship and to have bought a brigantine or to have changed the description of the rigging. The name is still the "Ranger." They had secured a cargo of salt and propose to sail from Charlestown, S. C., as soon as peace is certain. The Peace of Paris was signed in 1763, but the news of its signing had not yet reached the West Indies.

Outerbridge had ceased to be master of the vessel and Robert Frazer succeeded him, Bartholomew becoming supercargo. They sailed January 17, 1763, for Charlestown. The vessel was armed with eight or ten four-pounder guns, and carried 1800 bushels of salt and thirty or forty cases of Geneva. They sailed in company with two sloops, one of them unarmed, the other a Letter of Marque, with thirteen or fourteen guns, Joseph Thompson Commander.

Benjamin Davis, Austin and Thomas Bartholomew, and Robert Frazer insure the boat and cargo for £800, February 21, 1763, in Philadelphia. It was also insured in Charlestown, and that insurance held, the Philadelphia insurance being surrendered.

The vessel seems to have been lost, because it was afterward paid for by the insurers, but Robert Frazer is heard of again. He must have returned from his voyage of January 17th, finding that no news of peace had been received and must have started again soon. Mr. Wilcocks, Jr., writing to Persifor Frazer from St. Christopher (now a British island, fifteen miles southeast of St. Eustatius), June 4, 1763, tells him that his brother sailed from there about May 25th, was captured and carried into St. Martin's (now a French island, fifty miles north-northwest of St. Christopher), where he ransomed his vessel and cargo for £396. It was decided to sell the vessel at St. Eustatius. He left St. Christopher last May 28th.

This is the last that we hear of Robert Frazer. His vessel was settled for in 1765 by the Charlestown insurers. Robert Frazer probably died in June, 1763, his vessel being lost in a storm.

Sarah Frazer (XVI 13) lived within a short distance of her brother Persifor, half-way between Colonel Frazer's and Chadd's Ford, and it was to her house that Mrs. Persifor Frazer sent her children for safety when the British raided her house in September, 1777. Her husband, Jacob Vernon, was a son of Jacob Vernon, who married April 20, 1730, Elizabeth Cheney, widow of Thomas Cheney, whom she had married in 1726. Thomas Cheney was a son of John Cheney, of Middletown, who died in 1722. Elizabeth was a daughter of Benjamin Hickman and Ann Buffington, of Westown. Thomas Cheney died in August, 1728. Jacob Vernon and Elizabeth Cheney had children—Abraham, Lydia, Elizabeth, Phebe, who married Major John Harper, and Jacob, Jr., who married Sarah Frazer. Joshua Vernon, who

married Anne Frazer, was perhaps a cousin of Jacob Vernon. John Cheney, Jr., who was a brother of Thomas, married Nov. 3, 1730, Ann Hickman, a sister of Elizabeth Hickman. Their eldest son, Thomas Cheney, born December 12, 1731, died January 12, 1811. Jacob Vernon died in 1788, and Sarah Frazer married, about 1790, Samuel Hewes.

In 1793 Samuel Hewes was granted a license to keep the "Seven Stars" tavern, in Aston township, Delaware county, which license was renewed from time to time till his death, in 1821. His widow, Sarah, continued to keep the "Seven Stars" till 1824.

The "Seven Stars" was located at Village Green, and was famous as the headquarters of Lord Cornwallis, the commander of the British forces which lay in that vicinity for some days after the battle of Brandywine. The tavern dates back to 1762, and it was a well known house for a hundred years after that time.

Samuel Hewes, who was born June 20, 1762, was his wife's junior by several years. He died April 22, 1821.

Anne Frazer (XVI 15) lived with her brother Persifor, to whom she was devotedly attached, till her marriage. Persifor Frazer proposed that they should go to the East Whiteland property when she married in 1778, but Noblet, who had seized the house, was unmovable, and they went to Dilworthstown, a few miles west of Persifor's home, in September, 1778.

The property on which Persifor Frazer proposed to settle his sister Anne after her marriage to Joshua Vernon was that which he came into possession of in 1768 in a deal with Joshua Bean. Frazer had a tenant in possession of the property, but he moved out April, 1777, and William Noblet took immediate possession. Frazer urged his wife to take measures to dispossess him, but his ejection was postponed till Frazer should return from the army. It took some years to get rid of Noblet.

Some years later Joshua and Anne removed to Redstone, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, about thirty miles south of Pittsburg, and near the Monongahela river. Anne was, as her correspondence shows, a person of much sprightliness and warm affections. Her husband, Joshua Vernon, died March, 1798.

Phelie Vernon, who was a sister of Jacob or Joshua, married John Harper, and this relationship doubtless promoted the companionship which we know to have existed between Persifor Frazer (XVI 6) and Major John Harper, as he came to be known during the Revolution.

GENERATION XVII.

INDEX No.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF PERSIFOR FRAZER (XVI 6) AND MARY WORRALL TAYLOR (XVI 1).						
XVII 1	Sarah Frazer.	never married.	Jan. 11, 1769.		Mar. 3, 1841.	
2	Robert Frazer.	I. Mary Ball. II. Elizabeth Fries. III. Alice Yarnall.	Aug. 30, 1771.	I. May 3, 1798. II. Oct. 15, 1803. III. Feb. 11, 1818.	Jan. 20, 1821.	
3	Mary Ann Frazer.	Jonathan Smith.	Feb. 17, 1774.	Oct. 16, 1794.	Feb. 19, 1845.	Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
4	Persifor Frazer.	never married.	Feb. 26, 1776.		Sept. 29, 1798.	
5	Martha Frazer.		May 22, 1778.		July 20, 1778.	
6	Mary Frazer.	Joseph Smith.	Jan. 14, 1780.	Feb. 27, 1800.	May 23, 1862.	West Chester Pa.
7	John Frazer.		Dec. 27, 1781.		Aug. 3, 1783.	
8	Martha Frazer.	William Morris.	Oct. 14, 1783.	Oct. 15, 1818.	Jan. 27, 1867.	Bethel Twp., Pa.
9	Elizabeth Frazer.		May 17, 1786.		May 13, 1788.	
10	Elizabeth Frazer.	Henry Myers.	Dec. 17, 1788.	Jan. 9, 1812.	Apr. 25, 1857.	Upper Darby Twp.,

THE CHILDREN OF SARAH FRAZER (XVI 13) AND JACOB VERNON.

11	Abraham Vernon.					
12	Mary Vernon.	Edward Hewes.				
13	Benjamin Vernon.	Sarah Harry.				
14	Elizabeth Vernon.	Josiah Richards.				
15	Persifor Vernon.	Rachel Cadwalader.	Aug. 28, 1778.			
16	Sarah Vernon.	Joel E. Ball.				
17	Anne Vernon.	James Ball.				
18	John Vernon.					

THE CHILDREN OF SARAH FRAZER (XVI 13) AND SAMUEL HEWES.

19	Samuel F. Hewes.	Margaret McCullough.	May 16, 1795.		Mar. 26, 1864.	
20	Jemima Hewes.	Isaac Massey.	Apr. 16, 1797.	May 6, 1819.		

THE CHILDREN OF ANNE FRAZER (XVI 15) AND JOSHUA VERNON.

21	Lydia Vernon.	Job Vernon.				
22	Anne Vernon.	Joshua Gibbons.		1802.		

Sarah Frazer (XVII 1) had the family appreciation of humor, and many odd stories are told of her. She was lame, having dislocated her hip, though at what age is not known, probably after reaching maturity. She was plain spoken and somewhat eccentric. In her later years she was asked by a person who knew her slightly if she was not the mother of some person who was named. She replied with emphasis, and, perhaps, not without regret—"I am not the mother of any living thing; I am nothing but a nasty old maid."

She became, in middle life, a convert to the Methodist faith, and identified herself very thoroughly with that body, which had at that time but little social position. She lived with her mother at Thornbury till about 1825, when her mother went to live at the house of her daughter (Mrs. Joseph Smith) in East Whiteland. She was an inmate for a short time of the family of her sister Martha (Mrs. William Morris), but accepted a little later an invitation to make her home in Philadelphia with her sister Mary Ann (Mrs. Jonathan Smith). This was a Presbyterian household, and as interdenominational charity was quite undeveloped in those days, she found that she had rather live with those who were of the same household of faith with herself than with her kindred who held views not in sympathy with hers. She returned to West Chester, and took up her abode with an English family named Hodson, who lived on Gray street. She spent the rest of her life with them, and died at their house.

Robert Frazer (XVII 2) was born in Middletown township. He received an unusually expensive education, entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1786, and started to practice law in possession of a law library imported from England at a cost of £100, being admitted at Chester to practice at the Chester County Bar July 30, 1792. He lived in Chester county till about 1807, when he removed to Philadelphia, where he remained till after the death of his second wife, who died in 1814, when he again removed to Chester county to a farm at the intersection of the road from West Chester to Philadelphia with the road running south from Paoli to Media and Chester, about where the West Chester road crosses Crum creek, about ten miles from Chester, probably about where Edgmont P. O. now is. It was here that he died.

The family tradition says in regard to him, that he was the leading member of the Bar of Chester county, a most beautiful and winning speaker, but terrible in denunciation. He had a melodious voice. He was the idol of the place, and was held by his friends to be the equal of Sargent and Binney.

He drew, in 1820, the petition to the Legislature for the removal of the county seat of Delaware county from Chester. He was Deputy Attorney-General from May, 1793, to February, 1800; from February to November, 1816, District Attorney of Delaware county; and a member of the Pennsylvania House of Assembly, 1795.

His Philadelphia home, where his son John was born in 1812, and his son Persifer in 1809, was on the site of the Mariner and Merchant building at Chestnut and Third streets.

His first wife, Mary Ball, was a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Ball, born April 23, 1778. She died without issue June 21, 1800.

His second wife, Elizabeth Fries, daughter of John and Ann Fries, Quakers, of Arch street, Philadelphia, was born June 16, 1778, and died in childbirth, June 19, 1815. She was the mother of all of his children, except the youngest.

His third wife, Alice Yarnall, born August 28, 1778, died March 23, 1830, was a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Pennell, Quakers of Chester county. Her grandfather was Joseph Pennell, born August 3, 1706. Her great-grandparents were Joseph Pennell, of Edgmont, Delaware county, born December 12, 1674, and Alice Garrett, of Darby, and her great-great-grandparents were Robert Pennell, of Middletown, and ————. She died and was buried at Middletown.

Alice Pennell had married, first, Eli Yarnall, a son of Dr. Peter Yarnall, of Concord township, born 1754, died 1798.

Mary Anne Frazer (XVII 3) has left no history that I know of, except that she was especially beloved by her namesake, my mother. The record of her husband's life will be found in the Smith genealogy.

Persifor Frazer (XVII 4). His father proposed that he should be a fuller, there being opportunities doubtless at some of the mills on Chester creek to learn that business. It was, however, distasteful to the son, who thought that he preferred a mercantile life. He made a voyage to Lisbon at the age of 17, the year after his father's death. The return voyage was a long one, 104 days from Lisbon to Philadelphia. They ran out of provisions, were forced to live on short allowance, and had to draw largely on the ship's store of figs, raisins and Lisbon wine. They had divided their last biscuit when they were relieved by a passing vessel.

On their next voyage, which was to have ended in a French port, they were taken by an English vessel, and the whole crew, except the captain, Frazer, who perhaps was supercargo, and the steward, were put in irons. They, however, overpowered the prize crew and regained possession of the vessel. They again shaped their course for their port, but ran into a fog. When it lifted they found themselves in the middle of an English fleet. They were recaptured, and Frazer was sent to Halifax, Nova Scotia. He was released through the exertions of the American Consul, Phineas Bond. This ended his seafaring life. He was appointed to a position in the first United States bank, of which he became cashier. In the summer of 1798, the yellow fever raged in Philadelphia. The president of the bank died, and it was decided to remove the institution to Germantown. In making this removal in the hot humid weather of September, Frazer exerted himself greatly, with the result that he sickened and died of yellow fever after five days' illness, on the 29th of September, 1798, within a week after the bank's removal. Such was the confusion at the time, and so restricted was the intercourse, that he was dead and buried before his mother knew that he was sick, and it was with considerable difficulty that she discovered the place of his burial.

Mary Frazer (XVII 6) was a woman of vigorous mind and body. Like her elder sister, Mary Anne (XVII 3), she was of the severe type of piety, common among Presbyterians at the beginning of the last century, and so was

less popular among her young relatives than if she had been more genial, but her children always spoke in warm praise of her, and she was doubtless an estimable woman. Her daughter, Rhoda, says that her mother and her aunt Martha (XVII 8) had very fine voices, and in their later life often sang for hours from an old music book in Mary's possession, Mary's voice being a sweet soprano, and Martha's a rich contralto. If Mary had a fine voice, she did not transmit it to any of her children, who were all deficient in musical ability.

For an account of her husband, see Smith record.

She was a woman who had had claims to beauty in early life. She was of medium height (say 5 feet 3 inches), and of rather spare figure, though not abnormally thin.

Martha Frazer (XVII 8) married, at the age of thirty-five (later than was usual in those days), William Morris, who was a small farmer living near West Chester. When her mother's estate was settled, she took her share of the inheritance and bought a farm in Bethel township, not far from Marcus Hook, where she lived till she was quite advanced in years, after which she made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Arthur.

She followed the faith of her husband, who was a Methodist, and though she was in but moderate circumstances, she was of such sunny temper, and had so great a sense of the humorous, that she was an universal favorite in the family. Her husband, who was born in May, 1787, died about 1873. He was not a person of much culture, and it was the fashion among his wife's relatives to laugh at him, but he was an honest and upright, if not an enterprising, man.

Elizabeth Frazer (XVII 9) met an early death by drowning about sunset when two years old in a well six feet deep near her father's house, the water flowing over the edge of the well. Her father, who was at Sharpless' mill when he heard of the accident, hastened home, and the exertion of the walk, joined to his regret that his neglect to secure the top of the well should have caused the death of the baby to whom he was tenderly attached, brought on or aggravated a heart trouble, from which he never wholly recovered.

Elizabeth Frazer (XVII 10). It is not known why Colonel and Mrs. Frazer should have been so attached to the name Elizabeth as to give the name to two of their children. Mrs. Frazer's grandfather's second wife was named Elizabeth, as was her brother Isaac's wife, but neither of them were favorites in the family. It is probable, however, that it was the last-mentioned person for whom these children were named. The second Elizabeth was always called Eliza in the family.

Henry Myers, whom Elizabeth married, was at that time a prosperous farmer of Concord township, Delaware county. He was of a family who were originally French Huguenots, living near the Swiss border. The original name was Mai, Maiere or Maieres, which was changed to Myers after the emigration

to America. The grandfather of Henry Myers was named Henri, an officer in the Swiss army. His oldest son, John, also a Swiss farmer, was captured and sent to Holland prior to 1770, but was afterward ransomed, and sent to America, settling in Chester county. He married one of the Mendenhalls of that locality, and his eldest son, born January 1, 1789, was the Henry Myers who married Elizabeth Frazer. He was the prothonotary, recorder of deeds, register of wills and clerk of the Court of Delaware county from January 17, 1824, to December 30, 1832. In 1824 he was appointed one of the committee to receive General Lafayette. December 27, 1833, he was commissioned one of the Associate Judges of Delaware county, and while discharging the duties of that office was elected, in 1836, State Senator for the district comprising Delaware, Chester and Lancaster counties, in which capacity he served for four years. Unfortunately, the temptations of Harrisburg were too great for his strength, and his career was not a prosperous one thereafter. He lost the confidence of his fellow-citizens, who no longer elected him to office; he dissipated his property, and on February 23, 1855, he was frozen to death on the public road near Cobb's creek, where he was found the next day.

The family home at that time was in Upper Darby township, Delaware county, a short distance west of Cobb's creek. It had been in Concord township in their earlier life.

Abraham Vernon (XVII 11) and Mary Vernon (XVII 12) were twins. Edward Hughes, born November 22, 1762, or Hewes—the name is spelled both ways—the husband of Mary Vernon, was the younger brother of Samuel Hewes, Mary's stepfather, her mother's second husband. Mary and her husband removed to Redstone, Pennsylvania.

Samuel Frazer Hewes (XVII 19) held the license for the "Seven Stars" tavern from 1824 to 1826. His wife, Margaret McCullough, was born April 16, 1797, and died May 6, 1819.

The husband of Jemina Hewes (XVII 20), Isaac Massey, born July 10, 1795, died April 6, 1825, was a son of Israel and Rachel Massey. In 1826, after her husband's death, she succeeded her brother, Samuel F. Hewes, as the proprietor of the "Seven Stars" hotel, in Aston township, Delaware county, and continued to hold a license for that hotel till 1834.

I remember her only as a most extraordinarily ugly old woman, but she seemed to be much liked by my grandmother, her cousin, Mary Frazer (XVII 6).

Anne Vernon (XVII 22). Her husband, Joshua Gibbons, born 1769, died 1855, was a son of James Gibbons, 3d, born 1736, died 1823, who married, in 1756, Eleanor Peters. He was a great-great-grandson of John Gibbons and Margery, who were of Warminster, Wiltshire, England, and who emigrated to Bethel, Delaware county, in 1681.

GENERATION XVIII.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF ROBERT FRAZER (XVII 2) AND ELIZABETH FRIES.						
XVIII 1	John Persifor Frazer.		Dec. 20, 1801.		Mar. 14, 1805.	
2	Jacob Taylor Frazer.		Apr. 8, 1806.		Apr. 10, 1806.	
3	Anne Fries Frazer.	John Rhea Barton.	July 7, 1807.	Dec. 28, 1825.	Nov. 13, 1837.	Philadelphia, Pa.
4	Persifor Frazer.	never married.	June 19, 1809.		Apr. 11, 1880.	Philadelphia, Pa.
5	John Fries Frazer.	Charlotte Jeffers Cave.	July 8, 1812.	Sept. 1, 1838.	Oct. 12, 1872.	Philadelphia, Pa.
6	Mary Worrall Frazer.		Jan. 15, 1814.		June 11, 1814.	

THE CHILDREN OF ROBERT FRAZER (XVII 2) AND ALICE YARNALL.

7	Joseph Pennell Frazer.	Jane Biddle Wood.	Dec. 29, 1818.	May 26, 1846.	May 4, 1878.	Philadelphia, Pa.
---	------------------------	-------------------	----------------	---------------	--------------	-------------------

THE CHILDREN OF MARY ANNE FRAZER (XVII 3) AND JONATHAN SMITH.

8	Margaretta Smith.		Aug. 14, 1795.		Aug. 14, 1795.	
9	Margaretta Smith.	David Correy.	Aug. 7, 1796.	Mar. 17, 1818.	Mar. 10, 1878.	Germantown, Pa.
10	Persifor Frazer Smith.	I. Frances Jeanette Bureau.	Nov. 16, 1798.	I. Jan. 19, 1822.	May 17, 1858.	New Orleans, La.
		II. Ann Monica Armstrong.		II. Apr. 18, 1854.		
11	Mary Frazer Smith.	Eliakim Littell.	Oct. 28, 1800.	Feb. 12, 1828.	Jan. 31, 1873.	Foston, Mass.
12	Beaton Smith.	I. Mary Ann Huddleson.	Sept. 29, 1802.	I. Mar. 18, 1829.	May 20, 1861.	Philadelphia, Pa.
		II. Theodosia Pettit.		II. June 4, 1839.		
13	Robert Frazer Smith.	never married.	Nov. 1, 1804.		Feb. 6, 1826.	Philadelphia, Pa.
14	Mary Ann Smith.		May 26, 1807.			
15	Sarah Smith.	Levi M. Graves.	July 18, 1809.	June 25, 1844.	Aug. 7, 1808.	Kittanning, Pa.
16	Anna Maria Smith.	Samuel Robert Slaymaker.	Sept. 7, 1811.	Jan. 9, 1833.	June 27, 1877.	Evans-ton, Ill.
17	Harriet Romeyn Smith.	James Musgrave Aertsen.	Sept. 1, 1813.	Nov. 3, 1831.	May 7, 1887.	Germantown, Pa.
18	Howard Smith.		Oct. 18, 1815.		Dec. 25, 1819.	
19	Jane Correy Smith.		Nov. 18, 1815.		Sept. 11, 1819.	

THE CHILDREN OF MARY FRAZER (XVII 6) AND JOSEPH SMITH.

20	Elizabeth Wright Smith.	never married.	Jan. 6, 1801.		Dec. 27, 1885.	Philadelphia, Pa.
21	Emma Vaughan Smith.	Henry Augustus Riley.	Dec. 3, 1802.	Sept. 28, 1832.	Feb. 17, 1843.	Monroeville, Pa.
22	Marianne Smith.	Stephen Harris.	Apr. 2, 1805.	Apr. 4, 1833.	Mar. 12, 1899.	Germantown, Pa.
23	Persifor Frazer Smith.	Thomasine Susan Fairlamb.	Jan. 23, 1808.	July 24, 1833.	May 25, 1882.	West Chester, Pa.
24	Martha Smith.	never married.	Jan. 13, 1810.		Nov. 4, 1872.	New York, N. Y.
25	Vaughan Smith.	Mary Elizabeth Shepperd.	Feb. 14, 1812.	Sept. 1, 1842.	Nov. 21, 1901.	Wilmington, Del.
26	Rhoda Wright Smith.	never married.	Aug. 22, 1817.		June 27, 1903.	Germantown, Pa.

GENERATION XVIII.

INDEX No.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF MARTHA FRAZER (XVII 8) AND WILLIAM MORRIS.						
XVIII						
27	Mary Anne Morris.	Samuel Arthur.	Nov. 17, 1819.	1848.	Mar. 1, 1880.	Philadelphia, Pa.
28	Robert Frazer					
	Morris.	never married.	June 10, 1822.		Mar. 22, 1845.	
29	Joseph Roberts					
	Morris.	Arabella Darlington.	Mar. 26, 1825.		Dec. 4, 1859.	Media, Del Co., Pa.

THE CHILDREN OF ELIZABETH FRAZER (XVII 10) AND HENRY MYERS.

30	Persifer Frazer					
	Myers.	Eleanora de Sanno.	Oct. 25, 1812.	1840.	Apr. 27, 1862.	Philadelphia, Pa.
31	Mary Anne Myers.	never married.	Jan. 31, 1815.		Feb. 26, 1865.	Philadelphia, Pa.
32	William Henry					
	Myers.	Josephine Rinker.	Dec. 29, 1821.	1851.	Mar. 15, 1891.	Philadelphia, Pa.

THE CHILDREN OF SAMUEL F. HEWES (XVII 19) AND MARGARET McCULLOUGH.

33	Sarah Ann Hewes.	Samuel Williams.	Feb. 4, 1820.	Sept. 9, 1847.	1861.	Minersville, Pa.
34	James C. Hewes.	Julia Yahn.	Jan. 26, 1822.	Oct. 12, 1847.	Nov., 1898.	Ft. Wayne, Ind.
35	Samuel Frazer	Hannah Maria				
	Hewes.	Woodward.	Nov. 24, 1821.	Dec. 25, 1855.	Nov., 1903.	Philadelphia, Pa.
36	Margaretta Hewes.	never married.	Mar. 25, 1827.		1873.	
37	William Henry					
	Hewes.	Eliza Hutchinson.	Feb. 11, 1829.	Sept. 14, 1870.		
38	Jemima Hewes.		Dec. 17, 1833.		Mar. 4, 1840.	Bridgeville, Del.
39	Robert McCullough					
	Hewes.	Annie Howel.	Oct. 1, 1837.		1840.	Harrington, Del.

THE CHILDREN OF JEMIMA HEWES (XVII 20) AND ISAAC MASSEY.

40	Sarah Hewes				Aug. 13, 1828.	
	Massey.		June 19, 1821.			
41	Rachel Ann Massey.	Reuben J. Halderman.	July 28, 1823.		1875.	West Chester, Pa.

THE CHILDREN OF ANN VERNON (XVI 22) AND JOSHUA GIBBONS.

42	Joshua Vernon	Maria Louisa				
	Gibbons.	Oliphant	1803.	1841.	1882.	Fayette Co., Pa.

Anne Fries Frazer (XVIII 3). Her husband, John Rhea Barton, was perhaps, the most distinguished surgeon of his day in Philadelphia. After the death of his first wife he married Susan La Roche, born Susan Ridgeway, widow of Dr. La Roche, and daughter of Jacob Ridgeway, a wealthy merchant of Philadelphia.

Persifor Frazer (XVIII 4) was educated for the legal profession, but when he had finished his studies, traces of pulmonary weakness induced him to spend a considerable time abroad. After his return home he found that persons with whom he had commenced life had progressed so far that should he then begin the practice of law he would no longer be in the same class with them, and as he had a competence, he decided that he would not embark in business. He spent much of his life abroad, though he considered it to be the duty of a loyal American to be in his own country during the Civil War. But on the whole, he found a larger society of congenial people with interests similar to his own on the continent of Europe, so that he returned there from time to time, and he was in Rome, Italy, when he died from an attack of typhoid fever.

He was a man of literary tastes, well read in history and belles lettres. He had kindly impulses, and a strong family affection, and he did many things to make easier the lot of those of his relatives who were less fortunate than himself.

He gave a good deal of attention to the question of the Frazer ancestry, and his researches in France, Ireland and Scotland throw a good deal of light on the question.

John Fries Frazer (XVIII 5) was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the highest honors in the class of 1830. He afterward took complete courses of study in medicine and law, and was admitted to the Bar of Philadelphia in 1835. As he had a taste for scientific pursuits, he entered the service of the First Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, in which he was an assistant in 1836 under Henry D. Rogers, State Geologist.

Upon the organization of the Central High School of Philadelphia by his life-long friend, Alexander Dallas Bache, as the capstone of the structure of public school education in Philadelphia, John Frazer was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in that institution, which position he held from October, 1842, to April, 1844.

In 1844 he was appointed to a similar position in the University of Pennsylvania and continued to discharge the duties of that position during the rest of his life. He received from the University of Lewisburg the degree of Ph.D. in 1854, that of LL.D. from Harvard College, in 1857, was the Vice-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania from 1855 to 1868, a Vice-President of the American Philosophical Society from 1855 to 1858, a life member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, one of the incorporators of the

National Academy of Science, of which he continued a member throughout his life, and Editor of the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* from 1850 to 1867.

He had, to an exceptional degree, the family gift of wit and humor. He was the intimate associate of many of the leading scientific men of his day. He was very much respected and admired by those who came under his influence as a teacher, and was one of the strongest men who have held a professorial chair in the University of Pennsylvania.

He died suddenly of a heart attack at the University soon after its removal to its present position in West Philadelphia, the day after the faculty took possession of the new buildings.

His wife, who was a daughter of Thomas and Sarah Hollinshead Cave, of Philadelphia, born September 12, 1815, died at Lennox, Massachusetts, August 19, 1881. Her father was a merchant of Philadelphia, and her mother was a daughter of Major John Hollinshead, of New Jersey, an officer of the line of the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Joseph Pennell Frazer (XVIII 7), was also educated as a lawyer, and was admitted to practice at the Bar of Delaware county, February 24, 1845. His inheritance was left in the hands of Henry Myers, husband of his aunt, Elizabeth Frazer (XVII 10), who failed to account for it satisfactorily, so that his fortune proved less than that of his half-brothers and half-sister. His name was changed at his father's death, and it was Robert Frazer after that time. He was Deputy Attorney General of Pennsylvania in 1845, being appointed in February of that year. He was the second President of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, and was afterward President of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad. He died of apoplexy.

His wife was a daughter of Samuel and Fanny Collins Wood, born February 14, 1820. She died August 29, 1879.

For sketches of XVIII 8 to XVIII 26, see *Smith Record*.

Mary Anne Morris (XVIII 27). After the death in 1870, by consumption, of her husband, Samuel Arthur, who for some years conducted a boys' school at Chester, in which service his wife was his able assistant, and who afterward was a clerk in the banking house of Jay Cooke and Company, Philadelphia, she lived with her father in Philadelphia, and later, for some years, with her cousin, Mrs. William Darrach, in Germantown.

Robert Frazer Morris (XVIII 28), was a law student with his cousin, Persifer Frazer Smith, in West Chester. Of somewhat delicate constitution, he had lowered his vitality by hard study and brought on a fatal sickness by over exertion in walking over to East Whiteland to summon my father, Dr. Stephen Harris, on the occasion of a serious illness of his cousin and preceptor, Persifer Frazer Smith. One account says he died of bilious fever.

Joseph Roberts Morris (XVIII 29), was also educated as a lawyer, and he also studied under Persifor Frazer Smith. He was admitted to practice at the Bar of Delaware county, August 28, 1848. He acquired a large practice and prospered until on Sunday, December 4, 1859, while talking to a friend in Media, he suddenly dropped dead of heart failure.

Persifor Frazer Myers (XVIII 30), was a commissary storekeeper at the Philadelphia United States Navy Yard.

William Henry Myers (XVIII 32), was for many years agent of the Estate of George Pepper in Philadelphia.

The husband of Sarah Ann Hewes (XVIII 33), Samuel Williams, was born July, 1816, and died March 15, 1864.

The wife of James C. Hewes (XVIII 34), Julia Yahn, died December, 1902.

Samuel Frazer Hewes (XVIII 35) was a carpenter. His wife, Hannah Maria Woodward, died May, 1898. She was of Woodsville, N. J.

The wife of William Henry Hewes (XVIII 37), Eliza Hutchinson, was born December 2, 1845.

Robert McCullough Hewes (XVIII 38) is a real estate agent.

The husband of Rachel Ann Massey (XVIII 41), Reuben J. Halderman, born June 16, 1818, was a Baptist clergyman. They lived in West Chester until the time of her death.

Joshua Vernon Gibbons (XVIII 42). His wife, Maria Louisa Oliphant, born 1805, died 1884, was a ——— daughter of Colonel John Oliphant and ——— Woodbridge. The Oliphants were of Scotch origin.

THE FRAZER FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE FRAZER FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE FRAZER FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE FRAZER FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE VAUGHAN FAMILY.

Vaughan means "little of stature." Lower says, "It is a family name of great antiquity. The Vaughans of Burlton Hall, Salop, descend from Tudor Trevor, the patriarch of many Welsh nobles and gentles; the Vaughans of Penmaen from Seissylt, lord of Mathavarn in the 14th century, through Jenkin Vychan, body squire to Henry VII, whose son adopted the name Vychan or Vaughan. The Vaughans of Court Field, Monmouth county, are of good antiquity, dating beyond the 16th century."

This family of Vaughans were Welsh Baptists, and came to America as a land of religious freedom.

The family tradition says that the first Vaughan who came to this country took up a large tract of land in company with many of his countrymen who left Wales at the same time. This refers perhaps to the purchase of the Welsh tract. The Vaughans settled north of Downingtown in a hilly country, which they preferred to the more fertile Great Valley, because it was more like their own old home, because the valley was thought to be less healthy, and largely because they preferred the taste of the water of the hills, which came from the rocks underlying the limestone, to the limestone water of the valley, which created bowel disturbances. They called the settlement "Uwchlan" or "Ywchlan," "Upland" or "higher than the valley."

The Vaughans do not appear as holders of property in the township in 1715, but John is on the list for 1724. In 1728 David Lloyd, of Chester, who in 1718 had purchased at sheriff's sale a part of "Cox and Company's 30,000 acres," sold 200 acres of his purchase to John Vaughan (XV 1). This tract, which includes what is now known as "Lionville," and was then, or soon after, known as "Red Lion" tavern, passed to John's son, Jonathan, who with Ann, his wife, sold it to Dennis Whelen, September 21, 1761. This was probably a part of the transaction in which Jonathan Vaughan and Samuel Kennedy, of Whiteland, raised money to buy Sarum Forge in 1760. They then made an agreement with Dennis Whelen.

GENERATION XV.

INDEX No.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
XV 1	John Vaughan.	I. II. Emma Parry (XV 14).	June 5, 1690.	I. II. 1729.	May 24, 1750.	Uwchlan Twp., Chester Co., Pa.

John Vaughan (XV 1) was a man of education. His family Bible, which remains in the family, printed "Yn Llundain in 1677" in the Welsh language, contains a record of the birth of his five children. For his four boys he used

the English language, but for his only daughter the records read—"Margaret Vaughan was born the first of November, 1735 Anno Christi, near three-quarters of an hour to the southing of the seven stars—or Vel Septimo Stella—in the conjunction of the moon Vel Luna ♀ to the planet Mars ♂, about eleven o'clock at night Vel Nocte Milesimo Septingentesimo thricessimo Quinto Novembris die."

"Johannis Vaughanum His Liber Scriptisariis probatum est."

John Vaughan was allowed a license in 1740. This is the first notice of a tavern at Lionville. In his will, made December 30, 1749, probated May 30, 1750, he mentions all of his family, but adds John to the number of his children, placing him first. He provided for the education of his three younger children. His wife long outlived him. For an account of her, see Parry Record.

GENERATION XVI.

INDEX No.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF JOHN VAUGHAN (XV 1) AND						
XVI 1	John Vaughan.	Ruth.	about 1720.			
THE CHILDREN OF JOHN VAUGHAN (XV 1) AND EMMA PARRY (XV 14).						
2	Joshua Vaughan.		Sept. 19, 1730.			
3	Jonathan Vaughan.	Ann.	Aug. 7, 1732.			
4	Margaret Vaughan.	Robert Smith.	Nov. 1, 1735.	Dec. 20, 1758.	1822.	Worcester Co., Md. Uwchlan Twp.
5	Joseph Vaughan.		June 3, 1738.			
6	Isaac Vaughan.		Oct. 23, 1743.		died young.	

John Vaughan (XVI 1), who is mentioned first in his father's will, and who is to have an equal share in his estate, may have been a child of an early marriage, which seems likely, as the first John Vaughan was thirty-nine years old when he married Emma Parry.

In 1748 he appears as one of the lieutenants in Captain George Taylor's company in one of the "Associated Regiments." In 1759 he appears as having furnished one wagon and ten barrels of flour to the supplies that were gathered for General Stanwix's expedition to rebuild Fort DuQuesne, which had been destroyed in 1758 by General Forbes when he abandoned it. My great-grandmother, Margaret Vaughan (XVI 4), often spoke of Colonel John Vaughan of the Revolutionary army, who migrated to South Carolina, as a near relative of hers, which, if he were an elder half-brother, she might well do.

Jonathan Vaughan (XVI 3) is said to have built the oldest end of the present Red Lion tavern; it is of brick, a rare building material in those days.

He sold the property in 1761 to Dennis Whelen, who laid out there the town of Welshpool, which did not succeed as a land speculation. Lionville is about four miles north of the Steamboat Inn, in the highland north of the Great Valley. Jonathan is taxed in Uwchlan in 1757 and 1758, but not later, his property interests being then transferred to Delaware and Maryland. This transaction probably furnished the money with which Jonathan Vaughan started work at Deep Creek furnace. He was an iron master, and was interested in Deep Creek furnace, Worcester county, Maryland, and in Sarum forge, in regard to which the first notice we have is that in 1760 Jonathan Vaughan, Dennis Whelen, both of Uwchlan, Chester county, and Samuel Kennedy, of Whiteland, entered into agreements in relation to the working of Sarum Forge: Dennis Whelen apparently being the capitalist of the partnership. Persifor Frazer seems to have been interested in these enterprises, and to have been originally the storekeeper and the cashier. Jonathan Vaughan and Persifor Frazer were also interested in the operation of iron works in Oxford township, Chester county, near the Maryland border. These interests continued till 1767, and probably to a later date. In the agreement about a settlement of the interests in Sarum Forge, May 16, 1770, Jonathan Vaughan is recorded as of Worcester Co., Md., ironmaster.

Jonathan Vaughan calls himself of Uwchlan, Pa., in 1760. After beginning to take an interest in the Deep Creek enterprise he apparently removed to Maryland.

There are very numerous notes in the Frazer correspondence in regard to Jonathan Vaughan. Vaughan and Company, who were Jonathan Vaughan, of Worcester Co., Md., ironmaster; William Douglass, of Worcester Co., Md., ironmaster; Persifor Frazer, of Thornbury township, Pa., farmer, and David McMurtre, of Philadelphia, merchant, found deposits of iron ore at Deep Creek, Delaware, but the development of works there had to await the settlement of the Delaware-Maryland boundary, which was run in 1763. They applied about that time to Pennsylvania for a grant of 5,000 acres of land containing timber suitable for making iron. This was given them, and John Lukens, Surveyor General, was appointed to survey it. The building of the furnace must have commenced in 1762. As was frequently the case in the colonies, with a scarcity of money and little knowledge of the cost of new enterprises, the company soon found itself short of money, and it was reorganized May 18, 1764, Daniel Wishart and Jemina Edwards, both of Philadelphia, becoming partners. The purpose of the reorganization was stated to be to enlarge, complete and finish Deep Creek furnace and Nanticoke forge, the former being on Deep Creek, a tributary of Nanticoke river, three miles from the present town of Concord, Del., and Nanticoke forge being three miles to the west of the furnace. These operations developed into a large business, and produced what was called "Old Meadow" iron until the breaking out of the Revolution, when the business ceased, Chesapeake Bay being blockaded by the British. After the Revolution the iron business was not resumed, but the grist and saw mills and the

stores continued to do business. The estate was divided in 1802. In relation to Sarum forge, Jonathan Vaughan and John Chamberlain operated it in January, 1764. November 20, 1769, Jonathan Vaughan contracts with George Pearce that Pearce shall cut from his plantation 400 cords of good wood, suitable for making charcoal, at 2s. 6d. per cord.

There are many conferences and disputes about the settlement of the affairs of these iron industries for several years. The works were carried on with considerable pecuniary difficulties up to the time of the Revolution.

Margaret Vaughan (XVI 4). After the death of her husband, Robert Smith, she lived part of the time on her own property in Uwehlan, and part of the time with her children, but mostly with General Matthew Stanley, who married Robert Smith's cousin, Sarah Cunningham. Matthew Stanley took care of her property, and was a very dear friend.

In her later life Margaret Vaughan was spare and small of stature, a great reader of history, biography and theology, a cheerful person and a hearty laugher. Her wedding ring, which bears the inscription "As God decreed so we agreed," came into my possession by demise from her great granddaughter, Esther Saffer, in October, 1907.

GENERATION XVII.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF JOHN VAUGHAN (XVI 1) AND RUTH.						
XVII 1	Joshua Vaughan.	Jane Taggart.	1749.		Aug. 30, 1808.	
THE CHILDREN OF MARGARET VAUGHAN (XVI 4) AND ROBERT SMITH.						
2	Emma Smith.	Robert Porter.	Nov. 17, 1759.	about 1785.		Finleyville, Pa.
3	Susanna Smith.	Nathan Grier.	Dec. 25, 1760.	Nov. 13, 1787.	Jan. 2, 1812.	Brandywine Manor, Pa.
4	John Smith.	Elizabeth Bull.	Apr. 8, 1762.	Dec. 23, 1790.	Apr. 2, 1815.	Joanna, Berks Co.
5	Sarah Smith.	never married.	Oct. 1, 1763.		Nov. 7, 1785.	
6	Margaret Smith.	Samuel Kennedy.	June 24, 1765.		July 12, 1847.	
7	Jonathan Smith.	Mary Ann Frazer.	Aug. 2, 1767.	Oct. 16, 1794.	Nov. 20, 1839.	Philadelphia, Pa.
8	Robert Smith.	Esther Kennedy.	May 29, 1769.		Feb. 5, 1822.	
9	Joseph Smith.	Mary Frazer.	Sept. 24, 1770.	Feb. 27, 1800.	Dec. 18, 1845.	Frazer, Chester Co.
10	Isaac Smith.		Feb. 9, 1772.		Mar. 14, 1772.	
11	Isaac Smith.	Margaret Fleming.	July 20, 1773.	Apr. 19, 1804.	Oct. 8, 1840.	Lancaster Co., Pa.
12	James Smith.		Nov. 9, 1777.		Aug., 1778.	

Joshua Vaughan (XVII 1) was originally a blacksmith, living near the Red Lion tavern. He was a man of vigorous, independent mind, who read much and gained the regard and confidence of his fellow citizens. At a critical period of the Revolution he was deputy sheriff and keeper of the prison at Chester, where he performed his duty under trying circumstances with signal firmness and courage. The last note in regard to him in the Frazer correspondence speaks of him as a blacksmith, and notes the payment of an account by him June 20, 1787.

He was converted under the preaching of Philip Hughes, a Baptist preacher of Chester, and was baptized in 1780. On entering the water for his baptism the clergyman replied to some one who questioned him as to his companion—"we are Philip and the jailer." He was ordained December 1, 1809, and became a great and successful preacher. He was courageous and self-possessed, and he carried into the ministry enough physical vigor to be a terror to the ruffians who at times proposed to interfere with his preaching. He was buried a half mile east of Chadsford on the Brandywine, where his farm lay.

For notices of the children of Margaret Vaughan (XVI 4) and Robert Smith see Smith record.

GENERATION XVIII.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF JOSHUA VAUGHAN (XVII 1) AND JANE TAGGART.						
XVIII 1	Isaac Vaughan.					
2	John Vaughan.	Elizabeth Lewis.	June 25, 1775.	Mar., 1797.	Mar. 25, 1807.	Columbia, Pa.
3	Jane Vaughan.	John Curry.				Wilmington, Del.
4	Ruth Vaughan.	David Johns.				Philadelphia, Pa. Philadelphia, Pa.

John Vaughan (XVIII 2) was a very able physician of Wilmington, Delaware. He was also a licensed Baptist preacher. He died at an early age of nervous fever. His wife was a daughter of Joel Lewis, Esq., of Christine, Delaware.

THE VAUGHAN FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE VAUGHAN FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE VAUGHAN FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE VAUGHLAN FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE TAYLOR FAMILY.

GENERATION XII.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
XII 1	Christopher Taylor.	Frances.	before 1620.		June 4, 1686.	Tinicum Island, Pa. Middletown Twp., Pa. England.
2	John Taylor.	Hannah Osborn.	about 1625.	June 6, 1664.	1686.	
3	Thomas Taylor.	Frances.	March, 1628.		1682.	

GENERATION XIII.

THE CHILDREN OF CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR (XII 1).

XIII 1	Israel Taylor.	Phebe.			1725.	Bucks County, Pa.
2	Joseph Taylor.					
3	Mary Taylor.	John Busly.		1690.		

THE CHILDREN OF JOHN TAYLOR (XII 2) AND HANNAH OSBORN.

4	Elizabeth Taylor.	Hugh Durborow.	1665.	Mar. 11, 1686.	June 1, 1722.	Philadelphia, Pa.
5	Jacob Taylor.	never married.	about 1673.		Mar. 2, 1746.	Thornbury Twp., Pa.
6	Isaac Taylor.	Martha Roman.	about 1674.	Jan. 1695.	May, 1728.	Thornbury Twp., Pa.

We meet, at the commencement of the history of the Taylor family in America, some difficulty in determining the relationship of Christopher Taylor and John Taylor, of the Twelfth Generation. The surname Taylor was a very common one in south-western England, ranking next in frequency after those of Smith and Jones. This adds to the difficulty of identifying men bearing that name, but there are these reasons for thinking that these two men were near relatives, and, possibly, brothers.

Dr. Smith in his history of Delaware county, which is a work of high authority, says that they were probably near relatives, but does not give his reasons for thinking so. Christopher Taylor was a man of exceptional attainments—"one of the best scholars who arrived with the first settlers," says Dr. Smith. He had an important school in England.

Jacob and Isaac Taylor were both, as the family tradition and the work they did unitedly testify, men of unusual scholastic attainments, and it is reasonable to suppose that Christopher Taylor had been their preceptor, as they probably had no opportunity for an education in England. Besides a knowledge of astronomy and its kindred science, astrology, which we know Jacob Taylor to have had, he possessed a literary faculty, and a knowledge of

books which was exceptional in Pennsylvania in his time, and both he and Isaac Taylor had more than an ordinary surveyor's knowledge, or they would not have been chosen to trace State boundaries, which required astronomical determinations.

Furthermore, Jacob Taylor adopted as his first choice of a profession, that of a teacher, and, like Christopher, his classical school was one of good repute.

Isaac Taylor, like Christopher's oldest son, Israel, was a physician, and they may have been educated together under Christopher's guidance, or, Israel may have acquired his medical knowledge at an English school, and Isaac may have been his pupil.

It is also noteworthy that John Taylor who came to America holding an important commission from Penn's father-in-law, Thomas Callowhill, to locate a large tract of land in and about Philadelphia, part of which land was to have been his own, should go at once to Christopher's home on Tinicum Island, and settle there, as if the ties between them were so close that this was the natural thing to do.

Isaac Taylor's grandson, John Taylor, named his oldest son Israel, which was the name of Christopher's oldest son. This was an unusual name among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, but if the older Israel Taylor was Isaac Taylor's near relative and his preceptor, there would be reason for the bestowal of the name.

Christopher and John Taylor were nearly of the same age, and emigrated to Pennsylvania nearly at the same time. It is probable that Penn's friendship for Christopher may have influenced Thomas Callowhill to appoint John as his agent in Pennsylvania; and on the whole it seems that their fortunes were so closely linked that it is natural to suppose that they were brothers. On this supposition, Christopher Taylor is introduced into these papers, and his family line is followed a little way.

Martha Gray Thomson (Taylor XVII 17), born 1777, who was a great-great-great-grandchild of John Taylor (XII 2), said that the Taylors were the county family in Wiltshire, but I know of no other testimony to their greatness.

Christopher Taylor (XII 1) was probably born near Skipton in Yorkshire, England. His profession was that of a schoolmaster, and he was successful in his calling, and had a classical school which was somewhat famous. He became a convert to the faith of the Puritans, and one of their preachers, but having taken one step away from the form of faith of his fathers it was easier to take the next step, and under the teaching of George Fox he became a Quaker and in 1652 a preacher of that doctrine. He rose to eminence in that calling, traveled largely around England as an advocate of the tenets of the faith of the Quakers, and suffered persecution for his belief. He was

imprisoned several times, once for a term of two years, and met with much cruel treatment in prison. These persecutions broke up his classical school several times, and caused him to remove it from place to place, his last location in England being at Edmonton, in Middlesex.

Such men as Christopher Taylor, possessed of a good and well stored mind, of good judgment, and weaned by persecution from his native land, were welcome to William Penn, and he made emigration to his new colony attractive to them. Taylor purchased from Penn 5000 acres of land, to be located in Pennsylvania, May 22, 1682, and he probably came over with Penn on his first voyage in the ship "Welcome," Robert Greenaway, Commander, sailing from Deal, England, August 30, 1682, and landing at New Castle, Delaware, October 27, 1682, for we find him present at the first meeting of the Assembly of the new colony held at Chester, December 4, 1682.

He left his school in England in the hands of George Keith, who was also an eminent Quaker preacher. Keith soon followed him to Pennsylvania, where his return to the faith of the Church of England, caused great disension among his co-religionists, and troublous times in the colony.

Christopher Taylor first settled in Bucks county, and represented that county in the first Assembly. Thomas Holmes' "Map of the Improved part of the Province of Pennsylvania," begun in 1681 shows several tracts of land in Bucks county belonging to Christopher Taylor, the principal ones being on Neshaminy creeek, about eight miles above its mouth, and another lying on the Delaware river.

William Penn showed Taylor many marks of his esteem, making him a member of the Provincial Council, in which body he sat from its first meeting at Chester, December 14, 1682, till the end of his life. He at once took a prominent part in its work, served on the most important committees, and it was probably the need of constant attendance there, that led him to remove from Bucks county in 1684, and take up his residence on Tinicum Island in the Delaware river, ten miles south of Philadelphia.

This island had a somewhat interesting history. Being fertile and easily accessible, it was early considered a desirable residence, and it was the first point within the present limits of Pennsylvania at which a permanent settlement was made by Europeans. In its immediate vicinity the whole population of the Swedish colony was settled for some years, and upon the island their chief defensive work, *Fort Cristina*, was located. A tablet has been erected near the Swedes church, Wilmington, to mark the site of Fort Cristina. The island was given by Queen Cristina, of Sweden, to Governor John Printz, the third Swedish Governor of the colony of New Sweden, November 6, 1643. Governor Printz took command of the colony February 16, 1643, and lived on Tinicum Island, having named his residence there "Printzdorp," till the fall of 1653, when he returned to Sweden, leaving Lieutenant Papegoya, who had married his daughter, Arnegat Printz, to hold the command till the arrival of the new Governor, John Rysingh.

Printz left the island in fee or in trust to his daughter Arnegat. Lient. Papegoya, who had brought to Printz a letter of commendation from his sovereign in 1643, and had married Arnegat in 1644, is supposed to have left the country about 1656, and to have returned to Sweden. His wife, who was a woman of strong character, resumed her maiden name, remained in Pennsylvania, and figures frequently for some years in the public records. She sold Tinicum Island to Joost Delagrance, May 9, 1662, and returned to Sweden, but the failure of the purchaser to complete payment required her to come back and commence a litigation to recover possession. After many delays she succeeded, in 1675, only to see the property again slip from her hands in October, 1683, through the technicality that the son of the defendant had not been named in the suit, and his title, therefore, had not been extinguished. This brought the island into the possession of Arnoldus Delagrance, the son of Joost, who sold it February 2, 1685, to Christopher Taylor. He gave it the name "College Island," and is said to have had there a school in which the higher branches of education were taught.

With all the honors that came to him, he still, in 1685, styled himself "schoolmaster," considering, doubtless, that there was no more honorable occupation. Dr. Smith says: "He was well acquainted with Latin, Greek and Hebrew, and in 1679 published his *Compendium Trium Linguarum* of those languages. His literary qualifications were considerable, and he frequently exercised his pen in the cause of truth. He and his brother Thomas wrote much in England in the Friends' cause."

Christopher Taylor was constantly in request for public duties during the short term he had to live after his emigration. June 6, 1683, the Proprietor appointed him one of the Commissioners to the Government of East Jersey to remonstrate against certain misrepresentations which had been made by that colony to England, and which were bringing Penn's colony into discredit, and June 11, 1683, he names Taylor first in a similar Commission to treat on a similar subject with the Governor and Council of West Jersey.

Upon his removal to Chester county he was appointed President Judge of the county court, which position he retained till his death in 1686, and March 17, 1686, he was by particular commission constituted one of the Justices of the Peace—or Judges, for the office then had that dignity—for the town and county of Philadelphia. He was also for some time and until his death Register General of the Province.

He died in June, 1686, the office of Register General being put into other hands July 5, 1686. It is possible that his pleasant home on Tinicum Island may have been responsible for his short life there, as settlers in the new land had not then learned by experience what deadly fevers lurked in such beautiful spots. At a later time Tinicum Island was reported as being so unhealthy "that farmers were compelled to get their work done before September, by which time ague and remittent fever left nobody able to work."

John Taylor (XII 2) is stated in his letter of instructions from Thomas Callowhill to have been of Alderton, in Wiltshire, England, though the usually accurate family tradition reports him to have been of Staffordshire. He is supposed to have been a surveyor, as Callowhill, who was the father of William Penn's second wife, in a letter of instructions to him, gives him directions about locating and mapping a tract or tracts of land, amounting to fifty-five hundred acres, which he has bought from Penn. He may have paid an earlier visit to America, for the family tradition says that he came over before Penn did, and it is recorded that in July, 1679, the Court of Whorekills county, now Sussex county, Delaware, orders that "A Magistrate of the city of New York having unadvisedly taken an oath of one Taylor concerning fees which he claimed for surveying at Whorekill (Cape Henlopen), the Magistrates of that city having nothing to do in any other part of the Government of these precincts, and the said oath being taken contrary to law, you are to take no cognizance of it and by no means admit it as proof of evidence for Taylor."

The Taylors who were surveyors in those parts at that period must have been few in number, and it is probable that John Taylor was the surveyor referred to. It is also noticeable that Callowhill gives him no instructions about his work in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, such as would naturally be given to a stranger to the country, from which it may be inferred that the locality was not new to him.

He was, however, doubtless in England in July, 1684. Callowhill's letter speaks of him as a basket maker, which occupation may have been his ordinary business, as surveying in England would not probably occupy his time fully.

Callowhill's instructions, dated July 18, 1684, provide for Taylor's departure with his family on the first opportunity. He advances him £18 for this purpose, and appoints him his attorney to take up 5500 acres of land which Callowhill had bought of William Penn. Taylor is to receive 400 acres of these lands, to continue to be Callowhill's agent in charge of his property, and he is to pay for the advance of money and the land allotted to him a quit rent of three pence per acre yearly, the grant being a perpetual one, but the quit rent being reserved as was originally intended by Penn in all his grants.

Until the 25th day of December, 1685, however, the rent to be paid is to be only one dressed buckskin. For Taylor's services he and his heirs are to receive sixteen shillings and four pence yearly, and one shilling out of every twenty shillings of rent that may be collected.

Five hundred acres are to be laid out in the first and second streets of the city of Philadelphia, and the other five thousand are to be laid out in one township "accommodated with a navigable river and convenient harbor" (as if these were to be had on demand), and Taylor is to "draw the said five thousand acres in a figure or map expressing what rivers and other bounds is on the South, North, West and East part thereof."

At the usual rate of voyaging in those days, John Taylor with his family probably reached Pennsylvania in the fall of 1684. They presented in 1684

two certificates of recommendation from Wiltshire to the Philadelphia Friends' Meeting, but there is no record that the elaborate instructions of Thomas Callowhill about locating his lands and building houses and mills were ever carried out.

John Taylor leased a plot of ground on Tinicum Island from Christopher Taylor soon after its purchase by Christopher, March 10, 1685, to be used as a garden or nursery, but it did not prove a suitable location, and he took up, in 1685, a plot of sixty-three acres of land in Middletown township, near what is now called Glen Riddle, in Delaware county, but I have found no other note than these of his work after his arrival in America.

Callowhill had anticipated some difficulty in having his lands satisfactorily located, and directed Taylor in that case to refuse to lay them out, and to report to him for further instructions, but communication between Pennsylvania and England was very slow; John Taylor probably died in 1686, and no actual location of Callowhill's lands seems to have been made by him. The land in Middletown township was sold in 1717 by his grandson, John Taylor (XIV 15), to William Pennell, who built a saw mill there.

It is noteworthy that among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, the men, who were more exposed to the hardships of out-door life than the women, were ordinarily much shorter lived.

After his death, John Taylor's family removed to Thornbury township, Chester county, and December 12, 1687, they presented their certificates of membership to the Concord Friends' Meeting. The certificate of John Taylor and Daniel Osborn was from Kineton Meeting in Wiltshire. His marriage to Hannah Osborn is recorded in the parish register of Alderton, in Wiltshire, England.

The date of his wife's death is not known. She probably did not long survive the removal to Thornbury.

Hannah Taylor and Daniel Osborn were appointed administrators of the estate of John Taylor. Daniel was probably Hannah's brother.

Thomas Taylor (XII 3), of Worthenbury, Flintshire, Wales, bought land of William Penn, March 8, 1682, but did not so far as is known come to America. His widow, Frances Taylor, passed meeting with John Worrall in October, 1683. She married John Worrall in December, 1683. Little else is known of Thomas Taylor except that, as has been said before, he acted with Christopher Taylor in England as an advocate for the doctrines of the Friends.

Israel Taylor (XIII 1) was a surgeon. Governor Goodkin in 1709 speaks of Israel Taylor, "whose daughter had like to have been stolen by color of a license lately granted to one James Barber, of Chester county." He represented Chester county in the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1720, 1721 and 1722. He was Sheriff of Bucks county in 1693, and had the unenviable distinction of having hanged the first man who suffered death for crime there. He was his father's principal heir, receiving at his death 500 acres of land on the Nesham-

iny creek, and 1000 acres on the Delaware river; and he purchased from his brother and sister their interests in Tinicum Island, March 9, 1698. He lived after that time on Tinicum Island, and practiced his profession there. In his will, dated November 17, 1725, he speaks of himself as of Mattinielink Island, and directs that he shall be buried by his wife in his orchard, where several of his children lie.

Nothing but her marriage is known of Mary Taylor (XIII 3).

The husband of Elizabeth Taylor (XIII 4), Hugh Durborow, was born in Somersetshire, England, about 1660, became a Quaker in early life, suffered persecution therefor, and emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1684, being then apparently engaged to marry Elizabeth Taylor. He probably came over in the company of John Taylor. He brought to America a certificate of membership from the Friends' Meeting of Ilchester, England, which he presented December 12, 1687, to Concord Meeting, at the same time as John Taylor's family presented theirs. Both he and his wife were preachers. They removed to Thornbury township, Chester county, with the rest of John Taylor's family in 1687. He bought 100 acres of land in Thornbury township from Thomas Bradford, March 1, 1692. In 1693 they removed to Philadelphia, where he died in 1740. He was Constable of Thornbury township in 1687.

Jacob Taylor (XIII 5) is supposed to have received his early education in Christopher Taylor's school, but his father died when he was about thirteen years old, and as we find a record of his having been instructed by Thomas Holme, Surveyor General, July 5, 1689, when he was sixteen years of age, to copy some papers relating to a boundary line to be run for the purpose of locating one of Penn's purchases of land from the Indians, it is evident that he early began life on his own account. He seems to have retained a connection with the Surveyor General's office, but his first profession was probably that of a schoolmaster. He is said to have been teaching in Abington, now Montgomery county, in 1701, and Davis in his history of Bucks county says that he taught an academy in Philadelphia in 1738, and he elsewhere speaks of his "celebrated classical school" in Philadelphia.

In the earliest days of Penn's colony, when every grantee was urgent to have his land surveyed, and the supply of competent surveyors was inadequate, there was much inaccurate work done, the errors made being generally in favor of the purchaser, who received much more land than his warrant entitled him to have. Many also of those who purchased failed to complete their payments and allowed their grants to lapse, so that Penn finding the land accounts in confusion, and his revenue quite inadequate to the maintenance of his government, was obliged in 1701 to order resurveys made, to define the relative rights of himself and his grantees. These resurveys were naturally unpopular, the community making practically common cause against the proprietor, and they were the cause of much heart-burning for several years.

James Logan, Secretary of the Province, wrote to William Penn under date of May 3, 1702:—

“Very much as regards revenue depends upon resurveys, which go on briskly enough in such places where we can expect to get anything.

“We are all well provided” (with surveyors) “in Bucks and Chester. Jae. Taylor, the young man there mentioned, who has wrote a pretty almanac for the year, one of which comes enclosed, has also had the same distemper, now greatly reigning amongst us, which has been a second hindrance.”

The previous mention of the “young man” Jacob Taylor had been in a letter from Isaac Norris; the “distemper” was the small-pox, and the first “hindrance” to the resurveys was the death, by that disease, of the Surveyor General, Edward Pennington, which occurred January 10, 1702. Pennington was the third Surveyor General of the province, having succeeded John Wilkinson, April 26, 1698. Upon his death Jacob Taylor, who was then teaching in Abington, was put in charge of the land office, but he was not commissioned Surveyor General till March 20, 1706. The records of his work in this capacity are very voluminous, but are not generally of special interest in a narrative of his career. A few notes of the surveyor’s work which he did outside of his regular land office duties will suffice to illustrate this department of his activity.

December 14, 1719, Mayor William Fishbourne and Alderman Hill, in conjunction with the Regulators, were requested by the Philadelphia City Council “to Imploy Jacob Taylor to run out the seven streets of this city, and that they cause the same to be staked out to prevent any Ineroachment that may happen for ye want thereof.”

A draft of this survey is among the Taylor papers.

He accompanied Governor William Keith in 1722 to locate lands west of the Susquehanna river, which were in the belt so long in dispute between Pennsylvania and Maryland. In 1729 he surveyed for the proprietor “Conestoge Manor,” in what is now Lancaster county.

But while all of his work as Surveyor General seems to have been well done, that which brought him most esteem and praise among his contemporaries was in the direction of literature, and while his attempts in that line are as likely now to create amusement as any other emotion, they are of interest as showing what were the highest attainments of the literary art in this province in those days, and what entitled a man in the estimation of his contemporaries to the hope of lasting renown.

He compiled from his own original writings, from the contributions of his fellows, and from standard works, an almanac, to the first number of which, that for the year 1702, James Logan alludes in the letter quoted above. This he continued to publish for many years.

Bean in his history of Montgomery county says that the publication was carried on from 1702 to 1746, with the probable omission of the numbers from 1715 to 1718, both inclusive, and the number for 1722. An almanac in these

days in an unimportant affair, but in the beginning of the eighteenth century it was the sole literary equipment of many a household, the Bible being, perhaps, the second book in frequency of possession, and a book or two of theology the third and fourth, but after a long interval.

Paul Leicester Ford, in his late introduction to the republication of some of Benjamin Franklin's wise and witty sayings originally published in *Poor Richard's Almanac*, says: "Few, if any, now living can appreciate how large a space this little pamphlet of a dozen leaves filled only one hundred years ago, and this importance increases as we trace it back to its first appearance in this country * * *. With the exception of the Bible, it was often the year's sole reading matter in many families * * *. To their readers, who still believed in witchcraft, governing stars and horoscopes, the composition of an almanac savored of magic, sorcery, if not illicit communication with departed spirits, and the authors were therefore to them most awe inspiring beings."

"Perhaps nothing better illustrates the place once held in American literature by these ephemera than the annals of American printing. A collection of the first issues of the early American presses established in the various towns would, with hardly an exception, consist of these little waifs."

Franklin commenced the issue of *Poor Richard's Almanac* in 1733, and continued it for twenty-five years. *Jacob Taylor's Almanac*, therefore, antedated it a quarter of a century.

Ford says, quoting largely from *Poor Richard's Almanac* for 1747, "In 1746 by the death of that 'Ornament and Head of our Profession, Mr. Jacob Taylor, who for upwards of forty years (with some few intermissions only) supplied the good people of this and the neighboring Colonies with the most complete ephemeris and the most accurate calculations that have hitherto appeared in America, and who was said to have assisted in the preparation of *Poor Richard's*, the most serious rival of this latter was removed.'" Franklin says further of Jacob Taylor in the same article, "He was an ingenious mathematician, as well as an expert and skilful astronomer, and, moreover, no mean philosopher, but what is more than all, he was a pious and HONEST man. Requiescat in pace."

Franklin goes on to announce that, "since my friend Taylor is no more, whose ephemerides so long and agreeably served and entertained these Provinces, I have taken the liberty to imitate his well known method."

He follows this notice by nineteen lines of poetry, apostrophizing Taylor's blest spirit now gone into the starry heavens, and asking his guidance there, but rather, apparently, for astronomical purposes than for any spiritual end. But the poetry is too poor and too pointless for quotation, though it seems quite sincere in its panegyric. Franklin's pen was usually somewhat caustic, and there must have been few persons whom he so unreservedly praised as he did Jacob Taylor.

The "accurate calculations" are said to have been made by Jacob Taylor

himself, and this alone showed an amount of mathematical and astronomical knowledge which was probably possessed by but few people at that time, so that his contemporaries were probably right in considering him one of the most learned men in the colony. He probably wrote a large part of the literary contents also, but as the almanac became famous many of the aspiring writers of his time contributed "copy" which they hoped he would find good enough to print. The almanac evidently, in addition to all its other uses, filled the place now taken by the magazines, and many young birds essayed in its pages to try their wings for their first flights in literature.

There are among the Taylor papers many of these offerings, and most of them are very poor stuff. No doubt they are mostly rejected work, and they generally richly deserved to die. Perhaps the best of them, which modesty, or want of space, may have prevented Taylor from publishing, is the following, which well shows the esteem in which he was held as a man and as a teacher:

"The Toil of teaching, and the Master's skill,
To lead his Pupils up that arduous hill
Which he himself ascended long before,
Repeats the Labours which in youth he bore;
As then he knew that in the steep ascent
Laborious days and studious nights were spent,
So still he feels the beating Pulse of art;
No less the Task that Learning to impart
In human Life and all below the Sun,
Such constant Streams of Endless Labours run;
The patient Plowman suffering cold and heat,
In harvest reaps the price of dripping sweat.

"So learning grows, with hard and bitter roots,
But fragrant branches and delicious fruits;
But fruits unknown, and strangers to the taste,
In rural groves where now your Lot is cast;
What Muse can sing, what Prophet can declare,
What strange caprice of Fortune brought thee here?
And say yet further with unmerring skill,
If your approach presages good or ill,
The work is good with skilful hand to sow,
The seed of Learning where the Grain will grow;
But tender hearts the dreadful sound may fear
Of Moods and Tenses, Tropes and Figures here.

"Survey the spot, consider well the ground,
With ten mile Radius draw the circle round;
Some pretty schools within the circle lie,
Whose Masters may your labored art defie,
The case is past dispute, for one of these
In half a year, a quarter, if you please,
May by his Dictates bring young men or boys
To as much Learning as himself enjoys;
But thy Disciples must with patience bear
Some years of Labour, and thy forming care,
Before their Learning will with thine compare."

The allusion to "rural groves" relates probably to Taylor's announcing, in 1733, his purpose to call his nephew's residence in Chester county his home,

and the "circle with ten miles radius" was, perhaps, suggested by the circular northern boundary of Delaware which his brother Isaac surveyed in 1701.

In his almanac for 1723 he calls in his art as a writer and his science as an astrologer, to portray the future destiny of the infant city whose streets he had laid out four years before, and we have the following prediction:—

"Full forty years have now their changes made,
 Since the foundations of this town were laid;
 When Jove and Saturn were in Leo joined,
 They saw the survey of the place designed;
 Swift were these planets, and the world will own
 Swift was the progress of this rising town.
 The Lion is an active regal sign,
 And Sol beheld the two superiors join;
 A City built with such propitious rays,
 Will live to see old walls and happy days;
 But Kingdoms, Cities, men in every State
 Are subject to vicissitudes of fate,
 An envious cloud may shade the smiling morn,
 Though fates ordain the beaming sun's return."

One contributor sends material for Taylor to work over into an epitaph to Dr. John Kearsley, and asks him "to compose it in a few verses to be set up in a frame in our church," which was Christ church, Philadelphia. Examples appear among the communications sent him of rhyming rules to ascertain the content of ground; and suggestions of various sorts are made in the hope that Taylor will find them worthy to be worked up for his almanac.

Among these papers are some of scientific interest. Thomas Godfrey, whose invention of the sextant in November, 1730, conferred honor on the city in which he lived, and has ever since proved the greatest of boons to all who navigate the seas, sends him, under date of November 4, 1741, observations made with a twelve-foot telescope of "the transits behind the moon of Jupiter on March 12, 1741, and of Venus October 31, 1741, which phenomena," says Godfrey, "you had foretold in your almanack."

James Logan forwards to him similar observations of the transit of the star Aldebaran on February 25, 1718.

James Logan, who was, perhaps, the most learned man in Pennsylvania, apparently considered Taylor's almanac a very serious production. He writes him, December 20, 1743, in the playful and affectionate tone which one so rarely finds in the writing of his strenuous and uncompromising time in a post-script to his letter:

"Since ye above I have got thy new Almanack, and I wish thou wouldest inform me where thou pick't up that ridiculous story of the Tyrant Cloritus Censorious, and ye ingenious villain (as thou calls him) Patereulus. If from Plutarch's Parallels, the parallels there to ye other more credible stories are generally accounted Greek fictions, and tho' they may do for an Almanack, they are unworthy of thine. I like thy last Invectives against Lies, which prevail most exceedingly, much better than thy Collection of Stories in thy last."

Taylor's almanacs were published in Philadelphia. Bean, in his history of Montgomery county, says that Jansen and Johnson were two of his publishers. Andrew Bradford was the publisher in 1739, and for some years previously; Isaiah Warner, from 1743 to 1745, and in October, 1745, William Bradford writes Taylor that he would like to become the publisher, Mr. Warner being dead. The edition for 1743 consisted of two thousand copies.

Mr. J. Breintnall, himself an author, writes to Andrew Bradford, printer, October 29, 1739, that he, as publisher of Jacob Taylor's Almanacs, should publish "An Enchiridion that should contain a collection from his Almanacs for some years past, of Poetry, pieces of History, and useful observations of various kinds, with some of his Prefaces and Chronologies, which would afford good Entertainment to curious Readers, and be serviceable to all sorts."

Among the Taylor papers there is a list of books, with prices attached, which is endorsed "Acct. of Books delivered R. Gunter, 2nd month, 1701," and another list headed "Account of ye disposal of Churchill's Books," which accounts for the sale of several hundreds of valuable books, such as 25 volumes of Locke's various works, Dampier's Voyages, Hennepin's Voyages, Milton's works, Machiavelli, Sir William Temple, Diodorus Siculus, etc., etc. They were bought by various persons, the proprietor, S. Carpenter, P. Fairman, James Logan and others. These transactions might indicate that libraries were consigned to him from England to be disposed of by him; and that he sold them shows that there was a market for such wares in Pennsylvania.

Another paper seems to suggest that Jacob Taylor had charge of a library belonging to the proprietor. These books were loaned to proper persons, and charges to them for these loans appear in the account.

Thomas Fairman, one of the prominent men in the early history of the Colony, agent in Pennsylvania of the "Pennsylvania Land Company in London," one of Governor Markham's Council, and a Justice of the Upland Court before the arrival of William Penn in 1682, left to Jacob Taylor, by his will, dated December 12, 1710, his globes and his chime of bells; to be held by Taylor during his life, and to revert, after Taylor's death, to the testator's son, Thomas Fairman.

When Jacob Taylor reached his sixty-first year, he was probably no longer able to lead so active a life as the duties of the Surveyor General's office required, and his other occupations may have been more congenial to his tastes. He retired from the position, and Benjamin Eastburn was commissioned as his successor October 29, 1733.

He seems thereafter to have considered the house of his nephew, John Taylor (XIV 15), his home, but he must have spent most of his time in Philadelphia, where his academy and his literary work largely engrossed his attention.

Benjamin Eastburn, who was Taylor's assistant before he became his successor, had apparently incurred some pecuniary obligation to him, about which there was some curious correspondence.

Nicholas Scull, who in turn succeeded Benjamin Eastburn as Surveyor General, writes February 5, 1736, to Jacob Taylor, asking him for an order on Benjamin Eastburn for some money. With an expression of the highest esteem for Jacob Taylor, Scull concludes his letter with the hope that this modest request for money will not lessen their ancient friendship, and his emotions being stirred, he drops into poetry after this fashion:—

"Shall sordid Pelf our friendship ee'r Destroy"
 "Or want of Cash the sacred Knot untie"
 "No! Jacob, No! I hope our friendship's pure"
 "And will while we have beating hearts endure."

Eastburn does not seem to have responded satisfactorily, and it became necessary for Taylor to write him June 2, 1739:—

"MR. EASTBURN:—

"These few lines are to desire about as many from you in answer to my last. Procrastination (if too long) is equal to a Denial, and sometimes worse, but from you I expect better.

"I am, Sir,
 "Yours,
 "J. T."

Eastburn replies very amiably September 19, 1739, acknowledging his indebtedness and remitting an account thereof.

The correspondence closes with a letter from Scull to Taylor, dated July 10, 1743, in which he makes some suggestions as to interesting matter to be put into Taylor's Almanac, which he seems to consider a wonderful production.

Jacob Taylor never married. He seems to have always retained an affectionate regard for his kindred, and, in fact, the records disclose in him the kindest character that I have met among the eighteenth century members of my family.

He writes to Isaac Taylor, who was his Deputy Surveyor, and whom he addresses as "Loving Brother," under date of May 14, 1713, a letter about some surveys that were needed, and says, referring to Isaac's illness, of which he has just heard—"I much prefer to hear of thy recovery, and then furnish thee with more of these worldly affairs." He continues—"Joseph Robinson is now in haste (it's the fashion of several to come when their horses are saddled), and I shall only say with prayers for the return of thy sanity and strength,

"Thine,
 "JACOB TAYLOR."

He writes to his nephew, John Taylor, July 15, 1731—"If you send me a line by the messenger of this, it will seem to add something to my little life, much more if that informs me that yourself will come soon after."

His kindly nature elicited kind feeling in return.

James Logan, who was one of the first men in the Province in position, in learning and in sterling worth, seems to have had a sincere affection for Taylor. He writes him from Stenton December 20, 1743, sending him two treatises which he had written—one on "Generation," and another on "Optics," the deep calculations of which latter treatise, Logan says, are entirely his own. He closes his letter thus—"As I am lame thou knows, and now grown very feeble, I can but rarely visit Philadelphia; were it otherwise thy distance from hence should not, I assure thee, prevent me of the pleasure of one other sight of my old friend thyself; their number being now so exceedingly reduced, and I never forget such, but more especially those of such worth as I well know thee to be, and I would account it a very great obligation to be favored by a visit from thee, in which I hope thou would find some entertainment from the company of thy old affectionate friend.

"J. LOGAN."

His life drew peacefully to its close. His humor grew gradually in his later years to be rather serious; he has a kindly sarcasm for what he calls "the little foolish farse of life," and he fell in his writing, as ageing men are apt to fall, somewhat into the vein of "the weary king Ecclesiast."

He ended his life March 2, 1746, at the house of his nephew, John Taylor, who was then his nearest living relative. He was always a member of the Society of Friends. His nephew, John Taylor (XIV 15), was appointed to administer his estate.

Isaac Taylor (XIII 6) was a "practitioner of Physick," as well as a surveyor. As there was no school of medicine in America in his time, and the "art and mystery" of healing had, therefore, to be handed on from physieians who had been educated in the older countries to their pupils, it is probable that he gained his knowledge from his cousin, Israel Taylor. He was too intelligent a man to have entered upon the practice of that profession without proper instruction, and his calling as a physician was admitted, and was recognized in some of the documents that still survive.

He married, in 1694, Martha, daughter of Philip Roman, and soon afterward settled in Thornbury township, Chester county, which remained his home during his whole life. His name does not appear among the taxables in Thornbury in 1693, but is on the list for 1696.

The tradition of the family, as voiced by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Martha Morris, born 1783 (Frazer XVI 8), represents that "they must have been accustomed to pretty high living, for their house in Thornbury was superior to houses in this country generally, and they had a separate house for their servants. Isaac's wife also kept a dressing maid."

Mrs. Morris says further that Isaac and Jacob Taylor were men of superior education, and there is other testimony, notably that of Smith in his History of Delaware County, to the same effect.

Isaac Taylor was certainly a man in comfortable circumstances. In Thornbury township his property was assessed in 1722 at £80. His Thornbury farm was on the east side of Chester creek.

The existing records of his life, however, refer chiefly, not to his activities as an owner of real estate, or as a physician, but to his work as a surveyor. He was, in 1701, appointed Deputy Surveyor for Chester county, succeeding Henry Hollingsworth, and he was actively engaged during the rest of his life in the duties pertaining to that office. Soon after his appointment he was commissioned on the part of Pennsylvania, October 28, 1701, to run the boundary line dividing New Castle county from Chester county, Thomas Pierson, Surveyor of New Castle county, holding a similar commission on the part of that county. The warrant for the work required the surveyors to meet the Magistrates of the two counties, and "in their presence to admeasure and survey from the town of New Castle, the distance of twelve miles in a right line up ye said river, and from ye said distance, according to ye King's letters patent and deeds from the Duke, and ye said circular line to be well marked two-thirds parts of ye semi-circle."

There is among the Taylor papers a draft of the town of New Castle, Delaware, showing the beginning of the boundary line, and another showing in detail the streams crossed by the circular line as it sweeps around from the Delaware river to the crossing of the Christiana creek.

This work was performed December 4, 1701, and Ashmead, in his History of Delaware County, says that this survey is the only one ever made of the circular boundary between Delaware and Pennsylvania. A resurvey was ordered May 28, 1715, but it was not made, and the line traced by Isaac Taylor still remains the boundary after two hundred years. The survey was less costly than some later ones have been. The Grand Jury for Chester county found, February 24, 1702, that the proper charges for the work amounted to twenty-six pounds, nine shillings, and they therefore allowed the account.

The circular boundary line was confirmed by the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1715, and by the Council November 7, 1719, and Governor Keith, under date of August 12, 1724, notified the Assembly of Delaware that he "will observe it as their boundary in all future orders."

It is curious to note how much our family has been connected with boundary surveys. Isaac Taylor, who was my great-grandmother's great-grandfather, in 1701 ran the boundary between Delaware and Pennsylvania; his son, John Taylor, ran the Pennsylvania-Maryland boundary as far west as the Susquehanna river, and in 1732 continued the survey ninety miles to the westward of the Susquehanna; my grandfather, Joseph Smith, was, in 1795, one of the party who surveyed the western part of the boundary between Pennsylvania and New York; and I was, from 1857 to 1864, one of the astronomers on the survey of the northwestern boundary of the United States, from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean.

This survey, in 1701, was by no means the last that Isaac Taylor was to hear about provincial boundaries.

In November, 1722, Governor William Keith reported to the Council Board that the Magistrates of Cecil county, Maryland, had very unkindly made prisoners of Isaac Taylor, the Surveyor, a Magistrate and member of Assembly for the County of Chester, and Elisha Gatchel, another Magistrate of the same county, and bound them over to appear at Cecil Court. The Governor reasons that, as Isaac Taylor was taken only for surveying to the northward of the line which this province has always claimed, and Elisha Gatchel on an action founded on falsehood, and as to try such a case by either province on a matter in dispute between them would be no better than determining it by force, therefore, the Board should advise, and it did advise, that the Governor of Maryland be asked to stay proceedings, and the proprietor be asked to press in England for a final adjustment of the boundary line.

Governor Keith asks his Council to advise him whether these men should report to the authorities of Maryland, as they have agreed to do, on November 24. Council advises that they ought not by any means to do so, and that the Governor ought to support them in defence of their just rights.

Isaac Taylor rendered an account against the proprietor for his time and expenses in this affair, which aggregate £47 5s. 10d.

Under date of December 16, he charges "to four and twenty days I was kept in prison in Maryland with expenses £20," so that it is probable that Isaac was as good as his word, and went back to Maryland, and stood his trial as he had promised to do.

December 15, 1702, he was ordered by the Council to lay out on Ridley creek, in Willistown township, Chester county, a tract of four hundred acres of land as a reservation for the Okeocking Indians. On this tract they lived for many years.

He held various offices in the county, and under the Proprietor. James Logan, as Receiver General for the Proprietor, appointed him, December 11, 1704, Collector of Quit rents for the County of Chester. The latest record of his discharge of the duties of this position is in 1711. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1704, 1705, 1710, 1712, 1719, 1721 and 1722.

He was appointed a Justice by Governor Evans in 1719, and was reappointed from time to time till his death, in 1728.

He was County Commissioner of Chester county from 1726 till his death.

So far as we can gather from the records of his life, Isaac Taylor, like Isaac of the Biblical story, was a quiet man. His career was not as full of interest as that of his brother, Jacob, and not as intense as that of his son, John, but he apparently filled creditably all positions in which he was placed, and was a worthy and estimable citizen.

He was a member of the Society of Friends, and a subscriber June 10, 1697, to the erection of the Concord Meeting house.

The date of his death is not exactly known. His will is dated May 14, 1728, and proved June 4, 1728. It appoints his wife and his son, John, his executors, and his brothers-in-law, Philip and Jacob Roman, assistant executors. He gives his home plantation in Thornbury township, containing 146 acres, to his wife, Martha, during her life, to go to her son, Philip, after her death. To his son John 100 acres in Concord township, bought of James Chevers. To his son Jacob the northern half of his tract of 500 acres in Bradford township. He disposes of his large surveying instrument to Jacob his son.

What little is known of his wife, Martha Roman, will be found in the history of the Roman family.

GENERATION XIV.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL TAYLOR (XIII 1).						
IV						
1	Christopher Taylor.				Dec., 1748.	
2	Thomas Taylor.					
3	Benjamin Taylor.					
4	Israel Taylor.				about 1734.	
5	Samuel Taylor.	Elizabeth Wright.				
6	Mary Taylor.	I. Jonas Sandelands.				
7	Diana Taylor.	II. Arthur Shield.				
8	Hannah Taylor.	Cartman.				
9	Eleanor Taylor.	Lloyd.				
10	Sarah Taylor.	Molloy.				
	Martha Taylor.	Bailey.				
		Enoch Elliot.				

THE CHILDREN OF ELIZABETH TAYLOR (XIII 4) AND HUGH DURBOROW.

1	John Durborow.	Sarah Day.	Dec. 24, 1686.	Oct. 12, 1710.		Philadelphia, Pa.
2	Hugh Durborow.	Hannah Albertson.	Jan. 11, 1689.	July 11, 1723.		Kent Co., Md.
3	Daniel Durborow.	Sarah Coleman.	May 4, 1691.			
4	Hannah Durborow.		Jan. 20, 1696.			
5	Elizabeth Durborow.		Oct. 21, 1700.			
6	Isaac Durborow.		Jan. 8, 1694.			
7	Joseph Durborow.		Apr. 20, 1699.			
8	Mary Durborow.		Jan. 1, 1703.			
9	Jacob Durborow.		Feb. 3, 1705.			

THE CHILDREN OF ISAAC TAYLOR (XIII 3) AND MARTHA ROMAN.

20	John Taylor.	I. Mary Worrilow Baker.	1697.	I. Sept. 10, 1718	March, 1756.	Thornbury Twp., Chester Co.
21	Jacob Taylor.	II. Elizabeth Moore. Grace Worrilow.	about 1700.	II. Oct., 1734 Oct. 13, 1728.	about 1745.	Whiteland Twp., Chester Co.
22	Philip Taylor.	never married.	about 1702.		about 1749.	
23	Ann Taylor.	I. Sam'l Savage, Jr.	about 1705.	1733.		
24	Mary Taylor.	II. George Taylor. I. Harry Young. II. Samuel Brogdon.	about 1706.	I. 1733 II. 1737		Chester Twp., Chester Co.

John Taylor (XIV 20). The date of his birth is approximate. He says, September 9, 1735, in his deposition before Thomas Lawrence, Mayor of Philadelphia, in regard to the running of the Pennsylvania-Maryland Boundary, west of the Susquehanna, that "he is thirty-seven years of age or thereabouts," and while this statement for some reason does not claim to be exact, it is best, perhaps, to take his birth year as 1697, though an earlier year would fit better with the dates of his mother's marriage and his own. He was five years younger than his wife, which would lead him to state his age as being as great as truth would allow.

Our information in regard to his adult life is very voluminous. There are few men who lived a century and a half ago in Pennsylvania who have left more documentary evidence of the work of their lives. He kept, for many years, a memorandum book into which went all sorts of details of business and family affairs, and hundreds of his papers of various sorts are still in existence.

He married, as a very young man, Mary, the widow of Joseph Baker, Jr., and the daughter of John Worrilow. She was somewhat of an heiress in the right of her father and her husband, having large landed possessions in Thornbury township.

John Taylor's father and the widow were the executors of the estate of her deceased husband, Joseph Baker, Jr., but the business soon fell into the hands of the son. He and Mrs. Baker were near neighbors, and the intimacy which grew up during the settlement of Joseph Baker's estate ended in marriage, after which John Taylor took up his residence at his wife's home, and he spent there his whole life. He bought from the estate of Joseph Baker 430 acres of land in Edgmont, where he settled, so that the farm became his own. I can find no record of the date of her death. In an agreement, dated April 17, 1723, relating to the settlement of the estate of Mary Worrilow's grandfather, Thomas Worrilow, the names of all her brothers and sisters are recited, except the youngest, who was then a child of 13. Mary's name is missing, but it seems hardly credible that she, who bore at least five children to John Taylor, should have died in less than five years after her marriage, and I can only account for her name not appearing by the fact that her husband, John Taylor, was the party with whom all the Worrilow heirs were making an agreement, and she probably could not appear on their side, as her interest would then be opposed to her husband's. If this view is correct, I think it probable that she lived till about 1733.

John Taylor, adopted the profession of his father, and is styled in some of the extant official documents "Practitioner of Physick." There are many notes in his memorandum books which relate to his medical career. Besides noting several medical and surgical cases, for some of which he makes a charge, while he makes none in other cases, he casually mentions the remedies used in his practice, such as Camphor, Sal. Epsom, Ipeacacuanha, Sal. Vit., Mercurius Dule., Calomel, Gum Arabick, Tart. Emetic, etc., vigorous remedies, and no doubt applied in heroic doses, such as befitted a sturdy race engaged in the

hard and manly work of subduing a continent. He is said to have been the only practicing physician between Chester and Lancaster, so that he probably was not called in for trifling ailments.

He was a farmer on a large scale. His home farm is said to have contained twelve hundred acres, and he followed his father's example in picking up choice pieces of ground which his practice as a surveyor brought to his notice in different parts of the county. He notes the sale on several occasions of his crop of hemp to his father-in-law, John Worrilow, and of wheat to his brother Jacob. In 1749 he desires James Webb to send him from Lancaster county as much red clover seed as will sow ten acres of land for pasture. At that time the use of red clover was just commencing, its virtues having been discovered in Great Britain only a few years before, and the seed was not easily obtainable. He is said to have had a large house, and a beautifully cultivated garden, and to have been learned in botany, which was probably considered a more necessary part of medical lore in days when the physician had, to a great extent, to grow and compound his own remedies, than it is now. Scientific botany was then unknown of course but there was perhaps as much practical knowledge of the value of herbs as there is at present. He grew large quantities of the old English red rose, the leaves of which had a medicinal use, and from them, from lavender and other herbs he distilled "waters" on a large scale.

In a community which had been set as Penn's colony was, to learn by experience the art of self-government, the strong men naturally gravitated toward public life, and John Taylor held many positions in the service of the colony. He was the Sheriff of Chester county by annual appointment of the Governor from 1720 to 1731, a longer time than the office has been held by any other man; he was a member of Assembly in 1730 and 1731, and a Justice of the Peace, appointed in 1741, and holding office till 1745. Several drafts of political papers, and of addresses to the authorities, and to the public remain to attest his activity in this line. January 2, 1741, he addresses a letter to the Commissioners and Assessors of Chester county, who probably were responsible for the nomination to the Governor of fit persons for the position of County Treasurer. In this letter he recites "various efforts he had made for several years past to introduce economy in the management of public affairs, and feeling himself obliged, in regard to the repeated favors which the freemen of Chester county have shown him, to make such an acknowledgment to them, in defence of any unnecessary expense or exorbitant demands that should be attempted to be laid on them, and understanding that the Treasurer charged exorbitant sums for handling the public money," he advises them "that he is willing to serve the county as Treasurer without bringing any account against the public for the same."

The Commissioners and Assessors decide that, as the present Treasurer (who was Joseph Brinton) makes the same offer, they see no reason to change the incumbent. His proposition, if made now, would be considered a sus-

picious one, but as he was a man of large means and excellent position, and unblemished character, it is probable that his offer was declined chiefly because it was thought that he had held a sufficient number of public positions. Possibly, too, as he grew somewhat imperious in his later years, he was no longer popular, and the authorities may have preferred to appoint a more flexible person.

He seems to have drafted papers on all sorts of subjects for all sorts of people, such as Wills, Deeds and Agreements, and to have been executor or administrator of a number of estates, so that it seems marvelous how any one could have found time to do all that he did.

December 2, 1742, he makes for William Plumstead, Registrar-General, an elaborate statement of "the practice of Justices of the Peace in Philadelphia, in settling intestates' accounts in the Orphans' Court;" and for his own use he prepared a "Memorandum of Wills," showing the points to be made, and to be guarded in drawing them.

In his memorandum book he notes that he requires a copy of Swinburne's Treatment of Testaments and Last Wills, and The Clerk's Remembrancer, by G. Jacobs.

Among the Taylor papers is a vigorous letter to William Moore, who I conjecture was his second wife's brother-in-law, taking him to task for some political intrigue in which he was engaged with Isaac Wayne, father of Anthony Wayne. This letter was apparently written about 1741. Evidently, the coalition of interests between Wayne and Moore was not to Taylor's profit, and he speaks harshly of both of the men.

But his imperiousness comes out nowhere so noticeably as it does in his quarrel with his second wife. This marriage was apparently an unhappy one. There had been trouble from the beginning. Something in the manner of the marriage did not please the Society of Friends. It may have been that his wife was not of that persuasion, but whatever it was, they called him to account, and set a day for a hearing. He did not attend, and afterward plead the urgency of the Proprietor's business as an excuse; but he writes, December 7, 1734, to his friends, Harry Obourn and Ralph Eavenson, expressing his desire for peace and harmony, but plainly intending that the case shall not be decided adversely to him without his defence having been first heard. June 2, 1735, he made an acknowledgment in regard to his second marriage, which was accepted by the Meeting. The matter ended, however, by both of them being disowned in 1745 and May 3, 1746.

Started badly, it continued to go badly, and at a later date he denounces his wife most roundly for extravagance, neglect of his interests, and of his children, and proceeds to such length that it would seem as if there could have been no reconciliation.

But after his death she received her share of the estate, which she controlled and managed during her widowhood. She outlived him sixteen years, and in her will, dated February 28, 1772, after leaving some small legacies to

her own relatives, she, having herself no children, bequeaths all the remainder of her estate to Dr. Taylor's grandchildren, Mary Worrall Frazer and Sarah Thomson, so that some way of healing the breach must have been found. Her own property she left to her friend, Daniel Calvert.

There remains, so far as I can discover, no unfavorable tradition in regard to her, and it may be that her husband judged her too hardly.

This second wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Jones, but at the time of her marriage to John Taylor she was the widow of John Moore, who Gilbert Cope suggests was John Moore, Jr., of Birmingham, Pa., a son of John and Margaret Moore, of Thornbury, Delaware Co., Pa. John Moore, Jr., made his will October 8, 1733, and left his widow, Elizabeth, executrix. They apparently had no children.

John Taylor evidently was a masterful man, accustomed to rule, and not easy to deal with when his will was thwarted, and his temper did not improve as he grew older.

For his time, he must have been in affluent circumstances. He was evidently the capitalist of the family; his books abound with memoranda of advances to his own and his first wife's family. He continued to loan money or to give credits at his store to his children for some years after their marriages, giving his sons positions in his service, but not dividing his estate. It may have been that his denial of initiative to them prevented their business development. Certain it is that the ability of the family died with him, and after his death one gets from the family papers an impression that the business had no head, and that his large estate was unskillfully administered.

One of the greatest business interests of his life was in connection with the iron works which he called "Sarum Forge."

There is no definite note of the commencement of the manufacture of iron about the locality which is now known as Glen Mills, in Thornbury township, Delaware county. Dr. John Huddleson (XVIII 1), born 1800, who was a great-great-grandson of Dr. John Taylor (XIV 20), and who lived on the old Taylor place, and, therefore, was probably well informed as to the family history, believed that Sarum forge antedated Dr. Taylor's ownership of the property. The land came into his possession through his marriage with Mary Baker, born Worrilow. It was part of a tract of 1,500 acres granted originally by William Penn to John Simcock, a member of the Free Society of Traders, and one of the largest purchasers of Pennsylvania lands in England. Joseph Baker, John Worrilow and Daniel Hoopes bought 500 acres of this tract, March 12, 1699. Mary Worrilow, who was a daughter of John Worrilow, a daughter-in-law of Joseph Baker, and a niece of Jean Worrilow, the wife of Daniel Hoopes, combined, curiously, parts of the interests of all the owners of this land, upon which, as the wife of Joseph Baker, she lived. John Taylor, who married her September 10, 1718, bought out the titles of the partners so far as his wife did not inherit them.

If, then, Dr. John Huddleson is right, Sarum forge antedates 1718. The

name given to the forge is the old name of Salisbury, the capital of Wiltshire, England, from which county so many of our ancestors came.

The first notice of the forge that I have found is in that record of things great and small that occurred in Dr. John Taylor's busy life, his memorandum book, and it is dated January 25, 1721. Its beginning must date back of this time, of course, and if Dr. Huddleson is right, we may assume 1715 as its probable beginning. Just what it was at first does not appear. It may have been but a country blacksmith shop, as the work done at it was such as "A pair of old plow irons £0 16s. 0d.;" "A pair of shoes £0 6s. 0d."

John Taylor's interest in iron works on a larger scale probably originated in his intercourse with Nutt and Branson, who were among the earliest iron workers of Pennsylvania. As early as 1720, and occasionally for some years after, he was engaged in making surveys of iron ore lands for these men about the forks of French creek, in Coventry township, in which locality Reading and Warwick furnaces were afterward located—Reading going into blast in 1737, and Warwick a few years later—and from the numerous papers which refer to Nutt and Branson's affairs he evidently had an intimate connection with them. John Potts became connected with Nutt and Branson in 1736, and they and Taylor evidently thought out the plan by which the pig iron of Reading and Warwick could be worked into bar iron, so utilizing Taylor's water powers on Chester creek.

Aerelius says that Dr. John Taylor built Sarum forge in 1742. It must soon have grown to something more important than a blacksmith shop, as July, 1742, John Taylor gives an order to his son Isaac, his storekeeper, to take "half a ton of pig iron" in trade from his sister, Mary Brogdon, so that at least by that time the forge must have been in operation, as pig iron would not be used in an ordinary blacksmith shop, and August 31, 1743, Obadiah Bonsall petitions the court for license "to open an Inn at his house on the road leading from the French creek Iron Works to Thornbury forge, for the accommodation of the public, because there were many people resorting to and working at or near to the said forge."

Cope in his history of Chester county says that horses were not shod till the middle of the eighteenth century, and Ashmead in his history of Delaware county says that as at that time not one horse in fifty was shod, and wagons were but little used, it could not be said that an ordinary blacksmith shop in a sparsely settled region could give employment to many persons.

In 1743 the forge was apparently called "Thornbury," the first use of the name "Sarum" appearing in the contract with Thomas Wills in 1745.

The forge once established it appeared important to carry the manufacture further than the production of bar iron, and a rolling and slitting mill was added in 1746, as is proved by the returns made in 1750 by John Owen, Sheriff.

As the processes then used for the manufacture of iron are now obsolete, it may be well to pause for a moment to consider what they were.

The forge establishment consisted essentially of a water power derived from the fall of Chester creek, which operated the hammer and also furnished by means of a bellows, made of two large cedar "blowing tubs," bound with hoop iron, and furnished with valves made of wood and leather, the blast necessary to drive two open heating charcoal fires, one of which was called "the finery," and the other the "chafery," and a trip hammer.

The work of the forge consisted in taking a portion of pig iron, of say a hundred weight, which after heating in the finery was drawn down under the hammer, the dross being thus worked out, and the iron formed into "a bloom," about four inches square and two feet long. By two or three alternations of heating in the finery and hammering, an "ancony" was produced, which was a bar of the diameter desired, three feet long, with a roughly square head at each end. These heads were reheated in the chafery and rehammered until a round bar of the desired diameter was produced.

The rolling and slitting mill, which was the first built in Pennsylvania, was for the purpose of reducing these bars into smaller iron, such as nail rods. The bars were broken into suitable lengths, heated and passed through grooved rollers, which reduced them in diameter, after which they were cut to lengths in the slitting mill.

These operations represented in the middle of the eighteenth century the most advanced processes of iron making. They used no better methods in England, or on the continent of Europe, and his erection of such works proves that John Taylor was an enterprising man, and that he could command a capital which was considerable for that period.

His method of working would not now be possible, for, not to speak of the crudeness of his mechanical contrivances, the assembling of his materials must have been very expensive. Charcoal he could get from his own forests, and June 20, 1746, we find him making a contract with Reese Jones to burn two hundred cords of wood in Middletown, at 11s. 8d. per hundred bushels, to be paid for "half money, half goods, as customary."

His forge work was also done under contract, Thomas Wills, forgerman and finer, agreeing, January 18, 1745, to work in the forge two years in making "anconics" at 22s. 6d. per ton. But his raw material, pig iron, had to be brought from Reading Furnace in Coventry township, which was probably twenty-five miles distant, over roads built in 1727, that were hilly and otherwise atrocious, and his finished product, except such as had a local sale, had to be carried to Marcus Hook, on the Delaware, which was a journey of twelve miles. Peter Kalm, the Swedish naturalist, who visited Pennsylvania in the autumn of 1748, says of Chichester or Marcus Hook, "They build here every year a number of small ships for sale, and from an iron work which lies higher up in the country they carry iron bars to this place and ship them." This iron work was Sarum Forge.

Pig iron cost at Reading Furnace £7 per ton in 1750; £7 10s. in 1752, and £6 10s. in 1755. Bar iron, which was Sarum's product, sold for £18 per

ton in 1746, and for £26 per ton in 1754. His tilt hammer, which weighed 10 cwt. 2 qrs., cost him, at £16 per ton, £8 8s.

By the time he had fairly embarked in the iron business, Taylor found that to build his works, and to carry them on with the long credits that had to be given in those days, would require additional capital, and he made a business connection with William Plumstead, who was Mayor of Philadelphia in 1750 and in 1754-5, and Registrar-General of the Province from 1745 to 1765. Plumstead furnished Taylor, at first, supplies, such as sugar, molasses, rum, osnaburgs (a coarse cloth used for workmen's clothing), etc., taking pay in cash, flour, etc., but later, advancing cash and receiving bars and other products of the iron works.

The first note of these transactions is made June 12, 1741, and they continued till 1753, when the account was closed. The first shipments of bar iron to Plumstead's order were made in 1746. On April 12, 1746, the advance amounted to £850 2s. 11d., which sum was reduced by various payments, standing, November 16, 1751, at £671 18s. 2d.; and when a final settlement was made April 12, 1753, Taylor was in credit £381 6s. 2d., so that notwithstanding the great cost of manufacture, there was a profit in the iron business in the middle of the eighteenth century. The pounds were doubtless Pennsylvania currency, worth \$2.66 $\frac{2}{3}$, and not pounds sterling.

In 1754 and 1755 Taylor purchased pig iron from Col. Samuel Flower, then in charge of Reading Furnace, and in 1775 the then proprietors bought pig iron from Potts and Rutter, who then owned Warwick Furnace.

March 8, 1754, he bought of Joseph Wharton a lot of plates, "the new at 16 pounds per ton, the old at two-thirds the price, and all the remainder of the castings at five pounds per ton, to be paid in bar iron at twenty-six pounds per ton." These plates were, I suppose, to be worked over in his rolling mill, and the cast iron to be first treated at the forge.

The supply of skilled labor was deficient in the country at that time, and after the expiration of the contract with Thomas Wills, as forgerman and finer, he contracted June 25, 1748, with Caesar Andrew, of Chester county, as hammerman for three years. He is to work the chafery and the hammer, and to receive fifteen shillings per ton for all the good and merchantable iron he may produce, besides six pounds per year for cutting hammers and anvils, and keeping the forge in order. His wages were to be increased to 17s. 6d. per ton, if he could so improve himself as to become a complete hammerman. In this contract John Taylor speaks of himself as "of Sarum Forge and Iron Works in the said county of Chester." Taylor complains in 1752 that he, Andrew, did not prove satisfactory, and had absconded, not having settled his accounts with him. "Caesar neglected my business, destroyed my hammer and gears, and wasted my anconies and coals, so that, upon a moderate computation, I am damaged by his ill conduct above £100." He says that "the practice is to pay for drawing the anconies, 35s. per ton, and 5s. per ton is allowed for coal. Each ton finer's weight is twenty-two hundred, which will yield twenty

hundred bar iron, and what more the hammerman useth he always pays for, and this is the rule among all ironmasters who understand their business."

Taylor brings suit against Andrew, and sends very shrewd instructions to his lawyers as to the points to be made against him in the Lancaster county court, but as Andrew ran away to Maryland, it is probable that "he had his trouble for his pains," and got nothing more.

Andrew had produced during his engagement 143 tons 19 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs. of iron, at rates of pay varying from 15 shillings to 20 shillings per ton, but he drew money so liberally that, as Taylor makes up the account, Andrew remains £93 7s. 11d. in his debt.

Robert Moulder was at this time his factor at Marcus Hook. One of Taylor's letters to William Plumstead refers to this, and otherwise exemplifies the business between them so well that I quote it here. The letter is evidently a copy and is unsigned.

"SIR:—

"I have sent you by Robert Moulder two tons one hundred of bar iron, be pleased to ship it for Boston and let the return be made in oil, loaf sugar and rum, or such other goods as you may think most suitable, if these can't be had, in this you will extremely oblige your

"Assured friend and very humble servant."

"April 11, 1751.

"To Mr. Plumstead."

To the manufacture of bar iron at the "Pennsylvania Slitting Mill," as it was called, was added the production of hoop iron, sheet iron, nail rods for horse shoes, and deck nails for ship building. Soon after the erection of the mill, his storekeeper, probably his son Isaac Taylor, on one of his periodical visits to England, after pricing nails in Liverpool, told the merchant with whom he was dealing that he could buy them cheaper at Taylor's mill in Pennsylvania. This alarmed the English ironmasters, and led to a Parliamentary inquiry as to the condition of the iron manufacture in the colonies. Pending this inquiry, however, it is said that an order reached Pennsylvania, before Taylor's storekeeper returned, forbidding the erection of any more iron works.

In due time, September 18, 1750, John Owen, Sheriff of Chester county, certified to James Hamilton, Lieutenant Governor, as the result of this inquiry, "That there is but one mill or engine for slitting and rolling iron within the county aforesaid, which is situate in Thornbury township, and was erected in the year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty-six by John Taylor, the present proprietor."

The order in regard to the erection of iron mills did not forbid the working of those already in existence, and these works were kept in repair and in operation, though running sometimes at a loss until after the Revolution.

Arcelius writing soon after John Taylor's death, of the iron industry

in Pennsylvania, says, "Sarum belongs to Taylor's heirs, has three stacks and is in full blast."

In addition to the forge and the rolling and slitting mill above spoken of, John Taylor had, on Chester creek, a grist mill and a saw mill, each, apparently, having its own dam for the creation of a water power, the several industries being extended along the creek for a distance of about a mile. The saw mill probably only produced lumber for local consumption, but as John Taylor had flour for export, the grist mill evidently worked for a more extensive market.

His factor, Robert Moulder, in 1755, besides advising him that the West Indies is a good market for his flour, beef and pork, tells him that he will do well to make a shipment of iron there, as the freight is but one pound per ton, and it will bring thirty pounds per ton there.

There is a tradition in the family that John Taylor had blast furnaces also on Chester creek, and Aerelius in 1756 speaks of there being "three stacks in blast." It is certain that he was a large purchaser of pig iron, and while it may have been that he had one or more charcoal furnaces, which did not make enough iron to supply his forge, I think that as there is no mention of blast furnace operations among his accounts, and as I know of no iron mines in his neighborhood, the probability is that the report in regard to the blast furnaces is incorrect, and that Aerelius referred to heating furnaces connected with the forge.

This sketch of John Taylor's industrial operations will show that with his iron works of various kinds, his grist mill, his saw mill, his store, which evidently gathered in the produce of a considerable section of country for shipment by way of Marcus Hook, and supplied the same section with groceries, clothing and various imported articles in exchange, and his several farms in Chester and Delaware counties, his home farm alone containing twelve hundred acres, he was no inconsiderable personage as an employer of labor and a distributor of the products of labor.

John Taylor died at the comparatively early age of fifty-nine. Like many another busy man, death came to him unawares, and he left no will. His wife, through her widow's life-interest in the estate, came into control of a large portion of his property, including in her possessions the plot of ground, thirty-four acres in extent, on which all his mills were located.

After his death the widow leased for the term of her life, this plot, with all the works thereon, to Daniel Calvert, who had been six years before connected with the iron works, possibly as John Taylor's foreman. In 1760 the property seems to have been in the control of Jonathan Vaughan and Samuel Kennedy, who bound themselves October 4, 1760, to Dennis Whelen in the sum of £1000 to carry out a contract which they made on the same day for the purchase and management of Sarum forge, and March 24, 1770, Daniel Calvert leased to James Thomson, who had married, in 1768, John Taylor's granddaughter, Sarah, and to Persifor Frazer, who had married, in 1766, his

granddaughter, Mary, both wives being children of John Taylor, the younger, a two-thirds interest in the saw mill and grist mill, for the term of Elizabeth Taylor's natural life, they stipulating to pay a rental of twenty-three pounds, six shillings and eight pence, annually, therefor, and to keep the works in repair. This rental, which was at the rate of thirty-five pounds per annum, for the three-thirds interest, cannot have been a large rent, considering the cost of the manufacturing plant.

The works were evidently somewhat out of repair—possibly through disuse for a time—and Daniel Calvert agreed to put them “into reasonable and tenantable repair” at his own sole cost and charge.

He also leased all of the works, including the grist and saw mills, to John Potts, of White Marsh township, Philadelphia county, reserving the rights of James Thomson and Persifer Frazer, under the agreement of March 24, 1770, for the annual rental of seventy-six pounds, and May 21, 1771, Potts, Thomson and Frazer join their interests, agreeing to rebuild the slitting mill, and to carry on the business.

It is stated that John Taylor's son, John Taylor (XV 3), had operated the works after the death of his father, but the agreement under which he had done this does not appear. He died in 1761, and apparently the iron works as well as the saw and grist mills, had had a period of idleness, though Sarum forge, in 1766 was operated by John Chamberlain.

To complete the history of these several mills—Elizabeth Taylor probably died in 1772, her will having been made on March 30 of that year, and in 1775 the estate of John Taylor the younger was divided.

Anthony Wayne, later known to fame as “Mad Anthony,” who was then following his calling of civil engineer, made the surveys preparatory to the partition. In the partition deed made March 13, 1775, a tract containing one hundred and sixty-nine acres and thirty-four perches, “on which are erected an iron forge, slitting mill, grist mill and saw mill, with other valuable improvements,” was divided between John Potts and Ann, his wife, James Thomson, and Sarah, his wife, Persifer Frazer, and Mary, his wife, and Thomas Bull, of East Nantmeal, and Ann (Hunter), his wife. Potts received a tract of eight acres situated where Wilcox's Upper Glen Paper Mill now stands, with the saw mill, grist mill and the seat for a slitting mill, and Thomson and Frazer received thirty-one acres and eighteen perches of land, with the forge thereon erected, the forge being where Wilcox's lower Glen Paper Mill now stands, and the mansion house which stood about where the Wilcox mansion stands now. The slitting mill was out of repair, having probably not been rebuilt, as proposed under the partnership of Potts, Thomson and Frazer in 1771, but Potts proposed now to rebuild it and obtained the necessary water rights for that purpose. Potts also received four and three-fourths acres lower down Chester creek, and above the forge lot.

Thomas Bull and his wife received in the division one hundred and twenty-five acres, being the upper part of the tract.

I suppose the reason of this division to be that in the confused state of affairs, after the death of the elder John Taylor, for there were several changes of management that are not noted here, the works had been run at a loss.

John Potts was one of the owners of Warwick furnace, and Thomas Bull, born 1744, afterward Lieut.-Col. Bull, of the Revolution, was a manager of Warwick furnace. As this was one of the principal sources of supply of pig iron for Sarum forge, I suppose that the forge owners got into debt to Potts and Bull, either for pig iron or for advances of money, and that the indebtedness was liquidated by their taking a portion of the land and of the works.

Persifer Frazer and his wife were interested in the operation of these works till after the Revolution, and Sarah Thomson had an interest in the forge as late as 1784, but the Taylor family ceased to have much to do with the industrial operations, and they gradually passed into other hands. There is no note of work done at the forge later than 1807. The grist mill, the saw mill and the slitting mill, which latter mill was re-built in 1779, were kept in operation until April 2, 1836, when the whole estate became the property of James M. Wilcox, who erected there the Glen Mills for the manufacture of paper, which manufacture has been continued ever since. In digging for the foundation of the lower one of these mills, the workmen unearthed one of the old anvils belonging to Sarum forge which stood upon that site.

The records of John Taylor's surveyor's work are still more voluminous than those of his iron business, and are of themselves evidences of sufficient activity to satisfy the desire of an ordinary man for employment. Hundreds of deeds, agreements and notes of surveys remain to attest these occupations. He was at first his father's deputy, and after his father's death succeeded him as Surveyor of Chester county, which then extended to the Susquehanna river. He was ordered to run the boundary, which set off Lancaster county in February, 1729, but he continued to act as surveyor for Lancaster county also. This district was fast settling up. Before the Proprietor could make deeds, the lands must be surveyed, his own manors, which were numerous, needed to be laid out, that his grants to settlers might not conflict with them, and many of the original surveys had been so carelessly or unskillfully made, the boundaries of each man's land generally enclosing a much larger acreage than he had paid for, that there was a constant demand for resurveys on the part of the Proprietor, who found himself defrauded of his revenues, so that the lot of the surveyor was not a happy one.

There are numerous letters from James Logan, who, in one of them, signs himself "President of the Province," to John Taylor as Surveyor for Chester county. These all relate to land surveys. Logan made the sales and advised Taylor, who selected the lands and laid them out. These letters indicate a continuation of the close personal relations that had existed between James Logan and Jacob and Isaac Taylor, and all went harmoniously as long as Logan was the active director. He practically leaned on John Taylor in

the management of the personal estate of the Proprietor, especially as to Fagg's Manor, the property of William Penn's daughter, Letitia Aubrey. He appoints him, September 22, 1737, his attorney in his behalf "to take the charge and management of her estate of Fagg's Manor, of which charge and management thou art undoubtedly the most capable of any I know." He complains, however, to Taylor, January 24, 1738—"the people who squatted on Fagg's Manor come to me constantly to settle their complaints, I knowing nothing of the merits. I leave them wholly to thee, and beg thee not to disappoint me, who am, as I have ever been, very sincerely, thy friend,

"J. LOGAN."

As James Logan advanced in years, and had many other duties, the correspondence with Taylor fell into the hands of James Steel, who had the management of the land office. Either because Steel was naturally less genial or courteous than Logan, or because the Proprietor was pressing him hard to get his landed interests into better shape, and he had to pass the pressure on to Taylor, the relations soon began to be strained between them.

The final breach, which was not far off, came in relation to the affairs of Springton Manor. This was a large body of lands which the Proprietor desired to reserve to himself, and he had directed, March 6, 1700, that "100,000 acres in one tract out of the nearest of land unsurveyed in the County of Chester should be erected into a manor, and called by the name of 'Springtown.'" Several attempts were made to locate it, and in John Taylor's memorandum book he notes, under date of March 18, 1730—"finished Springtown Manor"—but in this, and in each other case, the location interfered with grants previously made, and the lines were still unadjusted in 1740.

A tract of land in what is now Wallace, Honeybrook and West Nantmeal townships was decided on, but the region was not easily accessible. John Taylor was very busy about other affairs, some of them the Proprietor's and some of them his own, and, though he had been urged to complete the work several times after 1730, it was still unfinished.

The last two letters which are now known, though there were probably others intervening, are these:—

"MY FRIEND JOHN TAYLOR:

"Since I last parted with thee (which I think was at Chester) our Proprietor has frequently asked me if the manor of Springton was yet divided and the vacant lands in that neighborhood, Coventry and Nantmeal, viewed and described as was desired to be done by thee. To which I could only answer in the terms given by thee at Chester, viz.: That as soon as the weather was fit to go into the woods for that purpose, thou would, without further delay, finish that work, but not having heard anything since relating thereto, I now again request that if it be not already done, it may no longer be delayed.

"Thy assured friend,

"Philadelphia, 23d, 2d mo., 1740."

"J. STEEL.

This was plain and urgent, but there must have been another still more peremptory, to which Taylor replied in a letter directed to the Proprietor—

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR—

“Upon my return from the woods last night, I received James Steel’s letter of the 6th instant, signifying that your Honour required me to bring you in a week’s time a Draught of Springtown Manor with the divisions therein, as also Draughts of all your vacant lands in the Townships of Coventry and Nantmell.

“The last part of this demand is more than any one surveyor can comply with in a month’s time, and is ten times as much as your Honour ever before gave me in charge, your directions being only for Draughts of Lands taken up by Nutt and Branson, which were accordingly prepared.

“But the danger of your displeasure in case of failure in any part as signified in James Steel’s letter, instead of hurrying me on so vast a Task, has given me an entire discharge from all Drudgery of the kind, and I have no more to do than to wish you a better surveyor than one who is notorious to have done more for your interest when your affairs seemed to have called for the strictest assiduity than any surveyor now living, and I can wish your Honour no greater felicity than to be as well pleased and easy as I am.

“Your most humble servant,

“Chester, May 12, 1740.”

“JOHN TAYLOR.

So it was evident that John Taylor had grown tired of bending his back and of taking peremptory commands, and there was a vacancy in the office of surveyor for Chester and Lancaster counties.

He did important work in connection with the boundary line between Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, which had been the subject of much correspondence, negotiation and litigation, which began in 1680 and lasted till Mason and Dixon ran their famous line in 1764-7. After much work and much controversy, in both of which John Taylor’s father took part, but which reached no result, as is narrated in the sketch of Isaac Taylor, an agreement between the sons of William Penn and Charles, Lord Baltimore, the great-grandson of the original Proprietor of Maryland, was entered into on the 10th of May, 1732, and John Taylor was commissioned to trace on the ground the lines which were so glibly described on paper.

Voluminous notes and drafts of depositions in regard to these surveys and drafts of the surveys themselves are in existence. They show that between December, 1732, and April, 1733, he had traced part of the circular line which forms the northern boundary of Delaware, and had made some other preparatory surveys. In September, 1733, he went to New Castle, Delaware, to wait upon the Commissioners for dividing the provinces, but nothing was accomplished at that meeting.

In May, 1734, he went to Annapolis, and stayed there through the session of the Provincial Court.

October 19, 1734, the Proprietors, John and Thomas Penn, direct Samuel Blunston, Esq., Clerk of our County of Lancaster, and John Taylor, Surveyor of the said county, to "go to the Susquehanna, on the west side of which you are, by the best methods you can, to find a station in the Parallel of Latitude that is fifteen miles south of the southernmost part of our City of Philadelphia, and from thence extend a line due west as far as the branch of Patowmack (Potomac), called Conegochega (Conococheague), and further, if when at that place you shall judge it necessary."

This survey was ordered because it was reported that several persons claiming to hold grants from the Proprietor of Maryland had settled in Pennsylvania territory. If they find any persons north of the line who claim under the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, Blunston and Taylor are authorized to make terms with them and to give them warrants for proper amounts of land.

If the settlers claim to hold lands under any other authority, means will be taken to remove them.

It does not appear whether Samuel Blunston ever acted under this authority, but in due time, September 9, 1735, John Taylor deposed that he found Thomas Cresap, John Hendricks and Joshua Minshall living from two and one-half to six miles north of the boundary, though claiming to hold under the authority of the Proprietor of Maryland.

He had run the line from the Susquehanna to the Conococheague in October and November, 1734. In running previously the line east of the Susquehanna he says that he came across the line called Lord Baltimore's line, which had been run 53 years before by Colonel Talbot and other persons appointed by Lord Baltimore, and that he had been familiar with that line for fifteen years. The maps accompanying these notes make the distance from Philadelphia to the crossing of the Susquehanna 70 miles, and thence to Conogochega, 90 miles.

These surveys, which were not made with the concurrence of the Maryland authorities, settled nothing, and the controversy went on till both parties applied to the King's Council for an order which should solve the difficulty. It was finally settled July 4, 1760, by an agreement between Frederick Lord Baltimore and the Penns, though the final survey of the line was not finished till seven years later, when it was completed to a point two hundred and thirty miles from the northeastern corner of Maryland, at which point the surveyors were stopped by the Indians, who could not be made to understand what right white men had to be planting posts in territory which still belonged to them.

As John Taylor left no will, Edward Brinton and John Hannum were appointed administrators to take charge of his property March 10, 1756, and May 3, 1758, were appointed full administrators.

For an account of Mary Baker, the first wife of John Taylor (XIV 20), see Worrilow genealogy.

Elizabeth Moore, his second wife, was born Elizabeth Jones. She married first John Moore, Jr., of Birmingham township, who made his will

October 8, 1733, proved January 7, 1734. His father, John Moore, of Thornbury township, made his will October 29, 1750, proved December 29, 1750. His wife's name was Margaret. Elizabeth Taylor left no children. Her husband, John Taylor, was complained of in Chester Meeting December 2, 1745, for administering oaths as a magistrate, and for publishing a scandalous paper about her.

Isaac Taylor (XIII 6) took up 500 acres of land in East Bradford township in the right of ten servants. He devised the northern half of this to his son, Jacob Taylor (XIV 21), who, on October 3, 1728, purchased the remaining half from his father's executors. This was on the east branch of the Brandywine and on Valley creek. Jacob seems to have lived there till 1735, when he sold the whole tract to his brother, John, and removed to Whiteland township, a letter dismissing him and his wife being granted by Concord Meeting to Goschen Meeting June 4, 1739. He and his wife and a child died at nearly the same date, and letters of administration on his estate were granted to his brother, John Taylor, February 26, 1746. Jacob Taylor was a blacksmith.

Ann Taylor (XIV 23). Her husband, Samuel Savage, Jr., was a son of Samuel Savage and Anna Rutter. Anna was a daughter of Thomas Rutter, of Germantown, who was one of the earliest iron masters of Pennsylvania. She was born October 25, 1686, and died August, 1760. The elder Samuel Savage died in 1719. Samuel Savage, Jr., and his sister, Rebecca (Nutt), inherited from their father the French creek ore property, and Samuel also inherited an interest in Warwick furnace. His will is dated September 22, 1741. Ann Taylor was disowned by the Friends for marriage by a priest December 3, 1733. No issue of this family was known in 1821.

There is no record relating to Mary Taylor (XIV 24), except a letter from her brother, Dr. John Taylor, to his son and storekeeper, Isaac Taylor (XV 2), dated July 22, 1742:—"Let Sister Mary Brogdon have goods to the value of Three pounds five shillings, being for half a Ton of Pig Iron;" and a paper dated November 8, 1732, in which she signs "Mary Taylor," so that she was unmarried at that time. She seems to have married Harry Young soon after, and was disowned June 4, 1733, for marriage by a priest. Harry Young died intestate, and letters of administration were granted to Mary Young February 12, 1736. She probably soon after married Samuel Brogdon, of Chester township. Susanna Brogdon, who was probably their daughter, married Joshua Sharpless, who was born about 1744, and settled in Providence township.

GENERATION XV.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF JOHN TAYLOR (XIV 15) AND MARY BAKER.						
XV 1	Martha Taylor.	William Empson.	1719.	Nov. 23, 1738.		Wilmington, Del.
2	Isaac Taylor.	Helena Stevenson.	1720.	Jan., 1742.	Nov., 1745.	Chichester, Pa.
3	John Taylor.	Sarah Worrall.	1721.	1741.	1761.	Thornbury Twp.
4	Philip Taylor.	Mary Riley.		Oct. 26, 1748.	1751.	Thornbury Twp.
5	Jacob Taylor.					Brandywine
6	Mary Taylor.				died young.	Hundred.

THE CHILDREN OF JACOB TAYLOR (XIV 16) AND GRACE WORRILOW.

7	Israel Taylor.	Elizabeth Beaumont.	about 1730.	Aug. 28, 1756.		
8	Isaac Taylor.	Susanna Rowles.		Oct. 6, 1761.		
9	Thomas Taylor.	I. Eleanor McDever.		I. 1764.		
10	Jacob Taylor.	II. Lydia Taylor.		II. 1771.	before 1806.	
11	Joseph Taylor.	Edith Grubb.		Jan. 16, 1771.		
12	James Taylor.	Jane Bonsall.		1773.		
13	Hannah Taylor.				1749.	
14	Ann Taylor.	Joseph Robinet.		Feb. 19, 1762.		
15	Mary Taylor.	McDever.	about 1745.	about 1764.		

THE CHILDREN OF ANN TAYLOR (XIV 18) AND SAMUEL SAVAGE, JR.

16	Samuel Savage.	never married.	about 1731.			
17	Ann Savage.	Levis Walker.				
18	Martha Savage.	Thomas Hockley.				
19	Ruth Savage.	James Hockley.				
20	Mary Savage.	William Crooks.	about 1740.			

The husband of Martha Taylor (XV 1), William Empson, was received into the Friends' Meeting October 3, 1738, as a preliminary to marriage, I suppose. They were married at Concord Meeting house. Martha Taylor's father, John Taylor, says he advanced to William Empson £217 7s. 7d., and to Martha Empson £166 8s. 7d.

Little is known of the history of Isaac Taylor (XV 2), who died in his early manhood. He is spoken of in an official document as "Merchant of Chichester." He was probably his father's factor at that place, otherwise called by its earlier name, "Marcus Hook." It was a shipping port, and a shipbuilding locality of some importance in the middle of the eighteenth century, and it was the point through which Dr. John Taylor's export and import trade passed.

Isaac Taylor's wife, Helena Stevenson, was probably of New York, though Mrs. Morris (Frazer XVII 8) thinks she was of Rhode Island. After her husband's death she declined to act as administratrix, and returned to her early home soon after. She had one child, who died young.

Helena Stevenson was perhaps not a Friend. The marriage was held by Concord Meeting September 5, 1743, to be "not with regard to the rules established among us," and Isaac Taylor was further accused of "using some words and customs that is contrary to the rules established among us, as putting off his hat and bowing by way of compliment, and saying 'you' to a single person." As he declined to make satisfaction, they declared him to be "no member (in unity) of our religious Society until he shall make satisfaction," which he apparently never did. He admitted the charges November 7, 1743, but was finally disowned.

In 1741, the Grand Jury and some of the substantial citizens of Chester county having complained of the abuses practiced in that county by the use of defective weights and measures, the Justices petitioned the Governor for the appointment of a Regulator of Weights and Measures. "Standards of brass for weights and measures according to his Majesty's standards for the Exchequer" were purchased of Thomas Morgan for £7 12s. 11d., and the Lieutenant-Governor having appointed Isaac Taylor as the Regulator, the standards were placed in his custody September 2, 1742.

When he went to New York to be married he appointed his father, John Taylor, his deputy, so that he probably exercised the functions of his office before he received the brass standards.

John Taylor (XV 3) was, at least in his later life, a man of wealth. Besides Sarum Iron Works, he owned a very large farm, but he was apparently a quiet man, being probably dwarfed by the activity and masterfulness of his father.

He held no public positions, and there are but few remaining records of his life. His father claims to have advanced to him July 20, 1744, £215 13s. 1d. His wife, Sarah Worrall, made acknowledgment to Chester Meeting for "marrying out" May 28, 1744.

His marriage offended in some way the Society of Friends, and he was disowned by them in 1745, but as his family in the next generation were members in good standing, there was probably some way found for a reconciliation. Many of the Friends were married at this time out of conformity to the rules of the Meeting, and a determined effort was made to stop the careless practice.

His wife was a daughter of John Worrall. For her history, see Worrall genealogy. John Pierce was appointed administrator of John Taylor's estate August 14, 1762, and, as seems to have been the custom of the day, in due time married the widow. The marriage was not a happy one, and Mrs. Pierce took refuge, at least for a time, with her daughter, Mary Worrall Taylor (XVI 3) (Mrs. Colonel Frazer). Her health was poor in her later years. She died of apoplexy.

Philip Taylor (XV 4) was apparently a farmer, living in Thornbury township. He was Treasurer of Chester county in 1775. His father's account of advances to him foots up £162 7s. 3d., besides £114 15s. 2d. advanced between October 26, 1748, and August, 1751.

His wife, who died 1754, was a daughter of John Riley, Esq., and his wife Margaret, of Marcus Hook. Her brother, Richard Riley, born Marcus Hook, December 14, 1735, died August 27, 1820. He was an Associate Judge of Delaware county from 1791 to 1808—a member of the Legislature in 1790—an active patriot during the Revolutionary war, and an influential citizen throughout his life.

After Philip Taylor's death his widow, Mary, married December 26, 1755, Thomas Cheyney, born December 12, 1731, died January 12, 1811, son of John Cheyney, who married November 3, 1730, Ann Hickman, born February 14, 1713, daughter of Benjamin Hickman and Ann Buffington, of Westtown. This Thomas Cheyney was the 'Squire Cheyney who was an intimate friend of Colonel and Mrs. Frazer. His wife, Mary, died in 1766.

Jacob Taylor (XV 5) left no children.

Mary Taylor (XV 6) is said to have died at 16 or 17 years of age of fits, which were probably epileptic.

The wife of Israel Taylor (XV 7) was a sister of William Beaumont. They had several children, two of whom were Grace and William Taylor.

Isaac Taylor (XV 8) also had several children, as had also his brother Thomas.

Thomas Taylor (XV 9). He was complained of December 7, 1764, for marriage by a priest. His acknowledgment was accepted.

Jacob Taylor (XV 10). He was married at Concord Meeting.

James Taylor (XV 12). His wife, Jane Bonsall, was of Birmingham township.

Hannah Taylor (XV 13). She probably died with her mother about 1746. All of the children of Jacob Taylor (XIV 21) and Grace Worriow except Hannah returned from Whiteland to Thornbury or Concord.

Samuel Savage (XV 16) inherited from his father, Samuel Savage, Jr., who died in 1742, an interest in the French creek ore properties, and in Warwick furnace. He died intestate and childless, and his sister, to whom these interests passed, sold the property to Rutter and Potts, ironmasters. There were said, in 1824, to be no children, the issue of the marriage of Ann Taylor (XIV 23) and Samuel Savage, Jr.

GENERATION XVI.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF MARTHA TAYLOR (XV 1) AND WILLIAM EMPSON.						
XVI 1	Mary Empson.	I. Jonathan Hulings.	Nov., 1739.			
2	Martha Empson.	II. Robert Taylor.	Apr., 1741.			
THE CHILDREN OF JOHN TAYLOR (XV 3) AND SARAH WORRALL.						
3	Mary Worrall	Persifer Frazer.	Apr. 8, 1745.	Oct. 2, 1766.	Nov. 30, 1830.	Thornbury, Chester Co.
4	Isaac Taylor.	Elizabeth Townsend.	Oct. 18, 1747.	1767.	about 1781.	Thornbury, Chester Co.
5	Sarah Taylor.	James Thomsoe.	Jan. 25, 1751.	Feb. 28, 1768.	Oct. 2, 1836.	Aston, Chester Co.
THE CHILDREN OF PHILIP TAYLOR (XV 4) AND MARY RILEY.						
6	John Taylor.	I. Elizabeth Moulder.	about 1750.		1785.	
7	Margaret Taylor.	II. Susan Price. John Moulder.				
THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL TAYLOR (XV 7) AND ELIZABETH BEAUMONT.						
8	Grace Taylor.					
9	William Taylor.					
THE CHILDREN OF THOMAS TAYLOR (XV 8) AND ELEANOR McDEVER.						
10	Isaac Taylor.					
11	Martha Taylor.					
12	Mary Taylor.					
13	Agnes (Nancy) Taylor.					
14	Phoebe Taylor.					
15	Joseph Taylor.	Catharine Schrooss.				
16	John Taylor.					
THE CHILDREN OF THOMAS TAYLOR (XV 8) AND LYDIA TAYLOR.						
17	Sarah Taylor.					
18	Hannah Taylor.					
19	Rachel Taylor.					
20	Elizabeth Taylor.					
21	Isaac Taylor.	Mary Jackson.		May 31, 1791.	Sept. 18, 1793.	
22	Thomas Taylor.					

The first husband of Mary Empson (XVI 1) was a merchant of Wilmington, Delaware. She had no children by her second husband.

Martha Empson (XVI 2) was, in early life, engaged to be married. Her betrothed died, and his death distressed her so much that she expressed a wish that she might drop dead if she ever married any one. The time came when she changed her mind, and did marry. The curse she had invoked on her head fell—she did drop dead, and her spirit was supposed to haunt the house where she died.

Mrs. Morris told another version of this story. It states that on the night of the marriage of Mary Empson (XVI 1) her mother died suddenly, having an apoplectic seizure, which ended her life the next morning. She haunted the house in which she died. The daughter was very gay, though of Quaker origin, wearing a scarlet riding habit trimmed with gold lace.

Mary Worrall Taylor (XVI 3) exhibited during her life the most marked character of any woman among my ancestry, partly because of her strength and the sweetness with which she was endowed by nature, and partly because she was placed during a critical period of her life—the Revolutionary war—in circumstances in which she had to guide the business of her own estate, as well as to take some part in public affairs.

It is through her that a large part of the traditional lore of the family has been preserved. She outlived her husband nearly forty years, and during most of that time her home in Thornbury was the gathering place of her children and grandchildren, who learned much of the past family history from her, and who, without exception, conceived the highest admiration for her abilities, for the excellence of her character, and her charm.

The grandchildren have now all passed away, my Aunt Rhoda Wright Smith, who died in June, 1903, in her eighty-sixth year, being the last survivor of the band which once was fifty in number.

She was her father's principal heir, her only brother dying in early middle age after removing his family to North Carolina, and as their mother, Sarah Worrall Taylor, outlived him for ten years, she inherited largely from her also.

She spent almost all her life on her farm in Thornbury township, leaving it only a short time before her death, to make her home with her daughter, Mary, wife of Joseph Smith.

She married at the age of twenty-one; children came into the family as rapidly as they ordinarily did in those early wholesome days, and her life for the first ten years after her marriage was doubtless the ordinary life of a prosperous matron of the time, except that her husband's business interests and his absorption in public affairs took him a good deal from home, and left the management of the estate somewhat in her hands. His public duties became more absorbing in the year 1775, and after January, 1776, his service with the

army laid the care of the farms and of the Sarum Iron Works very largely upon her shoulders.

A number of the letters that passed between her husband on one side, and herself and some of the members of his family and his neighbors on the other side, have been preserved, and well illustrate what has been said above of her character. They show great affection between them, and on her part the feeling that life in her husband's absence had lost its charm, but they also show that she is vigorously attending to her duties of supervision over her domestic and her business affairs.

In her first letter, written August 25, 1776, to "Captain Persifor Frazer, at Ticonderoga, N. Y.," she says—"May you still enjoy that greatest of blessings" (his health), "and return to me, who cannot regard life without you."

She adds, "I often paint to myself your coming, and your little babes all around you," and with a beautiful woman's desire to remain beautiful in her husband's eyes, she continues, "and your surprise at seeing your Polly turned into a yellow Dutch-looking woman."

Fortunately, the sun and the wind, which she encountered in her care of the estate, wrought no such havoc in her appearance as she feared, as we shall see a little later.

His sister, Ann Frazer, writes him August 21, 1776—"Your wife drives your business on extremely well, I assure you. It would please you very much to see what pretty order she has everything in." And she writes again, October 8, 1776—"It must give you the greatest satisfaction to hear that no person ever behaved in a more prudent, prettier manner than your wife doth. I assure you she is admired by every one in the neighborhood, for her good conduct and excellent management."

And his old friend, the sterling patriot farmer, Thomas Cheyney, tells him October 15, 1776—"Your wife, I do assure you, has managed your business to admiration. She has the new land cleared completely, twice ploughed, and sown in good time. She turns out a very good farmer. I believe the buffet must be neglected, for the farming seems to engage all her attention."

The wife writes October 20, 1776, while he is still in the wilds about Saratoga with the rigors of a northern winter in near prospect—"I can scarcely bear to think that you are now so uncertain of coming home, when you gave me so much hope in your letter by Colonel Hausegger. If you cannot come this winter, pray let me know for certain, and give me leave to come to you, and you shall see that neither mountains nor lakes, frost nor snow, shall be able to keep from me the delight of seeing you.

"Your being promoted, I fear" (will delay your return); "if so, I could wish it otherwise, my love outbalances my pride."

But at the time when she thus expresses her pain at separation, she is evidently diligent in her business. She writes him October 2—"I have spent the greater part of the day in the new land." And, October 15—"I have got the new land sown, and have done all but a little rye that we shall finish this

week. The neighbors have been very good. They brought their ploughs and helped me. Your old friend Cheyney brought his negro, and stayed and sowed all the field."

Many of her letters tell of the provision she is making to replenish his wardrobe, going frequently to Philadelphia to get articles to send to him in camp. In July, 1777, he is with the army in New Jersey. Being a connoisseur in horses, she writes him July 6th of "a very gay horse about four years old that she is trying to buy for him." July 9th she writes—"I reaped the new-land wheat yesterday, and part of the rye, with 26 hands. Every man tried who could do the best for you. There were both Whig and Tory in the field, and not the least dispute among them."

Soon after this Major Frazer was stationed nearer home, about the time of the Battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, and afterward for six months he was a prisoner in Philadelphia, so that there is a gap in the correspondence until 1778.

About October 1, 1778—the letter has several dates, he being then with the army in New Jersey—his wife writes him, as she so often does, first about the comforts she is about sending him in the way of suitable clothing. She has been ill with fever, and the little children have been sick, and life seems hard to her.

"My dearest Percy, I little thought that ever such a dreadful separation would fall to our lot. O! this unhappy war, that has made life almost unupportable to me! If it was not for the pleasing thought of seeing you some time, and in that how often am I disappointed!"

But all the while, though her woman's heart must now and then have its word, her care for him, and her sympathetic interest in seeing that he has all obtainable comforts, and her humorous narration of the little incidents in the life of their children, show that she is by no means always dwelling on her own deprivations; and she tells him of the little ones going to school, Mary Anne among them, who at the mature age of two is coming on nicely with her letters, of their childish ailments and recoveries, and of the news and gossip of the neighborhood.

Another side of her character appears in her relation to the stirring public events of her life.

Her daughter, Sarah Frazer (XVII 1), writing in 1840, says that she was at school with her younger brother and sister on the morning of the Battle of Brandywine, when her teacher, coming into the school house about 9 or 10 o'clock, after listening intently outside for some minutes, said—"There is a battle not far off, children, you may go home." "As we returned, we met our mother on horseback, going over to the place of action, knowing that her husband and our father must be in the affray. She rode first to the house of John Pierce, her stepfather, who lived about half-way between our house and Chadsford. Where else she went I do not know, but she was riding all day. She came home once, but was off again until dark."

She, herself, gave this account of the pillage of her house to her granddaughter, Elizabeth Wright Smith (Smith XVIII 62), August 17, 1822, who wrote it down immediately afterward. I follow her manuscript closely, but have made a few verbal changes:

The next day after the battle, a party of (American) Riflemen came, and as there was the baggage of ten Regiments in the house (there had been a good deal of ammunition and some arms which had been removed long before this time), they advised Col. Frazer to go away, for if the British got wind of the baggage and ammunition being stored there, they would probably come to plunder the house, and he would be taken prisoner. He, however, did not think there was any danger. The Riflemen, after taking some refreshment, went away. Early on Saturday, your grandfather rode on to the Blue Ball, on the Chester road, two or three miles from home, to join a reconnoitering party, upon which he had been ordered. * * * *

I had four children—Sally, Mary Anne, Robert and Persifer. Aunt Nancy Frazer lived with me at that time, and Polly Follows, a woman whom I had brought up from childhood, black Rachel. These, with two black men who worked on the farm, and who belonged to us, made up my family. I had been afraid of the British coming to the house, and had sent many things of value to neighbor Hemphill's. Your grandfather's papers, and £200 in paper money, some silver and other things, I had hid in the garden, and in some bushes in the woods. In the morning, after Col. Frazer had gone away, as I sat by the open door carding and spinning wool, we heard wagons coming along the road over yonder hill; it was covered with woods, and we could not see the top of it as we do now. I thought they might be American wagons, coming here to take away the baggage of the regiments.

Major Christy (who, being disabled by a sprained ankle, was nursing it under Mrs. Frazer's care) waited for them to come out of the woods, and seeing the drivers wearing riflemen's shirts, still thought they were our own people. As they came nearer he discovered them to be British just in time to give the alarm, to send one of the black boys to Uncle Jacob Vernon's, and to escape with the children, Aunt Nancy Frazer and Polly Follows to the woods back of the house, where they hid behind some large boulders of rock and among the branches of a large tree that had been felled. The other boy was sent for the party of riflemen who had been at the place the night before, but who had unfortunately gone away early in the morning.

All had now left the house but myself and black Rachel. She took two large cheeses and threw them over the fence among some weeds and briars.

I sat carding my rolls to pieces, when a British officer, though not the commander of the party, entering, accosted me in broad Scotch with, "Where are the damned rebels?" In those days, when I was frightened, I always became angry. I have often thought since I did wrong to exasperate him; however, I always did say everything against them I could. So I said to the officer—"I know of no rebels: there is not, I believe, a Scotchman about the

place." He flew into a great rage (the Scotch officers being sensitive about allusions to their own rebellion in 1745), and used very abusive language. By this time many of the soldiers were in the house, and were ransacking the lower part of it. Some had gone into the cellar, and had brought up a barrel of salt. It was very scarce and very valuable, and both armies were much in need of it. He thought he had brought all there was, but he missed a bushel that was hidden in a barrel under some beer bottles. Some of the salt they tied up in bags and put in their pockets, and they gave a great deal to their horses. The commander of the party, which consisted of two hundred foot and fifty horsemen, now came up. He divided the horse into two companies, stationing them at a considerable distance from the house, but so as to surround it completely. They were afraid that the riflemen, who they had heard were in the neighborhood, should surprise them.

They had seen Major Christy go into the woods as they came up the hill, they knew the American uniform he wore, and thought he might be one of the party of riflemen, and that the rest were not far off. This did not tend to lessen their fears. They had also a line of sentinels placed within their line of horse.

The alarm that had been given by the black boy brought many of my friends and neighbors to the spot. When I saw them standing about with my own servants, for the other black men had joined them, I thought it was the hardest thing that not one of them came near to say a single word to me in my great difficulty and distress, for I did not then know what prevented them.

After these arrangements had been completed, Captain De West, who was Captain of the Guard, and ranked equal to a Colonel, came into the house just as one of the men was going to strike me. They had got at the liquor and were drunk. The officers were obliged to drive them off with their swords.

However, as I said, the Captain came in, and told me that he had heard that the house was full of arms and ammunition, and asked me to open the door at the foot of the stairs. He was afraid that some one was concealed on the stair case who would shoot him. I told him I knew of no ammunition in the house, and that I would not open the door; if he wanted it opened he could do it himself. He then opened the case of the clock, hoping to find money. He found an old musket with the lock broken off. This he jammed up into the works of the clock and broke them. He again insisted on my opening the stair-foot door, but I persisted in refusing to do so, and he was obliged to open it himself.

He then told me to show him what property belonged to me, promising that none of it should be touched. This I did, yet he went to your grandfather's desk, and took out and carried off his flute, his music books, and a large French Bible, beside many other French books.

He took a heavy silver-handled riding whip of mine, which had belonged to my Grandmother Taylor, saying: "I am just in want of a riding whip." I took it out of his hand, and told him that it was an old family piece, and I

did not want to part with it. He could take it from me if he chose. Screwing off the head, I put it in my pocket, and handed him the whip. He looked very queerly, but did not take it.

When he saw the baggage which was packed in chests, and ammunition boxes, he said, "you told me that there was no ammunition here," and breaking them open found the clothes of the soldiers. Then came a scene of pillage and confusion. They plundered the house, and what they could not carry away they destroyed, took the beautiful swords worn by the officers on parade, and carried off the clothes. One man put on five shirts. While tearing about up stairs, they took a suit of plaid worsted curtains belonging to a field bedstead that I had, and throwing part of it at poor Rachel, said, "here, nigger, is something for a petticoat." The poor creature being frightened nearly to death, thought she must try to put it on. In attempting to do so, she put her head through a slit and became completely entangled, to their great amusement.

They went to the barn and took fifty bushels of wheat that was threshed and in bags, and a great deal that was in the sheaf. That in bags they took away, the sheaves they gave to their horses. The next spring the grain came up thickly on the bank in front of the house where they had strewed it for horse feed.

All our horses were taken away. In order to catch a young mare that had not been broken, they turned her into the garden. She ran among the vines where I had put my papers, and I felt sure that they were gone, but the British did not find them. After they departed, I found them strewed many yards from the place where I had hid them.

After doing all the mischief they dared, and taking away all they could carry, they went off, except a few that stayed for I forget what. The Captain as he was going, said to me: "I had orders to take Mr. Frazer prisoner, and burn the house and barn to the ground, but I give them to you." I said, "I cannot thank you, sir, for what is my own, and if your orders were such, you would not dare to disobey them."

After he had gone out a soldier came down stairs with a very handsome double reined bridle of mine. I told him to put it down: the Captain had said that they should touch nothing belonging to me; and as it was made for a lady it would be of no use to him, and he should not have it. He very peaceably put it down, went into the dressing room, and took from a dressing table that stood under the glass a dressing box, the contents of which, pin-cushions, combs, brushes, and many other things, he threw on the floor, and was walking off with the box. I told him to put it back in its place, and that if he offered to take it, I would call the Captain, who was not out of sight or hearing. He went straight back, picked up and replaced all he had turned out, and went away. The box was preserved and still remains a silent witness of the scene.

I was very sorry to part with two little glass cream buckets with ladles—the most beautiful little things—I never saw any like them. They were brought from England by my Grandmother Taylor.

They took a large quantity of liquor that was stored away, some of it belonging to us, and some to Aunt Sally Thomson.

After all had gone, those of my family who had been hid in the woods came home, very hungry, and there was not a morsel to give them, except a piece of meat that had been put over to boil for dinner, with a few ears of corn, and the cheeses Rachel had thrown into the briers. This was on the 13th of September, 1777."

Her daughter, Mrs. Morris, said that on this same day Captain De West said to her mother that there were persons employed by his Government to offer very high terms to the American officers to induce them to join the British army, when they would receive a commission, the past would be overlooked, and a reward given them besides. Her husband, he said, was one of the officers designated, and her influence over him was doubtless great, and if it were exerted for this purpose he probably would accept the offer. Such a change of position would be greatly for her happiness and advantage. Her mother's reply was: "You do not know Col. Frazer, or you would not undertake such a thing, nor would he listen to me were I to propose it; but if it were possible, and he were persuaded to become a traitor to his country, I should never consent to have anything more to do with him."

Nearly forty years after this plundering expedition a crow which was a pet in Mrs. Frazer's household snatched up a gold sleeve button from the bank before the house. One of the servants coming up from the spring-house saw the crow's action, and securing the bird took the button to Mrs. Frazer, who recognized it as one of a pair which she had hidden in the garden just before the raid.

On account of this plunder, Col. Frazer, when estimates of depredations of the British Army were called for by the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1782, put in a claim for £287 5s. The great loss of clothing was, of course, not his, but the loss of the army who had their baggage there.

Col. Frazer was taken prisoner while on the reconnoissance of which his wife spoke in her narrative above quoted, and remained in Philadelphia about six months when he escaped from duress, his Irish guards having celebrated St. Patrick's day so vigorously as to cause a relaxation of their vigilance.

During the period of his imprisonment, his wife, who had a pass from General Washington, which was honored by the British authorities so far as to allow her to enter Philadelphia, went several times to the city to see her husband. She and her neighbor, Mrs. Gibbons, who had a brother, Col. Haunum, who was a fellow prisoner with Col. Frazer, took to the house of Mrs. Jenkins, the proprietor of the "Conestoga Wagon" tavern, on the south side of Market street above Fourth street, such provision as the farms in Thornbury afforded, and Mrs. Jenkins, who was at heart a good Whig, supplied the prisoners from time to time with very welcome additions to their bill of fare. Mrs. Frazer's daughter, Sarah, accompanied her mother on one of these journeys, and thus relates her experience:

"My mother was going to the city, and the provision was upon two horses, one of which I was to ride. I was not nine years old, but was a good horse-woman. Everything—flour, meat, chickens, eggs, butter, cheese and fruit was packed in saddle bags, and in large, strong home-made tow-linen wallets, which were laid across the saddle, the ends projecting far on each side of the horse. I rode a large black horse, and you may think I looked pretty queer mounted thus above all the baggage. It was a warm day, and though we left our home in Thornbury before noon, and our horses were large, strong, and good travelers, yet with their heavy loads and the heat it was nearly dark before we began to descend the hill to Darby. Here we were met by an American officer on horseback, who said he would not suffer any one to proceed, accusing my mother of taking supplies in to the city for the British, at the same time making complimentary speeches to her about her beauty. She was then the handsomest woman I have ever seen. She rebuked him for his impertinence, which she told him was unworthy the uniform he wore. She insisted on being allowed to pass, and attempted to do so. As he caught the bridle rein to prevent it, she cut her horse with her whip, causing him to jump, when she freed her rein, and again tried to pass on, but finding him determined to detain her, she produced her pass, after reading which he asked her pardon, seemed much mortified, and rode off very fast. We never knew who he was.

"After leaving Darby we soon entered the thick woods which then extended from the river westward for several miles, and eastward nearly to the corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, where the new jail stood. We now began to meet companies of Hessian soldiers, commanded by their officers, employed in cutting wood to supply the city with fuel. We had not gone far before daylight left us. The light from the torches which the Hessians carried (they were frightful looking creatures), and that gleaming from the lamps in their hats, seen away off through the stems of the trees, made the surrounding darkness seem deeper. I shall never forget the impression the scene made upon me.

"My mother did not seem afraid. She said that the British were always glad to see provisions enter the city; that if any one troubled us we should be protected by the sentinels stationed along the road. I thought some of the men we met looked fiercely and wickedly at us.

"We crossed the river at Gray's Ferry on a floating bridge. We had not been spoken to till we came there. The sentinels at each end of the bridge questioned my mother, and then we passed on to our resting place at Mrs. Jenkins', who at once set herself about procuring a permit from General Howe for my mother to see her husband in the prison. This was no easy matter, and the delay caused by this difficulty kept us in Philadelphia till late on the second day after our arrival. It was at last obtained through an acquaintance of Mrs. Jenkins' (an American lady who was intimate with General Howe), under a promise that her name should not appear, and my mother never knew who did her this great kindness.

"The morning after we came, she was too much worn out to rise early

(it was some time before the birth of the Patty who died). Anxiety on my father's account, the uncertainty of her being permitted to see him, the fatigue of preparing to leave home, and the ride in the boat, and in the night, had been too much for her. I was up pretty early, and looking out of the window, I saw far down the street a large body of British soldiers on parade. The sun which was just rising shone upon their arms and bright uniforms. The sight was a very brilliant one, but I hated them so much, and was so indignant that they should possess Philadelphia, and have my father in prison, that I cried, screamed, and stamped with all my might just with rage.

"After breakfast I went with Mrs. Jenkins to see my father, who was confined in the State House, now Independence Hall. Across the wide hall that ran through the house from front to rear, about midway, was a heavy iron grating, reaching from floor to ceiling. Back of the grating was a close screen which did not reach the floor. In the back part of the hall the prisoners were allowed to walk for air and exercise, both front and back doors being opened, and guards being placed at each door. Several gentlemen were walking backward and forward behind the screen. As we entered the hall I instantly distinguished my father's feet and legs, and cried out: 'O! I see my daddy's legs, I see my daddy's legs,' and jumped up and down for joy at the sight. Mrs. Jenkins and the people about thought I had gone crazy. The screen was soon removed and I saw and talked with my father through the grating."

Mrs. Frazer further said: "From neglect, bad food and cold, the sufferings of the American prisoners during the winter the British held Philadelphia were very severe. On one occasion Mrs. Gibbons and I went to the city together; she to visit her brother, Col. Hannum, and I to see my husband. When I saw him, he asked me if I could take to General Washington a paper addressed to him, describing their situation, and signed by the prisoners (both officers and men, I think); and also some of the worm eaten bread on which they were fed; which they wished should be shown to General Washington, who was then with the army at White Marsh. This I undertook to do.

"In the morning of October 10, after I had seen Col. Frazer and received his commissions, Mrs. Gibbons and I mounted our horses and turned their heads homeward. At the ferry over the Schuylkill river there were persons whose business it was to search all who came from the city. Mrs. Gibbons and I were taken into a room, and two women came forward to undress us. Mrs. Gibbons declared that they should not touch her, and made so much resistance, kicking, slapping and scolding, that they were sure she had something to struggle for and undressed her entirely, even taking off her shoes and stockings. I had ripped the quilting of my skirt, and put the papers between the lining and the outside, sewing them in. Opening the hem also I put the pieces of bread all around the bottom of the skirt, and sewed them in. I did not feel at all comfortable at the prospect of being searched. Tired out with the trouble they had taken for nothing, the searchers came to me, who had kept very still,

and saying, 'This one has nothing worth looking for, or she would not be so quiet,' scarcely examined anything about me.

"After searching our saddles we were allowed to go on our way. Though I had preserved my composure, I was far from feeling unconcerned. I thought of my little children at home, without father or mother should I be detained, of the business at home without anyone to attend to it, what would become of our living? But, most of all, I thought of the poor prisoners. If their efforts to obtain relief should be discovered and frustrated, not only would nothing be done to lessen the rigor of their sufferings, but the severity of their confinement would no doubt be increased. I took a very long breath when we were safely over the river. It was afternoon when I got home. I took something to eat, changed my dress, had my saddle put on a fresh horse, and set out for White Marsh. It rained hard during the afternoon, and when I came to the Swede's ford, where I crossed the Schuylkill, it was quite dark. There was a large house, a tavern or ferry house there, and I rode up to it, intending to ask for some one to guide me to the crossing. As light came from all the windows, the place being full of soldiers, drinking, swearing and carousing, I hesitated, fearing to call, and rode down to the ford. But I was afraid to attempt crossing in the dark a ford I was not used to, and after sitting on my horse at the bank for a while, I determined to return to the house. I found that the soldiers were some of our own, and seeing a man at the door, I asked him to request the officer commanding the party to come to me. He did so, and when the officer came, he proved to be a gentleman I knew. He had his horse saddled, and crossed the river with me, keeping hold of my rein. The river was rising and the current was very strong, the water coming above my saddle girths.

"I saw General Washington next morning at headquarters—General La Fayette, and some other officers were with him. When I was introduced I gave him the papers and the bread. The statement of the suffering condition of the prisoners moved him very much. He asked me some questions relating to the business, and I came away. He sent a gentleman with me who saw me safely across the river.

"General Washington immediately communicated with General Howe respecting the treatment of the American prisoners in Philadelphia, and their condition was somewhat improved, though they were never treated as they should have been."

Mrs. Frazer's grand-daughter, Elizabeth W. Smith, quoted her grandmother as saying that during the severe winter of 1777, when the American army lay at Valley Forge, suffering for all the necessaries of life, she rode day after day collecting from neighbors and friends, far and near, whatever they could spare for the comfort of the destitute soldiers. The blankets, half-worn clothing and yarn thus obtained, she brought to her own house, where the blankets and clothing received the repairs necessary to make them fit for wear, stockings were newly footed, and new ones knitted, and to those she had collected, she added what clothing her own family could spare.

She often sat up most of the night, and sometimes the whole night to get the clothing ready. With these supplies, and what she could obtain of food, packed on her horse, she would set out on her cold and lonely journey of fifteen miles to the camp. She made this journey repeatedly through the winter, and took to the soldiers at Valley Forge more than three hundred pairs of stockings, besides a great deal of clothing and food. She said that she could trace the way taken by the foraging parties from the camp by the marks of their bleeding feet upon the snow.

All the cloth and linen worn by Col. Frazer during the war was spun at home, most of it by his wife's own hands. All the clothing of her family during this time was made at home, the weaving only being done elsewhere. All the business of every kind she had the oversight of—the farm, the Sarum Iron Works, and her domestic matters. In summer, as soon as it was daylight, she would have her horse saddled, and would ride over the farm giving directions to the workmen, frequently going also down to Chester creek to the iron works, and would return home by breakfast time, to give the needed care to her children, her servants and her household affairs.

When General La Fayette visited America, in 1824, Mrs. Frazer was at the house of her daughter, Mary Anne (Mrs. Jonathan Smith), in Walnut street above Fifth street, where the office of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company now stands. On the day La Fayette visited Independence Hall, Mr. Smith told Mr. Biddle, one of the committee in attendance upon the General, that it would gratify Mrs. Col. Frazer very much if she could see La Fayette. He at once consented to call. She told him that she had seen him once under very different circumstances, and mentioned her visit to the camp at White Marsh, in October, 1777. He recollected the scene perfectly, and seemed much gratified to have it recalled, and to see again her who had taken so important a part in it. She ever after expressed the greatest gratification and pleasure in recalling this interview, though at the time the recollection had moved her to tears.

Mrs. Frazer had inherited a handsome estate from her father, but during the war several of the farms were sold to supply means to carry on her charities, to keep her husband supplied, and to support her large family at home, so that at her husband's death, in 1792, her estate had greatly dwindled, though enough remained for her comfortable maintenance.

After she became a widow, her hand was sought in marriage by Caleb Brinton, one of the wealthiest men in that part of Chester county, but she declined to marry again.

She carried on her farm till about 1820, her sister, Sarah Thomson, living with her in her later years.

All of her large family of children and grand-children found at her home in Thornbury, which was their frequent rendezvous, the delight that comes from love and sympathy, and to the end of their lives no one ever heard any of them speak but in praise and admiration of their "Grandma Frazer."

It was while she still lived in Thornbury that her grand-daughter, Elizabeth W. Smith, induced her to narrate the events of her early life, which have been so largely drawn on in this narrative. They were told and recorded eighty-six years ago.

To the invitation of her daughter, Mary Anne Smith, that she should make her home with her in Philadelphia, she replied that "she would die in a year if she had to go up stairs, and could not at any time step out of the house on to the ground to take the air." After her daughter Mary (Mrs. Joseph Smith) removed to East Whiteland, Chester county, she decided to make her home with her, but upon Mr. Smith coming to Thornbury with a gig to remove her to his house, a distance of ten miles, she told him that a gig tired her too much, and she mounted her horse and went over on horseback.

She had been a Quaker in her early life, but as she married "out of Meeting," her husband being an elder in the Middletown Presbyterian church, a deputation of elderly female Friends called upon her to announce her exclusion from their society for this offence. To their appeal to her that they might carry back the statement that she said she was sorry, she replied: "I can say with sincerity that I am sorry that Friends were offended, but no one shall ever say that I admitted that I was sorry I married Persifer Frazer." Her husband was exceedingly polite to the visitors, and entertained them so handsomely, and he also regretted so much that anything should have been done to wound the feelings of Friends, that they found no opportunity to pronounce sentence, and Mrs. Frazer remained a "birth-right Friend" throughout her life.

She worshipped at her husband's church while he lived, but in her widowhood she resumed the "plain garb," and again attended, at least at times, the Quaker meeting.

Upon being once remonstrated with by some Friends who thought she had forfeited her rights, she replied: "No, you have lost your opportunity to put me out, and if I come to want, you will have to support me."

She retained good health, and a fair share of strength till she was about eighty-four years old, when she had a serious failure of her digestive system. Recognizing apparently that her work was nearly done she took her horse and "chair" and accompanied by her grand-daughter, Emma Vaughan Smith, she spent several days riding around the neighborhood where she had lived so long, that she might say farewell to all her friends. She rallied from this, and is remembered always to have come down to her meals till her last illness, which was brought about probably by a hearty meal of rockfish, of which she was very fond. It was perhaps a case of what would now be called "ptomaine poisoning." She died a year later at the house of her daughter, Mary Smith, of catarrh fever. She is buried, as her husband was, at Middletown Presbyterian church, Delaware county.

She was remembered by her last surviving grand-daughter as an uncommonly handsome woman, somewhat over medium height, of a well rounded, but not too full figure, a very fine, fair complexion, very elegant and gracious man-

ners, and a superb horsewoman. She retained to the end her interest in the affairs of the farm. Her grand-daughter remembers that the last ride she took was with her son-in-law, Joseph Smith, to see an unusually fine growth of corn in one of his fields on the South Valley hill, and the pleasure with which she told that the corn was so tall that while sitting on her horse she could not reach the tops of the stalks with her riding whip.

In her last days when summoned to meals she would reach for a curiously fashioned walking stick, made of sassafras wood, and lean one hand on this and the other on the shoulder of her grand-daughter, Rhoda, then a child of twelve years of age, who was immensely pleased to be called "Grandma's little cane."

The estimation in which she was held by her contemporaries is shown by this obituary notice of her, written apparently by some clergyman who knew her:

"The deceased was a woman of remarkably strong mind, and retained her faculties very little impaired to her last moments, and in all the relations of life sustained the reputation of a kind neighbor, a faithful friend, an agreeable companion, an affectionate wife, and a kind and indulgent mother.

"From the circumstance of her husband having entered the army at an early period of the Revolutionary War, on the side of American independence, the whole care of a family of small children, together with the management of a farm devolved upon her during that gloomy period, and in addition to all these duties, which were faithfully performed, she contributed largely to the comfort of the sick and destitute soldiers, by procuring medicine and other necessaries.

"Few persons have spent so long and useful a life, and descended to the grave with such an unblemished reputation.

"Her deportment was always dignified and cheerful, and though she endured like others the infirmities of age, she never gave way to fretfulness or complaining, but in all her trials displayed a degree of resignation and fortitude seldom to be met with, even in the stronger sex, and with a full reliance upon the merits of a crucified Saviour she left this world in full confidence of a happy eternity."

It is a work of supererogation to paint the lily, and few words should be needed to call attention to the heroism, patriotism, courage and fortitude of this noble woman. When battle is joined at Brandywine, six miles away, she mounts her horse, not to flee to a place of safety, but to hover around the field all day to see what help she can render. When her home is invaded by the enemy, she uses her time, not to escape, but to put her house in order, and to care for the safety of her children and her household.

Although left alone with only black Rachel, she coolly withstands the whole force of invaders, claims her rights, and secures them, compels respect and obedience from officers and soldiers, has sufficient composure to be amused at Rachel's embarrassment about the improvised petticoat; and when the long day

is over, and the strain is relaxed, does not faint, but calls in the hungry children, gathers up the few viands left by the marauders, and has a meal prepared.

When she sets out in the afternoon of a hot September day with her daughter, nine years old, as her sole escort, to carry comforts to the prisoners in Philadelphia, and to solace her own heart by the sight of her husband, how finely the handsome matron faces down the too gallant officer at Darby, and compels him to obedience by her imperious power of command! Well might her daughter remark on her beauty. It must then have been seen to even greater advantage than when as bride and groom she and her husband entered the Middletown Presbyterian church, and were pronounced the handsomest couple ever seen there.

What cool courage carried her after dark through miles of forests, and through the Hessian camp, calmly allaying her daughter's fears by telling her the British sentinels would protect them if needful! What wonder that even her steadfast nature begged for a little respite next day, after a ride of twenty miles on horseback, under such conditions of bodily health, heat and anxiety!

What noble courage and endurance stayed her when she carried the greetings of the prisoners in Philadelphia, and their eloquent plea of worm-eaten rations to Washington at White Marsh, braving the dangers of the search at Gray's Ferry, riding twenty miles to her home, taking a hasty meal, mounting a fresh horse, merciful to her beast, but unsparing of herself, and preparing for thirty miles more of a ride to the American camp, braving heavy rain, drunken and brawling soldiers, a raging river ford, and a ride that must have lasted till midnight, and making no comment nor fuss about it! Truly, he who wrote her obituary might have spared his allusion to the stronger sex. The universal verdict of her family is right in saying that they have had no nobler ancestor than this imperial woman.

Isaac Taylor (XVI 4). His wife was a daughter of Joseph Townsend. She is remembered as "Aunt Bess," a woman of violent temper, whose persecutions finally drove her husband to sea. Mary Worrall Taylor (XVI 3), says, under date of July 6, 1777, in a letter to her husband, Persifor Frazer: "Brother Isaac has come home, and is much pleased with Carolina, and is going there with his family in two months' time to settle in Hillsborough" (N. C.). This intention may have been carried out, as we find his first and third child reported as living in North Carolina at a later date. We may suppose that the quarrel and departure to sea occurred not long after the removal to North Carolina. He was never heard from again, and his sister Mary, to the end of her life, lived in daily expectation of his return. Their children are thought later to have removed to Beaver, Pa. His sister, Mary, writes to her husband, Colonel Frazer, August 22, 1778—that she had recently been at Brother Isaac's. The last note about him in the Frazer correspondence is dated March 5, 1779, when Persifor Frazer writes to him at Colonel Knox's house in Southwark, Philadelphia.

Sarah Taylor (XVI 5) received a considerable estate on the division of her father's property in 1775, but she became convinced that her husband had mismanaged it, and as he had sacrificed a considerable portion, and had "deserted her and the children, and left them utterly destitute, having removed to some distant part of the frontiers, she prayed the Court of Quarter Sessions, which sat at Chester, February 24, 1784, for a separate maintenance out of the remains of her fortune, which was granted her. She had married when she was scarcely seventeen years old, and seems to have parted with her husband in less than ten years from that time. Her husband was of Aston township. He was a son of Robert Thomson, and his wife, Mary Scott, and a grandson of Robert Thomson, who married Rebecca ————. Mary Scott had the singular fortune to have been carried across the River Boyne, in Ireland, by a soldier when an infant on his pike. The thrust only pierced her clothes, and when he had crossed the river the child fell off and was picked up and cared for. Mrs. Persifer Frazer reports James Thompson as having lost the use of his left hand July 6, 1777.

John Taylor (XVI 6). His first wife, and probably also the husband of Margaret Taylor (XVI 7), were children of Robert Moulder, of Marcus Hook, who died in the fall of 1785. He was the factor of John Taylor (XIV 20), after the death of his son, Isaac (XV 4), in 1745. One of the wharves at Marcus Hook belonged to him, and was long known as Moulder's wharf. Robert Moulder was a son of Benjamin Moulder, of Chichester, who died in 1731. Benjamin's wife was Prudence. John Taylor's will was made August 16, 1785, proved March 31, 1786. His executors were his sons-in-law, John Taylor and Jacob Ford.

Margaret Taylor (XVI 7) left no children. Her husband died comparatively young.

There is but little known about the remaining members of this generation. Mrs. Morris (XVIII 8) says that the family of Thomas Taylor (XV 8) lived on her mother's estate in Thornbury township.

Joseph Taylor (XVI 15) left a family of children.

John Taylor (XVI 16). His wife, whose name is not known, was from New Jersey. He left no children.

Isaac Taylor (XVI 21) was of Charlestown township, Chester Co. His wife, Mary Jackson, was of Reading. They were married in the Friends' Meeting there. They both died of yellow fever in Philadelphia, September 18, 1793. They left no children.

GENERATION XVII.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF MARY EMPSON (XVI 1) AND JONATHAN HULINGS.						
XVII 1	William Empson Hulings.					Philadelphia, Pa.
THE CHILDREN OF MARY WORRALL TAYLOR (XVI 3) AND PERSIFOR FRAZER.						
2	Sarah Frazer.	never married.	Jan. 11, 1769.		Mar. 3, 1841.	
3	Robert Frazer.	I. Mary Ball, II. Elizabeth Fries, III. Alice Yarnall.	Aug. 30, 1774.	I. May 3, 1798 II. Oct. 15, 1803 III. Feb. 11, 1818.	Jan. 20, 1821.	
4	Mary Ann Frazer.	Jonathan Smith.	Feb. 17, 1774.	Oct. 16, 1794.	Feb. 9, 1845.	Philadelphia, Pa.
5	Persifor Frazer.	never married.	Feb. 26, 1776.		Sept. 29, 1798.	
6	Martha Frazer.		May 22, 1778.		July 20, 1778.	
7	Mary Frazer.	Joseph Smith.	Jan. 14, 1780.	Feb. 27, 1800.	May 23, 1862.	West Chester, Pa.
8	John Frazer.		Dec. 27, 1781.		Aug. 3, 1783.	
9	Martha Frazer.	William Morris.	Oct. 14, 1783.	Oct. 15, 1818.	Jan. 27, 1867.	Delaware Co., Pa.
10	Elizabeth Frazer.		May 17, 1786.		May 13, 1788.	
11	Elizabeth Frazer.	Henry Myers.	Dec. 17, 1788.	Jan. 9, 1812.	Apr. 25, 1857.	Delaware Co., Pa.
THE CHILDREN OF ISAAC TAYLOR (XVI 4) AND ELIZABETH TOWNSEND.						
12	Persifor Frazer Taylor.	Esther Hoopes, never married.		Aug. 9, 1810.	Nov. 5, 1843 or 33.	New Brighton, Pa.
13	Sarah Taylor.					Big Beaver River, Pa.
14	Elizabeth Taylor.	Severns.	Aug. 22, 1776.			
THE CHILDREN OF SARAH TAYLOR (XVI 5) AND JAMES THOMSON.						
15	John Taylor Thomson.		Mar. 12, 1769.		July 26, 1784.	
16	Robert Thomson.		Oct. 20, 1771.		Sept. 5, 1775.	
17	Mary Worrall Thomson.		May 8, 1774.		Aug. 15, 1775.	
18	Martha Gray Thomson.	Isaac Huddleson.	Jan. 20, 1777.	Dec. 31, 1800.	Dec. 29, 1868.	
THE CHILDREN OF JOHN TAYLOR (XVI 6) AND ELIZABETH MOULDER.						
19	Mary Taylor.	Nehemiah Maule.				
20	Lydia Taylor.	Richard Stead.				
21	Jane Taylor.	Jacob Ford.				
22	Imiria Taylor.	Robert Jonah.				
23	Elizabeth Taylor.	John Taylor.				

GENERATION XVII.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF JOHN TAYLOR (XVI 6) AND SUSAN PRICE.						
XVII 24 25	Two children.					

William Empson Hulings (XVII 1) was a physician, and a man of wealth. He died childless.

For an account of the children of Mary Worrall Taylor (XVI 3), see Frazer genealogy.

Persifer Frazer Taylor (XVII 12) writes, May 4, 1804, from Washington, D. C., to Joseph Smith, husband of Mary Frazer (XVII 7), and says that he is exceedingly busy fitting out the U. S. ships *President*, *Congress*, *Constellation*, *John Adams* and *Essex* for the Mediterranean. He is attached to the latter ship *Essex*, Captain James Barron, Commander. This was the expedition against Tripoli, of which Samuel Barron, brother of James, had charge in 1805. Taylor expected to sail in ten days.

Martha Gray Thomson (XVII 18). Her letters to her cousin, Sarah Frazer (XVII 2), about the time of Martha's marriage, are of interest as showing a warm heart that had not learned to express itself naturally and took refuge in playful abuse. Her husband, Isaac Huddleson, was born about 1767. He was a physician, and an Assistant in the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia in 1792. He settled in Norristown, Pennsylvania, in 1793, and died there March 5, 1852. His family were of English origin. His great-grandfather was Isaac Huddleson. His grandparents were William Huddleson, of Yorkshire, England, and Mary Welsh, who were early emigrants to Pennsylvania, and his parents were Henry Huddleson and Elizabeth Bennet.

THE TAYLOR FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE TAYLOR FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE TAYLOR FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE TAYLOR FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE PARRY FAMILY.

Lower in his work on "Family Surnames" says that the Parrys of Rhydoleon Carnarvon are of very ancient descent from Moreiddig (Meredith, pronounced Muhreddy to this day in Chester county) and those of Moyadd Trefawr from Ryys Chirith body squire of Edwin I, and a descendant of the ancient lords of Cardigan.

The name is explained as the Welsh form of Ap Harry or the son of Henry, while on the English side of the border the same name becomes Harry's or Harris.

The family of whom this memoir treats came from Wales. They were Baptists; they were troubled in their native land by attacks about their religious belief, and they emigrated to America about 1700 for religious freedom.

They first appear in Whiteland township in 1712, in which year Llewellyn Parry was present at the marriage of his brother-in-law, Richard Thomas, and Grace Atherton. John Parry appears in Haverford township first in 1715, and James Parry is found in Tredyffrin township in 1713.

Margaret Parry, daughter of John Parry (XVI 2), a descendant of Llewellyn Parry, says that the original home of the Parrys was near Samuel Baldwin's, between the Pennsylvania railroad and the Lancaster turnpike, one mile west of Downingtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

The other Parrys of the fourteenth generation, the emigrants, seem to have settled within the limits of the Welsh tract, a barony or semi-independent government of 40,000 acres which, by William Penn's direction, was set apart for the Welsh, lying roughly west of the Schuylkill river, south of the "North Valley hill," bounding the great valley of Chester county, north of the boundary between Chester and Delaware counties, and east of West Chester. The scheme was never perfected, but the early Welsh emigrants settled largely within these boundaries.

About 1840 the story became current in Chester county that there was in the Bank of England in London a fortune of twenty millions of dollars which belonged to the Parry family. This led to vigorous correspondence which elicited much information, but some of the statements were conflicting, and the following account, which is the result of several efforts I have made to tabulate the record, seems to be as near the truth as I can now make it from the data.

GENERATION XIV.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
XIV. 1	Llewellyn Parry.	Mary Thomas.		about 1700.	after 1715.	Whiteland Twp., Chester Co., Pa
2	James Parry.	Ann			March, 1726.	Tredyffrin Twp., Chester Co., Pa
3	Rowland Parry.		about 1670.		about 1737.	Haverford Twp., Montgomery Co., Pa

Llewellyn Parry (XIV 1): His wife, Mary Thomas, was a daughter of Richard ap Thomas, who was a landholder in Whitford garden, Flintshire, Wales, having a freehold of £300 per year. The name Whiteland is supposed to be derived from Whitford. He bought 5,000 acres of land from William Penn, July 24 and 25, 1681, for £110. Richard ap Thomas died in Philadelphia in 1683, his will being dated November 18, 1683. Mary Thomas was a sister of Richard Thomas, 2d, of Whiteland township. Richard Thomas, 2d, returned to Wales in 1699 and brought his sister Mary out to Pennsylvania with him. He died in 1744. Llewellyn Parry lived near Downingtown in what is now West Whiteland, on its west boundary where it crosses the Chester Valley railroad. His name appears on the taxable list of Whiteland in 1726.

James Parry (XIV 2) was appointed a constable of Whiteland township, October 3, 1709. He is first recorded as a purchaser of 100 acres of land in Tredyffrin township from Thomas Hubbard, March 20, 1713. His will was made February 20, 1726, probated December 1, 1726. It mentions his wife, Ann, and his children, John the eldest, whom he appoints his executor, David; Lettice, wife of Lewis William; Elizabeth, wife of James Davies; Margaret, Mary and Ulester, the two latter not being 21 years of age.

His will directs the payment of one pound "to the trustees of the Presbyterian meeting house in Tredyffrin (*i. e.*, the Great Valley Presbyterian church) within six months after my decease, towards paying the charges and debts of the said buildings."

To his eldest son John he bequeathed all his real estate. To his son David he gave £25 as "also one year's diet if he continues teaching in the place where he now is in this township of Tredyffrin." This school was near the church.

Rowland Parry (XIV 3): Of him we have only the note that he was a tanner, and having a resolution to go to sea and thence to the Island of Barbados, he made his will February 10, 1714, which was not proved till November 22, 1737, in which he names his four children as they are given in the table. He says nothing of his wife who perhaps had died before 1714.

GENERATION XV.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF LLEWELLYN PARRY (XIV 1) AND MARY THOMAS.						
XV 1 2 3	James Parry. Margaret Parry. Ann Parry.	Margaret Rankin. William Bull. John Hunter.		about 1743.		

THE CHILDREN OF JAMES PARRY (XIV 2) AND ANN

4	John Parry.	Martha Jones.	about 1695.	Jan. 5, 1729.	July, 1747.	Tredyffrin Twp.
5	David Parry.	Elizabeth Davis.		Mar. 6, 1727.	Feb. 1748.	Tredyffrin Twp.
6	Lettice Parry.	I. Lewis William. II. — Rees.				
7	Elizabeth Parry.	James Davies.	Oct., 1697.			
8	Margaret Parry.		about 1705.	Jan. 27, 1729.		
9	Mary Parry.	Malachi Jones.	about 1707.			
10	Hester Parry.					

THE CHILDREN OF ROWLAND PARRY (XIV 3) AND

11	John Parry.	Hannah Llewellyn.	1691.		Sept. 24, 1740.	Haverford, Del. Co.
12	David Parry.	Mary Humphreys.		Sept. 27, 1735.	May, 1748.	Abington, Montg. Co.
13	Anne Parry.	I. Hugh Pugh. II. Isaac Lewis.	about 1695.	I. about 1713. II. about 1720.	Oct. 1769.	Uwchlan, Chester Co.
14	Emma Parry.	John Vaughan.	1700.	1729.	1791.	Uwchlan, Chester Co.

Ann Parry (XV 3): Her husband, John Hunter, was a tanner of White-land township. His will is dated July 30, 1751, and probated October 1, 1751.

John Parry (XV 4), and Mary Parry (XV 9): Their consorts were a sister and brother, and were the children of Rev. Malachi Jones, of Abington, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, who was born in Wales in 1651, and was educated and ordained there. He became, in September, 1711, the first pastor of the Presbyterian church of Abington, and ministered to that church till his death, March 26, 1729. The marriages were solemnized by Rev. Jedidiah Andrews, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, where the marriages are recorded.

John Parry's will, made April 22, 1717, probated October 15, 1747, makes his brother David executor, mentions all his sisters and several other relatives. He apparently had no children and his wife had died. He leaves to his

cousins (or nieces, as they would now be called), Margaret Davis and Margaret Williams, £10 each "for their extraordinary good behavior while they lived with me." He leaves his watch to his cousin Rowland Parry (XVI 25), his English house Bible to his cousin Hannah Parry (XVI 24), and an English Bible to his cousin Tabitha Parry (XVI 21). He granted to the Great Valley Presbyterian church in Tredyffrin the lands on which the church was built, and took great interest in it. John Parry was a justice of the Court of Common Pleas, appointed December 17, 1745, and held office through the rest of his life. His wife Elizabeth Davis was a daughter of Morris Davis and a granddaughter of James David of Tredyffrin. After David Parry's death she married John Hackett.

David Parry (XV 5): His will, made February 22, 1748, mentions only his wife Elizabeth and children Caleb, Tabitha and Joshua. The rest seem to have died early. The land went to Caleb—one-half on his coming of age, the rest at his mother's death. He taught school for a time, about the time of his father's death, in 1726, at or near the Great Valley Presbyterian church. He was active in the French and Indian war.

David Parry was admitted to the Great Valley Baptist church September 20, 1740. His will was made February 22, 1748, and probated March 23, 1748. His children were all baptized in the Irish Presbyterian church of Abington by Rev. Michael Treat.

John Parry (XV 11) was a large landowner. He appears among the taxables of Haverford in 1715, and among the road supervisors in a list of those who served between 1725 and 1753. He held numerous offices during his life-time, and was a man of mark. He is named among the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, appointed in 1730, 1733 and 1738, holding this office till his death, and he was a member of Assembly in 1724, 1727, 1728, 1730, 1731, 1735 and 1736. He was County Assessor from 1732 to 1736. He was elected Sheriff October 3, 1732, and annually thereafter till October, 1740, his term of service thus lasting eight years. In October, 1738, he was one of two persons chosen by the people according to the existing rule which gave the Supreme Executive Council the right to choose between the two named by the people. The majority of the Board opposed Parry, but James Logan and Clement Plumstead endorsed him so strongly, stating that "he had been Sheriff before, and had executed that office with great integrity and a becoming resolution in difficult times," that Governor Thomas commissioned him Sheriff and Justice of the Peace at the same time.

He inherited from his father the homestead of 380 acres, and in 1739 he purchased from William Allen, Esq., of Philadelphia, who had bought it in 1737, the Manor of Bilton, a tract of 2,850 acres which was part of 10,000 acres in the southeastern part of Charlestown township which William Penn in 1681 conveyed to his sister Margaret Lowther and her family. In right

of which grant and as part thereof the manor was laid out on the west side of the Schuylkill and separated from the manor of Mommt Joy by the Valley creek. In 1733 it was resurveyed. John Parry probably bought this property as the agent of a syndicate, as it was divided among twelve persons.

His wife Hannah Llewellyn was a daughter of Morris Llewellyn of Pembrokeshire, South Wales, and Hannah Parry. Morris Llewellyn was born November 9, 1645. He bought 500 acres of land from William Penn before 1684. Hannah Llewellyn was born 1694, died April 12, 1777. After the death of her husband in 1740 she continued to live at the old homestead, although it was given by her husband's will to their son Rowland Parry (XVI 23), and carried on the tannery there which his father had started till the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. The Parry homestead was in possession of George Lindsay in 1851.

John Parry's will, dated July 14, 1740, probated October 21, 1740, names his wife and children, gives Rowland, his only son, his home plantation subject to his wife's one-third interest, and directs the Manor of Bilton to be sold to pay his debts.

He is buried at the Great Valley Presbyterian church. His tomb has this inscription:—

"Here lieth ye Body of
John Parry of Haverford
who departed this life ye
September 24th, 1740,
Aged 49 years."

David Parry (XV 12). He was called "David of Abington." He was married by Rev. Jedidiah Andrews. He was a captain in the Associate Regiments of Chester county. In the war which was declared March 29, 1744, by England against France there were apprehensions which proved to be well founded that the Indians would join the French. As the Provincial Assembly declined to pass an effective militia law the defence of the settlement was left to voluntary action. A regiment was raised mostly in the Scotch-Irish and Welsh townships of East and West Nantmeal, West Caln, Uwellan and Charlestown, with William Moore as Colonel. Not much seems to have been preserved of the history of the military body; but it remained in existence for some years, and on February 8, 1748, commissions were granted to the officers of two regiments, David Parry standing at the head of the list of 26 captains. If there was not much active service the association no doubt kept military feeling alive and served as a training school for officers of the Revolutionary War. They were said to be the finest body of volunteer soldiers in America.

It is worth noting that Judge Tench Coxe maintained that when the Quakers settled Pennsylvania, though they would not bear arms themselves, they hardly felt safe with their northern and western frontiers unguarded from the attacks of Indians, and they offered inducements to a body of Irish from the northeast corner of the island to come over and settle there on the

exposed western frontier, while they put the Welsh to the northward. The Quakers of the present day deny this motive for the arrangement of the settlers.

Anne Parry (XV 13) had children who are named in her brother David's will.

Emma Parry (XV 14) married John Vaughan (XV 1)—see Vaughan Record for an account of him. After his death, in 1750, she lived with her only daughter, Margaret Vaughan (XVI 4) who, in 1758, married Robert Smith (XVI 4). The mother and daughter became Baptists and were admitted to the Great Valley Baptist church, October, 1756. They were dismissed with 49 other persons from that church to form a branch, the Vincent Baptist church, September 21, 1771, which was constituted a church on October 12, 1771. The Vincent church, which is on the boundary line between Vincent and Pikeland townships, was probably nearer to Margaret's home than the Great Valley church. With advancing years Emma Parry became blind and her grandsons Jonathan and Joseph Smith (Smith XVII 15 and XVII 17) used to be called on to read to her out of her Welsh Bible. Not being learned in that language, nor especially interested in their task their reading did not always please the old lady who, though deprived of her sight, could generally tell her grandsons' whereabouts nearly enough to rap their heads for mispronunciation. It is not much to be wondered at; mispronounced Welsh must be sufficient to try the patience even of a blind saint.

GENERATION XVI.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF JAMES PARRY (XV 1) AND MARGARET RANKIN.						
XVI	1 David Parry.	Elizabeth.	Dec. 22, 1744.		Sept. 26, 1794.	
	2 John Parry.	Hannah Dilworth.	Mar. 12, 1746.	Nov. 4, 1775.	Dec. 19, 1831.	Dilworthtown, Pa.
	3 James Parry.		Jan. 26, 1749.			
	4 Elizabeth Parry.		Dec. 19, 1750.		Apr. 25, 1756.	
	5 Rankin Parry.		July 5, 1752.			
	6 Llewellyn Parry.		Mar. 16, 1755.			Stillwater, Ohio.
	7 Margaret Parry.		Oct. 6, 1758.		May 14, 1817.	

THE CHILDREN OF MARGARET PARRY (XV 2) AND WILLIAM BULL.

8	Thomas Bull.	I. Ann Hunter.	June 9, 1744.	I. Feb. 28, 1771.	July 13, 1837.	Warwick Twp., Chester Co., Pa.
		II. Lydia Crowell.		II. 1819.		

GENERATION XVI.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF ANN PARRY (XV 3) AND JOHN HUNTER.						
XVI						
9	James Hunter.				1781.	
10	John Hunter.				in youth.	
11	Hannah Hunter.	Malachi Jones.		1759.		
12	Margaret Hunter.	William Bull.				
13	Elizabeth Hunter.	William Jones.				
14	Ann Hunter.	Thomas Bull.	1745.		Aug. 31, 1817.	
15	Mary Hunter.	Eli Bentley.		Nov. 20, 1772.		
16	Martha Hunter.	John Rattew.	1752.			

THE CHILDREN OF DAVID PARRY (XV 5) AND ELIZABETH DAVIS.

17	Ann Parry.		Dec. 4, 1728.		died young.	
18	James Parry.		Nov. 4, 1731.		in infancy.	
19	James Parry.		July 8, 1733.		died young.	
20	Caleb Parry.	Elizabeth Jacobs.	Feb. 9, 1735.	Dec. 15, 1761.	Aug. 27, 1776.	Easttown Twp.
21	Tabitha Parry.	Abraham Wayne.	Mar. 3, 1737.		Oct. 15, 1781.	
22	Joshua Parry.	Ann Hammer.	Jan. 28, 1739.		July 4, 1813.	

THE CHILDREN OF MARY PARRY (XV 9) AND MALACHI JONES.

23	Malachi Jones.	Mary Hunter.		1759.		
24	William Jones.	Elizabeth Hunter.				

THE CHILDREN OF JOHN PARRY (XV 11) AND HANNAH LLEWELLYN.

25	Rowland Parry.	Hannah Evans.		about 1759.		Duck Creek Hundred, Kent Co., Md.
26	Hannah Parry.	Evans.			1769.	
27	Mary Parry.	Jacob Hall.				
28	Susanna Parry.					
29	Margaret Parry.	Charles Humphries.				
30	Sarah Parry.	John Hall.				Oxford, Bucks Co.
31	Martha Parry.	Richard Pearne.		July, 1761.		

THE CHILDREN OF DAVID PARRY (XV 12) AND MARY HUMPHREYS.

32	John Parry.	Anne Francis.				
33	Mary Parry.	I. Joseph Francis.		I. Dec., 1759.		
		II. James Williams.		II. Oct. 1763.		
34	Hannah Parry.					
35	David Parry.	Hackett.				

GENERATION XVI.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
-----------	-------------------	----------	--------	-----------	--------	------------

THE CHILDREN OF EMMA PARRY (XV 14) AND JOHN VAUGHAN.

XVI						
36	Joshua Vaughan.		Sept. 19, 1730.			
37	Jonathan Vaughan.	Ann.	Aug. 7, 1732.			
38	Margaret Vaughan.	Robert Smith.	Nov. 1, 1735.	Dec. 20, 1758.	Mar. 18, 1822.	Uwchlan Twp.
39	Joseph Vaughan.		June 3, 1738.			
40	Isaac Vaughan.		Oct. 23, 1743.		died young.	

David Parry (XVI 1) and Llewellyn Parry (XVI 6) left families.

John Parry (XVI 2). His wife Hannah Dilworth was a daughter of James and Lydia Dilworth, of Birmingham township, Delaware County. They lived after the Battle of Brandywine at Seemcletown, near the battle-field. They left a family.

James Parry (XVI 3) had no heirs living in 1849.

Rankin Parry (XVI 5) and Margaret Parry (XVI 7) had no children. Rankin Parry is remembered as having the Welsh gift of a fine voice.

Thomas Bull (XVI 8) was in early life a stonemason. Later, but before the Revolutionary War, he was manager of the Warwick furnace in Warwick township, Chester county, which was owned by Poits and Rutter.

He entered the army in the Revolution and rose to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment of Pennsylvania troops commanded by Colonel Richard Thomas. He was later appointed Colonel of the Pennsylvania State Regiment, but for some reason the appointment was unsatisfactory to the officers of the regiment, and he was made Adjutant-General of the State Militia, vacating his regimental commission.

After his service with the army ended, he again became manager of the Warwick furnace. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1790, and a member of the State Legislature in 1783 and 1785 and from 1793 to 1801.

He owned, till within a few years of his death, nine-sixteenths of Joanna furnace. About 1831 Judge William Darling, of Reading, and Levi Bull Smith bought the furnace, and it remains still in possession of the family of Levi Bull Smith.

Thomas Bull was, about 1810, one of the projectors of the Conestoga turnpike. His first wife, Ann Hunter, the mother of all his children, born

1745, died August 31, 1817, was a daughter of John and Ann Hunter, of Whiteland township.

He was one of the corporators of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church of Great Valley, East Whiteland, March 4, 1786, but as this was far from his home he assisted in building St. Mary's Church in Warwick township, in 1805, and worshipped there thereafter. He was a man of large estate and of great influence. His second wife was a widow of Cape May, N. J. She survived him several years.

Caleb Parry (XVI 20) bought from James Martin, April 3, 1762, one-half of two tracts of land and his mills in East Whiteland township. He later bought the other half, and sold the whole March 27, 1769. In 1766 he was one of five assessors who adjusted the taxes on the whole of Chester county. In 1768 and 1769 he kept the Admiral Warren tavern in East Whiteland. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was proprietor of the Leopard tavern in Easttown township, Chester county. September 30, 1775, he was one of the commissioners to view the Schuylkill river, probably to report upon its defensibility.

He went early into the Revolutionary army and in March, 1776, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of Colonel Samuel J. Atlee's regiment and soon marched with his command to the defence of New York. April 26, 1776, an order drawn in his favor for £250 for the use of the Musket Battalion. His regiment was taken from the State service into the Continental service July 5, 1776.

Colonel Atlee in his report of the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, says:—"My regiment took possession of a hill on the army's left to oppose the enemy's right, attempting to outflank them, and after a brisk fire drove the enemy from behind a stone fence 60 yards beyond the summit. In this severe conflict I lost my worthy friend Lieutenant-Colonel Parry, whom, in the midst of the action, and immediately after he fell, I ordered to be borne by four soldiers off the field into the lines at Brooklyn." Colonel Daniel Brodhead, who, by the capture of Colonel Miles and Colonel Atlee, was left the senior officer in command of Pennsylvania troops, reports, September 5, 1776:—"Colonel Parry died like hero."

The family tradition says that his hat, through which the ball that killed him passed into his forehead, was long preserved at his home. Colonel Parry's widow and children, in consideration of his Revolutionary services, received patents for nearly 2,000 acres of land in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

His wife, Elizabeth Jacobs, born December 5, 1732, died August 25, 1805, was a daughter of John Jacobs, Jr., who was a son of John Jacobs who settled on Perkiomen Creek about 1700, and Mary Hayes, daughter of Richard Hayes, of Haverford, and Elizabeth Lewis. Elizabeth Jacob's parents were married November 2, 1721. Her brother John Jacobs (3rd), was of

East Whiteland. He was speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1776, and member of the Constitutional Convention of that year. Elizabeth's sister married David Rittenhouse the astronomer.

Joshua Parry (XVI 22) removed afterwards to Virginia. He was a blacksmith. He bought, February 9, 1761, five acres and twenty-five perches of his father's farm from his mother and his brother Caleb Parry. He sold it August 21, 1762, to David Jones, of Tredyffrin.

Rowland Parry (XVI 25) lived at Duck Creek Hundred, Maryland. He was an ensign of the company of Captain William Bull in one of the two Associate Regiments in 1747 and 1748. His wife was the daughter of Cadwalader Evans, of Edgmont township, Pa.

Hannah Parry (XVI 26). Letters of administration on her estate were granted to Rowland Parry, November 13, 1769.

Mary Parry (XVI 27). Her husband, Jacob Hall, was a brother of John Hall who married Sarah Parry (XVI 30).

Sarah Parry (XVI 30). Her husband, John Hall, of the Wheat Sheaf tavern, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, was Sheriff of Bucks county in 1733 and 1734. His sister Mary Hall, married Judge Rush, father of Dr. James Rush and Samuel Rush.

David Parry (XVI 35) left no children.

For notices of children of Emma Parry and John Vaughan (XVI 36 to XVI 40) see Vaughan record.

GENERATION XVII.

INDEX No.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
-----------	-------------------	----------	--------	-----------	--------	------------

THE CHILDREN OF DAVID PARRY (XVI 1) AND ELIZABETH.

XVII						
1	Clark Smith Parry.					
2	Jesse Parry.					

THE CHILDREN OF RANKIN PARRY (XVI 5) AND

3	Caleb Parry.					
4	John Parry.					

THE PARRY FAMILY.

137

GENERATION XVII.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF THOMAS BULL (XVI 8) AND ANN HUNTER.						
XVII						
5	Elizabeth Bull.	John Smith.	Dec. 19, 1771.	Dec. 23, 1790.	Mar. 23, 1855.	Joanna, Berks Co.
6	Mary Bull.	Alexander Cobean.	July 10, 1774.		Nov. 7, 1798.	
7	Ann Bull.	Waters Dewees.	Feb. 11, 1776.		1850.	
8	Martha Bull.	I. James McClintock.	Feb. 20, 1779.		Mar. 12, 1850.	
9	Sarah Bull.	never married.	Feb. 20, 1779.		1817.	St. Marys, Warwick Township.
10	Levi Bull.	I. Ann Jacobs.	Nov. 14, 1780.	I. 1808.	Aug. 2, 1859.	
11	James Hunter Bull.	II. Margaretta Old.	Dec. 31, 1782.			
12	Margaret Bull.	James Jacobs.	Feb. 7, 1787.		about 1819.	

THE CHILDREN OF CALEB PARRY (XVI 20) AND ELIZABETH JACOBS.

13	Rowland Parry.	Esther Carter.	1762.		1796.	Philadelphia.
14	John Jacobs Parry.	Margaret Palmer.	1763.	July 28, 1804.	Apr. 29, 1835.	Philadelphia.
15	Esther Parry.	Guilliaem Aertsen.	Nov. 10, 1764.	July 17, 1790.	Apr. 9, 1815.	
16	Hannah Parry.	Thomas McEwen.		June 17, 1794.	1827.	
17	Mary Parry.	James Musgrave.		Aug. 16, 1795.		
18	James Parry.	Agnes.				

THE CHILDREN OF TABITHA PARRY (XVI 21) AND ABRAHAM WAYNE.

19	Caleb Parry Wayne.					Philadelphia.
20	Esther Wayne.	Clark.				
21	Enoch Wayne.					

THE CHILDREN OF JOSHUA PARRY (XVI 22) AND ANN HAMMER.

22	John Parry.					
23	Caleb Parry.					
24	David Parry.	Rosa May.				
25	Elizabeth Parry.	Wasson.				
26	Ann Parry.	Brand.				

THE CHILDREN OF SARAH PARRY (XVI 28) AND JOHN HALL.

27	Ruth Hall.	Matthew McConnel.	1758.	1780.		
28	Thomas Hall.					
29	Mary Hall.	Alexander Fullerton.				
30	Rowland Hall.					
31	John Hall.					
32	Jacob Hall.	Mary.				

GENERATION XVII.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF MARGARET VAUGHAN (XVI 36) AND ROBERT SMITH.						
XVII						
33	Emma Smith.	Robert Porter.	Nov. 17, 1759.	about 1785.		Finleyville, Pa
34	Susanna Smith.	Nathan Grier.	Dec. 25, 1760.	Nov. 13, 1787.	Jan. 2, 1812.	Brandywine Manor, Pa.
35	John Smith.	Elizabeth Bull.	Apr. 8, 1762.	Dec. 23, 1790.	Apr. 2, 1815.	Joanna, Berks Co., Pa.
36	Sarah Smith.	never married.	Oct. 1, 1763.		Nov. 7, 1785.	
37	Margaret Smith.	Samuel Kennedy.	June 24, 1765.		July 12, 1847.	
38	Jonathan Smith.	Mary Ann Frazer.	Aug. 2, 1767.	Oct. 16, 1794.	Nov. 20, 1839.	Philadelphia, Pa.
39	Robert Smith.	Esther Kennedy.	May 29, 1769.		Feb. 5, 1822.	
40	Joseph Smith.	Mary Frazer.	Sept. 24, 1770.	Feb. 27, 1800.	Dec. 18, 1845.	Frazer, Chester Co., Pa.
41	Isaac Smith.		Feb. 9, 1772.		Mar. 14, 1772.	
42	isaac Smith.	Margaret Fleming.	July 29, 1773.	Apr. 19, 1804.	Oct. 8, 1840.	Lancaster Co., Pa.
43	James Smith.		Nov. 9, 1777.		Aug., 1778.	

Caleb Parry (XVII 3). His wife outlived him. Her home in her widowhood was in Ohio.

Elizabeth Bull (XVII 5). For an account of her husband, John Smith (XVII 11), see Smith Record.

Martha Bull (XVII 8). Her second husband, Samuel Shafer, was an Associate Judge of Chester county from 1849 to 1856.

Levi Bull (XVII 10) was born in Warwick township. He was graduated at Dickinson College in 1797, studied for the ministry under Rev. Nathan Grier, of Brandywine Manor, was ordained by Bishop William White, deacon 1805, priest 1806. He did his life's work at St. Mary's Church, Warwick township, where he is buried. He was a man of ample estate, large generosity and great influence. He received the degree of D.D., was a prominent candidate for the succession to Bishop White, who died in 1816; an intimate friend of Mrs. Joseph Smith who was of nearly the same age.

His wife was a daughter of Cyrus Jacobs, of White Hall, Churchtown, Lancaster county, Penna. They had fifteen children, of whom fourteen reached maturity, and seven survived him.

Margaret Bull (XVII 12). Her husband, James Jacobs, was an Episcopal clergyman, the brother of Levi Bull's (XVII 10) wife.

Esther Parry (XVII 15). Her husband, Guilliaem Aertsen, born St. Eustatia, West Indies, December 13, 1759, died September 30, 1806, at Charlestown, South Carolina, where many of the family still live. Their son, James Musgrave Aertsen (XVIII 31), married Harriet Romeyn Smith (XVIII).

John Parry (XVII 22). A daughter of his married Charles Wayne.

Ruth Hall (XVII 27). Her husband, Matthew McConnel, was a Major in the war of 1812.

Thomas Hall (XVII 28) was an Episcopal clergyman. He died at Leghorn, Italy.

For notices of children of Margaret Vaughan and Robert Smith (XVII 33 to XVII 43) see Smith record.

THE PARRY FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE PARRY FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE PARRY FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE PARRY FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE ROBERT SMITH FAMILY.

GENERATION XIV.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
XIV 1	Robert Smith.	Mary Douglas.	Sept. 5, 1678.	about 1712.	1757.	Derry Hall, Co. Monaghan, Ireland.
2	Sister.	John Watson.				Derry Hall, Ireland.
3	Thomas Smith.			about 1717.		Clanickney, Donagh, Co. Monaghan, Ireland.
4	Alexander Smith.	Elizabeth Frazer.	1692.	about 1718.	before 1766.	

Robert Smith (XIV 1) and Mary Douglas were Scotch Presbyterians. Their home was at Derry Hall, County Monaghan, Ireland, and they were people in comfortable circumstances. An Irishman, who many years later worked for their grandson, Persifer Frazer (XVI 1), in America, represented them as the grandees of the neighborhood, and said, in proof of his assertion, that they had six daughters who rode to church on six side-saddles. The oldest, Mary, had married before the time of which he spoke, and had gone to Pennsylvania, which reduced the number to six. They objected to their eldest daughter's marriage to John Frazer; but the reason is not known, perhaps because he was an adventurer going to a new country. His sister, Elizabeth Frazer, had married Mary's uncle, Alexander Smith, before John Frazer's marriage.

Robert Smith died, apparently, about 1757, as his son-in-law, William Crookshanks, speaks in 1759, as if he had recently died. Mrs. Smith was living in 1759, but is not mentioned by William Crookshanks in his letter in 1766. In the settlement of Robert Smith's estate a controversy arose about the lands of the estates of Cowan and Clanickney, which had been in his possession, in which John Greason and Alexander Montgomery, Sr., were charged with illegally appropriating with conspiracy. Sarah Smith's husband, William Crookshanks, was opposed to them. The last mention of this suit is November 15, 1784, when an injunction and receiver are asked for.

William Crookshanks says, in 1759, that he has assigned to Mrs. Smith, out of her husband's estate, which he had bought after his death, "seven acres of ground and the house at the standing rent," and has given her a cow and several other necessaries. Cowan and Clanickney were neighboring farms lying west of and near to Tonyhamigin where the Frazers lived. Robert Smith's land

at Cleare was sold after his death. William Crookshanks bought it and lived there in 1759.

Alexander Smith (XIV 4), "of Clanickney, Parish Donagh, Barony Trough, County Monaghan, Ireland, gentlemen," writes to John Frazer in Pennsylvania, May 17, 1736, in regard to Frazer collecting a debt due him by Thomas Johnston, late of Gallanagh, County Monaghan, since August, 1733. He and his family were reported by William Crookshanks as all well in 1759. They are not mentioned by him in 1766. Alexander was then dead. His widow lived half a mile from William Crookshanks. One daughter and two sons lived with her. Their son Robert lived in County Down in 1759, and was very well married.

As this family of Smith were near neighbors of my great-great-grandfather, John Smith, born 1686, they may have been of the same family. John had a son Robert, who was my great-grandfather.

GENERATION XV.

INDEX No.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF ROBERT SMITH (XIV 1) AND MARY DOUGLAS.						
XV						
1	Mary Smith.	John Frazer, XV 5.	Feb. 10, 1713.	June 16, 1735.	July 5, 1764.	Chester Co., Pa.
2	Martha Smith.	Wilson,				Co. Monaghan.
3	Margaretta Smith.	Allen Cook,			about 1780.	Dublin, Ireland.
4	Andrew Smith.	never married.			about 1756.	Clanickney, Ireland.
5	Elizabeth Smith.	John Greason.		1744.		Co. Monaghan.
6	Ellen Smith.	John Morrison.				Chester Co., Pa.
7	Jane Smith.	John Armstrong.		1744.		Cleare,
8	Sarah Smith.	William Crookshanks.	about 1723.	about 1752.	Dec., 1783.	Co. Monaghan. Annagoola near Ty- nan, Middletown, Co. Armagh.

THE CHILDREN OF ALEXANDER SMITH (XIV 4) AND ELIZABETH FRAZER.

9	John Smith.					Aghalaverty, Co. Monaghan.
10	Robert Smith.		about 1719.			
11	Margaret H. Smith.		about 1720.			
12	Thomas Smith.		about 1722.			
13	Alice Smith.					
14	Elizabeth Smith.					

Mary Smith (XV 1) was held in high esteem by her family. She seems to have been a woman of delicate health. Of her ten children, six died in infancy. She was apparently very prayerful and somewhat melancholy. Her

daughter, Sarah, related that when she awoke in the night she frequently found her mother on her knees engaged in fervent prayer. This type of piety continued in her family, especially in the female part, for several generations. There is but one brief letter of Mary Frazer's still in existence, written June 10, 1755, to her husband, John Frazer, narrating her arrival at some port, Chester, Pa., probably, she having gone down the river to visit some of the family friends back of that town.

For an account of John Frazer see Frazer Genealogy.

Martha Smith (XV 2). In 1759 William Crookshanks reports her as "always living with Mr. Price," of whom, apparently, Persifor Frazer speaks as John Price in his letter of June 2, 1737. He speaks very highly of her and says that she is doing very well. Her husband was then living. In 1766 he reports her as being in Dublin, but as soon coming to live with him, from which it is probable that her husband was then dead.

Margaretta Smith (XV 3). In 1759 William Crookshanks reports her as living with her husband, Allen Cook, in Dublin and again as living there in 1766.

Andrew Smith (XV 4). He appears only in the indenture made by John and Mary Frazer, December 7, 1757, where he is spoken of as Mary's brother and as having deceased intestate and without issue. He was killed by accident at the burning of the family home at Clanickney.

Elizabeth Smith (XV 5). In 1759 William Crookshanks reports that her husband, John Greason, or Graecen, has, with Elizabeth's mother, taken some stand with regard to the settlement of the estate of Robert Smith, who has recently died, which is opposed to Crookshanks' interest. He reports, however, that "John Greason and his wife are well and in a very good way;" they had five children. In 1766 he says that she lives within half-a-mile of him. He speaks of Mr. Mathes, who is to carry the letter he is writing to John Frazer, in Pennsylvania, as having bought some white cloth from John Greason, who may have been engaged in its manufacture. Mrs. Willson, who, in 1847, met Persifor Frazer (XVIII 4) in Ireland, was a descendant of the Greasons. She told him something of the history of the family in later years.

Ellen Smith (XV 6). In 1766 William Crookshanks reports that her husband, John Morrison, who lives near him, is doing very well. The Morrisons are neighbors of his, living within half-a-mile of him, in Middletown, near Tynan, County of Armagh, Ireland, though he speaks of it elsewhere as in County Monaghan. Ellen Smith is reported by Mrs. Willson, in 1847, as having gone to America after 1766.

Jane Smith (XV 7). In 1759 William Crookshanks says that Jane Armstrong and two of her children are living with her mother in Cleare, and says that John Armstrong is his malt-man at his malt-kiln in Cleare. They have three older children who are not at home, but are working at trades. They still lived there in 1766.

Sarah Smith (XV 8). Her husband, William Crookshanks, gives in his letters to John Frazer, in 1759, and to Persifor Frazer, in 1766, the principal information that we have about the Smith family. He was a man of good estate and writes very well. In 1759 he says that he lives at Annagoola, having inherited his father's lands. His father, who was 90 years old, and his mother, were then living close beside him. Upon the decease of his father-in-law, Robert Smith, he bought that part of his estate in Cleare which did not come to him through his wife, Sarah Smith, but he feels aggrieved because his mother-in-law and her son-in-law, John Greason, differ with him as to his rights in the estate. He, however, is waiting for them to come to a better mind, and has given his mother-in-law a house, land and necessaries for her life in Cleare. He says he was compelled to pay a large price for the land in Cleare, but that he has possession of the whole. His letters give the impression of a kindly courteous gentleman. The relations between the Smith family and the Frazer family were very close. William Crookshanks in his letter to Persifor Frazer, May 19, 1766, speaks in very warm terms of John Frazer. William Crookshanks is spoken of in the later family records as Judge Crookshanks. He had in 1766 one son and five daughters. His house was near Middletown in County Monaghan. His daughters, in 1759, were Mary, Nancy, Matty and Sally.

Robert Smith (XV 9). William Crookshanks reports that he is married, lives in County Down, and is extremely well married.

Margaret H. Smith (XV 10). She writes to her uncle, John Frazer, in 1737. They had been very close friends. It is an affectionate letter.

Thomas Smith (XV 11). He went to America with John Frazer. There was some difficulty between them in regard to which Margaret writes her regret and her mother's, says that her brother was but a child when he went and hopes that the alienation will soon pass, which it did, as is evidenced in Persifor Frazer's letter to John Frazer, June 2, 1737. Thomas afterward returned to Ireland, and seems to have angered the family, about 1750, by taking possession of the lands of Claniekney and Cauen under a will which was declared fraudulent. The name here spelled Cauen has several spellings.

We have some scraps of information about this family in Generation XVI. William Crookshanks speaks, in 1759, of his daughters, Mary, Nancy, Matty and Sally, and, in 1766, of having five daughters and a son. He speaks also of children in the families of his wife's sisters as hereinbefore quoted; but there is not enough data to permit of carrying on the record of the family further than Generation XV.

THE ROBERT SMITH FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE ROBERT SMITH FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE ROBERT SMITH FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE ROBERT SMITH FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE WORRALL FAMILY.

Dr. George Smith in his history of Delaware county says that the name "Worrall" is supposed to have been originally "Warel," and that those bearing it are supposed to be descended from Sir Hubert de Warel, Count d'Arles, Provence, France, who fought and lost three sons at the battle of Hastings in 1066. Dr. Thomas A. Worrall, who has made a study of his Worrall ancestry, assumes the truth of this account. He says that William I ennobled and enriched Sir Hubert de Warel for his bravery and his sacrifices, and made him large grants of land in Durham and Northumberland, where Hubert built a stately palace, the ruins of which are still visible. They are sketched in Young's History of Northumberland. They are four miles from Morpish and are built on solid rock on the banks of a stream, and at a considerable elevation above it.

The family has been traced through the intervening generations. A branch of the Northumberland family removed to Wales, from the neighborhood of which John Worrall emigrated in 1682 to Pennsylvania.

Gilbert Cope doubts the correctness of this origin of the family. His surmise is probably right.

There was a considerable emigration of persons named Worrall or Worrel to Pennsylvania upon its first settlement. They were mainly from the center and the west of England, from Berkshire and Cheshire, and were probably relatives, but their exact degrees of relationship are not now discoverable. The Worralls with whom this narrative has most connection were from Cheshire. Dr. George Smith, the historian, of Delaware county, thought that the first John Worrell was from Berkshire, but later and more thorough study locates the head of our family where our family tradition places him in Cheshire. The Berkshire Worrel was another man. The home of the family seems to have been in or near Acton, a small town 16 miles northeast of Chester, England.

John and Elizabeth Worrall, of Acton, are the earliest progenitors of the family that have been traced. John purchased from William Penn 250 acres of land in Pennsylvania. His great-great-grand-daughter, Mrs. William Morris (Frazer XVII 8), quotes the family tradition as holding that their home was at Mt. Pleasant in Cheshire.

GENERATION XIII.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
XIII 1	John Worrall.	Elizabeth.	1618.	about 1657.	Sept. 4, 1703.	Mt. Pleasant, Eng.

John Worrall (XIII 1). His wife Elizabeth was buried in Cheshire, June 15, 1670.

GENERATION XIV.

INDEX No.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF JOHN WORRALL (XIII 1) AND ELIZABETH.						
XIV 1	John Worrall.	I. Frances Taylor. II. Sarah Goodwin.	Sept. 18, 1658.	I. Dec., 1683. II. Apr. 26, 1714.		Edgmont Twp., Pa.
2	Sarah Worrall.		Feb. 17, 1662.		Apr. 11, 1687.	
3	Peter Worrall.		Aug. 22, 1663.			

John Worrall (XIV 1). His original certificate from England was dated July 16, 1682, and he probably emigrated soon after. He bought lands May 22, 1682, from William Penn, but his first recorded appearance in America is on the records of Chester Monthly Meeting, November 5, 1683, when he proposed marriage with Frances Taylor, widow of Thomas Taylor, of Worthenbury, Flintshire, Wales. Thomas Taylor's purchase of 400 acres of land from William Penn was dated March 8, 1682. It lay immediately south of the tract of 250 acres purchased by John Worrall, of Acton, May 22, 1682, which was located in Middletown township, Chester (now Delaware) county, just southward of the Middletown Presbyterian church. Thomas Taylor died in England in 1682.

Thomas Taylor left two sons, Thomas Taylor, born July 4, 1675, who married Rachel Minshall, of Philadelphia, January 9, 1700, and died August 15, 1705; and Philip Taylor, who was born December 5, 1680, married Ann Conway, daughter of Thomas and Mary Conway, December 6, 1705, and died in Thornbury township, in December, 1732. He was elected to the Assembly in 1715 and again in 1728.

John and Frances Worrall settled on John's land in Middletown, but on February 15, 1695, John conveyed it to Richard Woodward, at the same time purchasing a tract of 387 acres in Edgmont, which subsequent surveys proved to contain 485 acres. To this property they removed, and on it John Worrall continued thereafter to live.

John Worrall and Philip Worrall purchased September 12, 1699, from Thomas Hart and others 1,000 acres of land in Chester county, and John Worrall purchased from Thomas and John Worriow 250 acres of land in Edgmont, May 16, 1707.

January 30, 1710, John Worrall advised Chester Meeting of his intention to go to Great Britain, and requested a certificate from the meeting which was signed at the next meeting, March 25, 1710. John Worrall, of Edgmont, yeoman, executed a general power of attorney to John Salkeld and Joseph Selby to act in his place and assist his wife Frances Worrall to buy and sell "when she hath occasion."

March 28, 1710, John Worrall, late of Acton, in the county of Chester, in Great Britain, but now of Edgmont, in the county of Chester, in the

Province of Pennsylvania, and Frances, his wife, of the one part and Richard Starkey, of Cogshall, in the county of Chester in Great Britain, and Edward Gandy, of Frandy, in the said county of Chester in Great Britain, of the second part, agree as to the conveyance of a messuage in Acton aforesaid, and all that meadow called Cliffe Meadow in Cranston, in the said county of Chester, Great Britain.

At a monthly meeting held at Providence, December 29, 1712, John Worrall produced a certificate by Ephraim Jackson from Newton monthly meeting in Cheshire in Great Britain. At later periods John Worrall purchased lands in Middletown and in Upper Providence townships.

Frances Worrall, who was born in 1644, died December 13, 1712. John Worrall who died February 19, 1742, was reputed to be in his 85th year. His two last children were named for his parents, John and Elizabeth.

His second wife, Sarah Goodwin, was a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Goodwin, of Edgmont. She was born about 1696, and died in 1755. She left by her will £100 to be given to her granddaughter, Mary Worrall Taylor, after the decease of Mary's mother. An account of her will be found in the Goodwin genealogy.

Mrs. Persifer Frazer (Mary Worrall Taylor, XVI 3), who was one of John Worrall's grand-daughters, remembered that in her childhood there was a settlement of friendly Indians near Cheyney's Mills. They were quiet, peaceable and industrious. The women were basket-makers, and there were baskets of their manufacture in the household of Mrs. Frazer's mother, Sarah Worrall (XV 6), who was Mrs. John Taylor. The Indians were originally known as the Okekoekings. In 1702 the Commissioners of Property directed the Surveyor of Chester county, Isaac Taylor (XIII 6), to lay out a tract of five hundred acres for their use forever. He located it in Willistown township, Chester county, near what is now the southern boundary of the county.

April 10, 1710, there was a great gathering of Indians in that settlement, which was said to be "the greatest known these twenty years. It was about ten miles from John Worrall's at Edgmont." It was supposed to have relation to a contemplated attack upon the settlement by the French and the Five Nations of Indians, and was thought of sufficient importance to warrant an interview with the Indians by the Governor and Council.

It was the habit of these Indians to go once in three years to some point on the Susquehanna river to attend a "Contico," and the "Susquehanna path" by which they traveled was still a well marked trail in the first quarter of the Nineteenth Century. In the middle of the Eighteenth Century the Indians went off to the triennial Contico from which they never returned. It is probable that they were intimidated by the excitement consequent upon the Indian atrocities in the country west of the Susquehanna river, which led

to the murder of the Conestoga Indians in Lancaster county by the Paxton boys in 1763.

John Worrall's great-grand-daughter Mrs. William Morris (Martha Frazer XVI 8) said that when John Worrall went to live in Middletown, soon after his first marriage, the country was so infested by Indians that the family was often obliged to leave the house and sleep in the woods.

She also said that when the family settled in Middletown there were no grist mills in the region, and there was no means of grinding grain except by the use of hand mills. John Worrall's mill, she remembered, was said to hold half a bushel.

John Worrall is remembered to have been a dictatorial man, though hospitable and kind hearted. There were many landless men in those days who were tramps, and as there were no inns, wayfarers' claims to be entertained were always considered. It was the rule in "Friend Worrall's" house that bread and cheese should be set before every man who claimed to be hungry. If he cut the cheese unevenly his host required him to eat on until he squared it up again.

John Worrall was a man of considerable means, and is credited with having loaned £100 to William Penn on one occasion when he needed the money. He was a man of strict integrity and of prominence and influence in his neighborhood. He served in the Provincial Assembly in 1717, and was a County Assessor in 1708.

When his only son, by his first marriage, accidentally met his death in 1706, John Worrall was living in Willistown township, but soon after he returned to his Middletown home.

His descendants still occupy one of his farms in the neighborhood of Media, which he called "Mount Pleasant." It was originally surveyed to John Calvert, March 25, 1683. It contained 608½ acres, and was bought by John Worrall in 1739. It is bounded on the south by the north line of the borough of Media, and lies between Crum Creek on the east, and the Providence road on the west. His property in Middletown is close to the Middletown meeting house, John Worrall's garden and the meeting house grounds having one common wall. The meeting house grounds were originally a part of the farm.

My grandmother, Mrs. Joseph Smith (Mary Frazer XVII 6), well remembered this garden as it was kept by her grand-uncles, John Worrall's sons, and among her earliest recollections was the beauty of the early spring flowers that grew from bulbs along the meeting house wall where the exposure was a sunny one.

The garden was very large, and was celebrated for the beauty and the quantity of its flowers, among which were lilies-of-the-valley, white lilies, white English violets, hyacinths, tulips and ranunculuses. The leaves of the white lily were in demand at that time for their medicinal qualities, and the sweet herbs, rosemary, lavender, etc., were cultivated by John Worrall, and distilled, as each well ordered household in those days manufactured its own perfumes. The

whole establishment was on the scale of, and was similar in arrangement to, those of wealthy English farmers of that day. Some of the copper cooking utensils which were brought from England by John Worrall over two hundred years ago, are still in the possession of the family.

GENERATION XV.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
-----------	-------------------	----------	--------	-----------	--------	------------

THE CHILDREN OF JOHN WORRALL (XIV 1) AND FRANCES TAYLOR.

XV 1	John Worrall.	never married.	Sept. 26, 1685.		Feb. 8, 1706.	
------	---------------	----------------	-----------------	--	---------------	--

THE CHILDREN OF JOHN WORRALL (XIV) AND SARAH GOODWIN.

2	Elizabeth Worrall.	John Salkeld.	Mar. 29, 1715.	Jan. 13, 1732.	1772.	
3	Mary Worrall.		June 27, 1717.		in infancy.	
4	Peter Worrall.		Nov. 26, 1719.		July 7, 1722.	
5	John Worrall.	I. Priscilla Lewis. II. Sarah Newlin.	Nov. 26, 1719.	I. Jun. 18, 1741. II. Feb. 20, 1771.	Jan. 5, 1800.	Edgmont, Del. Co.
	Sarah Worrall.	I. John Taylor. II. John Peirce.	Sept. 19, 1722.	I. 1744. II. Dec., 1762.	Apr. 23, 1780.	Thornbury, Del. Co.
7	Thomas Worrall.		Nov. 21, 1724.		in infancy.	
8	Peter Worrall.	Abigail Pyle.	1726.	Apr. 27, 1757.	1772.	Middletown, Del. Co.
9	Thomas Worrall.	Mary Peirce.	July 29, 1728.	1750.	Feb. 3, 1804.	
10	Mary Worrall.	Samuel Lewis.	Feb. 24, 1731.			

John Worrall (XV 1) met an accidental death in his early manhood, being thrown from a wagon.

The husband of Elizabeth Worrall (XV 2) John Salkeld was a maltster, of Chester, born December 12, 1709. He was a son of John Salkeld, Sr., and Agnes Powley, who was born March, 1671, baptized March 25, 1671 at Caldbek, Cumberland county, England. He communed in the Established Church in the year 1693, joined the Society of Friends about 1698, made religious visits to Ireland in 1698 and 1703, and to America in 1700. He married November 8, 1704, at Greyrig in Westmoreland county, England, Agnes Powley, daughter of Edmund Powley, of Whinfield, Westmoreland county, England.

John Salkeld, Sr., emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1705, lived in Chester, and died November 20, 1739, aged 67 years and 8 months. Agnes Powley was born in 1675, and died January 12, 1749, aged 73 years.

John Worrall (XV 5). His first wife, Priscilla Lewis, was a daughter of Samuel Lewis, of Edgmont, and Phebe Taylor. The marriage of John Worrall and Priscilla Lewis was at Middletown, where at his death John was

buried. Phebe Taylor was a daughter of Josiah Taylor. His second wife, Sarah Newlin, was a daughter of John Newlin, born February 28, 1691, who married in 1711 Mary Woodward, of Middletown. John Newlin's father, Nathaniel Newlin, was born December 19, 1665, emigrated with his parents from Mt. Melick, Tyrone county, Ireland, in 1683, and settled in Concord township, Delaware county. He married, April 17, 1685, Mary Mendenhall, from Wiltshire, England. Nathaniel's father's name was Nicholas Newlin, a gentleman in easy circumstances in Ireland.

Sarah Worrall (XV 6). For an account of her first husband, John Taylor, see Taylor genealogy. Sarah was, by her father's will, entitled to £100, and one-fourth of the residue of his estate. Some controversy arose about the settlement, and Sarah's father-in-law, John Taylor (XIV 20), in a petition to William Plumsted, Register General, under date of December 1745, asks that the accounts of Thomas Cummings, John Salkeld and Cadwallader Evans, executors of the will of John Worrall, yeoman, should not be passed till he, John Taylor, can examine them.

Sarah Worrall married a second time, John Peirce, a wealthy Quaker, but the marriage did not result happily, and in 1769 she left her husband's house and lived for a time with her daughter Mary—Mrs. Persifer Frazer. She apparently returned to her own home and seems to have been living there in 1777. There are extant several caustic letters from John Peirce relating to this estrangement, but nothing more serious than incompatibility of temper seems to have caused the quarrel. Sarah Worrall's death was caused by a stroke of apoplexy. She was in failing health the last few years of her life.

John Peirce was a Quaker preacher. He was a grandson of George Pearce, of Winscom, Somersetshire, England, and Ann Gainer, of Thornbury, Gloucestershire, England, who were married February 1, 1679, and emigrated in 1684, sailing from Bristol, England. George Pearce took up in 1684, 490 acres of land in Thornbury township, which township he named for his wife's old home. He was a member of Assembly in 1705, and was one of a company who built Concord Mill, the first mill in the neighborhood. He died in 1734. Of his sons, Joshua married Ann Mercer and Caleb married Mary Walter. John Peirce who married Sarah Worrall (XV 6), and Mary Peirce who married Thomas Worrall (XV 9), were children of Caleb Peirce, the son of George Pearce. John Peirce's home was half way between the Frazer homestead and Chad's ford on the Brandywine.

Peter Worrall (XV 8) remained at the Middletown homestead. He delayed his marriage for some time that he might not displace his mother as the head of the household. He was a man of large means.

His wife Abigail Pyle, was a daughter of John and Rachel Pyle, of Kennett, and a great-grand-daughter of Robert Pyle, maltster of Bishop's Cannings, Wiltshire, England, emigrant about 1682, and Ann Stovey, of Hilperton,

Wiltshire, England, who were married November 16, 1681, by Friend's ceremony.

Robert Pyle settled in Bethel and was a member of Assembly in 1688, 9, 1690, 92, 95, 99, 1700, 1 and 5. Ann Stovey was a daughter of William Stovey who suffered persecution as a Quaker in 1677 and 1683. Ann died in 1724.

His son Nicholas Pyle, Abigail's grandfather, settled in Bethel, but removed later to Concord township. He was married in 1688 to Abigail Bushell. He died in 1717, his wife surviving him. He was a man of considerable property, a member of Assembly for six years, and one of the owners of the Concord mill.

In 1767 one of the men of the Worrall family got into some trouble with his wife. Persifor Frazer, September 9, 1767, asks Mary, his own wife, to try to reconcile them, but as her uncle seems to be in the right, not to let him make unreasonable acknowledgments. This was probably Peter Worrall.

Abigail, the wife of Peter Worrall, survived him and married at Middletown, September 8, 1774, William Swaffer, of Chester, who was a son of William Swaffer, of Nether Providence, who in August, 1694, married Mary Caldwell. November 30, 1789, Persifor Frazer, who had married Mary Worrall Taylor (XV 3), a niece of Peter Worrall's, complained to the overseer of the Chester Meeting that Peter Worrall's widow, who with Joseph Talbot was an executor of Peter Worrall's will, had up to that time persistently neglected to pay his wife the legacy of £100 which her grandmother, born Sarah Goodwin (XIV 5), the wife of the elder John Worrall, had left her. It should have been paid in accordance with the terms of the bequest upon the death of his wife's mother, Sarah Worrall, in 1780. Peter Worrall, who died in 1772, had been his mother's executor and his estate was very large and ample to pay all debts and legacies with which it was charged. Persifor Frazer presented the matter to the overseer of the meeting "as a method less expensive and more friendly than an appeal to the Courts."

There is some difficulty about the position in the family record of Peter Worrall. He has been assumed by some of the authorities to be the first of that name, who the record that I have followed says died in 1722; but I have taken the course that seems to me to fit best all the circumstances which are known to me.

Thomas Worrall (XV 9). His wife, Mary Peirce, was of Concord, Delaware county. She was a daughter of Caleb Peirce and a grand-daughter of George Pearce. She died July 1, 1806.

Mary Worrall (XV 10). Her husband, Samuel Lewis, was a son or a nephew of Samuel Lewis, the father of Priscilla Lewis, who married John Worrall (XV 5).

GENERATION XVI.

INDEX No.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF ELIZABETH WORRALL (XV 2) AND JOHN SALKELD.						
XVI						
1	Sarah Salkeld.		June 29, 1733.		Aug. 10, 1742.	
2	John Salkeld, 3d.		June 2, 1735.		about 1820.	New Brunswick, Canada.
3	Agnes Salkeld.	Simon Guest.	Mar. 15, 1737.	Jan. 17, 1758.	Dec. 17, 1760.	Concord, Del. Co.
4	Mary Salkeld.		Dec. 3, 1739.		June 25, 1746.	
5	Joseph Salkeld.	I. Esther Cobourn. II. Worrall.	Jan. 10, 1742.		July 30, 1797.	New Jersey.
6	Isaac Salkeld.	Marie Bockée.	July 24, 1743.	1770.		
7	Elizabeth Salkeld.	I. George Robinson. II. Derrickson.	Dec. 31, 1745.			I. Newcastle Co., Del.
8	Ann Salkeld.	Joseph Larkin.	Nov. 27, 1747.	1765.	Sept. 27, 1835.	Bethel, Del. Co.
9	Sarah Salkeld.	I. II. Joseph Gill.	Mar. 9, 1750.			
10	Thomas Salkeld.		Dec. 19, 1752.		Jan. 10, 1753.	
11	Samuel Salkeld.		Jan. 24, 1754.		Jan. 4, 1759.	
12	Peter Salkeld.	Margaret Bishop.	Mar. 28, 1755.		Sept. 21, 1820.	
13	James Salkeld.		Mar. 28, 1755.		May 12, 1757.	

THE CHILDREN OF JOHN WORRALL (XV 5) AND PRISCILLA LEWIS.

15	Elizabeth Worrall.	Abraham Hoopes.		about 1765.	May, 1817.	
16	Mary Worrall.	Robert Thompson.		about 1764.		
17	Samuel Worrall.					
18	Lydia Worrall.	Williams.				
19	Isaac Worrall.			about 1782.		

THE CHILDREN OF SARAH WORRALL (XV 6) AND JOHN TAYLOR.

20	Mary Worrall Taylor.	Persifer Frazer.	Apr. 8, 1745.	Oct. 2, 1766.	Nov. 30, 1830.	Thornbury, Del. Co.
21	Isaac Taylor.	Elizabeth Townsend.	Oct. 18, 1747.	1767.	1781.	
22	Sarah Taylor.	James Thomson.	Jan. 25, 1751.	Feb. 28, 1768.	Oct. 2, 1836.	Norristown, Pa.

THE CHILDREN OF SARAH WORRALL (XV 6) AND JOHN PEIRCE.

23	Mary Peirce.	John James.		about 1764.	about 1778.	
24	John Peirce.	Elizabeth Myers.				

GENERATION XVI.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF PETER WORRALL (XV 8) AND ABIGAIL PYLE.						
XVI	John Worrall.	Mannah Thatcher.	Jan. 31, 1758.	Apr. 12, 1780.		
25	Rachel Worrall.		Nov. 24, 1759.		Jan. 3, 1760.	
27	Sarah Worrall.	Levi Matson.	Dec. 16, 1760.		June 26, 1810.	
28	Rachel Worrall.	Nehemiah Matson.	Jan. 17, 1763.			
29	Abigail Worrall.	Joseph Thatcher.	Jan. 29, 1766.	Apr. 27, 1785.		
30	Mary Worrall.	Samuel Richards.	Sept. 27, 1768.	May 18, 1791.		
31	Elizabeth Worrall.		July 25, 1771.			Thornbury, Del. Co.

THE CHILDREN OF THOMAS WORRALL (XV 9) AND MARY PEIRCE.

32	Thomas Worrall.	Rnth Pennell.		Jan. 4, 1791.	Feb. 26, 1798.	
33	Peirce Worrall.			never married.		
34	Peter Worrall.	Hannah Sharpless.	May 4, 1768.	1810.	May 28, 1831.	
35	Sarah Worrall.					
36	George Worrall.	Jane Sermon.	1769.	Apr. 21, 1796.	1845.	
37	Mary Worrall.					

Joseph Salkeld (XVI 5). His second wife was a daughter of Joshua and Nellie Worrall.

Isaac Salkeld (XVI 6). His wife was of Nine Partners, New York.

Ann Salkeld (XVI 8). Her husband, Joseph Larkin, born 1739, died August 13, 1826, was a son of John Larkin, a resident of Chichester, in 1724, and afterward a forgerman for John Taylor (XIV 15) of the Sarum Iron Works, in Thornbury, and Esther Shelley, daughter of Roger Shelley, of Chichester. They were married October 29, 1731.

Mary Worrall (XVI 16). Acknowledged in 1765 that she had married out of meeting.

(XVI 20, 21 and 22.) For an account of these persons see Taylor genealogy.

Mary Peirce (XVI 18) was a girl of unusual beauty. At the age of fourteen she was persuaded to marry John James, a man of respectable connections, but of bad habits. She bore him fifteen children. He treated her badly, partly because her father, who had idolized her as a child, disowned her after her marriage. She finally had to be rescued from her husband by her half-sister, Mrs. Persifer Frazer.

The wife of John Pierce (XVI 24), Elizabeth Myers, was a daughter of John Myers, and an aunt of Henry Myers, who, in 1812, married Elizabeth Frazer (XVII 10), daughter of Persifer Frazer.

John Worrall (XVI 25). His wife, Hannah Thatcher, born September 14, 1769, was a daughter of William and Sarah Thatcher, of Thornbury township.

Abigail Worrall (XVI 29). Her husband, Joseph Thatcher, was a son of William and Sarah Thatcher.

Mary Worrall (XVI 30). Her husband, Samuel Richards, was a son of Samuel and Hannah Richards, of Philadelphia.

Peter Worrall (XVI 34). His wife, Hannah Sharpless, was born December 18, 1777, and died June 18, 1858. She was a daughter of Daniel Sharpless, who was a son of Joseph Sharpless and Mary Pyle. They were married in 1771.

THE WORRALL FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE WORRALL FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE WORRALL FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE WORRALL FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE WORRILOW FAMILY.

The name has several spellings. On the parish register of Haughton, England, which begins about 1570, it is spelled Warrilow. Later it is spelled Worrilaw and the spelling now is Worrilow.

The name is not known except in this family. It seems to be of infrequent occurrence. Lower, in his book of English surnames, does not mention it.

Haughton is in Staffordshire, England, on the London and Northwestern Railway, about 40 miles southeast of Chester. In the time of the earliest records the family belonged to the Church of England, but in 1684 the names are found in the Friends' records in Staffordshire. The descent of the family of Worrilows who were my ancestors, from Christopher Warrilow, is only inferential, but it seems probable.

Christopher Warrilow, who was buried April 4, 1605, and Margery, his widow, who was buried in 1614 (the day being illegible), are the first persons of the name recorded. The family place was called Brasenhill or Brasnil. Thomas Worrilow called his place in Chester county Brooznoll, the names being evidently the same.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
-----------	-------------------	----------	--------	-----------	--------	------------

GENERATION X.

X 1	Christopher Warrilow.	Margery ———.			Apr. 4, 1605.	
--------	-----------------------	--------------	--	--	---------------	--

Margery Warrilow, widow, was buried 1614 (the day being illegible).

GENERATION XI.

THE CHILDREN OF CHRISTOPHER WARRILOW (X) AND MARGERY.

XI 1	Jane Warrilow.	John Leigh.	about 1600.	Nov. 27, 1624.		
2	Marie Warrilow.	Ralph Lownes.	about 1602.	June 12, 1626.		
3	John Warrilow.	Alice.	about 1604.	about 1632.	Mar. 20, 1634.	

The deaths of Jane (XI 1) and Marie (XI 2) and the marriage of John (XI 3) are not recorded in the Haughton parish register, having happened probably in other parishes.

John Warrilow is recorded as John Warrilow senior. It will be noted that he died more than two years before his younger son was baptized.

Alice, the widow of John, is spoken of as "late of Brasenhill." She was buried November 28, 1691.

GENERATION XII.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BAPTIZED.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF JOHN WARRILOW (XI 3) AND ALICE.						
XII 1	John Warrilow.		Dec. 19, 1633.		1647.	
2	Thomas Warrilow.	I. Joan Perkes or Grace. II. Susan Brightwen.	Dec. 26, 1636.	I. Aug. 17, 1663. II. Feb. 27, 1702.	May, 1709.	

John Warrilow (XII 1) apparently died in England.

Thomas Warrilow's wife is always mentioned as Grace in all records that are now extant. Grace died in Chester county, Pennsylvania, about 1700. It may have been that Thomas Warrilow, having become a Quaker, thought it best about the time of his mother's death to take his rather large family to the new land of promise which the Quakers had taken up in Pennsylvania.

In an agreement dated April 17, 1723, between John Taylor and the children of Thomas Worrilow, every one of them signs the name "Worrilaw," but the accepted form is now "Worrilow." The several Worrilow witnesses at the marriage of John Worrilow and Ann Maris, in 1690, all sign their names "Worrilaw."

Dr. Smith, in his history of Delaware county, thinks that Thomas Worrilow was originally a resident of Yorkshire, England. Mrs. William Morris, who was a great-granddaughter of his granddaughter Mary Worrilow who married John Taylor (XIV 20), thought that Lincolnshire was the old home of the Worrilow family. Thomas called his place Brooznoll, which is supposed to have been the name of his English home. He was a Quaker, and he emigrated probably about the year 1688. His name is not on the list of taxables for Edgmont township for 1689, but both he and his son John appear on a similar list for 1693. He also appends his name as a freeholder to a certificate of the election of William Howell as a member of Council in 1690. He is ranked as a yeoman in the record of the marriage of his son, John Worrilow, in 1690. Thomas Worrilow and John Worrall are the first and third signers in a coroner's inquest on the body of Sarah Baker, "killed by the force of thunder," Edgmont, July 6, 1699.

He settled in Edgmont township, in or before 1690, and probably lived there till after the death of his first wife. His place in Edgmont was in the western part of the township and contained 490 acres. He removed to Philadelphia in 1701, and lived on the north side of Chestnut street, west of Third street, at the time of his death.

One authentic relic of him remains—a massive arm chair of oak, with the inscription “T. W. 1688,” carved near the top of its back. It was, perhaps, brought over at the time of his emigration. It is now in the possession of Esther Aertsen (Smith XIX 181), who is a descendant of Thomas WorriLOW.

Susan Brightwen, his second wife, died in Philadelphia in 1710.

GENERATION XIII.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF THOMAS WORRILOW (XII 2) AND JOAN PERKES OR GRACE.						
XIII						
1	John WorriLOW.	Ann Maris.	Aug. 9, 1664.	Oct. 14, 1690.	1726.	
2	Thomas WorriLOW.		Jan. 29, 1666.			
3	Walter WorriLOW.		Apr. 26, 1669.			
4	Elizabeth WorriLOW.	William Beaks.	May 15, 1671.	Mar. 5, 1690.		
5	Marie WorriLOW.		May 25, 1674.			
6	Jane WorriLOW.	Daniel Hoopes.	Sept. 20, 1675.	Dec. 10, 1696.		
7	Grace WorriLOW.		Aug. 22, 1678.		May 17, 1684.	

Thomas WorriLOW, of Brooznoll, in Edgmont, deeds to John WorriLOW, his son and heir, September 1, 1690, 250 acres of land on the southeast end of his tract in Edgmont, with half the barn and outhouses and half the improvements, in view of his approaching marriage to Ann Maris, and in consideration of £20, marriage portion, paid to the said John WorriLOW.

John WorriLOW (XIII 1) was born in England. His name is found in the records of Delaware county in 1687. He was an active member of the Society of Friends, and in 1699 was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly. His marriage to Ann Maris, in 1690, at the house of Bartholomew Coppock, is noted in the records of Chester Friends' Meeting, and the original certificate of the marriage is still extant. His brother, Walter WorriLOW, is a recording witness.

He lived in Edgmont township where he fell heir to his father's estate of 490 acres, was doubtless a farmer, and was, perhaps, also a manufacturer of linen, as on several occasions, in 1721 and afterward, his son-in-law, John Taylor, notes that he has sold him his whole crop of hemp.

He is said to have been a more active Friend than his father was.

He owned, from 1701 to 1704, the house at the southwest corner of Third and Edgmont streets, Chester, Pennsylvania.

His wife, Ann Maris, was a daughter of George Maris. (See Maris Genealogy.)

Walter WorriLOW (XIII 3). His name appears in the records of the time but nothing noteworthy is recorded of him.

Elizabeth Worrilow (XIII 4). Her husband, William Beaks, was certified from Falls Meeting before his marriage.

Jean Worrilow (XIII 6) and William Collet, of Chichester Meeting, "declared their intentions" the second time March 4, 1695, but the marriage was prevented by his death, and she married Daniel Hoopes in the next year.

It is noteworthy that Marie Worrilow (XIII 5) and Jane Worrilow (XIII 6) were named for their grand aunts.

The husband of Jean Worrilow (XIII 6), Daniel Hoopes, was the oldest son of Joshua Hoopes, of Skelton, Yorkshire, Yeoman (son of John and Isabel Hoopes, of Moorsom, Yorkshire), who was a cornet of cavalry in the Army of the Parliament, in the middle of the Seventeenth Century. Joshua emigrated from Cleveland, Yorkshire, in the ship Providence, Robert Hopper, Master, with his wife Isabel, and children, Daniel, Margaret and Christian, arriving in Pennsylvania November 10, 1683. He settled in Makefield, Bucks county, and died in 1724. His wife died April 15, 1684. Joshua brought a certificate from Friends at Rowsby, "that he was born at Skelton, of honest parents, and that his people were of account." He is said to have not been a Quaker in 1677, but later identified himself with that society.

His son, Daniel Hoopes, was born in Yorkshire, in 1668. He was married at a meeting held at John Bowater's house, in Middletown, Delaware County. In 1697 he bought 300 acres of land in Westtown, and in 1698, 175 acres more, on which he settled. He was a member of Assembly in 1708 and 1709. He was living in 1746; the date of his death is not known. After his marriage, in 1696, he removed from Bucks county to Westtown, Chester county, settling on property recently owned by Elwood Hoopes. His descendants are very numerous, as they well might be, he having started the family with seventeen children. Of these only three died before reaching the age of twenty-one, and only one of the remaining fourteen remained unmarried. These fourteen lived to an average age of nearly seventy-two years. Eight of them lived to be over eighty years old, and the youngest passed the age of ninety-two. This is a record of vitality that is rarely excelled. His first child was born 1697, the last died 1815, so that his family of children extended over 118 years.

GENERATION XIV.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF JOHN WORRILOW (XIII 1) AND ANN MARIS.						
XIV 1	Mary WorriLOW.	I. Joseph Baker, Jr. II. John Taylor.	Jan. 9, 1692.	1. May 18, 1709 II. Sept. 10, 1718	about 1733.	Thornbury, Del. Co.
2	Walter WorriLOW.	not married.	Mar. 12, 1696.			Thornbury, Del. Co.
3	Alice WorriLOW.	Peter Yarnall.	May 6, 1698.	1715.		Willistown, Chester Co.
4	Sarah WorriLOW.	Nicholas Pyle.	July 12, 1700.	Dec. 7, 1721.		Concord, Del. Co.
5	Thomas WorriLOW.	Susanna Taylor.	Apr. 16, 1702.	1726.		
6	Anne WorriLOW.	not married.	May 31, 1705.			Thornbury, Del. Co.
7	Jane WorriLOW.	George Whippo.	June 23, 1707.	July 23, 1726.		Willistown, Chester Co.
8	Grace WorriLOW.	Jacob Taylor.	Aug. 9, 1710.	Oct. 13, 1728.	about 1745.	

THE CHILDREN OF JEAN WORRILOW (XIII 3) AND DANIEL HOOPES.

9	Grace Hoopes.	William Paschall.	Sept. 17, 1697.	Apr. 21, 1720.	July 3, 1721.	Whiteland, Chester Co.
10	Ann Hoopes.		Dec. 23, 1698.		May 13, 1704.	
11	Mary Hoopes.	Philip Yarnall.	Nov. 22, 1700.	Apr. 24, 1720.	1765.	Edgmont, Del. Co.
12	Hannah Hoopes.	never married.	July 25, 1702.		1750.	
13	Joshua Hoopes.	Hannah Ashbridge.	June 29, 1704.	Apr. 8, 1731.	Oct. 9, 1769.	Westtown, Chester Co.
14	Jane Hoopes.	George Ashbridge.	July 14, 1706.	Oct. 21, 1730.	Jan. 31, 1789.	Goshen, Chester Co.
15	Ann Hoopes.	never married.	Feb. 3, 1708.		Sept. 14, 1728.	
16	Daniel Hoopes.	Alice Taylor.	Dec. 27, 1710.	Jan. 27, 1731.	June 5, 1790.	Goshen, Chester Co.
17	John Hoopes.	Christian Reynolds.	Oct. 17, 1711.	Oct. 20, 1743.	Mar. 1, 1795.	Goshen, Chester Co.
18	Abraham Hoopes.	Mary Williamson.	June 12, 1713.	Feb. 28, 1733.	Sept. 5, 1795.	Edgmont, Del. Co.
19	Thomas Hoopes.	Susanna Davies.	Dec. 22, 1714.	Nov. 13, 1741.	May 21, 1803.	Goshen, Chester Co.
20	Elizabeth Hoopes.	William Webb.	Mar. 13, 1716.	Nov. 23, 1732.	Dec. 9, 1803.	Kennet, Chester Co.
21	Stephen Hoopes.	Martha Evans.	Mar. 13, 1716.		1767.	Westtown, Chester Co.
22	Nathan Hoopes.	Margaret Williamson.	Mar. 16, 1718.	Oct. 6, 1737.	Feb. 19, 1803.	E. Bradford, Chester Co.
23	Walter Hoopes.		Mar. 11, 1719.		Dec. 9, 1719.	
24	Sarah Hoopes.	George Hall.	July 25, 1720.		July 23, 1794.	
25	Christian Hoopes.	Daniel Webb.	Oct. 30, 1723.		Dec. 31, 1815.	Kennet, Chester Co.

Mary WorriLOW (XIV 1). Her first husband was Joseph Baker, Jr. No member of the Baker family was an ancestor of ours, but their history is so interwoven with ours, that a notice of the earlier generation is here inserted.

The earliest member of the family whose name is known is John Baker, Sr., of Shropshire, England, who died at Edgmont, in that country, February 25, 1672. His sons, Joseph and John Baker, were emigrants perhaps as early as 1684 from the Royal Manor of Edgmond, Shropshire.

Joseph Baker, with Mary, his wife, settled, about the year 1684, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and named the township where he made his home after

his birthplace, Edgmont. He was an influential citizen, representing Chester county in the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1701, 1703, 1706, 1710, 1711 and 1713, and filling various other offices. His will is dated February 19, 1715, proved September 24, 1716. He left children:

(1) Joseph Baker, born December 11, 1686, who, May 18, 1709, married Mary Worriow, and died March 2, 1717. His father left him in his will twenty shillings, having in his life time given him his portion of the estate.

(2) Sarah Baker, who, October 26, 1710, married Thomas Smedley, who was a son of George Smedley, born in Derbyshire, England, who came to Pennsylvania about 1682 and married, in 1686, Sarah Goodwin, widow of George Smedley's friend, John Goodwin. Sarah's maiden name was Kitchin. She was a daughter of Thomas Kitchin, of Dublin township, Pennsylvania, who emigrated, about 1684, from Derbyshire, England.

(3) Robert Baker, who married Susanna Packer. His father left him £5.

(4) John Baker, to whom his father left the remainder of his land in Thornbury township, after subtracting that which he gave to his son Joseph. He also left John his land in Edgmont township, amounting to 500 acres.

The first husband of Mary Worriow (XIV 1), Joseph Baker, Jr., was, as before said, the oldest child of Joseph and Mary Baker. He settled in Thornbury township near what is now Glen Mill's Station on the Central Division of the P. B. and W. R. R. His death occurred March 2, 1717. His widow and Isaac Taylor, of Thornbury, were his Executors. Isaac's son, John, married the widow, who was his senior by five years, and in this way the Thornbury farm came into the Taylor family, where it remained for nearly two centuries. Before marrying, John Taylor and Mary Baker gave, at Concord Meeting, an instrument dated Chichester, September 1, 1718, to pay to the child (Joseph Baker, 3d), who was born after his father's death, £30. (For John Taylor, the second husband of Mary Worriow, see Taylor Genealogy.)

Walter Worriow (XIV 2) was a farmer of Thornbury township, and was living in October, 1730, but nothing is known of his history.

The husband of Alice Worriow (XIV 3), Peter Yarnall, born October 20, 1690, was the second son of Francis Yarnall, of Stone Creek Head, and Hannah Baker, of Edgmont, who were married in 1686, and lived for some time in Springfield township. Francis died in Willistown township in 1721. His son, Peter, was living in Willistown in 1723.

The husband of Sarah Worriow (XIV 4), Nicholas Pyle, was the oldest son of Nicholas Pyle, emigrant, who married, in 1688, Abigail, daughter of Joseph Bushell. He settled in Bethel township, Delaware county, but removed thence, about 1696, to Concord township. The younger Nicholas was born April 26, 1697. He was living in Concord in 1723, where he died in 1734.

Thomas WorriLOW (XIV 5) condemns himself for marrying out of Meeting, October 30, 1727.

Jane WorriLOW (XIV 7) was testified against for marrying out of Meeting, January 30, 1727.

The husband of Grace WorriLOW (XIV 8) was the second son of Isaac Taylor and Martha Roman. (See Taylor Genealogy.)

The husband of Mary Hoopes (XIV 11), Philip Yarnall, born November 29, 1696, died eleventh or twelfth month, 1758, was the second son of Philip Yarnall and Dorothy Baker, who were married in 1694, and lived in Edgmont township. The elder Philip died in 1734, and his widow died in 1743.

The wife of Joshua Hoopes (XIV 13), Hannah Ashbridge, and the husband of Jane Hoopes (XIV 14), George Ashbridge, were children of George Ashbridge, emigrant, and Mary Malin. The elder George Ashbridge reached Philadelphia in 1698, but lived afterward in Edgmont township. They were married October 23, 1701. Mary died April 15, 1728, and George died in 1748.

Hannah Ashbridge was born April 26, 1715.

George Ashbridge, the younger, was born December 19, 1704, and died March 6, 1773.

The wife of Daniel Hoopes (XIV 16), Alice Taylor, was a daughter of Abiah Taylor, Jr., who married, April 18, 1694, at Faringdon Meeting, Berkshire, England, Deborah Gearing, daughter of John Gearing, of Stanford-in-the-Vale, Berkshire. They settled in East Bradford township, Chester county, in 1702, where Abiah died about 1747. Abiah Taylor, Jr., was a son of Abiah Taylor, of Didecott, Berkshire, England.

The wife of John Hoopes (XIV 17), Christian Reynolds, was a daughter of Francis Reynolds, son of Henry Reynolds, who was born in England in 1655, emigrated in 1676, and settled in Burlington, New Jersey. He married, in 1678, Prudence Clayton, of Chichester, Pennsylvania. He removed to Chichester, and died there in 1724. His son, Francis, inherited from his father a farm of 290 acres in Nottingham township, Chester county. Francis married, in 1712, Elizabeth Acton, of Salem, New Jersey, and settled in Chichester township, where he died in 1760.

The wife of Abraham Hoopes (XIV 18), Mary Williamson, was a daughter of John Williamson, born September 11, 1690, a minister of the Society of Friends, and Sarah Smedley, who lived at Newtown, Delaware

County. John's parents were Daniel Williamson and Mary Smith. Daniel emigrated in 1682, married in 1685, and settled at Newtown, Delaware county. He died in 1727, while he was a member of Assembly.

The husband of Elizabeth Hoopes (XIV 20), William Webb, born January 13, 1711, was a son of William Webb, who married, March 22, 1710, Rebecca Harlan, and died about 1753. He settled in Kennet township, Chester county, was a Justice, and for some years a member of Assembly. His father was Richard Webb, who emigrated from Gloucester, England, to Philadelphia in 1700, settled in Birmingham township, and died in 1719.

The wife of Stephen Hoopes (XIV 21), Martha Evans, was a daughter of Evan Evans, of the parish of Treeglys, Montgomeryshire, Wales, who emigrated in 1722, and settled in Uwehlan township.

Nathan Hoopes (XIV 22) married, at Middletown Meeting, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Williamson, of Edgmont.

The husband of Sarah Hoopes (XIV 24), George Hall, was a son of Samuel Hall, of Kennet township, who died in 1738. This daughter out-did her mother, as she had twenty-four children.

GENERATION XV.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF MARY WORRILOW (XIV 1) AND JOSEPH BAKER, JR.						
XV	1 Sarah Baker.	Isaac Strode.		Mar. 8, 1741.		
	2 Hannah Baker.	Joseph Talbot.		1732.	before 1776.	
	3 Joseph Baker, 3d.	Mary Chamberlin.	1717.	Apr. 30, 1740.		
THE CHILDREN OF MARY WORRILOW (XIV 1) AND JOHN TAYLOR.						
4	Isaac Taylor.	Helena Stevenson.	1719.	Jan., 1742.	Nov., 1745.	Chichester, Pa.
5	John Taylor.	Sarah Worrall.	1721.	1744.	1761.	Thornbury Twp., Pa.
6	Philip Taylor.	Mary Riley.		Oct. 26, 1748.	1754.	Thornbury Twp., Pa.
7	Jacob Taylor.					
8	Martha Taylor.	William Empson.		Nov. 23, 1738.		Wilmington, Del.
9	Mary Taylor.	never married.				
THE CHILDREN OF THOMAS WORRILOW (XIV 5) AND SUSANNA TAYLOR.						
10	John Worrilow.	Phoebe.		about 1754.		Concord Twp., Pa.

GENERATION XV.

MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF GRACE WORRILOW (XIV 8) AND JACOB TAYLOR.					
Israel Taylor. Isaac Taylor.	———— Beaumont. I. Eleanor Devon, II. Lydia Taylor.	about 1730.			
Thomas Taylor. Jacob Taylor. Joseph Taylor. James Taylor. Hannah Taylor. Ann Taylor. Mary Taylor.	———— Dutton. George Taylor, ———— Young.			before 1806.	Concord Twp., Pa.
		about 1745.			

Sarah Baker (XV 1). Her husband, Isaac Strode, was probably a grandson of George Strode, grocer, of Millbrook, Southampton, England, who bought 500 acres of land from William Penn, July 25, 1682; emigrated shortly after and settled in Concord township. He had a son, George Strode, of East Bradford township, Chester county, who died about 1757.

The husband of Hannah Baker (XV 2), Joseph Talbot, was a son of John and Elizabeth Talbot. John Talbot, in 1718, purchased 98 acres of land in Middletown township, where he died in 1721. His widow Elizabeth married prior to June 30, 1724, Hugh Bowen, who was not a Quaker. Joseph Talbot inherited his father's farm, and built a mill thereon, which was lately owned by Humphrey Yearsley. Joseph Talbot married August 22, 1776, Mrs. Nanny Sharpless.

Joseph Baker, 3d (XV 3), was a posthumous child. His wife, Mary Chamberlin, born June 1, 1723, was a daughter of John Chamberlin, of Thornbury, born December 1, 1692, who married at Concord Meeting, December 21, 1721, Lettice, daughter of Moses Key, and died in 1782. His home was in Aston township. John Chamberlin's father was Robert Chamberlin, of Marlborough, Wiltshire, England, who, after emigration, settled in Concord township. After the death of Joseph Baker 3d his widow married Andrew McCoy.

For an account of the children of Mary WorriLOW (XIV 1) and John Taylor; and of Grace WorriLOW (XIV 8) and Jacob Taylor see Taylor Genealogy.

John WorriLOW (XV 10) was testified against November 26, 1759, for marrying out of Meeting and enlisting in the army. His wife's (Phoebe) will is dated 1803.

GENERATION XVI.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF HANNAH BAKER (XV 2) AND JOSEPH TALBOT.						
XVI						
1	Margaret Talbot.	Thos. Griswold.				
2	Mary Talbot.	Robert Rogers.				
3	Joseph Talbot.	Hannah Pennell.		1762.	July 22, 1807.	Chichester, Del. Co.
4	Martha Talbot.	Daniel Broomall.		1761.	May 31, 1812.	Thornbury, Del. Co.
5	John Talbot.	Sarah Lewis.			Jan. 20, 1820.	Chichester, Del. Co.
6	Rachel Talbot.	Francis Townsend.	Nov. 27, 1745.	July 8, 1762.	Sept. 22, 1784.	E. Bradford, Chester Co
7	Jacob Talbot.	Susanna Sharpless.	Oct. 19, 1748.	Nov. 22, 1770.	Dec. 4, 1831.	Richmond, Ind.
8	Elizabeth Talbot.	I. Isaac Sharpless.		Feb. 13, 1777.		Fayette Co., Pa.
		II. Rees Cadwallader.		Sept. 1, 1790.		
9	Hannah Talbot.	Francis Dutton.		1757.	Sept. 22, 1824.	
10	Susanna Talbot.	Nathan Pennell.	about 1754.		Oct. 16, 1816.	Chichester.

THE CHILDREN OF JOSEPH BAKER, 3D (XV 3) AND MARY CHAMBERLIN.

11	John Baker.					Prince Edward's Island.
12	Lettice Baker.	Richard Barnard.	Dec., 1740.	Mar. 16, 1763.	Aug. 17, 1821.	Newlin, Chester Co
13	Mary Baker.	unmarried.				
14	Elizabeth Baker.	Thomas Brown.		Jan. 30, 1783.		

THE CHILDREN OF JOHN WORRILOW (XV 10) AND PHOEBE.

15	Thomas WorriLOW.	Hannah Dickinson.	Feb. 13, 1755.			
16	Joseph WorriLOW.		Nov. 3, 1756.	Feb. 13, 1777.	Mar. 4, 1778.	

The husband of Martha Talbot (XVI 4), Daniel Broomall, who was born 1728, and died April 2, 1817, was a son of John Broomall, who married, October 12, 1720, Anna Lewis, born in Philadelphia; and a grandson of John Broomall, who came to Pennsylvania in 1682, settled in Edgmont township, or in Lower Providence, and died in 1729. His wife's name was Mary. Daniel Broomall owned a large farm on Chester Creek.

John Talbot (XVI 5) was the wealthiest man in Chester or Delaware counties. His wife was a prominent Friend, and visited England and other foreign countries on a religious mission.

The husband of Rachel Talbot (XVI 6), Francis Townsend, was a son of Joseph Townsend, Jr., who was born June 8, 1715, and married, May 17,

1739, Lydia Reynolds. The father of Joseph, Jr., was Joseph Townsend, born January 18, 1685, in Buckleberry, Berkshire, England, son of William and Mary Townsend, of that place. Joseph married, November 27, 1710, Martha Wooderson, daughter of Julian and Esther Wooderson. He emigrated in 1712, and lived after 1725 in East Bradford township. Joseph died June 9, 1766, and Martha, May 2, 1767.

John Baker (XVI 11) went to Prince Edward's Island to live.

The husband of Lettice Baker (XVI 12), Richard Barnard, was a son of Richard Barnard and Ann Taylor, of Newlin township, Chester county, Pa. He married, first, March 3, 1754, Susanna, daughter of David and Winnifred Eckhoff, of Newlin. Lettice Baker was his second wife.

The wife of Thomas Worrilow (XVI 15), Hannah Dickinson, was a daughter of Benjamin and Isabel Dickinson. She died September 22, 1824, aged 67.

Mary Worrilow, probably a daughter of John Worrilow (XV 10), married, May 11, 1797, Thomas Hinkson, son of John and Jane Hinkson, who emigrated from Ireland probably as early as 1764. Jane brought a certificate from Cootchill, Ireland, dated May 30, 1764. They bought land in Providence township March 20, 1764. John Hinkson, in a deed from Charles Norris, is styled "of Philadelphia." The Hinkson family was originally of Hanoverian origin; they emigrated in the seventeenth century to County Cavan, Ireland, whence John and Jane came, bringing Thomas with them.

THE WORRILOW FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE WORRILOW FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE WORRILOW FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE WORRILOW FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE GOODWIN FAMILY.

GENERATION XIII.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
XIII 1 2	John Goodwin. Thomas Goodwin.	Sarah Kitchin. Elizabeth.	about 1650.	about 1680. about 1680.	about 1685.	Esgairgoch, Wales. Edgmt, Del. Co.

Lower says the name Goodwin is of Teutonic origin. It is the same name as Godwin, and is common in Domesday Book.

John Goodwin (XIII 1) remained in Wales. His home was at Esgairgoch, a village eight miles from Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire. He was a minister of the Society of Friends, and he and his wife were highly esteemed, having built a meeting house at their own expense, on ground purchased by them for that purpose. His wife, born Sarah Kitchin, was a daughter of Thomas Kitchin, of Dublin. After his death she came to Chester county, and married Thomas Smedley, born in Derbyshire, who came to Pennsylvania in 1682. Thomas Kitchin's son, Thomas Kitchin, married Sarah Baker, daughter of Joseph Baker, of Edgmt township, Delaware county, Pa., in 1686.

Thomas Goodwin (XIII 2) came to this country about 1708 to avoid persecution in North Wales, his home having been at Llandewi Brefi, in Cardiganshire. He presented his certificate of membership to Chester Monthly Meeting, February 28, 1709. John, the oldest of his children, remained in North Wales. The wife of Thomas, to whom he was married in Wales, born in 1652, died November 10, 1739, in her 87th year. He settled, after arriving in Pennsylvania, first in Edgmt township, Delaware county, on land lately owned by Everett Passmore. The Chester Meeting records call him "Thomas of Concord," and also "Thomas of Edgmt." He was taxed in Middletown in 1715 and 1725.

GENERATION XIV.

THE CHILDREN OF THOMAS GOODWIN (XIII 1) AND ELIZABETH.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
XIV 1	Mary Goodwin.	Thomas James.		Oct. 21, 1712.	1775.	Willistown, Chester Co.
2	Elizabeth Goodwin.	Peter Thomas.		1711.	Aug. 23, 1730.	Willistown, Chester Co.
3	Thomas Goodwin.	Ann Jones.	1694.	Nov. 12, 1729.	Apr. 16, 1775.	Goshen Twp., Chester Co.
4	Sarah Goodwin.	John Worrall.	about 1696.	June 9, 1714.	1755.	Edgmt. Del. Co.

Mary Goodwin (XIV 1) was a Quaker preacher, and visited England and Wales, 1754-1758, in that capacity. She was married in Middletown Meeting. Her husband, Thomas James, died in April, 1752. He left his farm to his son-in-law, Richard Battin, charged with Mary James' maintenance.

The husband of Elizabeth Goodwin (XIV 2), Peter Thomas, was a son of Peter Thomas and Sarah Stedman, both of Springtown, Chester county, who married, April 16, 1686, and settled in Willistown township, where Peter, Sr., died June 5, 1722. Sarah Stedman's father was Jacob Stedman.

Thomas Goodwin (XIV 3), in his capacity of minister of the Society of Friends, paid religious visits to New England in 1755, to Maryland and to the lower counties, now the State of Delaware, in 1758 and 1759, and to the other neighboring provinces. He went on similar business to England in 1763, and returned in 1764. In 1768 his duties called him to Ireland, and after his return he devoted himself largely to visiting persons who held slaves, to convince them of the wrongfulness of so doing. In 1749 he settled on a farm of 230 acres in East Goshen township, west of the General Greene tavern, which has ever since remained in the family. His wife, Ann Jones, was a daughter of Richard Jones, of Goshen township. They were married at Newtown.

Sarah Goodwin (XIV 4) was, after her marriage, a Quaker preacher, or as they called it among themselves "A public Friend." In this capacity she twice visited England and Ireland. The first of these visits was in 1724, the Chester Monthly Meeting accrediting her for the work February 24, 1724. On her second visit she was accompanied by Elizabeth Ashbridge, who died at Waterford, Ireland. Sarah Worrall continued her journey to Cork, and in visiting a part of that city where there was great poverty and destitution, took a contagious disease then prevailing—supposed to have been small-pox—and died there. She was married in Middletown Meeting. She made her will November 28, 1750, being then "weak of body but of perfect mind and memory." It disposed of a considerable quantity of silverware, and shows her to have been fairly well-to-do.

The whole of this generation of the Goodwin family were Quaker preachers.

GENERATION XV.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
-----------	-------------------	----------	--------	-----------	--------	------------

THE CHILDREN OF MARY GOODWIN (XIV 1) AND THOMAS JAMES.

XV. 1	John James.	Ann Baker.	Sept. 16, 1713.	Dec. 11, 1735.	1750.	Willistown Twp., Chester Co.
2	Thomas James.	Elizabeth Baker.	Feb. 14, 1715.	1737.		
3	Joseph James.		Nov. 9, 1717.	1735.		
4	Benjamin James.		Dec. 11, 1720.			
5	Isaac James.		July 19, 1725.			
6	Elizabeth James.	Richard Battin.		Sept. 14, 1746.		

THE CHILDREN OF ELIZABETH GOODWIN (XIII 2) AND PETER THOMAS.

7	Jacob Thomas.	I. Katharine Jones. II. Rebecca Walker.	Jan. 12, 1711.	I. Jan. 29, 1735. II. May 19, 1742.	Dec. 11, 1789.	Coventry, Chester Co.
8	Sarah Thomas.	Christian Vore.	Sept. 2, 1713.	Mar. 2, 1737.		
9	Peter Thomas.	Margaret Taylor.	Nov. 19, 1715.	Apr. 14, 1742.		Willistown Twp., Chester Co.
10	John Thomas.	Rebecca Jones.	Oct. 7, 1717.	Apr. 30, 1747.	Jan. 14, 1720.	
11	Thomas Thomas.		Oct. 13, 1719.		Jan. 19, 1802.	
12	Isaac Thomas.	Mary Townsend.	June 21, 1721.	May 16, 1745.		
13	Elizabeth Thomas.	William Lewis.	Mar. 11, 1723.	Oct. 9, 1747.		Honeybrook Twp., Chester Co.
14	Mary Thomas.	Samuel Deaves.	Nov. 23, 1724.	Nov. 14, 1744.		
15	Rachel Thomas.	William Trego.	Oct. 13, 1726.	1753.		
16	James Thomas.	Deborah Walker.	Dec. 29, 1727.	Dec. 16, 1758.		Warrington, York Co., Pa.
17	Lydia Thomas.		Aug. 15, 1730.			

THE CHILDREN OF THOMAS GOODWIN (XIV 3) AND ANN JONES.

18	John Goodwin.	Naomi Potter.	May 4, 1731.	1759.		Goshen, Chester Co., Pa.
19	Thomas Goodwin.	Mary Hall.	June 26, 1733.	May 25, 1759.		
20	Richard Goodwin.	Lydia Potter.	Oct. 18, 1735.	Dec. 8, 1757.		
21	Jane Goodwin.	Thomas Massey.	Jan. 9, 1738.	Dec. 22, 1774.		Goshen, Chester Co., Pa.
22	Isaac Goodwin.	never married.	Feb. 12, 1742.		died young.	Goshen, Chester Co., Pa.
23	Elizabeth Goodwin.		June 1, 1743.			
24	Sarah Goodwin.	Jesse Williams.	Apr. 1, 1746.	May 5, 1774.		

GENERATION XV.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF SARAH GOODWIN (XIV 4) AND JOHN WORRALL (XIV 1).						
XV						
25	Elizabeth Worrall.	John Salkeld.	Mar. 29, 1715.	Jan. 12, 1732.		
26	Mary Worrall.		June 27, 1717.		in infancy.	
27	Peter Worrall.		Oct. 26, 1719.		July 7, 1722.	
28	John Worrall.	I. Priscilla Lewis. II. Eleanor Bennett.	Oct. 26, 1719.	I. June 18, 1741 II.	Jan. 5, 1800.	Edgmont, Chester Co., Pa
29	Sarah Worrall.	I. John Taylor. II. John Pierce.	Sept. 19, 1722.	I. 1744. II. about 1763	Apr. 23, 1780.	Thornbury, Chester, Pa
30	Thomas Worrall.		Nov. 21, 1724.		in infancy.	
31	Peter Worrall.	Abigail Pyle.	1726.	1750.	1772.	Middletown, Chester Co., Pa
32	Thomas Worrall.	Mary Pierce.	May 29, 1728.	1750.	about 1800.	
33	Mary Worrall.	Samuel Lewis.	Feb. 24, 1731.			

The wife of John Goodwin (XV 3), Naomi Potter, was probably a sister of the wife of Richard Goodwin (XV 5).

Richard Goodwin (XV 5) succeeded his father in the possession of the East Goshen homestead. His wife, Lydia Potter, was a daughter of Abraham Potter, of Sussex county, Delaware. She was born November 18, 1738, and died January 22, 1810. They were married at Middletown Meeting.

For an account of the Worralls (XV 10 to XV 18), see Worrall genealogy.

The family is still largely living in East Goshen township, Chester county.

THE GOODWIN FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE GOODWIN FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE GOODWIN FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE GOODWIN FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE ROMAN FAMILY.

One of the centers of the emigration which gave the first British colonists to Pennsylvania was in Wiltshire, England. The people there were largely of Saxon origin, and were mostly in moderate or in humble circumstances; their interests being chiefly as laborers, agriculturists, maltsters, and artisans, or small manufacturers. In this quiet community, where the average of intelligence and culture was not high—though there were many men of worth and some men of education there—the preaching of George Fox had a great immediate effect, and the faith of the “Society of Friends” gained many adherents.

They were much harried and persecuted during the reign of Charles II, and when Penn inaugurated his “Holy Experiment” in Pennsylvania there were many persons in England who, smarting under oppression, and despairing of success at home, were eager to try their fortunes under more hopeful circumstances in a more genial clime.

Ralph Withers, of Bishop’s Cannings, Wiltshire, who was the Deputy Treasurer of the Free Society of Traders, and a member of the first Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, and John Bezer, also of Bishop’s Cannings, who was one of Penn’s Commissioners, came to Penn’s Colony in 1682, before Penn’s own arrival, and the Romans, Cooles, Bezers and Kingsmans, with whom this narrative is chiefly concerned, who were all intimate friends in their old home, seem to have come out with him.

A considerable number of letters—thirty-seven in all—that were written between 1683 and 1718, and mostly before the year 1700, by some of the friends of those emigrants who remained in England to their relatives in Pennsylvania, throw a good deal of light on the conditions of life in south-western England at the end of the seventeenth century, and give some details of family history.

They contain much of the religious phraseology of the time, which doubtless was sincere and heartfelt, but which grates somewhat on the taste of the present day. For several years the letters are despondent in tone, and contain much detail that is painful, and show an apprehension of worse to come. They are written in a script which is quite unlike the writing of the present day, a number of whose letters resemble the German letters rather than the English. This is worthy of remark, as the script of legal documents of the time is the same as ours now is.

Two extracts will suffice to show some of the causes of this depression, and the way these plain people interpreted what they saw about them. The quotations are nearly literal, the spelling and the phraseology only being altered to some slight extent. Benjamin Coole writes thus to his brother-in-law, William Bezer, in America, from Goatare, Wiltshire, September 2, 1683—“As concerning the state of this our Nation, those that come over can give an account, but this I say: It is like a ship in the sea without an anchor, a fevered nation, a distressed nation, a distracted nation, and yet it is but the beginning

of sorrows, for the judgments of God are in the land, and He is thinning it apace, both in town and city, calling many to their graves, some after one way and others after another. I heard but last week that there had died in Devizes about fifty persons in the small pox, and it multiplies greatly."

And Thomas Norris writes thus from Preston, England, to Philip Roman, his wife's brother, under date of July 18, 1684, after giving details of the death and misfortune of a number of their mutual friends: "We have had a strange frosty winter. It began before Allhallow tide, and it was not out of the ground till Lady day. It was so extreme cold, and the frost so hard, that people did fear it would kill all the wheat, but it hath pleased the Lord to preserve some, and that doth prosper well on the ground. Laboring men and tradesmen could work but little during all that time. It was a fine spring for sowing of lent (*i. e.*, lentil) crop, which did bloom very well. Then it pleased the Lord to send a blasting east wind and mildew, and a sort of green worm like the hairy worms which many do call palmer worms. Some do believe they were bred in the air. They came in great multitude, as thick on the ground as emmets in their hills, and they have eaten up most part of the peas and beans and garden stuff, insomuch that we did fear it would be little less than a famine with poor people. We hope the Lord hath stayed His hand, but it has made beans eight shillings a bushel; wheat is not above six shillings, but all food is dear, especially cheese. We think food is almost as dear as it is with you, because of the frosty winter and the dry summer."

This hard winter is apparently the same as that which Blackmore describes so graphically in "Lorna Doone." He says—"It was the longest winter ever known in our parts (*i. e.*, Devonshire), never having ceased to freeze from the middle of December till the second week in March."

After two or three years of great hardship, the correspondence becomes more cheerful in tone, and is taken up largely with items of family history and of the business with which the English relatives were entrusted from time to time by their friends in Pennsylvania.

Philip Roman is the central figure of this group as far as our family history is concerned, his daughter Martha becoming, in January, 1695, the wife of Isaac Taylor, who was the great-grandfather of my great-grandmother, Mary Worrall Taylor, of Thornbury, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Something of what will be stated here about him, and about the families with which he was allied, is only approximately accurate, as the letters leave some parts obscure, but the narrative will be correct as to all important details.

Lower, in his history of English Surnames, says that "the name 'Roman' is the equivalent of 'Romaine,' and means of or belonging to Rome. Many of the name being French Huguenots came to England at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685."

GENERATION XII.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
XII 1	Philip Roman.	I. Martha Harper. II. Sarah Bezer. III. Amy Harding. IV. Dorothy Clayton. Thomas Norris.	about 1645.	I. About 1669 II. Jan. 5, 1685 III. Jun. 26, 1690 IV. Feb. 25, 1714	Jan. 11, 1730. before 1711. 1681.	Marcus Hook, Pa. Preston, Eng. Wiltshire, Eng.
2	Ann Roman.					
3	Isaac Roman.					
4	Jacob Roman.					
5	Abraham Roman.	Joys. ———.				
6	Ruth Roman.					

Philip Roman (XII 1) was of Wiltshire, England, in which county a number of his relatives spent the whole of their lives. He was born about 1645, and emigrated to Pennsylvania, probably in 1682, settling at Marcus Hook, near Chester, Pa. His first recorded appearance at Chichester Meeting was in October, 1684, when he is the first signer of the minutes of the meeting.

Dr. George Smith, in his history of Delaware county, says—"Philip Roman appears to have been a man of ability and exercised a good deal of influence both in the Society of Friends, of which he was a member, and also in the community. He was one of the Justices of the Court, and one year represented the County of Chester in the Provincial Assembly."

He was a member of the Assembly in 1692 and 1695, and was appointed a Justice of Chester county in 1698, and again in 1703. In those days the office of Justice was one of dignity. There were generally eight or ten appointed in such a county as Chester, holding office apparently during the term of the Governor, by whom they were appointed.

They held quarterly sessions of the Court in Chester on the last day of the last week in February, May, August and November. Three Justices constituted a quorum and their powers were extensive. They had the various kinds of jurisdiction now exercised by all the lower Courts, as well as the power to appoint special officers, such as auditors, prothonotaries, etc. An appeal could be made from their decisions to the Supreme Provincial Court, but the original judicial business of the province lay mainly in their hands. This remained practically the constitution of the County Courts until the year 1755, when, as the population increased, and the business of the Courts became more complex, their organization was modified.

In the Charter granted by William Penn to the Borough of Marcus Hook, September 17, 1701, Philip Roman is named as one of the two wardens of the annual fair and weekly market to be held in that town; and in the same year he is named as one of the trustees of the ground bought for the new county prison in Chester.

He was a trustee of Chichester Friends Meeting, January 1, 1685; he subscribed £1 15s. out of a total subscription of £36 4s. for building a new

meeting house, and in 1689 he was again a subscriber to the building fund.

His name is found on the list of taxables in Lower Chichester township in 1715, and again in 1722, in which latter year his property was assessed as being of £80 value.

A tract of 250 acres of land was surveyed to Philip Roman in Concord township, Delaware county, in February, 1683. This tract is shown on Thomas Holmes' "Map of the Improved parts of Pennsylvania," which was made about ten years after Penn's first arrival in the colony; but Philip Roman apparently never lived there. The farm on which he spent his life fronted on the Delaware river, and was bounded on one side by Chichester creek. He also owned in 1715 land whose southern boundary coincided with the southern boundary of East Caln township, and was three miles west of the east ford of the Brandywine.

Philip Roman seems originally to have been of humble fortune. In the certificate of his second marriage, in 1685, he is described as a shoemaker.

There remained in England of the Roman family—(2) a sister Ann Roman, married to Thomas Norris, living in Preston, Hampshire. They both died before 1711. Also brothers (3) Isaac Roman, who was living in 1685; (4) Jacob Roman, who was living in 1684, but who probably died in the latter part of that year, and his wife, Joys, who in 1685, married William Bayley. (5) Abraham Roman; and (6) a sister, Ruth Roman, who was married; but of all these people we know almost nothing.

Philip Roman married about 1669 Martha Harper, who emigrated with him, in 1682, with eight children. Of these, three, with their mother, died in the fall of that year, probably of some malignant fever. Five children, two of whom were "little ones," survived and grew to maturity. These were all of the children of Philip Roman, there being none by his later marriages.

Martha Harper's father was still living in 1684, but her mother died in April of that year. Their home was at Linham, Wiltshire, England.

They had a son—(2)—Edward Harper, who was living at Linham in 1684. He had a son named Thomas, born in February, 1684.

Philip Roman's second wife was born Sarah Coole. She was a resident of Wiltshire, one of her brothers living at Goataere, and another at Devizes, both in that county, at the time of her emigration to Pennsylvania in 1682. She had married in England, about 1674, William Bezer, who died in December, 1683, leaving four children, Jason, who remained in England, probably with his grand parents, William, Sarah and Mary Bezer. She married Philip Roman January 5, 1685.

On June 8, 1685, Philip Roman agreed in Chichester Meeting to give twenty-five acres of land, a part of William Bezer's holding—Sarah having extinguished her dower right therein—to the children left by William Bezer, the quit rents whereof were to be paid in their behalf till they came of age.

Sarah lived but a short time after her marriage to Philip Roman, and dying, about 1688, left her children to his care, who so acquitted himself of

that charge that Sarah's brother, Benjamin Coole, could say in a letter to him in 1691, "I take this opportunity to pay my grateful acknowledgments to thee for thy love, care and affection to my dear sister, when living, and to her tender children after her departure (for which the Almighty will be thy rewarder), wherein thou has justly merited the character of both merciful, honest and just."

In Philip Roman's will, in 1728, he still remembered these children, and left £5 each to Sarah, wife of Samuel Grave, to whom she was married in May, 1702, and to William Harlan, son of Ezekiel Harlan and Mary, his wife, who were married in January, 1710, Sarah and Mary both being children of William Bezer.

The family of Coole were all Quakers at a time when the sect was persecuted in England, and for several years before the end of the reign of Charles II they were in distress. The letters of Benjamin Coole and William Coole, written in 1683 and 1684, are strongly tinged by a deep religious depression, as if there was a heavy weight hanging over their lives. In February, 1684, William writes to his sister Sarah that he has been imprisoned for eight weeks at Bridewell, and is expecting to be called for trial at the next assizes. Later letters show the persecution to be still more severe, "women and maids" being arrested at a meeting at Candlemas, 1685, and taken to jail, where some of them died, and where all of them remained until the assizes, when they were released "by reason the King dyed." Charles II died February 6, 1685. When James II came to the throne, the persecution of the Quakers practically ceased, as his policy was to unite them with the Catholics and the believers in the divine right of the Stuarts to govern England, in opposition to the Protestant and Constitutional party which had sent his father to the scaffold, and which was so soon to unseat James himself.

From this time the correspondence takes a less depressed tone, and turns more to the affairs of this life.

The mother of this family of Cooles was living at Devizes as late as 1691. Her children were—(1) Sarah Coole, who married William Bezer and Philip Roman.

2. William Coole, who was a serge manufacturer of Devizes. The mother and unmarried sisters lived with him. He went to America apparently with his sister Sarah in 1682, and returned to England in 1683. He, as has been said already, was imprisoned as a Quaker in the winter of 1683-4. He married, probably about 1690, a woman of Atterbury, near Salisbury, England.

3. Benjamin Coole, who was, perhaps, a preacher of the Society of Friends in early life, who lived at Goatacre, Wiltshire. He was imprisoned for his faith in Fisherton jail. In 1691 he was living in prosperous circumstances in Bristol, England, having married about 1689. He was then a much more cheerful man than the family correspondence first exhibits him.

4. Susanna Coole—5. Mary Coole—Both these women remained in England, and did not marry.

6. Jean Coole emigrated with the Bezers, and toward the end of 1683 married in America an Englishman of fortune, John Longworthy, an early settler of Radnor township, Delaware county, where he owned a large property. She had two children—(1), John Longworthy, who, in 1711, married Margaret Richard, daughter of Rowland Richard, and—

2. Benjamin Longworthy.

Jean must have died about 1711, as John Longworthy, in 1712, married Jane Englebert.

There was, in 1696, in England, a Thomas Coole who was a near relative of the family, but probably not a brother.

Sarah Coole's first husband (1), William Bezer, came to America in 1682, before the arrival of Penn, settled in Chichester township, and died about December, 1683.

He had a brother (2), John Bezer, who was a maltster, of Bishop's Cannings, Wiltshire. John was one of Penn's Commissioners to purchase land from the Indians, and to select a site for, and to lay out Penn's capital city, Philadelphia. He came over with his wife Susanna in the ship with his brother William, settled at Marcus Hook, and died in 1684, leaving four children, Susanna, Frances, John and Richard. His wife Susanna married, August, 1686, Nathaniel Lamplugh.

John Bezer was a member of the first Legislative Assembly of Pennsylvania, which met February 20, 1683. His son Richard was, in 1693, a ward of Philip Roman. His widow died in 1693.

(3) Edward Bezer, from Rowde, Wiltshire, who married in England, emigrated in the fall of 1683, and died in 1688.

(4) Frances Bezer married, in 1667, Edward Brown, and remained in England.

(5) Elizabeth Bezer married, in 1682, John Mason, of Painswick, Gloucestershire, England.

Philip Roman's third wife was Amy Harding, widow of John Harding, both of Marlborough, Wiltshire. She was born Amy Kingsman, married John Harding October 10, 1672, and they emigrated in 1682 to America, settling in Chichester township. John Harding died in 1688, and Amy married Philip Roman June 26, 1690. She died prior to 1713, leaving no children by either marriage. Amy Harding bought, June 5, 1690, shortly before her marriage to Philip Roman, from James Brown, a tract in Chichester, between Marcus Hook and Middle Neck Run, which Brown had bought February 26, 1682, from Morton Cornuteson, son of Cornute Mortonson. She had inherited an interest in John Harding's estate, and Philip Roman bought from the other Harding heirs their reversionary interest in the property.

Her mother, whose maiden name was probably Dymmer, died in England in October, 1689. Of this mother's children there were

1. Amy Kingsman, who married John Harding in 1672 and Philip Roman in 1690.

2. John Kingsman, Yeoman from Fifel, Wiltshire, who settled in Chichester township, Delaware county, as early as 1684; his first appearance at Chichester meeting being April 14, 1684. He married, January 15, 1685, Hannah, daughter of John Simcock, who, in the marriage notice, is classed as "sempstress," and died October 25, 1718. He subscribed, January 11, 1686, £2 5s. out of a fund of £36 1s. to build a house for Chichester Meeting. He died in 1721. His children were—

Elizabeth Kingsman, born November 6, 1685, married November 20, 1704, John Dutton.

John Kingsman, born July 4, 1688, and Hannah Kingsman, born January 26, 1690.

(3) Robert Kingsman, who died in England "in the week after Whitsun Week," 1697.

(4) Mary Kingsman, who married Richard Walter, and lived at Stanton Barnard, Wiltshire, England, in 1697.

Amy Kingsman's husband, John Harding, seems to have been a man of considerable possessions in England. Before emigrating he sold his landed estate there to William Hitchcock, a maltster of Marlborough, Wiltshire, who was a relative of Harding, and probably a brother-in-law. Harding controlled, also, the living of Badborough. He was a member of the first Legislative Assembly of Pennsylvania, which met February 20, 1683, and was also a member of Assembly in 1685. He died about the end of the year 1688, and left his property in America, a farm of 242 acres, probably in Chichester township, to his brother William, charged with the rights of his widow Amy. Philip Roman bought the rights of the English heirs to this property. Amy Harding promised in meeting, May 12, 1690, before marrying Philip Roman, to perform her former husband's will concerning his and her relatives.

John Harding's mother died October, 1689. Besides (1) John Harding, she had a son (2) William, who remained in Preston, Hampshire, England, and died in 1705, and daughters—(3) Hannah, and (4) Margaret, who were living in England unmarried in 1718.

Closely connected with these groups of persons were the brothers William, Thomas and Edward Bayley, who remained in England. They were cousins of Philip Roman, and his frequent correspondents.

William Bayley, whose wife Jane died in 1684, married, in 1685, Philip Roman's sister-in-law, Joys, the widow of his brother Jacob.

Edward Bayley died in England before 1711.

Philip Roman seems to have relied on all of these brothers to do business for him in England. They lived in Pickwick, Wiltshire.

John Harris and Edward Harris are also mentioned several times in the correspondence. It was from John Harris, Jr., and his uncle Edward Harris that Philip Roman bought, in 1701, the right of the elder John Harris, to locate 1,000 acres of land in Pennsylvania. I have supposed one of them and one of the Bayleys to have been my ancestors, but I am not sure of this, nor

does their relationship to Philip Roman clearly appear. John Harris, Jr., and his wife died shortly before 1715.

After Amy Roman's death Philip Roman married, February 18, 1714, Dorothy Clayton, a daughter of William Clayton, Jr., who had married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Bezer, in 1682, and lived in Chichester, Delaware Co. She was therefore a niece of Philip Roman's second wife, Sarah Bezer. She was quite a young woman at the time of her marriage to Philip Roman, who was then about 69 years of age. Before her marriage he conveyed a portion of his real estate to trustees to secure her dower, having bought land of Hans Oclson, one of the original Swedish grantees. Her father, William Clayton, Jr., had emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1697, and settled at Marcus Hook. William Clayton, Jr., was one of Governor Markham's Council, and held the same position afterward under Penn's own government. He was a Justice of the Court of Upland county, Delaware, and afterwards a Justice of Chester county, presiding at the first court held in Pennsylvania under the Proprietary Government. He died in 1691.

After Philip Roman's death, in 1730, Dorothy was married again to Mordecai Maddock, of Springfield, Delaware Co. He was the oldest son of Henry Maddock, of Loom Hall, in Cheshire, England, and his wife, Sarah Kenerly. Henry Maddock and his brother-in-law, James Kenerly, purchased 1,500 acres of land from William Penn. He came from Cheshire, England, in 1681.

He returned to England in 1690, but came over again in 1702, and finally came to this country in 1727 with Sarah, his wife, and several children. One of them, Jane, married George Maris (XIII 2) in 1690.

He was a member of Assembly in 1684 and 1686.

Philip Roman's will was made November 25, 1728, and proved January 21, 1730. It provides for his wife Dorothy. It gives his son Philip his plantation of 205 acres in Chichester, he paying to his daughter Martha, late wife of Isaac Taylor, £30, and to his son Jonah £10. To his son Jacob he gives his messuages, land, etc., in Chester, which he bought of John Child, "and what he owes me."

To his son, Jonah, he gives his tract in Caln township, containing 170 acres, he not to sell without the consent of his sons Philip and Jacob, and his grandson, John Taylor, the object being to secure the land for the benefit of Jonah's children, Jonah, Joshua, Rachel and Mary.

To his daughter Martha he gives £120.

To his grandsons, William and Thomas, sons of Robert Roman, £20 each on their reaching the age of 21.

To his grandson, John Taylor, he gives £5.

To Sarah, wife of Samuel Grave, and daughter of William Bezer, deceased, £5.

To William Harlan, son of Ezekiel and Mary, his wife, who was a daughter of the said William Bezer, £5.

The remainder to Philip Roman, and his grandson, John Taylor, who were his executors.

GENERATION XIII.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
-----------	-------------------	----------	--------	-----------	--------	------------

THE CHILDREN OF PHILIP ROMAN (XII 1) AND MARTHA HARPER.

III	Philip Roman.	Mary.	about 1670.		Oct. 10, 1730.	Philadelphia Pa.
1	Robert Roman.	Hannah Poe.	about 1672.	Oct. 31, 1716.	Jan., 1718.	
2	Martha Roman.	Isaac Taylor.	about 1674.	Jan., 1695.	Jan., 1735.	Thorubury, Pa.
3	Three children.				1683.	
5, 6	Jonah Roman.	Ruth Pennock.	1680.	Nov. 12, 1713.	before 1745.	Caln Twp., Pa.
7	Jacob Roman.	Mary Barnard.	1682.	Nov., 1712.	Nov., 1748.	Chester, Pa.
8						

Philip Roman (XIII 1) and Robert Roman (XIII 2) are connected in a curious piece of history. The records of Concord Friends' Meeting show that they were reported in 1695 to be students of astrology and other forbidden mysteries. Where they learned these arts is not known, unless their relative, Jacob Taylor, who was an expert in astronomy, and doubtless knew something of what was then considered the kindred art of astrology, may have given them lessons in it. Astrology was greatly in vogue in England at that time. William Lilly, who died in 1681, called himself an astrologer and a prophet. He claimed to have foretold the great plague of 1665, and the great fire in London in 1666, and to have foreseen the fate of Charles I; and he was for a time pensioned by Parliament for giving information to the Government; so that sensible men might think the study worthy of attention.

The records of the Concord monthly meeting, commencing November 11, 1695, state that—"some friends having a concern upon them concerning some young men which came amongst friends, to their meetings, and following some arts which friends thought not fit for such as professed truth to follow, viz.: astrology and other arts, such as geomancy and chiromancy and necromancy, etc., it was debated, and the sense of this meeting is, that the study of these sciences brings a veil over the understanding and a death upon the life."

"And the same friends order that Philip Roman be spoken to, to know whether he have dealt orderly with his two sons concerning the same art, and that his two sons be spoken to, to come to the next monthly meeting."

John Kingsman, the brother of Amy Roman, and William Hughes were directed to cite the father and his two sons to appear. December 9, 1695, it was reported that Philip Roman, and his brother, Robert Roman, had been spoken to about the arts and sciences referred to. "They seemed to disown them except astrology. After much discussion they expressed their willingness to abandon its practice, if they could be convinced that it was evil."

January 13, 1696, Nicholas Newlin and Jacob Chandler, who had been appointed to labor with the Romans, reported to the monthly meeting that after much argument—"Philip concluded with us that he did not know that he should use that art of astrology again, for he had denied several that came to him to be resolved of their questions already." "Robert promised the same, but with this reserve, unless it was to do some great good by it, from which belief of some great good we could not remove him."

March 9, 1696, Philip Roman, Sr., presented an acknowledgment, condemning his son's behavior, and his own for taking their parts at first.

May 11, 1696, Philip Roman, Jr., made an acknowledgment to the meeting, but Robert was disowned "for consulting with a staff and such like things."

The Chester Quarterly Meeting next took the matter up, and severely condemned all such practices. It then came before the Grand Jury of Chester county, who presented Robert Roman, of Chichester township, "for practicing geomancy according to Hidon, and for divining by a stick." They also presented the following books—"Hidon's Temple of Wisdom, which teaches geomancy, and Scott's Discovery of Witchcraft, and Cornelius Agrippa, which teaches necromancy."

The end of it all was that Robert Roman appeared in Court, and submitted himself to the mercy of the Bench. He was ordered to pay a fine of five pounds, and all charges, "and never practice the arts, but behave himself well for the future, and he promised to do so, whereupon he is discharged for this time."

The family correspondence shows Philip, Jr., in England in May, 1697, and again in April, 1700, having some business to transact there for his father. He is spoken of by his nephew, John Taylor (XIV 20), himself a physician, as Dr. Philip Roman, so that his studies had not been wholly wasted in the pursuit of the occult sciences. He probably received his medical training in England. He received, in 1730, the home farm of 205 acres in Chichester from his father, and was his residuary legatee and his principal executor, but he died the same year.

Philip Roman, Robert Roman, and Jonah Roman appear on the list of holders of real estate in Lower Chichester township for 1715.

Martha Roman (XIII 3) was born in England about 1674, and emigrated when she was eight years old. No note of her further history has been preserved, except her marriage to Isaac Taylor in 1694, and her death in Thornbury township in January, 1735. She received by her father's will £30 and £120. Her son, John Taylor, was appointed administrator of her will January 24, 1735.

Robert Roman (XIII 2) was married in the First Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, which makes it probable that his early experience with Concord Friends' Meeting alienated him from the Society of Friends. January 22, 1718, Jacob Roman (XIII 8) was appointed administrator of Robert's

estate, Hannah, the widow, renouncing the duty. It is probable that the three children of Philip Roman (XII 1), who died in 1683, came after Robert and before Jonah and Jacob, as the two last-named are several times spoken of in the family correspondence as "little ones," and as if a gap separated them from the older children.

Jonah Roman (XIII 7), by an agreement made February 3, 1713, was to come into possession, after his father's death, of his farm of 205 acres, bounded on two sides by Delaware river and Chichester creek. He received £10 by his father's will. He apparently was not well doing, as he was prohibited by his father's will from selling the farm left to him of 170 acres in Caln township, without the consent of his brothers, it being left as the heritage of Jonah's children.

Jacob Roman (XIII 8) was assessed in Chester in 1722 as having land valued at £50. In 1748 he lived one and one-half miles northeast of the bridge over Chichester creek, on the road between Philadelphia and New Castle. He received, by his father's will, the messuages, land, etc., in Chester bought of John Child and "what he owes me." His wife seems to have survived him, as she was his administratrix December 1, 1748.

His wife, Mary Barnard, was a daughter of Richard Barnard, who left Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, in his youth, before 1683, and settled in Middletown, Delaware county. He owned land near Chester, Pa., in 1683, and was a grand juror in 1686. Richard Barnard and his wife Frances lived near Chester. They had seven children: Richard, Thomas, Sarah, Mary, Lucy, Lydia and Rebecca. Richard Barnard, Sr., died before May 5, 1698. His son Richard, born 1684, married, about 1715, Ann Taylor, daughter of Abiah Taylor. Recent investigations seem to indicate Wiltshire as Richard Barnard's English home.

The name Barnard is said to be taken from Roche Barnard, a fortified Manor house in Normandy, France.

GENERATION XIV.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF PHILIP ROMAN (XIII 1) AND MARY.						
XIV 1	Mary Roman.	unmarried.				Philadelphia, Pa.
2	Ruth Roman.	I. Erasmus Morton. II. ——— Fletcher.		I. Aug. 29, 1736. II. before 1751.		Philadelphia, Pa.
THE CHILDREN OF ROBERT ROMAN (XIII 2) AND HANNAH POE.						
3	William Roman.		1717.			
4	Thomas Roman.		1718.			
THE CHILDREN OF MARTHA ROMAN (XIII 3) AND ISAAC TAYLOR.						
5	John Taylor.	I. Mary Worrilow Baker. II. Elizabeth Moore.	1698.	I. Sep. 10, 1718. II. Oct., 1734.	1756.	Thornbury Twp., Pa.
6	Jacob Taylor.	Grace Worrilow.	about 1700.	Oct. 13, 1728.	1746.	Whiteland Twp., Pa.
7	Philip Taylor.	never married.	about 1702.		about 1749.	
8	Ann Taylor.	I. Samuel Savage, Jr. II. George Taylor.	about 1705.	I. 1733.		
9	Mary Taylor.	I. Harry Young. II. Samuel Brogon.	about 1706.	I. about 1733. II. about 1737.		
THE CHILDREN OF JONAH ROMAN (XIII 7) AND RUTH PENNOCK.						
10	Jonah Roman.	Ruth ———.			1756.	
11	Joshua Roman.	Rachel Pyle.		Aug., 1746.	Feb., 1764.	East Caln Twp., Pa.
12	Rachel Roman.	unmarried.			before 1745.	
13	Mary Roman.	Robert Pyle.		Sept., 1746.	1747.	
THE CHILDREN OF JACOB ROMAN (XIII 8) AND MARY BARNARD.						
14	Hannah Roman.	Jacob Carter.		1741.		
15	Jacob Roman.			about 1753.	1778.	Chester Twp., Pa.
16	Mary Roman.	John McIlvain.		1754.	before 1761.	Ridley Twp., Pa.
17	Isaac Roman.	Hannah Roman.	about 1722.	Jan. 17, 1759.	Mar. 25, 1819.	W. Fallowfield Twp., Pa.
18	Abraham Roman.	never married.			before 1755.	
19	Philip Roman.	never married.	about 1729.		Mar. 23, 1816.	W. Fallowfield Twp., Pa.
20	Martha Roman.	never married.			1784.	Chester, Pa.
21	Rebecca Roman.	never married.			before 1755.	

By deed of September 27, 1751, Mary Roman (XIV 1), of the city of Philadelphia, single woman, and Ruth Fletcher (XIV 2), of the same place, widow, daughters and only children and heirs of Philip Roman, late of the said city, Practitioner of Physick, deceased, conveyed to William Howell, of Chichester, shipwright, 16 acres of land on the east side of Chichester creek, just south of the King's road.

William Roman (XIV 3) and Thomas Roman (XIV 5) were left, in 1728, by the will of their grandfather, Philip Roman, £20 each on their arrival at the age of 21.

For account of children of Martha Roman (XIV 5 to XIV 9) see Taylor genealogy.

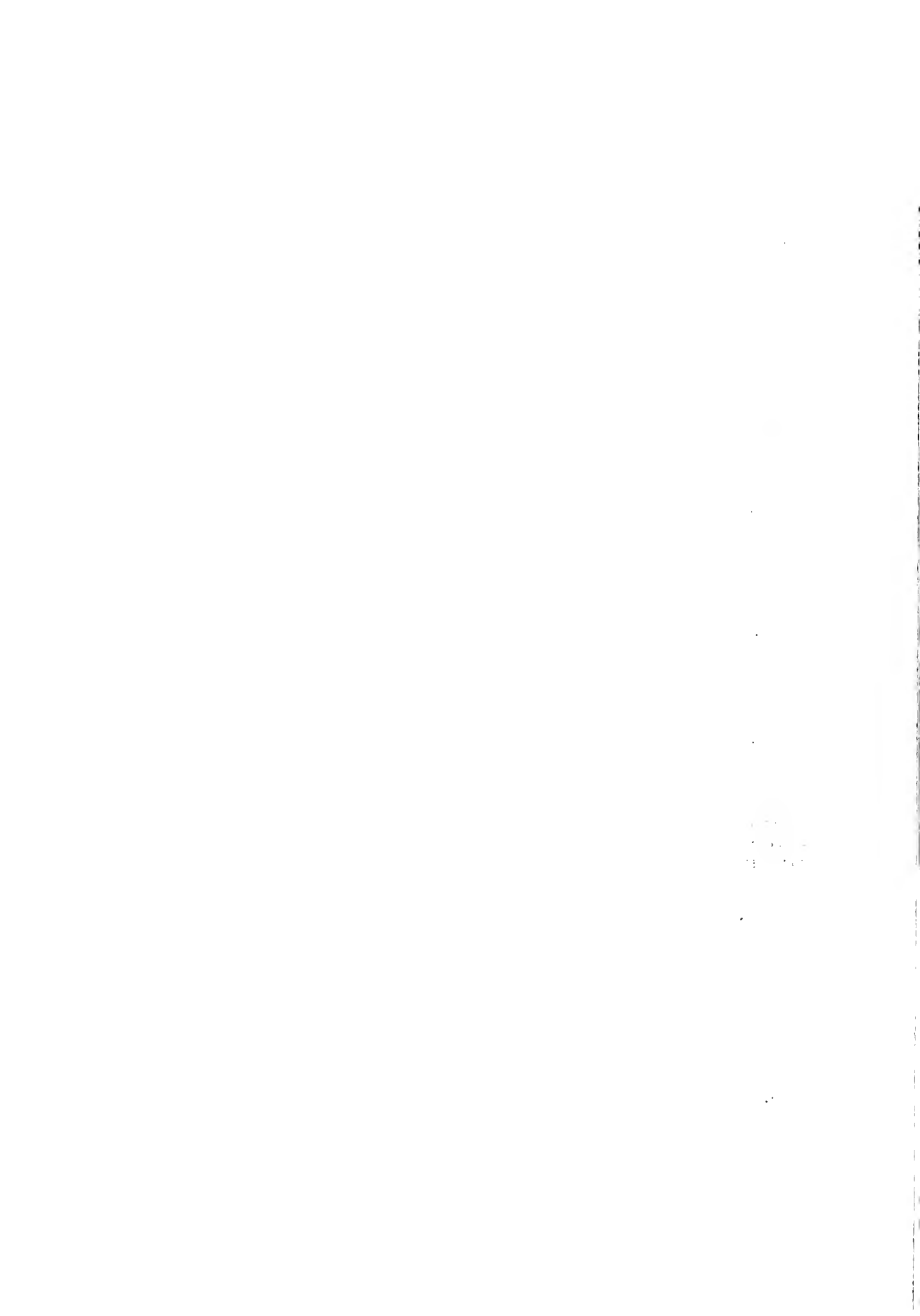
Joshua Roman's (XIV 11) will, February 7, 1764, leaves sons Joseph and Absalom 10s. each; sons Joshua and Benjamin his real estate—rents to use of daughters Rachel and Sarah till sons reach age of 21 years. Excestor—trusty and lawful wife Rachel Roman.

October 5, 1741, Hannah Roman (XIV 14), was disowned by Chichester Meeting because marriage ceremony was performed by priest.

Isaac Roman (XIV 17) and Philip Roman (XIV 19) deeded to Erasmus Morton 15 acres of land in Chichester township adjoining other lands of Morton.

Erasmus Morton was a son of Marten Knutson. He was married at Old Swedes church, Wilmington, Delaware, to Ruth Roman August 29, 1736. She was, perhaps, the daughter of Philip, and married later to a Fletcher.

The Roman family will not be followed further here. It removed in later generations northward and westward. Some of them lived in East Calhoun township before and during the Revolutionary War. There are still living persons bearing the name in Western Chester county and in Maryland. In 1754 the family had been largely disconnected with the Society of Friends.



THE ROMAN FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE ROMAN FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE ROMAN FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE ROMAN FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE MARIS FAMILY.

GENERATION XII.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
XII 1	George Maris.	Alice.	1632.	about 1659.	Jan. 15, 1706.	Springfield Twp., Del. Co., Pa.

George Maris (XII 1) lived in the parish of Inkborough, Worcestershire, England. He belonged to the Society of Friends, of which, says Dr. Smith, in his history of Delaware county, he was one of the most eminent preachers. He suffered persecution for his faith. In 1670, when living at Grafton Flyford, he had goods of the value of £20 taken from him for having a meeting at his house. He was sent to prison July 23, 1670, and was kept there eight months without knowing the charge against him. All of his children were born before his emigration in 1683. Soon after his arrival, in 1683, he settled in the northern part of Springfield township, Delaware county, about a mile south of the northern angle, naming his residence there "The Home House."

He held many public trusts in Pennsylvania, was a Justice of the Court from 1684 to 1689, and from 1691 to 1693; a member of Assembly from 1684 to 1688, and from 1690 to 1693; and a member of the Provincial Council in 1695.

His wife died March 11, 1699.

GENERATION XIII.

THE CHILDREN OF GEORGE MARIS (XII 1) AND ALICE.

XIII 1	Alice Maris.	Jacob Simcock.	Oct. 17, 1660.	Jan. 15, 1685.	Dec. 10, 1726.	Ridley, Del. Co.
2	George Maris.	I. Jane Maddock.	Dec. 2, 1662.	I. Oct., 1690.	1753.	Springfield, Del. Co.
		II. Jane Hayes.		II. Aug. 7, 1718.		
3	Elizabeth Maris.	John Mendenhall.	Apr. 3, 1665.	1685.	about 1691.	Concord, Del. Co.
4	Ann Maris.	John Worritow.	Aug. 18, 1667.	Oct. 14, 1690.		Edgmont, Del. Co.
5	John Maris.	Susanna Lewis.	May 21, 1669.	Nov. 21, 1693.	Mar. 8, 1747.	Springfield, Del. Co.
6	Richard Maris.	Elizabeth Hayes.	Nov. 20, 1672.	1698.	1745.	

The husband of Alice Maris (XIII 1), Jacob Simcock, was a son of John and Elizabeth Simcock. John Simcock, Dr. Smith says, was one of William Penn's most trusted advisers, one of the largest purchasers in England of Pennsylvania lands, having located 2,875 acres of land east of Ridley creek, back of a line of Swedish settlements on the Delaware river, a member of Penn's Council from 1682 to 1690, a member of Assembly, and, at times, Speaker of the

Assembly; one of the Commissioners to treat with Lord Baltimore, and Deputy President of the Free Society of Traders. He was a very influential Quaker preacher. He suffered in England for his faith, having been imprisoned fifteen months and having been fined several hundred pounds. He visited, in the service of the Friends, Maryland, Virginia and New England. His English home was at Ridley, in Cheshire, and he gave the name of "Ridley" to the township in which he settled in Pennsylvania. He was born in 1630, and died March 7, 1703.

His son, Jacob Simcock, was also a Quaker preacher and a traveling minister. He was Deputy Register General under James Claypole in 1686, and lived probably in Philadelphia for a short time. He removed to Abington about 1730, and died about 1737.

George Maris (XIII 2) was a member of Assembly in 1717. His first wife, Jane Maddock, who died August 28, 1705, was a daughter of Henry Maddock, and a sister of Mordecai Maddock, Sr. Henry Maddock was of Loom Hall, Cheshire, England. He and his brother-in-law, James Kenerly, bought of William Penn 1,500 acres of land in Pennsylvania in 1681. He reached Pennsylvania some time before Penn in 1682. He returned to England.

His second wife, Jane Hayes, was the widow of Jonathan Hayes of Marple, born Jane Rees, daughter of Edward Rees, of Merion township; who was Member of Assembly in 1717, and died in 1753.

The husband of Elizabeth Maris (XIII 3), John Mendenhall, of Concord, came to Pennsylvania from the neighborhood of the Manor of Mildenhall, Wiltshire, England, in 1683, with brothers Benjamin and George, and was one of the earliest settlers in Concord. His family name was originally Mildenhall. In 1697 he gave to the Society of Friends the land on which Concord meeting house was built. After his wife's death he married, in 1708, Esther Dieks, widow of Peter Dieks. He was one of the original proprietors of the first mill built in Concord township.

Ann Maris (XIII 4) was married at the house of Bartholomew Coppock, Jr., in Springfield township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. For an account of her husband, see Worrihow genealogy.

John Maris (XIII 5) inherited "The Home House," and lived there. His wife was of Haverford township, Delaware county. They were married at Haverford Meeting. He was a Member of Assembly in 1709, 1712, 1716, 1719 and 1720.

Richard Maris (XIII 6) was a Member of Assembly in 1714. His wife, Elizabeth Hayes, was a daughter of Jonathan and Ann Hayes, of Marple

township, Delaware county. She died October 9, 1720. Jonathan Hayes settled in Marple township as early as 1684. He was much the largest landholder there. He was a Justice of the Court from 1692 to 1710, and a Member of Assembly in 1689 and 1697.

GENERATION XIV.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF ALICE MARIS (XIII 1) AND JACOB SIMCOCK.						
XIV 1	John Simcock.	Mary Wain.	Sept. 23, 1685.	1706.	Apr. 23, 1773.	
2	Jacob Simcock.	Sarah Wain.	Sept. 25, 1686.	1711.	about 1716.	
3	Mary Simcock.	Joseph Harvey.	Jan. 4, 1689.	1708.		
4	Benjamin Simcock.	Hannah Hodges.	Nov. 10, 1690.	1712.		
5	Hannah Simcock.	John Iden.	July 25, 1692.	Mar. 15, 1721.	Feb. 2, 1744.	
6	Sarah Simcock.	Sammel Worthington.	Aug. 7, 1696.	1716.		Salem, N. J.

THE CHILDREN OF GEORGE MARIS (XIII 2) AND JANE MADDOCK.

7	Mordecai Maris.	never married.	Sept. 22, 1691.			
8	George Maris.		Nov. 25, 1694.		May 8, 1696.	
9	Hannah Maris.	John Owen.	Feb. 17, 1699.	Oct. 22, 1719.	1752.	
10	Esther Maris.	Mordecai Taylor.	Apr. 24, 1703.			

THE CHILDREN OF ELIZABETH MARIS (XIII 3) AND JOHN MENDENHALL.

11	George Mendenhall.	never married.	Aug. 14, 1686.		1758.	
12	John Mendenhall.	Susanna Pierson.	June 3, 1688.	1709.		
13	Aaron Mendenhall.	Rose Pierson.	Nov. 20, 1690.	June 16, 1715.	June 30, 1765.	East Caln Twp.

THE CHILDREN OF ANN MARIS (XIII 4) AND JOHN WORRILOW.

14	Mary Worrilow.	I. Joseph Baker, Jr.	Jan. 9, 1692.	I. May 18, 1709 II. Sept. 10, 1718	about 1733.	
15	Walter Worrilow.	never married.	Mar. 12, 1696.			Thornbury, Del. Co.
16	Alice Worrilow.	Peter Yarnall.	May 6, 1698.	1715.		Willistown, Chester Co.
17	Sarah Worrilow.	Nicholas Pyle.	July 12, 1700.	Dec. 7, 1721.		Concord, Del. Co.
18	Thomas Worrilow.	Susanna Taylor.	Apr. 16, 1702.	1726.		
19	Anne Worrilow.	never married.	May 31, 1705.			Thornbury, Del. Co.
20	Jane Worrilow.	George Whippo.	June 23, 1707.	July 23, 1726.		Willistown, Chester Co.
21	Grace Worrilow.	Jacob Taylor.	Aug. 9, 1710.	Oct. 13, 1728.	about 1745.	Whiteland, Chester Co.

GENERATION XIV.

INDEX NO.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.	RESIDENCE.
THE CHILDREN OF JOHN MARIS (XIII 5) AND SUSANNA LEWIS.						
XIV 22	George Maris.	I. Sarah Lewis. II. Hannah Massey. III. Mary Busby. IV. Ann Lownes.	Aug. 31, 1694.	I. May 19, 1720 II. Dec. 1725 III. Sept. 1730 IV. Nov. 1732	about 1760.	Springfield, Twp.
23	Sarah Maris.	John Bennett.	Mar. 31, 1697.	Sept. 17, 1719.		Birmingham Twp. Maryland. Mariborough Twp., Chester Co.
24	Alice Maris.	Jesse Jacob Bourne.	Mar. 11, 1699.	Aug. 10, 1721.		
25	Mary Maris.	Joseph Taylor.	Mar. 9, 1700.	Nov. 29, 1722.		
26	Hannah Maris.	Michael Harlan.	Oct. 8, 1702.	1724 or 1725.		
27	Susanna Maris.	I. Daniel James. II. John Davis.	July 6, 1704.	II. Oct. 30, 1746.		
28	Jane Maris.	I. ——— Willis.	Aug. 9, 1705.		Oct. 21, 1720.	
29	Katharine Maris.	II. John Pusey.	July 8, 1707.			
30	John Maris.	Katharine Bound Hayden.	Jan. 15, 1710.		May 19, 1792.	
31	James Maris.		Apr. 28, 1711.		Oct. 15, 1720.	
32	Elizabeth Maris.		Feb. 12, 1714.		Oct. 9, 1720.	

THE CHILDREN OF RICHARD MARIS (XIII 6) AND ELIZABETH HAYES.

33	Jonathan Maris.	I. Jane Lownes. II. Ann Waln.	Mar. 16, 1702.	I. June 19, 1723. II. 1733.	about 1780.	
34	Mary Maris.	John Bartram.		Apr. 25, 1723.	1727.	Philadelphia, Pa.
35	Elizabeth Maris.	James Bartram.		Sept. 30, 1725.		
36	Ann Maris.	David Llewellyn, Jr.		May 24, 1739.		
37	Joseph Maris.	Ann Shipley.		Jan. 21, 1742.	Nov. 16, 1758.	

John Simcock (XIV 1). His wife, Mary Waln, was a daughter of Nicholas Waln, of Philadelphia. She and Sarah Waln, wife of Jacob Simcock, were sisters, as was Hannah (Waln) Hodges, the wife of Benjamin Simcock.

Mary Simcock (XIV 3). Her husband, Joseph Harvey, was of Ridley township, Delaware county.

Hannah Simcock (XIV 5). Her husband, John Iden, was of Falls township, Bucks county. They were married at Springfield meeting house. She was a Quaker preacher. She was born Hannah Waln and was first married to——Hodges.

Sarah Simcock (XIV 6). She and her husband moved to Salem, N. J., November 26, 1722.

Hannah Maris (XIV 9). Her husband, John Owen, was a son of Robert Owen, of Merion township. Hannah died in Chester township.

Esther Maris (XIV 10). Her husband, Mordecai Taylor, was of Springfield township, Delaware county.

George Mendenhall (XIV 11) was a miller.

John Mendenhall (XIV 12). His wife, Susanna Pierson, was a daughter of Thomas and Rose Pierson, of Concord township. John settled in East Caln township, Chester county, near the Quaker meeting house. In 1713 the family moved to Lancaster county, and in 1747 they went to Hopewell Monthly Meeting, in Virginia.

Aaron Mendenhall (XIV 13). His wife, Rose Pierson, was a sister to Susanna Pierson, wife of John Mendenhall. They settled in East Caln township, where he died. Rose died March 21, 1771, in her 78th year.

(XIV 14 to XIV 21.) For accounts of the children of Ann Maris (XIII 4) and John WorriLOW, see WorriLOW record.

George Maris (XIV 22). His wife, Sarah Levis, was a daughter of Samuel Levis. They were married at Springfield meeting house. His second wife, Hannah Massey, was a daughter of Thomas Massey. His third wife, Mary Busby, was the widow of Joseph Busby, of Goshen township; and his fourth wife, Ann Lownes, was a daughter of George Lownes, and a sister of Jane Lownes, the wife of Jonathan Maris (XIV 33). George Maris owned and lived at the "Home House," of which he built the main part in 1722. His will was probated December 24, 1760.

Mary Maris (XIV 25). Her husband, Joseph Taylor, was of Springfield township. They settled in Marlborough township, Chester county. The property has always remained in the possession of the male descendants of the family, and is, or was lately the property of Maris C. Taylor.

Jonathan Maris (XIV 33). His first wife, Jane Lownes, was a sister of Ann Lownes, the fourth wife of George Maris (XIV 22). His second wife was a daughter of Richard Wain, of North Wales, Montgomery county, Pa. He was a Quaker preacher.

Mary Maris (XIV 34). Her husband, John Bartram, was the earliest of American botanists, and the first to establish a botanic garden in America. He was the eldest son of William Bartram, and a grandson of John Bartram. John Bartram was born in Darby township, Delaware county, March 23,

1699. After the death of his first wife, Mary Maris, he married, in 1729, Ann, daughter of Benjamin Mendenhall. John Bartram died September 22, 1777, his last days being troubled by the fear that the British, who had just won the Battle of the Brandywine, would destroy his darling botanical garden.

Ann Maris (XIV 36) was married at Springfield meeting house. She left no children.

Joseph Maris (XIV 37). His wife, Ann Shipley, was a daughter of William and Mary Shipley. She was born in Leicestershire, England, and died in Pennsylvania, April 10, 1780.

RD. 53

THE MARIS FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE MARIS FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE MARIS FAMILY.

NOTES.

THE MARIS FAMILY.

NOTES.



DOBBS BROS.
LIBRARY BINDING

MAR 81

ST. AUGUSTINE

FLA.

 32084

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 018 458 998 9